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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 5.

SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Session 1863.



VOLUME XXI.

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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

OF THE

PROVINCE.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HIS
EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.



QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 26 ST. URSULE STREET.

1863.

Adjutant General's Office,

MILITIA DEPARTMENT,

. QUEBEC 10th February, 1863.

The undersigned have the honor to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report upon the state of the Militia of the Province, together with the following Returns, shewing :—

1st. The numbers of the Volunteer Force organized to the present date.

2nd. The numbers for whom Arms, &c., have been issued.

3rd. The Corps in class A who have been paid for Drill in the year 1862.

4th. The Corps in class B who have received the allowance in lieu of Clothing for the year 1862.

5th. Returns of the Drill Associations formed in both Sections of the Province, together with the usual Annual Returns of the whole of the Sedentary Militia.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's consideration.

A. DE SALABERRY, *Lieut. Col.,*
Dep. Adj. Genl. Militia, L. C.

WALKER POWELL, *Lieut. Col.,*
Dep. Adj. Genl. Militia, U. C.

His Excellency, the Right Honorable

The GOVERNOR GENERAL, and COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, &c., &c., &c.,

Quebec.



REPORT.

STATE OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

On the 3rd May, 1862, the Deputies Adjutant General reported, for the information of the House of Assembly, that there were then organized in the Province 13,390 Volunteers, of these 29 Companies were reported by Lieut.-Col. Wily, after his tour of inspection, as having failed in their organization, and were disbanded; these 29 Companies represented 1,450 Volunteers, leaving as efficient at that date, 11,940. Since then Companies representing 13,070 Volunteers have been organized in different Sections of the Province, making in all, up to this date, a total of 25,010.

Taking population as a basis, these Volunteer Corps are distributed as follows:

Population all Canada, (census 1861) 2,506,752,—present Volunteer force, 25,010 or say 10 Volunteers for each 1,000 inhabitants.

Population—Lower Canada

1,110,664 Volunteers, 10,230,—or say 9½ for each 1,000.

Upper Canada

1,396,088 Volunteers, 14,780,—or say 11½ for each 1,000.

2,506,752

25,010

Population all Canada, shewing proportion of Volunteers in Cities and Counties.

Cities, 257,273 Volunteers, 8,525,—or say 33 for each 1,000.

Rural, 2,249,479 “ 16,485,—or say 7½ for each 1,000.

2,506,752

25,010

Population of Cities.

Lower Canada, 153,389 Volunteers, 5,500,—or say 36 for each 1,000.

Upper Canada, 103,884 “ 3,025,—or say 29 for each 1,000.

257,273

8,525

Population of Rural Parts.

Lower Canada, 957,275 Volunteers, 4,730,—or say 5 for each 1,000.

Upper Canada, 1,292,204 “ 11,755,—or say 9 for each 1,000.

2,249,479

16,485

It will thus be seen that in the cities of Canada, those in the Upper Section of the Province contribute less, in proportion to their population, than do those in the Lower Section; while in the rural parts, Upper Canada contributes a larger number for each 1,000 inhabitants than does Lower Canada.

The Volunteering, thus far, has been the free will offering of the people, and it is gratifying to observe that in the Counties of Upper Canada, with the exception of three, nearly every one has furnished its quota of the 25,000 now organized, while in many instances they are considerably beyond the proportionate number.

In Lower Canada, until of late, Volunteer Corps have been chiefly organized in the cities, but within the last six months a considerable number of Volunteers have been organized in the Rural parts, and now evidences are not wanting that ere long applications will be received at this Department for permission to increase this number considerably.

The present Volunteer Force comprises Field Batteries, Troops of Cavalry, Foot Companies of Artillery, Engineer Companies, Rifle Companies, Companies of Infantry, and Naval and Marine Companies, and is divided properly into three classes, viz: class A, and two divisions of Class B.

Corps in Class A are those who have furnished their own uniforms, and who have been paid \$6.00, for each man uniformed, for 12 days drill performed in 1862.

First Corps in Class B who have furnished their own uniforms, and who have been aid \$6.00 in lieu of clothing, after 12 days drill performed in 1862.

Second Corps in Class B who have been organized upon the understanding that they receive no pay for the 12 days drill, but that the Government will provide them with uniforms and drill instruction.

Of the Corps in Class A, 6 Field Batteries, 11 Troops of Cavalry, 2 Companies of Foot Artillery, and 33 Rifle Companies have certified to the performance of 12 days drill in accordance with the General Order of the 4th November last, and have received from the Government \$22,672 therefor.

Of the Corps in Class B, 3 Troops of Cavalry, 8 Foot Companies of Artillery, 2 Engineer Corps, 49 Rifle Companies, 15 Companies of Infantry and one Naval Company have certified to the performance of 12 days drill in accordance with the General Order of the 4th November last, and have received from the Government \$20,952 therefor.

MILITARY DISTRICTS.

The Province being divided into 21 Military Districts, or say Lower Canada 11, and Upper Canada 10, the Volunteers in each District are under the immediate supervision of the Brigade Major, who has been appointed in accordance with the amended Militia Act of 1862, and whose duties are described as follows, in a General Order which was issued by this Department on the 17th November last:—

1. The Brigade Major of each District will superintend the Drill and Instruction of all Volunteer Companies within his District, furnishing Monthly Reports thereof to the Adjutant General's Department as to their state of discipline and efficiency, and average attendance at Drill.

2. He will inspect, not less than once a quarter, and as often as he may be directed, the Arms, Accoutrements, Great Coats, and other Stores issued to each Company within his District, and forward to the Adjutant General's Department Quarterly Returns thereof, or Special Reports when required, as to their general state, and deficiencies when such occur.

3. The Drill Instructors in each District will be placed under his sole control, he will distribute them through the districts and detail them for their respective duties as occasion may require.

4. He will be required to organize Drill Associations amongst the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of each Battalion of Sedentary Militia within his District, with a view to their acquiring such a knowledge of, and proficiency in their Drill and Military duties as will enable them to impart, as occasion may require, the knowledge thus obtained to those under their command. This branch of his duty will also include the control and supervision of the organizations for Drill contemplated by the 11th Clause of the amended Militia Act of last Session.

5. It will further be his duty to secure the enrolment of such quota as may be ordered from time to time among First Class Service Men within his District—First into Companies, and whenever practicable, next into Battalions, under Officers qualified to command them.

6. He will further be subject to such orders and regulations as the Commander-in-Chief may see fit, from time to time, to issue for his guidance and instruction. He will report direct to Head-Quarters, and be the channel of all communications therewith in each Military District, for the Militia, both Sedentary and Active.

Since the appointment of these active officers in each District, much has been done in the organization of the Militia into Companies of Volunteers and Drill Associations, but as yet a sufficient length of time has not elapsed to fully develope the new system, but judging from the results since the appointment of these Brigade Majors, the Department has every reason to believe that as regards organization and Drill in the several Districts, this branch of the Militia Staff has been decidedly successful.

DRILL INSTRUCTORS.

In August last the 46 Drill Instructors, who were sent to this country by the Imperial Government, were detailed for service in the different Districts, and the following scale of daily pay was adopted, that is to say :—

	Cavalry.	Line.
Sergeant Major.....	\$1.50	\$1.37½
Troop Sergeant Major.....	1.37½	
Color Sergeant.....		1.30
Sergeant.....	1.12½	1.00

The services of these Instructors have been of great benefit and assistance to the newly organized Corps. Since 1st of January, in order to meet the requirements of the increased number of Volunteers in all parts of the country, arrangements have been made with the Imperial authorities to furnish 28 additional Sergeants for employment in the chief cities and 40 for employment in the Rural Districts of the Province, for which service the Sergeants employed in the cities are to receive 40 cents per day, and those in the Rural parts the same rates which were agreed upon for those who were originally sent from England for this service. The whole of these Instructors, together with eight Volunteers, are actively engaged in drilling the Militia of the Province.

ARMS.

All the Corps organized since August last are armed, or are in course of being armed with the Enfield Rifle. We annex hereto a list (marked No. 2.) of the different Corps in whose favor requisitions for arms have already been issued upon the Imperial authorities at Montreal, under the provisions of the Circular of the Duke of Newcastle, under date of 14th May last.

GREAT COATS.

To all organizations of Volunteers, great coats have been issued, similar to those worn by the Troops of the Line.

BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.

In October last two hundred bugles and trumpets were procured, and, since then, distributed amongst the different Companies of Volunteers.

DRILL BOOKS.

One copy of the pocket edition of the authorized book of Field Exercise and evolutions of Infantry has been furnished to each officer of the Volunteer Force.

SEDENTARY MILITIA.

We append hereto the Annual Returns of the Sedentary Militia for the two Sections of the Province: the distribution of which force may be known by an examination of the following abstract from the returns:—

Military Districts, Lower Canada.....	11
“ “ Upper “	10
Total	<u>21</u>

Battalions	
Organized and annual returns received, Lower Canada.....	145
“ “ “ Upper “	233
Organized and annual returns not received, Lower “	49
“ “ “ Upper “	36
Not organized, Lower Canada.....	3
“ “ Upper “	2
Total Battalions.....	<u>468</u>

Staff Military Districts, Lower Canada.....	34
“ “ Upper “	34

Battalion Officers, Lower Canada.....	4,482
“ “ Upper “	7,242

Sergeants, Lower Canada.....	3,529
“ “ Upper “	4,808

First Class Service Men, Lower Canada.....	33,630
“ “ Upper “	63,393

Second Class Service Men, Lower Canada.....	58,213
“ “ “ Upper “	83,758
Reserve Men, Lower Canada	20,105
“ “ “ Upper “	25,917

Total rank and file, Lower Canada.....	111,948
“ “ “ Upper “	173,068

Total of all ranks, Lower Canada	119,993
“ “ “ Upper “	185,152

305,145

The total number of Militia Men, of all ranks, in Lower Canada is estimated at.....190,000

The total number of Militia Men, of all ranks, in Upper Canada is estimated at.....280,000

Total.....470,000

DRILL ASSOCIATIONS.

Under the provisions of the 11th Section of the amended Militia Law, 76 Drill Associations, composed of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Sedentary Militia, have been organized as follows: say, Lower Canada, 34; Upper Canada, 42; all of which will be supplied with arms and instruction for purposes of drill. Judging from the number of rolls reaching the Department daily, it is fair to presume that during the next three months the total number of these associations will be considerably increased.

DRILL BOOKS

By arrangement with the Imperial authorities, 2000 copies of the pocket edition of the authorized book of Field Exercise and evolutions of Infantry have been procured by this Department, and sold to Officers of the Sedentary Militia, at cost. The rapidity with which orders reached the Department for these books, after they were procured, is an evidence that the Officers of the Militia are taking an active interest in the present Volunteer movement.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's consideration.

A. DE SALABERRY, *Lt.-Colonel.*

Dep. Adj. Genl. Militia, L. C.

WALKER POWELL, *Lt.-Colonel.*

Dep. Adj. Genl. Militia, U. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, February 10th, 1863.

To His Excellency, the GOVERNOR GENERAL,

&c., &c., &c.

Quebec.]

NO. 1.
ABSTRACT showing Military Districts in Upper Canada, Population, number of Volunteer Corps, and number of Volunteer Corps in each District.

No. of Districts.	Cities and Counties.	Population Census 1861.	No. of Volunteer Corps.	No. of Volunteers.	No. of Districts.	Cities and Counties.	Population Census 1861.	No. of Volunteer Corps.	No. of Volunteers.
1	Ottawa City.....	14,669	6	330	6	Perth.....	38,083	3	165
	Prescott County.....	15,499	5	275		Wellington.....	49,200	6	330
	Russell.....	6,824		Waterloo.....	38,750	2	110
	Carleton.....	29,620	4	220		Huron.....	51,954	4	220
	Lennox.....	31,639	7	335		Gray.....	37,750	7	385
	Renfrew.....	20,325		Bruce.....	27,409	4	220
	118,576	22	1,210		243,236	26	1,430
	21,187	2	110		Hamilton City.....	19,096	12	660
	18,129	4	220		Welland.....	24,988	4	220
	18,777	5	275		Haldimand.....	23,708	5	275
2	Dundas.....	24,191	6	330	Lincoln.....	27,625	15	825	
	Grenville.....	35,750	8	440	Wentworth.....	31,832	4	220	
	Leeds.....	.....	.....	.....	Haltou.....	22,794	5	275
	.....	118,034	25	1,375	.....	150,043	45	2,475
	.....	13,743	10	550	London City.....	11,555	7	385
3	Kingston City.....	27,347	4	220	Brant.....	30,338	6	330	
	Frontenac.....	28,002	5	275	Norfolk.....	28,500	5	275	
	Lennox and Addington.....	44,970	8	440	Oxford.....	46,226	9	495	
	Hastings.....	20,369	10	530	Essex.....	32,050	4	220	
	Prince Edward.....	.....	.....	.....	Middlesex.....	48,736	5	275
	.....	134,931	37	2,035	.....	197,495	36	1,980
	.....	40,502	6	330	Lambton.....	24,916	.....	.....
	.....	39,115	7	385	Kent.....	31,183	5	275
	.....	24,651	4	220	Essex.....	25,211	6	330
	.....	23,039	1	55	.....	81,310	11	605
4	.....	127,397	18	990	.....	.....	.....	.....
	

5	Ontario.....	41,604	9	495	10	Toronto City.....	44,921	20	1,140
	York.....	59,874	7	385		.....	44,821	20	1,140
6	Peel.....	27,240	6	330	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Simcoe.....	44,720	5	275	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	173,238	27	1,435	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

District.	Population Census 1861.	No. of Volunteer Corps.	No. of Volunteers.
1st District.....	118,576	22	1,210
2nd do.....	118,034	25	1,375
3rd do.....	134,931	37	2,035
4th do.....	127,397	18	990
5th do.....	173,238	27	1,435
6th do.....	243,236	26	1,430
7th do.....	150,043	45	2,475
8th do.....	197,495	36	1,980
9th do.....	81,310	11	605
10th do.....	44,821	20	1,140
Algoma & Nipissing	7,010	1	55
Total, U. C.....	1,306,091	268	14,780

Equal to 11½ Volunteers for each 1,000 inhabitants. Distributed as follows:—

CITIES.—Population, 103,884; Corps, 55; Volunteers, 3,025; equal to 29 Volunteers for each 1000 inhabitants.
RURAL PARTS.—Population, 1,292,204; Corps, 213; Volunteers, 11,755; equal to 9 Volunteers for each 1,000 inhabitants.

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjt. Gen. Mil. U. C.

NO. 1.

ABSTRACT showing Military Districts in L. C., Population, No. of Volunteer Corps, and No. of Volunteer Corps in each District.

No. of Districts.	Cities and Counties.	Population Census, 1861.	No. of Volunteer Corps.	No. of Volunteers.	No. of Districts.	Cities and Counties.	Population Census, 1861.	No. of Volunteer Corps.	No. of Volunteers.
1	Gaspé	14,077			7	Quebec City	51,109	30	1650
	Bonaventure	13,092				Charlevoix	6,101	2	110
		27,169				Montmorenci	15,223		
				55		Quebec	11,136		
				110		Portneuf	27,893		
2	Rimouski	20,854	1	55	Champlain	21,291			
	Temiscouata	18,561	2	110	Chicoutimi	20,008			
	Kamouraska	21,053	4	220		10,478			
	L'Islet	12,300	1	55		163,239	32	1760	
	Montmagny	13,386	1	55					
	Bellechasse	16,062			Three Rivers City	6,058	2	110	
		102,221	9	495	St. Maurice	11,100			
3	Levis	22,091	8	440	Maskinonge	14,790	1	55	
	Dorchester	16,195			Berthier	19,608	1	55	
	Lothbrière	20,018			Joliette	21,198			
	Mégantic	17,839	1	55	Laval	19,807	5	275	
	Beauce	20,416			Montcalm	14,724			
		96,609	9	495	Terrebonne	19,460	6	330	
					L'Assomption	17,355			
						134,800	15	825	
4	Nicolet	21,363	1	55	Soulanges	12,221			
	Arthabaska	13,473			Hochelega	16,474			
	Drummond	12,356			Vaudreuil	12,282	1	55	
	Wolfe	6,548			Jacques Cartier	11,208			
		63,940	1	55	Two Mountains	18,408	3	165	
				Argenteuil	12,897	9	495		
5	Yamaska	16,045	1	55	Ottawa	27,757	2	110	
	Richelieu	19,070	1	275		13,257			
	St. Hyacinthe	18,877	6			124,514	16	825	

No. of Districts.	Cities and Counties.	Population Census, 1861.	No. of Volunteer Corps.	No. of Volunteers.	No. of Districts.	Cities and Counties.	Population Census, 1861.	No. of Volunteer Corps.	No. of Volunteers.
6	Bsgot	18,841	1	55	10	Sherbrooke City	5,899	6	330
	Roxville	18,227				Richmond	8,884	1	55
	Iberville	16,391				Compton	10,210	1	55
		107,951	7	385		Shefford	17,779	4	220
						Stanstead	12,258		
	Vercheres	15,485	1	55	Brome	12,732	1	55	
	Chambly	13,132			Missisquoi	18,608			
	Laprairie	14,475				86,370	13	715	
	Napierville	14,513	3	165		90,323	62	3410	
	St. Johns	14,853	9	495		90,323	62	3410	
	Beauharnois	15,742	1	55					
	Chateauguay	17,837	1	55					
	Huntingdon	17,491	8	440					
		123,528	23	1265					

RECAPITULATION.

Districts.	Population Census, 1861.	Number of Volunteer Corps.	Number of Volunteers.
1st District	27,169	9	495
2nd do	102,221	9	495
3rd do	96,609	1	55
4th do	53,940	1	55
5th do	107,951	7	385
6th do	123,528	23	1265
7th do	163,239	32	1760
8th do	134,800	15	825
9th do	124,514	15	825
10th do	86,370	13	715
11th do	90,323	62	3410
Total	1,110,664	186	10,230

Equal to 94 Volunteers for each 1,000 inhabitants. Distributed as follows:—
 CITIES.—Population, 153,989; Corps, 100; Volunteers, 5,600; equal to 36 Volunteers for each 1,000 inhabitants.
 RURAL PARTS.—Population, 957,276; Corps, 86; Volunteers, 4,730; equal to 5 Volunteers for each 1,000 inhabitants.

A. DE SALABERRY, Lt.-Colonel.
 Deputy Adj. Gen. Mtl., L. C.

NO. 2.

RETURN of Arms, Accoutrements, and Great Coats issued by the Military Store Department to the Volunteers of Canada, on requisition from the Militia Department.

Date of Requisition.	No. of Requisition.	FOR SERVICE OF	Enfield Rifles, Long, complete, with sets of Accoutrements, complete.	Ditto Short.	Great Coats.	Remarks.
1861.						
Dec. 20.....	2	3rd Quebec Volunteer Rifle Company	75			
" 28.....	3	2nd do do do	80			
1862.						
Jan. 8.....	4	3rd Battalion Vol. Militia Rifles of Canada.....			300	
" 9.....	5	Civil Service Rifle Corps.....	82			
" 15.....	8	6th Quebec do do do			75	
" 15.....	9	Company of Rifle Volunteers, Toronto.....			75	
" 15.....	10	Merchants' do do			75	
" 15.....	11	3rd Ottawa Volunteer Rifle Company			75	
" 15.....	11	Ottawa Foot Artillery			55	
" 15.....	12	7th Quebec Vol Rifle Company			55	
" 16.....	13	Montreal Battalion Vol. Artillery, Foot			250	
" 16.....	14	" Light Infantry			250	
" 16.....	15	Ottawa Field Battery			29	
" 16.....	16	Dunville Volunteer Rifle Company			75	
" 16.....	17	Danville do do			50	
" 17.....	18	Montreal Battalion Vol. Light Infantry.....	170			
" 17.....	19	1st Sherbrooke Vol. Foot Artillery.....			55	
" 23.....	23	2nd Montreal Troop of Cavalry.....			20	
" 24.....	24	4th Quebec Rifle Volunteer Company			75	
" 24.....	25	8th do do	75		75	
" 24.....	26	Welland Canal Field Battery			70	
" 24.....	27	2nd Quebec Troop of Cavalry			50	
" 24.....	28	1st Levis do do			50	
" 24.....	29	St. Thomas Volunteer Rifle Company			63	
" 24.....	30	Collingwood do do			40	
" 24.....	31	1st Galt do do			70	
" 24.....	32	Stratford do do			25	
" 24.....	33	Trinity College, Toronto do			50	
" 24.....	34	2nd Battalion Vol. Mil. Rifles, Canada.....			25	
" 24.....	35	1st Guelph Troop of Cavalry			10	
" 24.....	36	1st Fergus Vol. Rifle Company			53	
" 24.....	37	Kingston Field Battery.....			50	
" 25.....	38	6th Quebec Vol. Rifle Company	75			
" 25.....	39	4th do do	75			
" 25.....	40	London Field Battery			27	
" 27.....	41	2nd Prescott Vol. Rifle Company.....			28	
" 27.....	42	Elora do do			60	
" 27.....	22	1st Montreal Troop of Cavalry			20	
" 27.....	43	3rd Quebec Vol. Rifle Company			8	
" 27.....	44	1st Woodstock do			45	
" 27.....	45	1st Prescott do			40	
" 27.....	46	1st Hamilton do			51	
" 27.....	47	Megantic do			22	
" 27.....	48	4th Batt. Vol. Militia Rifles, Canada.....			600	
" 28.....	49	1st, or Prince of Wales, Regt. Vol. Rifles.....			25	
" 28.....	50	5th Batt. Vol. Militia Rifles, Canada.....			440	
		Carried over.....				

RETURN of Arms, Accoutrements, and Great Coats, &c.—Continued.

Date of Requisition.	No. of Requisition.	FOR SERVICE OF	Enfield Rifles, Long, complete with sets of Accoutrements complete.	Do Short.	Great Coats.	Remarks.
		Brought forward.....				
1862.						
Jan. 29.....	51	4th Batt. Vol. Militia Rifles, Canada.....			150	
" 29.....	52	3rd do do	300			
" 29.....	53	1st (or Prince of Wales) Regt. Vol. Rifles.....			5	
" 29.....	54	Montreal Battalion, Artillery Volunteers.....		250		
" 29.....	55	2nd Quebec Volunteer Artillery Company.....		50		
" 29.....	56	Sherbrooke do do		50		
" 29.....	57	Ottawa do do		50		
" 29.....	58	Capt. LeBlanc, Vol. Rifle Company, Quebec..			75	
" 29.....	59	5th Quebec do do			75	
" 29.....	60	Hemmingford do do			50	
" 30.....	61	2nd Batt. Vol. Militia Rifles, Canada, 1st Co..			20	
" 30.....	62	Do do do 2nd Co..			15	
" 31.....	63	7th Batt. do do	120		120	
Feb. 1.....	64	7th Quebec Vol. Rifle Company.....	52			
" 3.....	65	Capt. Ord, Vol. Rifle Company, Toronto.....	81		7	
" 3.....	66	Cant. Boyd, Merchant's Rifle Co., do	81		7	
" 3.....	67	Collingwood Vol. Rifle Company.....	55			
" 3.....	68	1st Galt do do	60			
" 5.....	69	7th Batt. Vol. Militia Rifles, Canada.....	60		60	
" 6.....	70	Do do do	120		120	
" 11.....	71	4th Quebec Vol. Militia Rifle Company.....	6		7	
" 11.....	72	Hamilton Highland do			16	
" 11.....	73	1st Peterboro' Volunteer do			55	
" 12.....	74	2nd Kingston do do			75	
" 13.....	75	5th Batt. Vol. Militia Rifles of Canada.....	290			
" 13.....	76	Bishop's College Corps, Lennoxville			55	
" 14.....	77	6th Quebec, Vol. Rifle Company.....	7		7	
" 14.....	78	Sorel do do			20	
" 14.....	79	Trinity College, Toronto, Rifle Company.....	50			
" 18.....	80	1st Gananoque Volunteer do			65	
" 18.....	81	1st Belleville do do	31		31	
" 18.....	82	Mount Forest do do	50		50	
" 18.....	83	7th Batt. Vol. Militia Rifles, Canada.....	120		120	
" 21.....	84	Capt. Leblanc, Vol. Rifle Company, Quebec....	75			
" 24.....	85	1st St. Catherines do			55	
" 24.....	87	6th Batt. Vol. Militia Rifles, Canada.....			321	
" 26.....	88	8th Batt. do do Capt. Murphy's Co	82		82	
Mar. 4.....	89	5th Toronto, Vol. Rifle Co., 2nd Bat. of Canada.			40	
" 4.....	90	1st Hamilton Vol. Rifle Company.....	38		7	
" 6.....	91	Capt. DeBlois, Vol. Rifle Company, Quebec....	55		55	
" 8.....	92	Montreal Batt. Light Infantry Volunteers.....	160		86	
" 13.....	97	9th Bat. V. M. R., 5th Co., Quebec Cp. Thomson	55		55	
" 11.....	93	3rd Ottawa V. R. Company.....	50			
" 11.....	94	1st Hemmingford V. R. Company.....	50			
" 15.....	95	4th Batt. (Chasseurs Canadiens) V. M. R.....	550			
" 18.....	98	5th Batt. V. M. R., Montreal.....	60			
" 18.....	99	9th do do 6th Co., Capt. Herring.....	55		55	
" 21.....	100	do do do 7th do Gagnon.....	41		44	
" 27.....	101	Elora V. R. Company, Capt. Donaldson.....	60			
" 28.....	102	3rd Quebec Vol. Artillery Company.....		79	79	
April 2.....	103	6th Batt. V. M. R., Montreal, Lt. Col. Hibbard.	331			
" 2.....	104	5th do do do Routh.....	28			
" 2.....	105	Ottawa Engineer Corps, Capt. Sinclair.....	50		50	
" 3.....	106	Oakville Vol. Rifle Co., Lt. Col. Chisholm.....	75			
" 11.....	107	10th Battalion V. M. R., Toronto.....	350		350	
		Carried over.....				

RETURN of Arms, Accoutrements, and Great Coats, &c.—Continued.

Date of Requisition.	No. of Requisition.	FOR SERVICE OF	Enfield Rifles, Long, complete, with sets of Accoutrements, complete.	Ditto Short.	Great Coats.	Remarks.
1862.		Brought forward.....				
April 19.....	108	Collingwood V. R. C., Major Stephen.....			15	
" 19.....	109	1st Stratford V. R. C., Captain Service.....	25			
" 25.....	110	2nd Cornwall V. R. C., " Oliver.....	50		50	
" 25.....	111	2nd Batt. V. M. R., 8th Co., Capt. Murray.....	50		50	
" 28.....	112	1st Vaudreuil V. R. C., Captain Shepperd.....	60		60	
" 28.....	113	Engineer Co. of Montreal, Capt. Forsyth.....	50		50	
" 28.....	114	1st Goderich V. R. C., Capt. Seymour.....	68		68	
May 12.....	115	2nd St. Catharines V. R. C., Capt. McGiverin.....	60		60	
" 12.....	116	1st Battalion V. R. Corps, Major Alger.....	60		60	
" 12.....	117	Toronto Civil Ser. R. Co., Maj. Hon. R. Spence.....	60		60	
" 12.....	118	5th Batt. V. M. R., Montreal, Lt. Col. Routh.....	54			
" 15.....	119	1st Fergus V. R. C., Captain Cadenhead.....	53			
" 16.....	120	1st Woodstock V. R. C., Lt. Col. W. S. Light.....	20			
" 19.....	121	4th Quebec Co. Foot Art., Capt. R. Cassels.....		50		
June 13.....	122	Univ. and Col. R. C. of Toronto Capt. Croft.....	60			
Aug. 4.....	123	3rd St. Catharines Rifle Co., Capt. Currie.....	60			
" 19.....	124	Acton Vale V. R. C., Major Davis.....	50			
" 19.....	125	Danville V. R. C., Captain Carter.....	50			
" 29.....	126	York V. R. C., Captain Davis.....	60			
" 29.....	127	Caledonia V. R. C., Captain Jackson.....	60			
" 29.....	128	St. Catharines' Foot Artillery, Captain Stoker.....		50		
Sept. 3.....	129	Civil Service V. R. C., Quebec, Major Bernard.....		82		
" 15.....	120	Toronto Vol. Naval Co. 7, Capt. McMaster.....	60			
Oct. 13.....	131	Brantford Highland R. C., Captain Grant.....	60		60	
" 14.....	132	St. Catharines V. I. C., Captain Currie.....			60	
" 23.....	133	Militia Department, Quebec.....	1	1		
" 30.....	134	Port Hope Rifle Co., Captain Kirchhofer.....			55	
" 30.....	135	" Inf. Co., " Williams.....			55	
" 30.....	136	" Engineer Co., " Ridout.....			55	
" 30.....	137	Southampton V. R. C., Captain Sproat.....	55		55	
" 30.....	138	Kingston V. R. C., Captain Callaghan.....	50		50	
" 30.....	139	2nd B'n V. M. R., No. 8 Co., Capt. Murray.....	80		32	
" 30.....	140	Napanee Troop V. Cavalry, Major Sweetman.....			20	
" 30.....	141	Vol. R. C. at Montreal, Captain Naigéle.....	50		50	
" 30.....	142	do do " Flynn.....	50		50	
Nov. 3.....	143	St. Hyacinthe V. R. C., Captain St. Jacques.....	57		57	
" 3.....	144	do do " Chagnon.....	33		33	
" 3.....	145	do do do " Hebert.....	45		45	
" 3.....	146	2nd do do " Nelson.....	50		50	
" 3.....	147	2nd Hamilton V. R. C. " Cattley.....	32		59	
" 6.....	148	Mirrickville V. R. C., " Montgomery.....	55			
" 12.....	149	4th Quebec V. Foot Art. Co., Capt. Grant.....			50	
" 15.....	150	Morrisburg do do " Rubidge.....		55	55	
" 15.....	151	Cornwall V. Infantry Co., " Pringle.....	55		55	
" 15.....	152	do Rifle Company " Bergin.....	55		55	
" 15.....	153	1st Perth V. R. C., " Fraser.....	55		55	
" 15.....	154	Thamesford V. R. C., " Dawes.....	55		55	
" 15.....	155	Embro Highland V. R. C., " Wallace.....	55		55	
" 15.....	156	11th Bn. V. M. Rifles, Lt. Col. Abbott.....	385		385	
" 15.....	157	Mirrickville V. R. C., Captain Montgomery.....			55	
" 17.....	158	Montreal Volunteer Engineer Company (for No. 6 M. D. S. C.), Captain Munro.....	55		55	
" 18.....	159	London V. Foot Art. Co., Captain Buckley.....		55	55	
" 18.....	160	Owen Sound V. Inf. Co., Captain Brodie.....	55		55	
" 18.....	161	Meaford V. R. C., Captain Pollard.....	55		55	
" 18.....	162	Lakefield V. R. C. (North Douro), Cap. Vizard.....	55		55	
		Carried over.....				

RETURN of Arms, Accoutrements, and Great Coats, &c.—Continued.

Date of Requisition.	No. of Requisition.	FOR SERVICE OF	Enfield Rifles, Long, complete with sets of Accoutrements complete.	Do Short.	Great Coats.	Remarks.
1862.		Brought forward.....				
Nov. 18.....	163	Iroquois V. Ft. Artillery Co., Capt. Macdonald		55	55	
" 18.....	164	Prescott do do Roebuc.....		55	55	
" 18.....	165	4th Kingston V. R. Co., Capt. Kerr.....	55		55	
" 18.....	166	5th do do Hinds.....	55		55	
" 18.....	167	2nd Mirrickville V. R. Co., Capt. Guynne.....	55		55	
" 18.....	168	Storrington do Hamilton.....	55		55	
" 18.....	169	do do Spring.....	55		55	
" 18.....	170	Bowmanville R. C., Major Cubitt.....	55		55	
" 18.....	171	Scarboro V. R. Co., Capt. Norris.....	55		55	
" 18.....	172	Stratford V. I. Co., do Jmlack.....	55		55	
" 18.....	173	Port Stauley V. R. Co., do Ellison.....	55		55	
" 18.....	174	North Ridge R. Co., do Wagstaff.....	55		55	
" 20.....	175	12 Bn. No. 5 Co., V. M. R. Masson.....	55		55	
" 20.....	176	do do do Ouimet.....	55		55	
" 20.....	177	do do do Dalaire.....			55	
" 20.....	178	College Masson I. Co., Capt. Primeau.....	55		55	
" 20.....	179	St. Thérèse College, I. Co., David.....	55			
" 21.....	180	University and Colleges V. R. Co., Toronto.....			55	
" 25.....	181	Port Hope V. R. Co., Capt. Kirkhoffer.....	30		55	
" 25.....	182	do do V. I. Co., Capt. Williams.....	55			
" 25.....	183	do do Engr. Co., do Ridout.....	55			
" 26.....	184	1st Oshawa V. R. Co., do Warren.....	55			
" 26.....	185	2nd do V. I. do Fairbanks.....	55		55	
" 26.....	186	Goderich Vol. Foot Artillery Co., Capt. Ross.....		55	55	
" 27.....	187	Kamouraska R. Co., Capt. Taché.....	55		55	
" 28.....	188	9th Batt. Vol. M. R., No. 8 Co. Capt. Dugal.....	55		55	
Dec. 10.....	189	Dundas V. R. Co., Capt. Gibsons.....	55		55	
" 11.....	190	12th Batt. V. M. R., No. 7 Co., Capt. Lavolette.....	55		55	
" 16.....	191	6th do do do Crispo.....	50		50	
" 16.....	192	do do do No. 8 Co., do Martin.....	50		50	
" 16.....	193	1st Owen Sound V. R. Co., do McNab.....			50	
" 18.....	194	Barrie Vol. R. Co., Capt. McKenzie.....			50	
" 18.....	195	1st Quebec Troop Cavalry, Capt. Scott.....			20	
" 18.....	196	St. Johns do do des Rivières.....			40	
" 18.....	197	St. Catharines Ft. Arty. Co., do Stoker.....			50	
" 18.....	198	Carleton Place V. R. Co., do Poole.....	55		55	
" 19.....	199	Paackenham do do Dunnet.....	55		55	
" 19.....	200	Brockville V. I. Co., Capt. Buell.....	55		55	
" 19.....	201	Seaforth do do Coleman.....	55		55	
" 19.....	202	New Hamburg do do Goodman.....	55		55	
" 19.....	203	Ingersoll do do Oliver.....	55		55	
" 19.....	204	Oakville V. R. Co., do Chisholm.....			55	
" 20.....	205	Windsor V. I. Co., do Macdonald.....	55		55	
" 20.....	206	Sandwich do do Wilkinson.....	55		55	
" 22.....	207	Hawkesbury Mills I. Co., do Higginson.....	55		55	
" 22.....	208	Alexandria I. Co., Capt. McDougall.....	55		55	
" 22.....	209	Morrisburg do do Rose.....	55		55	
" 22.....	210	Lloydstown do do Bull.....	55		55	
" 22.....	211	Thorold do do McDonagh.....	55		55	
" 22.....	212	Leamington do do Fox.....	55		55	
" 22.....	213	Sandwich do do Casgrain.....	55		55	
" 22.....	214	Woodstock Drill Asso., 2nd Bt. Oxford Militia.....	40			
" 22.....	215	Toronto do do Education Department.....	40			
" 31.....	216	Huntingdon V. I. Co., Capt. Hall.....	55		55	
" 31.....	217	Point Levi do do Patton.....	55		55	
		Carried over.....				

RETURN of Arms, Accoutrements, and Great Coats, &c.—Continued.

Date of Requisition.	No. of Requisition.	FOR SERVICE OF	Rd. Muskets, pn. 53, complete with accoutrements, long.	Do. Short.	Great Coats.	Remarks.
1862.		Brought forward.....				
Dec. 31.....	218	Fraserville V. I. Co., Captain Fraser.....	55		55	
" 31.....	219	Kincardine do do Shaw.....	55		55	
" 31.....	220	Whitby do do Woodward.....	55		55	
" 31.....	221	Beachville do do Greig.....	55		55	
" 31.....	222	London do do Taylor.....	55		55	
" 31.....	223	Chatham I. Co., Captain Smith.....	55		55	
" 31.....	224	Orangeville I. Co., do Buckham.....	55		55	
" 31.....	225	Bell's Corners do do Powell.....	55		55	
1863.						
Jany. 7.....	226	13th Batt. V. M. I. at Hamilton.....	231			
" 7.....	227	St. Anne de la Pocatière I. Co., Capt. Deguise	55		55	
" 7.....	228	Levis V. I. Co., Captain Blanchet.....	55		55	
" 7.....	229	Kamouraska do do Martineau.....	55		55	
" 7.....	230	LaColle I Co., do Force.....	55		55	
" 7.....	231	St Johns do do Laberge.....	55		55	
" 7.....	232	Thyroid R. Co., do Baxter.....	55		55	
" 7.....	233	13th Batt. V. M. I. at Hamilton.....			210	
" 8.....	234	Brockville R. Co., Captain Crawford.....			22	
" 9.....	235	St. Catherine's V. I. Co., Capt. McSloy.....	55		55	
" 9.....	236	Clifton I. Co., do Barrett.....	55		55	
" 9.....	237	Grimby do do Randall.....	55		55	
" 9.....	238	Stewarttown I. Co., do Murray.....	55		55	
" 9.....	239	Barrie do do Russell.....	55		55	
" 9.....	240	Albion do do Evans.....	55		55	
" 9.....	241	Bradford do do McMaster.....	55		55	
" 9.....	242	Greenwood do do Warren.....	55		55	
" 9.....	243	Fannersville do do Booth.....	55		55	
" 9.....	244	Vankleek Hill do do Shields.....	55		55	
" 9.....	245	Niagara do do Powell.....	55		55	
" 9.....	246	Madoc do do Findlay.....	55		55	
" 9.....	247	St. Johns do do Marchand.....	55		55	
" 9.....	248	Rimouski do do Michaud.....	55		55	
" 9.....	249	Trois Pistoles do do Bertrand.....	55		55	
" 9.....	250	Cap St. Ignace do do Beaubien.....	55		55	
" 9.....	251	Point Levi do do Patton.....	55		55	
" 9.....	252	Varenes do do Massue.....	55		55	
" 9.....	253	St. Johns do do Macdonald.....	55		55	
" 9.....	254	Do do do Larocque.....	55		55	
" 13.....	255	St. Lucs V. I. Co., do Cadieux.....	55		55	
" 15.....	256	St. Eustache V. R. Co., do Marsil.....	55		55	
" 15.....	257	St. Scholastique do do Valois.....	55		55	
" 15.....	258	Hamilton Marine Co., do Harbottle.....	55			
" 15.....	259	Caledonia R. Co., do Jackson.....			55	
" 15.....	260	York do do Davis.....			55	
" 15.....	261	Komoka do do Atwood.....	40		40	
" 15.....	262	Simcoe do do Tisdale.....	55		55	
" 15.....	263	Guelph do do Higginbotham.....			55	
" 15.....	264	Almonte I. Co., do McIntosh.....	55		55	
" 15.....	265	Huntingdon I. Co., do Whyte.....	55		55	
" 15.....	266	Durham (L. C.) I. Co., do McEachern.....	55		55	
" 15.....	267	Athelston I. C., do Leonard.....	55		55	
" 15.....	268	Drill Association, 1st Norfolk Mil.....	40		40	
" 15.....	269	Lyn. I. Co., Captain Wilson.....	55		55	
" 15.....	270	Cookstown R. C., Captain Ferguson.....	55		55	
		Carried over.....				

RETURN of Arms, Accoutrements, Great Coats, &c.—(Continued)

Date of Requisition.	No. of Requisition.	FOR SERVICE OF	Rd. Muskets, P. N., 52, complete with accoutrements, long.	Do Short.	Great Coats.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....						
1863.						
Jan. 15.....	271	Aurora I. Co., Capt. Ashton.....	55	.....	55	
" 15.....	272	Prince Albert I. Co., Captain Forman.....	55	.....	55	
" 15.....	273	Brampton do do Stork.....	55	.....	55	
" 15.....	274	Lueknow do do Macdonald.....	55	.....	55	
" 15.....	275	Lucan do do Hodgins.....	55	.....	55	
" 15.....	276	Paisley do do Bruce.....	55	.....	55	
" 15.....	277	Louth do do Secord.....	55	.....	55	
" 15.....	278	Wardsville do do Henderson.....	55	.....	55	
" 15.....	279	L'Original do do Grant.....	55	.....	55	
" 15.....	280	East Hawkesbury do do McBean.....	55	.....	55	
" 15.....	281	Perth do do Morris.....	55	.....	55	
" 15.....	282	Fitz-Roy do do Fraser.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	283	Millbrook V. I. C., do Howden.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	284	Peterboro I. C., do Kennedy.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	285	Derry west, do do Grafton.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	286	Alton do do Riddall.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	287	Grimsby do do Nelles.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	288	Dundas do do Crossland.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	289	Wolverton do do Cole.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	290	St. John's do (Middlesex,) Jackson.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	291	Chatham do Captain Glendining.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	292	Dixon's Corners, Captain Lowery.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	293	Three Rivers I. C., Captain Bernard.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	294	do do do Normand.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	295	New Edinburgh, Mackinnon.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	296	Nicolet College I. C., Captain Rouleau.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	297	L'Islet do do Gumache.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	298	Berthier V. I. C., Chalvst.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	299	St. Adèle R. C., Lavallée.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	300	New Liverpool I. C., Captain Thomson.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	301	Point Levi Enquirer Co., Captain Freer.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	302	Etchemin I. C., Captain Atkinson.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	303	St. Joseph do do Haughton.....	55	.....	55	
" 19.....	304	Williamsburg R. C., Captain Holen.....	.....	.....	25	
Feb. 2.....	305	Whitby do do Wallace.....	.....	.....	25	
" 2.....	306	7th Bn. V. M. R., No. 9 Co., Lt.-Col. Cauchon.....	55	.....	55	
" 4.....	307	St. Vincent de Paul I. C., Captain St. Germain.....	55	.....	55	
" 7.....	308	Kamouraska do do V. Tache.....	55	.....	55	
" 9.....	309	2nd Bn. V. M. R., Toronto, Lt.-Col. Durie.....	164	.....	.....
" 9.....	310	10th Bn. V. M. I., do do Cumberland.....	35	.....	35	
Total			14,133	937	15,831	

NO. 3.

RETURN shewing the number of Volunteer Corps in Class A. who have been paid for Drill for the year 1862, to this date.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 10th Feb., 1863

Posts.	Corps.	Commander.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	
Quebec	Field Battery	Captain Lamontagne	935 50	
Kingston	Rifle Company	Lt.-Col. Shaw	492 00	
St. Catharines	Troop Cavalry	Major Bate	498 00	
Hamilton	do	Major Bull	495 00	
Napanee	do	Major Sweetman	606 00	
London	Field Battery	Lt.-Col. Shanley	1032 00	
Barrie	Rifle Company	Capt. McKenzie	175 00	
Cookshire	Troop Cavalry	Captain Cook	900 00	
St. Andrews	do	Lt.-Colonel Oswald	873 00	
St. Vincent de Paul	Rifle Company	Capt. David	196 00	
St. Martin	do	do Lavoie	330 00	
Quebec	do	do Alleyne	171 50	
Morrisburg	do	do Holden	260 25	
St. Catharines	do	do Heliwell	278 00	
Cobourg	Troop Cavalry	Lt.-Col. Boulton	732 00	
Hamilton	Rifle Company	Captain O'Reilly	269 75	
Paris	do	Lieut. Morton	246 00	
Montreal	do	do G. B. Pearson	330 00	
do	do	Capt. Dufresne	336 00	
do	do	do Middleton	330 00	
do	Troop Cavalry	do Smith	624 00	
do	Foot Artillery Company	do Wand	270 00	
Woodstock	Rifle Company	Lt.-Col. Light	390 00	
Toronto	do	Capt. Patterson	342 00	
do	do	do Fulton	246 00	
Hamilton	Field Battery	Major Villiers	740 50	
Kingston	do	Capt. Drummond	760 00	
London	Rifle Company	do Macbeth	294 00	
Brockville	do	Major Crawford	450 00	
Ottawa	do	Capt. Freligh	252 00	
Cobourg	do	do Smith	264 00	
Peterboro'	do	do Poole	246 00	
Toronto	do	do Macdonald	246 00	
do	Field Battery	do Denison	928 00	
do	Troop Cavalry	Major G. T. Denison	537 00	
Montreal	Rifle Company	Captain Kavanagh	310 00	
Quebec	Foot Artillery Company	do Lindsay	300 00	
Ottawa	Field Battery	Lt.-Colonel Turner	876 00	
Montreal	Rifle Company	Capt. Bond	330 00	
St. Thomas	Troop Cavalry	do Cole	540 00	
Montreal	Rifle Company	do Burns	324 00	
Quebec	Troop Cavalry	do Scott	900 00	
Sherbrooke	Rifle Company	Major Ibbotson	234 00	
Montreal	do	Capt. Meilleur	330 00	
Prescott	do	Major White	282 00	
Montreal	Troop Cavalry	Lieut. Perry	495 00	
Toronto	Rifle Company	Capt. Smith	330 00	
Prescott	do	Lt.-Col. Jessup	300 00	
Montreal	do	Capt. Moir	330 00	
Megantic	do	Major Barwis	318 00	
Belleville	do	Capt. Levesconte	168 00	
Sorel	do	do Hunt	286 50	
		Total	22,672 00	

A. DE SALLABERRY, Lt.-Col., D.A.G. M.L.C.,
WALKER POWELL, D.A.G.M., U. C.

ROBERT BERRY, C.C Acct

NO. 4.

RETURN shewing the Volunteer Corps in Class B. who have been paid the allowance, in lieu of clothing, for the year 1862, to this date.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 10th Feb., 1863.

Posts.	Corps.	Commander.	Amount Paid.	REMARKS.
			\$ cts.	
Quebec	Foot Artillery Co	Captain McKay	300 00	
Kingston, Portsmouth	Rifle Company	do Litchfield	360 00	
Brantford	do Highland	do Grant	294 00	
Hemmingford	do	do Shields	222 00	
Brantford	do	Major Alger	348 00	
St. Catharines	Infantry Company	Hon. Capt. Currie	372 00	
Toronto	Rifle do	do Major Spence	288 00	
Port Hope	Troop Cavalry	Major Smart	132 00	
Montreal	Rifle Company	Captain David	330 00	
do	Montreal Light Infantry	do Taylor	480 00	} Lt.-Col. Whitney, Commanding.
do	do do	do Doutney	330 00	
do	do do	Major E. T. Taylor	336 00	
do	Battalion of Foot Artillery	Captain Evans	300 00	} Lt.-Colonel Tylee, Commanding.
do	do do	do Ferrier	300 00	
do	do do	Major Lyman	300 00	
do	do do	Captain McKay	300 00	
do	do do	do Drumm	290 00	
St. John's	Troop Cavalry	do Derrivières	210 00	
Toronto	Rifle Company	do Croft	300 00	
do	do	do Harris	288 00	
do	do	do Murray	480 00	
do	Naval Company	do McMaster	420 00	
Ottawa	Engineer do	do Sinclair	300 00	
St. Catharines	Rifle do	do McGiverin	300 00	
Montreal	Montreal Light Infantry	do Molson	330 00	} Lt.-Col. Whitney, Com.
do	Battalion of Foot Artillery	do Shaw	300 00	
Danville	Rifle Company	do Hanning	300 00	} Lt.-Col. Tylee, Com.
Montreal	Montreal Light Infantry	do Ross	330 00	
do	do do	do Whitehead	330 00	} do Whitney, do
Galt	Rifle Company	do Date	264 00	
Fergus	do	do Cadenhead	216 00	
Stratford	do	do Service	306 00	
Toronto	do	do Ord	306 00	
St. Catharines	Foot Artillery Company	do Stoker	252 00	
Hinchinbrooke	Rifle Company	do McWilliams	294 00	
Elora	do	do Donaldson	312 00	
Montreal	do Chasseurs	do Audet	330 00	} Lt.-Colonel Coursol, Commanding.
do	do	do Emond	330 00	
do	do	do Beaudry	330 00	
do	do	do Cinq Mars	330 00	
do	do	do C. C. Spenard	330 00	
do	do	do D'Orsonens	324 00	
do	do	do L. Spenard	330 00	
do	do	do Normandeau	330 00	
do	do	do Bissonnette	330 00	
do	do	do Hon. P. Chaveau	246 00	
do	Royal Lt. Inf., Montreal.	do Scott	330 00	
do	do	do Allan	300 00	
do	do	do Mackenzie	330 00	
do	do	do Kirby	330 00	
do	do	do Hopkins	330 00	
do	do	do Campbell	276 00	
do	do	do Grant	330 00	
do	do	do Lyman	294 00	
do	do	do Johnson	336 00	
do	do	do Nivin	300 00	
do	do	do Ogilvy	300 00	
do	do	do Henderson	222 00	
do	do	do Crawford	300 00	
do	Victoria Vol. Rifles Com.	do		} Lt.-Col. Smith, Com
do	do	do		
do	do	do		
do	do	do		
Carried over				

RETURN shewing the number of Volunteer Corps in Class B who have been paid the allowance in lieu of Clothing, for the year 1862, to this date.—*Continued.*

Posts.	Corps.	Commander.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	
Brought forward.....				
Montreal.....	Victoria Vol. Rifle Co	Captain McGrath.....	312 00	} Lt.-Col. Smith, Com. } Lt.-Col. De Salla- } berry, Com.
Quebec	Voltigeurs Quebec.....	do Bossé	354 00	
do	do	do Thomson	324 00	
do	Civil Service Rifles	Major Bernard	366 00	
Mount Forest.....	Rifle Company.....	do Barretto	222 00	
Montreal.....	Engineer do	Captain Forsyth.....	330 00	
Ottawa	Rifle do	do Galloway	180 00	
Hamilton	do do Highland	do Skinner	204 00	
Guelph	Troop Cavalry.....	Lieutenant Heming.....	130 00	
Whitby.....	Ride Company, Highland	Captain Wallace.....	222 00	
		Total.....	20,952 00	

A. DE SALLABERRY, *Lt.-Col.,*

Deputy Adjt. Gen. Mil., L.C.

WALKER POWELL, *Lt.-Col.,*

Deputy Adjt. Gen. Mil., U.C.

ROBERT BERRY,
C. C. Acct.

NO. 5.

LIST OF DRILL ASSOCIATIONS authorized in Lower Canada.

Military District.	Designation.	At	Under the Command of	Authorized by General Order.	No. Roll.
No 2	At the College of Ste.	Anne de la Pocataire.....	Scholars.....	30th Jany., 1863	55
do	do	do	do	do	55
No. 3	1st Dorchester.....	Pointe Levy.....	Lt.-Col. C. Robertson.....	16th Jany., 1863	41
No. 6	1st Verchères.....	Varenues.....	Col. P. de Martigny.....	9th do	38
do	3rd Huntingdon.....	Napierville.....	Lt.-Col. J. G. Lavolette.....	23rd do	41
do	4th do	Lacolle.....	do II. Wilson.....	do	48
do	8th do	St. Rémi.....	do P. N. Lefèbvre.....	6th Feby., 1863	34
do	3rd Chambly.....	St. John's.....	do L. Marchand.....	23rd Jany., 1863	32
do	1st Beauharnois.....	Beauharnois.....	do L. Hainault.....	30th do	34
do	2nd do	Hemmingford.....	do John Scriver.....	6th Feby., 1863	30
do	4th do	Ste. Martine.....	do C. M. LeBrun.....	do	45
do	5th do	Durham.....	do R. B. Somerville.....	do	24
No. 7	.....	Quebec.....	Lieut. Col. T. D. Harrington.....	3rd Decr., 1862	240
do	.....	do	Capt. Bussières.....	19th do	67
do	.....	do	Lieut. J. B. Martel.....	2nd Jany., 1863	52
do	3rd Quebec.....	do	Lt.-Col. J. Hamel.....	19th Decr., 1862	57
do	1st, 4th & 5th Quebec.....	do	do Hon. L. Panet.....	16th Jany., 1863	52
do	10th Quebec.....	St. Foy.....	do John Porter.....	2nd do	51
do	10th do	St. Colombe.....	do John Porter.....	16th do	52
do	13th do	St. Ambroise.....	do J. Laurin.....	9th do	60
do	13th and 15th Quebec.....	Quebec.....	do Hon. F. Lemieux.....	16th do	57
do	1st Charlevoix.....	Baie St. Paul.....	do C. P. Huot.....	30th do	62
do	2nd do	Eboulements.....	do Hon. de S. Laterrière.....	30th do	49
do	3rd do	La Malbaie.....	do J. B. Duberger.....	30th do	48
do	1st Portneuf.....	Deschambault.....	do A. C. de Lachevrotière.....	13th Feb.	34
do	do	St. Casimire.....	do do do	do	46
do	do	Grondines.....	do do do	do	50
do	2nd Portneuf.....	Cap Santé.....	Lt.-Col. R. Lelièvre.....	do	58
do	do	Portneuf.....	do do do	do	47
do	3rd do	Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	Major Ignace Déry.....	do	49
do	1st Champlain.....	Ste. Anne de la Pérade.....	Lt.-Col. J. B. Garneau.....	do	55
do	do	Ste. Geneveive.....	do do	do	61
No. 8	1st St. Maurice.....	Three Rivers.....	do B. Doucet.....	16th Jany.	54
No. 11	6th Montreal.....	Montreal.....	do J. Jordan.....	6th Feby.	32
	34 Drill Associations.				1863

A. DE SALABERRY, *Lieut. Colonel.*
D. A. G. M. E. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Quebec, 9th February, 1863.

NO. 5.
DRILL ASSOCIATIONS, Upper Canada.

Military District.	Designation.	Authorized at	Under Command of	Composed of	General Order Authorizing	Number on Roll.
No. 1	1st Lanark.....	Perth	Colonel Honorable R. Matheson	Officers and non-com'd do at Perth	23 Jan. 1863.	55
do	7th Carleton.....	Ottawa.....	Lt.-Col. Harris	Officers and non-commiss'd officers..	30 " "	74
No. 2	— Brockville.....	Brockville	do Edmondson ...	do at Brockville	9 " "	62
do	2nd Dundas.....	Matilda	do Schaver	Off. & non-com.off.	16 " "	42
do	2nd Grenville	Maitland	do D. Jones.....	do	6 Feb. "	54
No. 3	1st Frontenac.....	Kingston	do Corbett	do	30 Jan. "	34
No. 4	1st Durham	Port Hope.....	do Wallis	do	2 " "	41
do	2nd do	Newcastle	do Wilmot	do	16 " "	37
do	4th do	Millbrook	do Maguire	do	2 " "	55
do	8th do	Bowmanville	do Fisher	do of 3rd and 8th Batts.	30 " "	30
do	1st Peterboro'	Peterboro'.....	do Denson... ..	Officers and non-com. officers.....	2 " "	50
do	3rd do	Norwood	do Wigmore	do	16 " "	75
do	5th Northumb'rl'd	Coldsprings	do Boswell	do	2 " "	28
do	6th do	Cobourg	do Chatterton	do	16 " "	55
do	7th do	Brighton	do Spencer	do	2 " "	55
do	*Victoria College	Cobourg	In connection with University	Professors, Masters & Students	23 " "	.....
No. 5	1st York.....	Eglington.....	Lieutenant-Col. Willson.....	Off. & non-com.off.	16 " "	32
do	2nd do	Weston	do J. W. Gamble..	do	6 Feb. "	38
do	1st Peel.....	Streetsville	do Merigold	do	30 Jan. "	53
do	6th do	Brampton	do A. F. Scott.....	do	6 Feb. "	45
do	1st Ontario.....	Oshawa	do J. McGill	do	6 " "	51
do	1st Wentworth.....	Hamilton	do Young	do	30 Jan. "	53
do	6th do	Waterdown	do P. Carroll.....	do	6 Feb. "	60
do	8th do	Hamilton	do O'Rielly	do	9 Jan. "	25
do	1st Haldimand	Dunnville	do Farrell.....	do	6 Feb. "	46
do	3rd do	Caledonia	do C. Young	do	30 Jan. "	51
do	3rd Lincoln.....	Jordan	do E. S. Adams... ..	do	30 " "	41
No. 8	1st Oxford	Norwichville	do Wallace	do	30 " "	57
do	2nd do	Woodstock	do Barwick	do	19 Dec. 1862	40
do	3rd do	East Zorra, Lappins.	do W. S. Light	do	6 Feb. 1863	37
do	5th do	Ingersoll.....	do Ingersoll.....	do	16 Jan. "	40
do	1st Norfolk.....	Port Dover.....	do Gilbert	do	2 " "	50
do	1st Brant.....	Brantford	do Bunnell	do	16 " "	77
do	5th do	Burford	do Perley.....	do	23 " "	49
do	1st London.....	London	do Lawrason	do	2 " "	64
No. 9	— Chatham.....	Chatham.....	do Salter.....	do at Chatham	26 Dec. 1862	38
do	1st Essex	Sandwich	do Macdonell.....	Officers and non-com. officers.....	2 Jan. 1863	38
do	4th do	Kingsville	do King	do	16 " "	48
do	1st Kent.....	Morpeth	do	do	6 Feb. "	34
do	5th do	Wallaceburg	do McLean.....	do	30 Jan. "	35
No. 10	* Department of Education	Toronto	In connection with Department of Education	Scholars	19 Dec. 1862	40
do	Toronto.....	do	do	Officers and non-com. off. 3rd, 4th 5th, 6th & 7th Bat	23 Jan. 1863	142
Total	*42 Associations.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2006

*Two Associations in connection with educational establishments.

W. POWELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Upper Canada.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Quebec, 9th February, 1863, }

RETURNS

IN DETAIL

OF THE

SEMENTARY MILITIA

IN

UPPER AND LOWER

CANADA,

FOR

1862.

NO. 5.
SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 1, LOWER CANADA.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergants.	Number of Militiamen of each class.					REMARKS.	
				Unmarried	Widowers without children.	Married.	Widowers with children.	Reserve Men 45 but under 60.		Total.
Staff	{ Colonel J. C. Belleau Major P. Vibert, A.A.G. " G. LeBoutillier, A.Q.M.G.	1 1 1								
1st Gaspé	Lieut. Col. J. LeBoutillier, M.P.P.									No Return.
2nd "	" Peter Mabé									No Return.
3rd "	" J. Bouffard									No Return.
4th "	" J. B. Sasseville									Lately Organized.
1st Bonaventure	" W. Macdonald	39	31	292	5	303	36	167	803	No Return.
2nd "	" Jcseph Meagher	25	18	166		161	4	55	386	
3rd "	" John Meagher		15	131	5	74		60	270	
4th "	" J. Fraser									
8 Battalions.	Total.....	77	64	589	10	538	40	282	1,459	

SEDENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, LOWER CANADA.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.				Total.	REMARKS.
				1st Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.	2nd Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.	Reserve Men 45 but under 60.	Total.		
Staff.....	Colonel Major N. Nadeau, A. A. G. " F. Béchar, A. Q. M. G. " H. T. Duchesnay, Brigado Major.....	1 1 1							
1st Rimouski.....	Lt. Colonel O. Pineau.....	46	41	2	892	7	227	1587	No Return.
2nd do.....	L. Bertrand.....		37	1	593	16	261	1319	No Return.
3rd do.....	B. Dionne.....	41	34	3	955	19	149	1492	
4th do.....	M. Morin.....	42	27	4	418	10	141	833	
1s Kamouraska.....	Vincent Dubé.....	37	27	4	429	5	105	768	
2nd do.....	C. H. Tétu.....	25	24	1					No Return.
3rd do.....	E. Michaud.....								No Return.
4th do.....	O. Martineau.....		40	32	624	16	262	1286	
1st L'Islet.....	C. F. Fournier, M. P. P.....		30	24	299	1	200	846	
2nd do.....	A. Morin.....		37	26	387	4	139	772	
3rd do.....	O. E. Casgrain.....		29	20	297	2	151	736	
4th do.....	L. O. Gamache.....		16	17	205	4	79	429	
1st Bellechasse.....	L. Launier.....								No Return.
2nd do.....	J. O. Fraser.....		29	47	645	15	238	1256	
3rd do.....	Jos. Jolivet.....		19	19	154	3	120	471	Not organized.
4th do.....									
5th do.....									
17 Battalions.	Total.....	391	348	23	5,939	107	2,072	11,795	

SEDENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3, LOWER CANADA.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.					REMARKS.	
				1st Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.	2nd Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.	Reserve Men, 45 but under 60.	Total.			
Staff.....	Col. Hon. E. H. J. Duchesnay..... Major A. A. G..... do J. N. A. Fortier, A. Q. M. G..... do DeBellefeuille, Brigade Major.....	1 1 1								
1st Leblinière	Lt. Colonel, G. Joly.....	30	23	328	454	171	968	No Return.		
2nd do	do	20	22	268	283	145	606			
3rd do	do	46	23	462	356	239	1593			
1st Dorchester	C. Robertson	30	27	337	485	163	987			
2nd do	A. R. C. de Léry									
3rd do	do W. Henderson									
4th do	do	26	21	240	334	116	694	No Return.		
5th do	Lt. Colonel	39	30	373	548	188	1192			
6th do	do	29	27	287	505	186	992			
7th do	T. J. Taschereau	36	32	210	370	166	763			
8th do	do J. O. Arcand.....	35	29	263	374	215	774			
1st Mégantic.....	do Et. Dalaire	24	18	209	378	5	638			
2nd do	do R. Barry	29	25	353	629	5	1144			
3rd do	do T. Lloyd	27	26	175	387	6	699			
1st Beauce	do P. C. Lord.....	36	28	232	521	8	874			
1st Beauce	do J. P. Proulx.....									
15 Battalions.	Total	416	331	3,765	6,013	2,0	11,934			

SEDENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4, LOWER CANADA.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergeants.	No. of Militiamen of each Class.					REMARKS.		
				Un- ed.	Widowers without children.	Married.	Widowers with children.	Reserve Men 45 but under 60.		Total.	
											1st Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.
Staff.....	Colonel Edmund Cox.....	1									
	Lt. Colonel E. Longmore, A. A. G.....	1									
	Major A. McDonald, A. Q. M. G.....	1									
	" B. Carter, Brigade Major.....	1									
1st Nicolet.....	Lt. Colonel J. Beaubien.....	39	32	263		373	3	160	709		
2nd do.....	do J. B. Legendre.....	35	31	231	2	427	11	209	880		
3rd do.....	do L. Landry.....	37	29	252	3	417	7	176	855		
4th do.....	do L. C. Brassard.....	37	27	220		190	5	145	560		
1st Drummond.....	do R. N. Watts.....									No Return.	
2nd do.....	Col. Edmund Cox.....	29	22	246	1	248	3	130	628		No Return.
1st Arthabaska.....	Lt. Colonel.....										No Return.
2nd do.....	do Hon. W. Sheppard.....										No Return.
1st Wolfe.....	do W. L. Felton.....										No Return.
9 Battalions.	Total.....	177	141	1,212	6	1,655	29	820	3,722		

SEDENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5, LOWER CANADA,

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.					REMARKS.	
				Unmarried.	Widowers without children.	Married.	Widowers with children.	Reserve Men 45 but under 60.		Total.
Staff.....	Colonel Major T. Valiquet, A.A.G. " " A.Q.M.G. " C. T. de Montenech, Brigade Major...	1								
1st Yamaska.....	Lt. Colonel Ignace Gill.....	19	20	243		396	3	193	835	
2nd do.....	do A. Lozeau.....	35	18	187	3	322	2	113	627	
3rd do.....	do J. O. Arcand.....	41	36	252	1	528	5	209	995	
1st Richelieu.....	do J. Dorion.....	33	26	146	2	343	35	87	583	
2nd do.....	do A. Kierkowski.....	31	27	173	5	327	6	150	661	
3rd do.....	do R. Harrower.....	33	26	239	3	670	5	156	1073	
4th do.....	do A. Nelson.....	38	40	177		540	2	139	858	
5th do.....	do G. A. Massue.....	21	18	145	1	434	4	149	733	
1st St. Hyacinthe.....	do L. G. de Lorimier.....									No Return.
2nd do.....	do.....	52	27	182		315	8	100	575	
3rd do.....	do T. H. Goddu.....	37	30	192	4	502	5	131	834	
4th do.....	do D. Batchelder.....	27	26	202	1	541	5	212	961	
5th do.....	do P. E. Leclere.....	36	30	172		323	3	162	650	
6th do.....	do.....	38	24	179		440	8	193	820	
7th do.....	do P. Boucher de Labrière.....	38	32	262	1	680	3	119	1065	
1st Rouville.....	do.....	34	26	257	3	430	8	173	851	
2nd do.....	Chs. de Salaberry.....	34	24	180	1	324	3	158	666	
3rd do.....	do P. Bertrand.....									No Return.
4th do.....	do C. O. Rolland.....									No Return.
5th do.....	do T. Jones.....	21	27	205		493	2	183	883	
6th do.....	do C. Stewart.....	17	18	131	1	190	4	55	381	
21 Battalions.	Total.....	565	475	3,474	26	7,798	111	2,642	14,051	

SEDENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6, LOWER CANADA.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.				Total.	REMARKS.
				1st Class Ser-vicemen, 18 but under 45.	2nd Class Ser-vicemen, 18 but under 46.	Reserve Men, 45 but under 60.	Widowers without Children.		
Staff	Colonel P. L. DeMartigny	1							
	Major L. H. Massue, A. A. G.	1							
	do J. N. O. Archambault, A. Q. M. G.	1							
	do J. Fletcher, Brigade Major	1							
1st Beauharnois	Lt.-Colonel L. Haincault	30	16	235	4	389	7	170	805
2nd do	do J. Sorcier	28	37	402	2	591	3	219	1217
3rd do	do A. Henderson	21	17	270	.....	222	1	117	610
4th do	do C. M. LeBrun	37	25	253	2	355	8	106	784
5th do	do R. B. Somerville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return.
6th do	do F. X. Rapin	27	27	198	2	410	6	147	763
7th do	do J. Reid	24	17	205	1	246	8	71	531
8th do	do L. H. Masson	23	24	201	2	214	.....	123	540
1st Huntingdon	do	20	19	211	.....	246	38	126	621
2nd do	do J. B. Varin	26	27	256	4	386	8	141	745
3rd do	do J. G. Laviolette	34	30	170	.....	400	3	115	688
4th do	do H. Wilson	31	30	232	1	414	3	119	769
5th do	do J. B. E. Dupré	32	30	218	5	257	4	165	649
6th do	do J. Macdonald	37	25	221	2	264	15	128	630
7th do	do A. Pinsonnault .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return.
8th do	do P. N. LeFebvre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return.
1st Verchères	do Ant. Brodeur	28	24	149	2	198	3	114	466
2nd do	do P. Malot	33	20	145	1	221	2	103	472
3rd do	do J. Dansereau	33	27	223	2	353	6	132	716
4th do	do A. C. Cartier	26	21	147	3	247	5	117	519
1st Chambly	do Hon. L. Incoste	28	24	150	1	274	7	114	546
2nd do	do E. H. Fréchette	24	17	195	2	263	9	104	573
3rd do	do Ls. Marebrand	32	23	141	3	382	5	98	629
4th do	do Isidore Hurteau	28	22	278	3	463	11	186	941
24 Battalions.	Total	614	502	4,500	42	6,745	152	2,775	14,214

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.				REMARKS.		
				1st Class Ser-vicemen, 18 but under 45.		2nd Class Ser-vicemen, 18 but under 45.			Reserve Men, 45 but under 60.	Total.
				Unmarried.	Widowers without children.	Married.	Widowers with children.			
Staff.....	Colonel C. Panet.....	1								
	Major E. P. Dorion, A.A.G.....	1								
	" W. B. Lindsay, A.Q.M.G.....	1								
	" L. T. Suzor, Brigade Major.....	1								
1st Charlevoix.....	Lieut.-Col. C. P. Huot.....	45	34	280	463	9	170	932		
2nd do.....	" Hon. P. de Sales Laterrrière.....	27	27	208	386	9	111	715		
3rd do.....	" J. B. Duberger.....	29	22	246	452	8	161	869		
1st Saguenay.....	" B. Boulliano.....	28	74	217	136	1	27	938		
1st Chicoutimi.....	" J. Kane.....	23	24	204	531	7	131	886		
2nd do.....	" D. E. Price, M.P.P.....	28	29	204	388	8	94	696		
1st Montmorency.....	" L. J. B. Lemoine.....	31	27	252	336	8	202	803		
2nd do.....	" N. LeRue.....	23	18	287	350	6	74	698		
1st Quebec.....	" Hon. L. Panet.....							No Return.		
2nd do.....	" P. A. DeBois.....							No Return.		
3rd do.....	" Joseph Hamel.....	34	24	182	356	5	98	591		
4th do.....	" Fvs. Buteau.....	41	5	101	193	10	48	360		
5th do.....	" A. LeRue.....	24	15	187	220	5	45	407		
6th do.....	" W. Bignell.....							No Return.		
7th do.....	" A. Buchanan.....	18	9	39	93	2	23	165		
8th do.....	" J. S. Clapham.....							No Return.		
9th do.....	" J. Maguire.....	31		89	226	2	159	476		
10th do.....	" John Porter.....	30	23	203	318	7	108	637		
11th do.....	" E. Glackmeyer.....	28	22	277	302			715		
12th do.....	" Joseph Laurin.....	50	38	294	423	14	224	958		
13th do.....	" Thomas Pope.....							No Return.		
14th do.....	"							No Return.		
30 Battalions.	Total.....	687	471	4716	7,939	207	2,826	15,751		

15th do.....	" Hon. F. Lemieux.....	29	18	35	271	2	76	384
1st Portneuf.....	" A. C. DeLachetrotière.....	37	33	310	511	8	184	1015
2nd do.....	" R. Lefèvre.....	29	22	201	279	8	101	590
3rd do.....	" E. F. Chautauvert.....	28	18	204	444	11	153	875
4th do.....	" Hon. J. Duchesnay.....							No Return.
1st Champlain.....	" J. Bte. Garneau.....	36	27	353	401	71	255	1097
2nd do.....	" Hilarion Legendre.....	38	36	323	860	11	246	1644
3rd do.....	"							No Return.
30 Battalions.	Total.....	687	471	4716	7,939	207	2,826	15,751

SEDENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10, LOWER CANADA.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergents.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.					REMARKS.			
				1st Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but vicemen, 18 but under 45.	2nd Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.		Reserve Men, 45 but under 60.	Total.				
					Unmarried.	Married.				Widowers with Children.		
Staff.....	Col. Hon. P. H. Knowlton	1										
	Major A. Wood, A.A.G.	1										
	do A. H. Chandler, A.Q.M.G.	1										
	do C. King, Brigade Major	1										
1st Missisquoi	Lieut.-Col. C. R. Vaughan.....	30	16	229	3	478	5	169	884			
2nd do	do D. Westover	25	27	353	2	598	3	193	1,149			
3rd do	do O. J. Kemp	26	20	182		272			454			
4th do	do											Not organized.
1st Stanstead.....	do A. Kilbourn.....	23	20	274	5	397	10	88	774			No Return.
2nd do	do J. B. Hunt.....											No Return.
3rd do	do J. McConnell.....	23	27	388	3	746	5	237	1,377			
1st Shefford	do Hon. A. B. Foster	34	27	311	1	607	3	263	1,185			
2nd do	do C. Hall.....	44	39	401	2	1007	17	224	1,651			
3rd do	do											
1st Compton	do J. C. Cooke											No Return.
2nd do	do B. Pomroy.....											No Return.
1st Richmond.....	do G. F. Bowen.....	25	22	439	3	657	2	144	1,245			No Return.
2nd do	do											
14 Battalions.	Total	230	198	2,575	19	4,762	45	1,318	8,719			

SEDENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT NO 11, LOWER CANADA.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.				Total.	REMARKS.
				1st Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.	2nd Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.	Widowers without children.	Married.			Widowers with children.	Reserve Men 45 but under 60.
Staff.....	Colonel Major " " J. Macpherson, Brigade Major.....	1							
1st Montreal.....	Lt. Colonel J. Platt.....								No Return. No Return.
2nd do	do J. Jones			73	145				218
3rd do	do J. Abbott.....	34	23	101	286	23	28	28	460
4th do	do J. Shuter.....	36	19	144	442	5	105	697	
5th do	do T. Ryan.....	32	13	114	93	2	9	219	
6th do	do J. Jordan.....	35							No Return. No Return.
7th do	do Chs. S. Koder.....								
8th do	do A. LaRoque.....	20	11	64	119	9	14	219	
9th do	do B. H. LeMoine.....	38	27	164	737	6	132	1,043	
10th do	do P. Guy.....								
10 Battalions.	Total.....	195	93	660	1,822	44	288	2,856	

RECAPITULATION.

Of the Sedentary Militia of Lower Canada, 1862.

Military Districts.	Number of Battalions.	Staff of Military Districts.	Battalion Officers.	Sergeants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.						Total Rank and File.	Total of all Ranks.
					1st Class Service-men, 18 but under 45		2nd Class Service-men, 18 but under 45		Reserve Men 45 but under 60.			
					Unmarried.	Widowers without children.	Married.	Widowers with children.				
No. 1	8	3	77	64	589	10	538	40	282	1,459	1,603	
" 2	17	3	391	348	3654	23	5939	107	2072	11,795	12,537	
" 3	15	3	416	331	3765	11	6013	84	2061	11,934	12,684	
" 4	9	4	177	141	1212	6	1655	29	820	3,722	4,044	
" 5	21	2	565	475	3474	26	7798	111	2642	14,051	15,093	
" 6	24	4	614	502	4500	42	6745	152	2775	14,214	15,334	
" 7	30	4	887	471	4718	63	7939	207	2826	15,751	16,913	
" 8	26	3	731	550	4376	53	8734	172	3228	16,563	17,847	
" 9	23	4	399	356	3787	25	5206	73	1793	10,884	11,643	
" 10	14	4	230	198	2575	19	4762	45	1318	8,719	9,151	
" 11	10	1	195	93	660	44	1822	42	288	2,856	3,145	
	197	35	4,482	3,529	33,308	322*	57,151	1,062	20,105	111,948	119,994	

SUMMARY.

Military Districts.....	11
Battalions :—	
Organized and Annual Returns received.....	145
do do not received.....	48
Lately organized do.....	1
Not organized do.....	3
Total Returns not received.....	52
Total Battalions.....	197

Staff Military Districts.....	35
Battalion Officers.....	4482
Sergeants.....	3529
1st Class Service men.....	33630
2nd do do.....	58213
Total Service men.....	91,843
Reserve men.....	20,105
Total Rank and File.....	111,948
Total of all ranks.....	119,994

The total number of Militiamen of all ranks in Lower Canada is estimated at about 190,000.

A. De SALABERRY, Lt. Colonel.

D. A. G. M. L. C.

Adjutant General's Office,

Quebec, 9th February, 1863.

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1, UPPER CANADA.—1862.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.						REMARKS.	
				Ist. Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.		2nd Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.		Reserve Men under 60	Total.		
				Unmarried.	Widowers without Children.	Married.	Widowers with Children.				
Staff.....											
Renfrew, 1st Battalion...	Col. Hon. R. Matheson	24	24	404	.....	.....	.....	110	923		
" 2nd "	Major J. Bell, A. A. G.	19	15	281	.....	.....	.....	109	752	1 Company, no Return.	
" 3rd "	" P. White	10	12	70	.....	.....	.....	105	334	4 Companies, no Return.	
Lanark, 1st Battalion...	Col. Hon. R. Matheson	36	30	339	.....	.....	.....	2	137		
" 2nd "	Lt.-Colonel J. Young	24	25	231*	.....	.....	.....	62	802		
" 3rd "	Captain Beckett	20			.....	.....	.....	1	500	No Return.	
" 4th "	Lt.-Colonel Malloch	11	13	143	.....	.....	.....	1	414		
" 5th "	" A. Fraser	13	15	202	.....	.....	.....	36	358	1 Company, no Return.	
" 6th "	" Sneedlen	26	19	302	.....	.....	.....	244	681		
" 7th "	" Pinyfair	22			.....	.....	.....	2		No Return.	
" 8th "	" McAdam	28	24	198	.....	.....	.....	231	551		
Carleton, 1st Battalion...	Captain Hopper	14	9	169	.....	.....	.....	2	72	2 Companies, no Return.	
" 2nd "	Lt.-Colonel H. Edwards	21	18	265	.....	.....	.....	4	640		
" 3rd "	" J. Sumner	29	24	233	.....	.....	.....	1	63	2 Companies, no Return.	
" 4th "	" Anmond	26	21	233	.....	.....	.....	6	549		
" 5th "	" Hurd	24	26	269	.....	.....	.....	4	1,112	2 Companies, no Return.	
" 6th "	" McGillivray	24	21	228	.....	.....	.....	2	728		
" 7th "	" Harris	24	21	228	.....	.....	.....	1	180		
Russell, 1st Battalion...	Lt.-Colonel Petrie	26	24	199	.....	.....	.....	4	63		
" 2nd "	" Casselman	22	19	186	.....	.....	.....	4	70		
" 3rd "	" Cameron	18	15	120	.....	.....	.....	6	69		
" 4th "	" Smythe	35	30	335	.....	.....	.....	268	571		
Prescott, 1st Battalion...	Lt.-Colonel Stewart	29	24	281	.....	.....	.....	4	108		
" 2nd "	" Kearnes	22	17	173	.....	.....	.....	252	719		
" 3rd "	" McBean	28	18	192	.....	.....	.....	7	98		
" 4th "	"	26	21	215	.....	.....	.....	172	63		
	"	26	21	215	.....	.....	.....	329	188	2 Companies, no Return.	
	"	26	21	215	.....	.....	.....	287	599	No Return.	
26 Battalions.	Total	577	458	5,273	16	6,306	96	2,309	14,000		

SEDENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3, LOWER CANADA.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.					REMARKS.	
				1st Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.		2nd Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.		Reserve Men 45 but under 60.		Total.
				Unmarried.	Widowers without children.	Married.	Widowers with children.			
Staff.....	Col. A. Cameron..... Major Griffin, A.A.G..... " Innes, A.Q.M.G..... Lt. Colonel Shaw, Brig. Major.....	20 36 34 24 15 36 39 20	20 24 22 17 18 36 27 19	219 292 323 187 146 270 274 194	1 2 1 2	269 483 361 277 232 407 410 173	2 2 16 2 4 3 4 5	65 88 114 67 40 41 30 52	555 816 814 533 422 722 728 426	1 Company, no Return. 2 Companies, no Return. do do Not organized.
Hastings 1st Battalion.....	Lt. Colonel G. Filzler.....	30	31	336	3	436	12	126	913	
" 2nd ".....	" " ".....	31	25	224	3	248	1	74	550	
" 3rd ".....	" " ".....	23	24	185	4	271	8	67	335	
" 4th ".....	" " ".....	30	30	361	14	538	15	165	1093	
" 5th ".....	" " ".....	30	19	189	4	213	8	63	477	
" 6th ".....	" " ".....	43	32	214	4	608	8	172	1006	
Frontenac 1st Battalion.....	Lt. Colonel T. A. Corbett.....	35	21	270	4	258	4	70	602	
" 2nd ".....	" " ".....	27	21	202	1	312	4	109	717	
" 3rd ".....	" " ".....	26	22	237	1	275	2	61	576	1 Company, no Return.
" 4th ".....	" " ".....	29	19	201	1	346	4	80	632	
" 5th ".....	" " ".....	23								
" 6th ".....	" " ".....									
Total.....		801	615	6328	48	8658	109	2215	17,358	

Lennox 1st Battalion.....	Lt. Colonel S. Dorland.....	34	22	275	1	281	1	59	506	
" 2nd ".....	" " ".....	32	30	276	3	387	3	127	799	
Addington 1st Battalion.....	Lt. Colonel M. Asselstine.....	37	30	335	.....	417	.....	132	884	
" 2nd ".....	" " ".....	38	27	301	.....	363	.....	99	763	
" 3rd ".....	" " ".....	15	8	95	.....	82	.....	35	212	
" 4th ".....	" " ".....	28	26	267	.....	437	2	116	822	
Bellefleur Battalion.....	Lt. Colonel S. Bartlet.....	45	33	296	2	547	2	123	970	
Trenton do.....	Major James Cumming.....	21	12	74	1	87	1	31	194	1 Company, no Return.
28 Battalions.....	Total.....	801	615	6328	48	8658	109	2215	17,358	

SEMENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5, UPPER CANADA.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergents.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.						REMARKS.		
				Unmarried.	Widowers without Children.	Married.	Widowers with Children.	Reserve Men 60, 45 but under 60.	Total.			
											1st Class Ser-vicemen 18 but under 45.	2nd Class Ser-vicemen 18 but under 45.
Sinf.....	Colonel Thomson.....											
	Major Fisher, A. A. G.....											
	" Hurd, A. Q. M. G.....											
	Lt.-Colonel Dennis, Brigade Major.....											
Simcoe, 1st Battalion...	Lt.-Colonel Steele.....	10	12	236								
" 2nd "	" J. Manning.....	28	21	296	3		285	6	38	565		
" 3rd "	" D. Hoey.....	22	18	280			261	2	93	655		
" 4th "	" J. Rose.....	37	24	207	1		207	31	49	466	4 Companies, no Return.	
" 5th "	" T. Lloyd.....	23	21	330			435	4	217	986	No Return.	
" 6th "	" J. McVatt.....	29										
" 7th "	" B. Ross.....	30	24	310	1		370	4	102	694		
" 8th "	" G. McManus.....	33	30	303	1		408	8	102	822		
" 9th "	" R. T. Bantling.....	24	21	275	1		276	2	53	607		
Peel, 1st Battalion.....	Lt.-Colonel Patterson.....	37	17	256	3		298	4	114	675	No Return.	
" 2nd "	" Birdsal.....	22										
" 3rd "	" S. Price.....	17	14	118	1		130	3	27	279		
" 4th "	" D. Switzer.....	22	14	304			325	8	91	728	No Return.	
" 5th "	" G. Mitchell.....	29										
" 6th "	" Scott.....	30	22	254	2		262	0	72	619	No Return.	
" 7th "	" F. Campbell.....	35	21	363			252	3	218	826	No Return.	
York, 1st Battalion.....	Lt.-Colonel J. Wilson.....	42										
" 2nd "	" J. W. Gamble.....	34	20	338	6		484	8	231	1117		
" 3rd "	" G. Hamilton.....	34	9	234	36		259	2	531	1035		
" 4th "	" A. C. Lawrence.....	25	11	418	3		486	10	118	1035	No Return for 3 Companies.	
" 5th "	" W. Crookshank.....	29	17	183	1		212	1	43	440		

No. 5.—(Continued.)

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.						REMARKS.
				1st Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 43.		2nd Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 43.		Reserve men 43 but under 60.		
				Unmarried.	Widowers without Children.	Married.	Widowers with Children.	Total.		
York 6th Battalion.....	Lt.-Colonel D. Bridgeford	34	28	559	.....	550	.....	188	1297	No Return.
" 7th	" W. H. Beresford	31	20	253	3	246	4	73	678	
" 8th	" R. S. Wilson.....	37	13	178	1	301	1	73	551	
" 9th	" E. H. Payson	23	11	192	3	229	1	102	527	
" 10th	" T. Fisher	30	11	192	3	229	1	102	527	
" 11th	" A. Arnold	21	28	392	4	487	8	167	1058	No Return.
Ontario, 1st Battalion.....	Lt.-Colonel McGILL	30	28	392	4	487	8	167	1058	No Return.
" 2nd	" J. Burns	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No Return.
" 3rd	Major D. McKay	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No Return.
" 4th	"	21	9	186	.....	198	1	72	457	No Return.
" 5th	Lt.-Colonel Green.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 Companies, no Return.
" 6th	" Hurd	20	14	378	.....	618	10	147	1153	No Return.
" 7th	" Plank	20	20	291	1	304	3	63	663	No Return.
" 8th	" Thompson	20	20	291	1	304	3	63	663	No Return.
" 9th	"	14	12	195	1	226	6	63	491	No Return.
" 10th	" Cameron	14	12	195	1	226	6	63	491	No Return.
35 Battalions.	Total	955	474	7,369	72	8,526	160	2,426	18,553	

SEMENTARY MILITIA—MILITIA DISTRICT No. 6, UPPER CANADA.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.				Total.	REMARKS.	
				1st Class Ser-vice men, 18 but under 45.		2nd Class Ser-vice men, 18 but under 45				Reserve Men 45 but under 60.
				Unmarried.	Widowers without children.	Married.	Widowers with children.			
Staff	{ Col. J. Webster Major A. Smith, A.A.G. " R. Greer, A.C.M.G. " Barretto, Brig. Major.									
Huron 1st Battalion	Lt. Col. D. Lizans.	14							No Return.	
" 2nd	D. Ritchie.	24	22	328	1	560	82	974		
" 3rd	A. Meyer.	26	21	460		565	200	1226		
" 4th	C. Wilder.	19							No Return.	
" 5th	"								No Return.	
" 6th	J. Carling.	13	21	240		391	316	958		
" 7th	J. Hodgins.	19	27	628	12	385	97	1344		
" 8th	J. Gall.	22	24	319	1	492	132	982		
Perth 1st Battalion	G. L. Van Egmond.	26	24	319	2	488	14	149	943	
" 2nd	Lt. Col. J. C. W. Daly.	33	20	240	2	227	97	483		
" 3rd	" Robinson.	28	14	157	0	526	4	115	892	
" 4th	" Spurling.	26	20	241	1	475	2	144	896	
" 5th	" J. Hicks.	24	19	274	1	573	5	1049	1 Company, no Return.	
" 6th	" R. Donkin.	29	24	321	1	573	5	1049	No Return.	
Bruce 1st Battalion	C. Burrows.	28	13	220	2	212	6	610	No Return.	
" 2nd	Lt. Col. F. H. Lynch Staunton.	44							No Return.	
" 3rd	A. M. McGregor.	36	22	337	1	395	3	864	No Return.	
" 4th	E. M. Berford.	23	36	401	3	681	4	1235		
" 5th	John Valentine.	30	8	131		262	5	435		
" 6th	R. Ross.	14	13	361	2	486	11	1015		
Waterloo 1st Battalion.	J. Walker.	34	7	107		242	4	393	3 Companies, no Return.	
" 2nd	G. Davidson.	21.								

No. 6.—Continued.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.				Total.	REMARKS.	
				1st Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.		2nd Class Ser- vicemen, 18 but under 45.				Reserve Men 45 but under 50.
				Unmarried.	Widowers without children.	Married.	Widowers with children.			
	Prought forward.....									
Waterloo 3rd Battalion	Lt. Col. C. Hendry.....	16	9	135	.....	271	1	44	451
" 4th "	" W. Scott.....	27	7	281	2	456	1	133	873	
" 5th "	" H. Munro.....	27	23	265	1	317	6	147	386	
" 6th "	" J. Thomson.....	26	.....	161	1	379	1	35	577
Wellington 1st Battalion	Lt. Col. T. Saunders.....	37	16	338	2	455	3	225	1003	
" 2nd "	" S. J. Grange.....	17	13	279	5	258	1	100	643	
" 3rd "	" A. Drysdale.....	13	12	244	1	362	5	50	663	
" 4th "	" Hon. A. J. Ferguson-Blair.....	16	15	235	1	319	1	102	668	
" 5th "	" J. Graham.....	17	18	299	2	388	5	123	817	
" 6th "	" A. D. Ferrer.....	32	29	385	2	501	2	177	1067	
" 7th "	" N. Hughson.....	26	18	212	1	305	2	32	554	
" 8th "	" J. Wilton.....	33	27	343	.....	592	22	119	1036
" 9th "	" A. Harrison.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey 1st Battalion.....	Lt. Col. G. Brown.....	36	24	235	3	401	6	113	756	
" 2nd "	" T. Gordon.....	30	30	207	.....	393	4	78	592
" 3rd "	" G. I. Gale.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 4th "	" W. Watson.....	31	24	429	.....	562	5	195	1191
" 5th "	" D. C. Macdonell.....	35	30	377	3	584	11	157	1132	
" 6th "	" Sir J. D. H. Hay, Bart.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 7th "	" T. Smith.....	33	22	316	3	713	10	127	1169	
42 Battalions.		1,133	681	9,540	60	14,466	184	4,165	28,415	

1 Company, no Return.
1 do do
No Return.

No Return.

No Return.

SEVENTHARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8, UPPER CANADA.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.					REMARKS.	
				1st Class Ser-vice-men, 18 but under 45.		2nd Class Ser-vice-men, 18 but under 45.		Reserve Men, 45 but under 60.		Total.
				Unmarried.	Widowers without children.	Married.	Widowers with children.			
Staff	{ Col. Askin Major McKenzie, A.A.G. " McDonald, A.Q.M.G. Lieut.-Col. Light, Brig. Major.									
Middlesex 1st Batt. " 2nd " 3rd " 4th " 5th " 6th " 7th " 8th " 9th	{ Col. Askin Major McKenzie, A.A.G. " McDonald, A.Q.M.G. Lieut.-Col. Light, Brig. Major.	19 31 16 35 35 33 22 18	30 17 18 29 28 24 20	249 243 293 466 406 508 212	1 2 2 2 1 2	244 301 296 434 353 508 183	10 5 8 7 2 1 3	301 96 125 207 210 220 62	605 645 694 1116 971 1238 462	2 Companies, no Return. No Return. No Return.
London 1st Battalion " 2nd	{ Lt. Colonel Lawson " Wilson	35 36	27 18	149 316	4 5	528 362	6 1	133 94	820 778	
Essex 1st Battalion " 2nd " 3rd " 4th " 5th " 6th	{ Lt. Colonel A. Saxton " Backhouse " Postwick " McQueen " Munro " Manning Lt. Colonel Wallace " Carroll	38 23 36 33 29 16 46 33	23 24 35 30 33 12 22 20	279 273 440 279 338 118 221 291	2 4 1 1 2 1 1	437 390 477 347 341 416 466	2 5 23 12 3 3 1 4	149 149 210 88 163 114 122	869 759 1171 797 845 375 753 884	

Oxford 3rd Battalion " 4th " 5th " 6th " 7th	{ Lieut.-Col. Light " Dunt " Ingersoll " Chadwick " Deedes	23 18 28 20 36	20 15 21 17 28	303 516 200 354 363	4 8 2 4 4	351 577 385 522 586	4 1 2 32 2	110 18 173 98 213	771 1116 828 1008 1168	
Norfolk 1st Battalion " 2nd " 3rd " 4th " 5th " 6th	{ Lieut.-Col. Gilbert " Rapelje " Wilson " Hutchison " Misener " McKerlie	40 22 35 33 35 18	16 17 27 25 22 14	281 320 189 111 295	1 1 1 4 4	360 580 351 174 455	2 4 5 2 6	104 87 69 69 128	698 605 1087 616 844 884	
Brant 1st Battalion " 2nd " 3rd " 4th " 5th " 6th	{ Lieut.-Col. Bunnell " Wilkes " Ferrin " Stanton " Perley " Youell	29 27 27 36 23 23	15 23 27 27 16	203 228 389 296 131	3 1 4 1 1	186 188 514 494 156	3 67 190 124 63	72 467 481 917 352	484 1112 917 917 352	
-36 Battalions.	Total	955	782	9,725	78	12,099	179	4,180	27,170	

SEMENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT No, 10, UPPER CANADA.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	Sergents.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.						REMARKS:
				1st Class Ser-vicemen, 18 but under 45.		2nd Class Ser-vicemen, 18 but under 60.		Reserve Men 45 but under 60.	Total.	
				Unmarried.	Widowers without Children.	Married.	Widowers with Children.			
Staff.....	Major R. B. Donison, Brigade Major.....	32	8	472	2	597	11	96	1178	No Return.
Toronto, 1st Battalion...	Lt.-Colonel G. Duggan, junr.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1230	No Return.
" 2nd "	" Hon. J. Ross.....	43	.....	443	4	566	8	209	495	2 Companies, no Return.
" 3rd "	" W. B. Jarvis.....	28	7	93	1	344	4	53	652	No Return from No. 6 Company.
" 4th "	" R. L. Denison.....	43	6	181	6	390	8	67	491	No Return.
" 5th "	" J. Crawford.....	34	19	212	3	222	1	53	.....	No Return.
" 6th "	" J. Cameron.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No Return.
" 7th "	" G. P. Ridout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No Return.
7 Battalions.	Total.....	244	40	1401	16	2119	32	478	4046	

RECAPITULATION

Of the Sedentary Militia of Upper Canada, 1862.

Military Districts.	Number of Battalions.	Staff of Military Districts.	Battalion Officers.	Sergeants.	Number of Militiamen of each Class.					Total Rank and File.	Total of all Ranks.
					1st Class Servicemen 18, but under 45.		2nd Class Servicemen, 18 but under 45.		Reserve Men 45 but under 60.		
					Unmarried.	Widowers without children.	Married.	Widowers with children.			
1	26	4	577	458	5273	16	6306	96	2309	14000	15039
2	27	4	698	511	5924	44	6474	147	2599	15188	16401
3	28	4	801	615	6328	48	8658	109	2215	17358	18778
4	24	4	672	473	6540	47	9176	249	3480	19492	20581
5	36	4	955	474	7369	72	8526	160	2426	18553	19986
6	42	4	1133	681	9540	60	14166	184	4165	28415	30233
7	27	3	821	565	7523	36	9318	142	2780	19799	21188
8	36	4	955	782	9725	78	12999	179	4189	27170	28911
9	18	2	386	269	3510	43	4365	53	1276	9047	9704
10	7	1	244	40	1401	16	2119	32	478	4046	4331
10	271	34	7242	4808	62,933	460	82,407	1351	25,917	173,068	185,152

SUMMARY.

Military Districts.....	10
Battalions :	
Organized and Annual Returns received.....	233
Do do not received.....	36
Not Organized do do	2
Total Returns not received.....	38
Total Battalions.....	<u>271</u>
Staff, Military Districts	34
Battalion Officers	7,242
Sergeants.....	4,808
1st Class Service men.....	63,393
2nd do do	83,758
Total Service men.....	147,151
Reserve men.....	25,917
Total Rank and File.....	<u>173,068</u>
Total of all Ranks.....	<u>185,152</u>

The total number of Militia men of all ranks, in Upper Canada, is estimated at about 280,000

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel.

D. A. G. M. U. C.

Adjutant General's Office,
Quebec, 9th February, 1863.

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 24th February, 1863; for copy of correspondence with Colonial Office, on subject of Colonial Defences and Militia.

By command,

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
2nd March, 1863.

SCHEDULE.

1. The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck. Circular, 14th May, 1862. Rules and conditions adopted by the War Office respecting the supply of arms and ammunition to the Militia.
2. The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck, No. 119, 22nd May, 1862. Respecting a supply of arms and saddlery for Militia cavalry.
3. Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle. No. 96, 10th June, 1862. Reports proceedings of the Legislature on the Militia Bill, and requests that a supply of arms may be sent to Canada.
4. The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck. No. 158, 2nd August, 1862. With reference to the above, encloses letter from the War Office respecting the supply of arms that will be sent to Canada and the terms on which they are to be issued.
5. Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle. No. 123, 15th August, 1862. Acknowledges receipt of the above despatch.
6. Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle. No. 117, 14th July, 1862. Enquires respecting the pay of the non-commissioned officers for drilling the Militia.
7. The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck. No. 150, 26th July, 1862. Information required as to whether the Drill-Sergeants will be retained by the Provincial Government.
8. The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck. No. 157, 2nd August, 1862. Pay of non-commissioned officers for drilling the Militia. In reply to Lord Monck's despatch No. 147.
9. The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck. No. 163, 21st August, 1862. On the necessity of organizing the Militia and of Provincial measures for the defence of the Province.

10. Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle. No. 147. 30th October, 1862. In reply to the above encloses Minute of Council on the defence of the Province and the organization of the Militia.
11. The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck. Circular, 24th October, 1862. Calling for a return of Colonial Military expenditure.
12. Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle. No. 161, 21st November, 1862. With return called for by circular of the month of October, 1862.
13. Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle. Separate, 17th November, 1862. Encloses copy of a letter addressed by His Excellency to Hon. Mr. Macdonald, omitted in his despatch No. 147.
14. The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck. No. 197, 20th December, 1862. On Provincial measures of defence. In answer to the Minute of Council enclosed in Lord Monck's despatch, No. 147.
15. Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle. No. 4, 9th January, 1863. With copy of Lord Monck's memorandum to the Executive Council respecting the Militia.
16. Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle. No. 159, 15th November, 1862. Applying for loan of arms and accoutrements.
17. The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck. No. 14, 3rd February, 1863. In reply to the above.
18. Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle. No. 19, 26th February, 1863. Enclosing two notes from Hon. J. S. Macdonald.

(Copy Circular Canada.)

DOWNING STREET, 14th May, 1862.

27th March, SIR,—I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the War Office, enclosing a copy of the Rules and conditions which Secretary Sir George Lewis has adopted for regulating the supply of arms and ammunition to Militia and Volunteer Corps in the different Colonies.

I have expressed my entire concurrence in these Rules and Regulations, and I transmit them, together with the explanatory letter, for your information and guidance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor the Viscount Monck, etc., etc., etc.

Sir E. Lugard to Sir F. Rogers.

WAR OFFICE, 27th March, 1862.

13th February, 1862. SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge
 15th " " the receipt of the several letters from the Colonial Office noted in the
 26th " " margin, enclosing applications from Governors and Lieutenant-Governors,
 26th " " in the West Indies, for arms and ammunition. These requisitions (of
 27th " " which a schedule is annexed) have suggested to Sir George Lewis the
 13th March, " expediency of laying down some general and more definite rules than he
 Schedule. finds to be at present in existence.

It would appear that small arms, ordnance, ammunition, and other military stores have, since the year 1854, been furnished by the War Office to very many of the Colonies. They have been supplied as a gift, on loan, or on repayment, and instances have occurred where, even in the same Colony, all three arrangements have alternately been adopted.

In the year 1860, however, in consequence of the attention of the Secretary of State

having been drawn to the absence of system in regulating the issues, it was decided that all rifles for the use of volunteers in the Colonies, where not paid for, should be supplied on loan, subject to withdrawal. This decision has been adhered to with general consistency.

Ammunition has not, as a rule, been supplied for some time past to any of the Colonies, except upon repayment.

Again, no steps have been taken, except in a few instances, for procuring information from time to time as to the state of the arms thus lent, or as to the numbers and degree of efficiency of the men for whose service they were designed.

The above considerations have led Sir George Lewis to devise the series of rules and conditions, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, and which I am to request that you will submit to the Duke of Newcastle for his opinion. Should His Grace concur in them, Sir George Lewis would wish that copies (which will be supplied for that purpose from hence) should be sent to all the Colonial Governors for their information and guidance.

I am to add that Sir George Lewis does not propose to entertain any of the applications from the West Indian Colonies recently forwarded to him, until the Colonial authorities concerned have been afforded an opportunity of considering the terms on which arms, &c., will henceforth be issued, and of regulating or renewing their requisitions accordingly.

I have, etc.,

(Signed)

EDWARD LUGARD.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart., etc., etc.

REQUISITIONS FOR MILITARY STORES.

St. Christophers.

Received from Colonial Office 13th February, 1862.

- 2 64 pr. guns,
- 2 32 pr. guns,
- 20 rifle carbine revolvers,
- 30 revolver pistols,
- 15,000 ball cartridges, with caps, for yeomanry cavalry carbines,
- 15,000 ball cartridges, with caps, for musket rifle (55 pattern, 2½ drams),
- 500 quill tubes,
- 1 barrel slow match.

Montserrat.

Received from Colonial Office 13th February, 1862.

- 500 stand of arms with ammunition,
- 4 field pieces.

NOTE.—The Governor of Antigua, in his letter to President Cockburn (enclosed in letter from Colonial Office to War Office, of 27th February), reports that he was about to forward 50 rifles complete, which he considered sufficient.

St. Vincent.

Received from Colonial Office 13th February, 1862.

- 3 6 pr. light field pieces, with stores and ammunition complete,
- 60 artillery carbines, with belts and ammunition,
- 500 Enfield rifles (short),
- do do accoutrements,
- 50 cavalry sabres, belts, pouches, sabretaches, holsters, pistols, spurs, &c.,
- A complete refit for 6 24 pr. and 6 32 pr. guns.

Dominica.

Received from Colonial Office 26th February, 1862.

- 20,000 ball cartridges for percussion tower muskets,
- 1,000 friction tubes, for 24 pr. guns,
- 2 portable magazines,

2,000 wads for 24 pr. guns,
 500 wads for 18 pr. guns,
 500 wads for 12 pr. guns,
 1,000 wads for 6 pr. guns.

NOTE.—It is not clear from the Governor of Antigua's despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, dated 21st January, 1862, whether this requisition is to be considered as cancelled, but orders have been given for the supply on repayment of ammunition for 24 and 18 pr. guns.—Vide War Office letter to Colonial Office, 24th March, 1862.

Trinidad.

Colonial Office, 6th February and 13th March.

Battery of Armstrong guns complete.

Turks Islands.

Colonial Office, 26th February.

12 32 pr. guns, traversing carriages, with ammunition complete, or one or two Armstrong guns.

SUPPLY OF ARMS, ETC., TO COLONIAL MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

1. Whenever Arms of any description are supplied to a Colony, they should be handed over to the Colonial Government as a loan (except when the Colony offers to pay for them), liable to be recalled at any time by the Imperial Government.

2. All Ammunition should be supplied subject to repayment of its value by the Colony.

Applications for Arms, etc.

3. Every application for Arms should proceed from the Colonial Government, and be forwarded through the Colonial Office to the Secretary of State for War, for consideration with reference to the following points:—

- (1.) The amount of the existing store of Arms;
- (2.) The demands likely to be made upon that store for Imperial purposes;
- (3.) The relative claims of the various Colonies.

General Conditions, etc.

4. All applications for Arms, etc., should be accompanied by a written agreement to the following effect:—

- (1.) That the Arms, etc., will be received as a loan, and will be redelivered to Her Majesty's Government on demand;
- (2.) That the Colonial Government holds itself responsible for the Arms, etc.;
- (3.) That a proper storehouse will be provided for the deposit of the Arms;
- (4.) That the Arms will be kept in good condition;
- (5.) That an officer of Her Majesty's Army, be appointed by the General or other Officer commanding Her Majesty's forces in the Colony, shall inspect the arms annually.
- (6.) That an officer, similarly appointed, be also permitted and have facilities afforded to him, to inspect annually each Militia and Volunteer corps, and that he be furnished by the Commanding Officer of each corps with a return of the strength of the corps, and the number, &c., of the arms in its possession, according to a form of return to be prescribed by the Secretary of State for War.

5. When it has been decided to accede to an application the Colonial Government and the officer commanding the troops should be informed, and the arms, &c., should be issued upon the requisition of the Governor and order of the officer commanding the troops, by the Military Store officer, as follows:

Rifles for Infantry.

6. These should be issued according to the number of militia or volunteers enrolled.

Ammunition for Infantry.

7. Not more than 100 rounds per man per annum, and 110 caps for every 100 rounds

should be supplied. Blank cartridge will not be issued from the Military Store, as it can easily be provided by the Colony.

Arms for Cavalry :

8. Carbines and swords should be supplied according to the number of men enrolled.

Ammunition for Carbines.

9. Fifty rounds per man per annum, with caps in the same proportion as for Infantry, should be supplied.

Garrison Artillery Guns.

10. No guns can be supplied for the exclusive use of Garrison Artillery; but the General or other officer commanding on the station should be authorized, at his discretion, to permit Militia and Volunteer Artillery to use the guns of the garrison for the purpose of exercise or practice, under the directions and supervision of the Royal Artillery.

Ammunition and Shot for Guns.

11. An amount of ammunition not exceeding one round per man per annum, including a proportion of shell not greater than 20 per cent., should be supplied, as well as three friction tubes per man per annum.

Carbines.

12. Carbines (Artillery pattern) should be supplied in the proportion of 12 per battery.

Ammunition for Carbines.

13. Fifty rounds per man per annum, with caps in the same proportion as for Infantry, should be supplied.

Field Artillery.

14. The supply of Guns, &c., for Field Artillery must form the subject of special consideration in each instance.

WAR OFFICE, 18th March. 1862.

(Copy, No. 119.)

DOWNING STREET, 22nd May, 1862.

War Office. MY LORD,—Subsequently to the date of my despatch of the 14th of January last the Secretary of State for War apprized me that the sets of saddlery which were then about to be shipped for the service of the Cavalry Militia in Canada would not be sent out for the present. I have now the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter on the subject from the War Office and to request that you will enable me to return an answer to Sir George Lewis' enquiry.

I have, &c.

NEWCASTLE.

The Viscount Monck, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.) *The Under Secretary for War to Under Secretary for Colonies.*

WAR OFFICE, 10th May, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to refer you to the letter from this office dated the 20th March last ⁷⁶⁶⁷₄₄₄ and to request that you will be pleased to move His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to state whether he wishes the remaining number of Carbines, sets of saddlery, &c., which were provided for the service of the cavalry militia in Canada, to be now sent out to that country.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

DE GEEY AND RIPON.

No. 96.)

QUEBEC, 10th June, 1862.

1. MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to acknowledge your Grace's despatch, No. 119, of May 22nd, covering a letter from Lord De Grey, dated May 10th, in which his Lordship desired to be informed whether the carbines and saddlery provided for the Cavalry Militia of Canada should be forwarded to that country.

2. I might have answered this question by the last mail, but I preferred postponing my reply until after the termination of the Session of the Provincial Parliament, in order that I might, in laying before your Grace my views on the whole question of the supply of military stores to this Colony, have the advantage of knowing the changes which the Legislature of Canada might have made in the Militia Law of the Province.

3. I have the honor to enclose for your Grace's information a copy of the Act for that purpose to which I yesterday signified Her Majesty's assent. I also enclose a copy of the Act of which this Act is an amendment.

4. Your Grace will observe that substantially the amendments consist of provisions for securing more correct muster Rolls of the sedentary Militia (the whole male population of the Province between 18 and 60 years of age.)

2nd. For increasing the number of the active force from five to ten thousand men and the number of days' drill in the year from six to twelve.

3rd. For enabling the Governor General in the event of war, to enlist regiments, independent of the Militia, for the purposes of the war.

4th. Empowering the formation of Drill Associations amongst persons not belonging to the Active Force.

Enclosure, 5. I have also the honor to enclose a copy of the Report of the Commission No- 2. on Militia affairs, appointed early in last spring, and of the Bill founded on that report, which was rejected on its second reading by the Legislative Assembly. The requisitions which I have made to your Grace for clothing were based on the force which that Bill, if it had become law, would have called into existence.

6. The Legislature has refused to recognize the present necessity for the military organization of the people of the Province to so large an extent as was contemplated by this Bill, but it has left untouched the powers which the old Militia Law conferred on the Governor General (clause 61,) to "call out the militia or any part thereof, whenever in his opinion it is advisable so to do, by reason of war, invasion or insurrection or imminent danger of any of them."

7. The Militia Commission, which numbered amongst its members, military officers and civilians intimately acquainted with this Province, laid it down as their opinion (Par. 8.) that to provide an efficient force for the defence of the country, an Active force of 50,000 men with a reserve of the same number ought to be provided.

8. This statement affords an index to the number of militia men whom it would be my duty to call out in case this Province should unhappily become the seat of war.

9. It is true that in consequence of the failure of the Bill referred to, the men, when called out, will not be so efficient as we might have expected them to prove if they had been organized under its provisions, but still, with the exception of the 10,000 Volunteers sanctioned by the new Act, they would be the only contribution which the Province would, under the law as it now stands, have in its power to make towards its defence.

10. If the Bill founded on the Report of the Militia Commission had become law, the Colony would have been entitled, under your Grace's circular of May 14th, to borrow from the Imperial Government the arms necessary for the equipment immediately of 50,000 and ultimately of 100,000.

11. While I do not question the right of the Provincial Parliament to act as they have done, in providing, in my judgment, so scantily for the defence of their territory, and while I am ready to admit, that events may prove that in taking this course the representatives of the people in this Province are acting with sounder judgment than if they had adopted a different line of conduct, I am on the other hand very anxious, that should these views unhappily prove erroneous, I may be in a position, to make the most efficient use of the means placed at my disposal.

12. It is with this object that I would earnestly press upon your Grace the propriety of largely augmenting, during the present navigation season, the supply of arms and ammunition in store in Canada and of forwarding the other articles for which I have applied, cavalry equipments included, not for immediate issue, to the militia force of the Province, but to meet the demand which must arise if the necessity for calling out the Militia should ever unhappily occur.

13. There are at present in the Province (including the arms sent out in the Melbourne) in round numbers, 50,000 Enfield Rifles, either in store or in the hands of the Volunteers. My suggestion is that before the closing of the navigation next autumn that number should be raised to at least 90,000, with equipments and ammunition to correspond.

14. The Militia Commission suggested that the number of Field Batteries of Artillery, active and reserve, should be twenty of 85 men each. I am not aware that we have in store in Canada any guns for arming Field Artillery. There are a few in the hands of the Volunteers. I would submit to your Grace the propriety of placing in store in this Province an armament sufficient for the equipment of the above force.

15. The number of Cavalry fixed by the Commission was 27 troops of 50 men each, and I would advise that cavalry equipments for that force should be also sent out.

16. Your Grace will understand that I mean these stores to be held by the Imperial storekeepers, not for immediate issue, but to guard against the evil consequences which must ensue should war occur during the winter season, and find the Province insufficiently prepared with a supply of arms at a period of the year when they cannot be forwarded from England without great risk and increased expense,

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(Copy—Canada—No. 158.)

DOWNING STREET, 2nd August, 1862.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 96, of the 10th June last, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter specifying the extent to which the Secretary of State for War has decided to increase the store of arms in Canada, and the terms (in which I concur) on which he considers those arms should be issued.

You will perceive that the military stores in Canada will shortly be increased by 6,682,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, and by 500 sets of cavalry equipments.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

The Viscount Monck, &c., &c., &c.

(*Sir E. Lugard to Mr. Elliot.*)

(Copy.)

WAR OFFICE, 30th July, 1862.

SIR,—I have laid before the Secretary of State for War, your letter of the 24th inst., together with its enclosure from the Governor of Canada on the subject of the Militia Act which has recently been passed by the Legislature of that Province.

With regard to the application contained in Lord Monck's despatch for additional supplies of military stores, to be sent out so as to be in readiness for issue during the winter, if need be, I am to request that you will acquaint the Duke of Newcastle that Sir George Lewis has given directions to the following effect, and which, he trusts, will meet the requirements of the case:—

Twenty 12-pounder Howitzers, sixteen 18-pr. and twelve 20-pr. Armstrong Guns, are at present ready for shipment, and will be despatched without delay. These guns will

be placed in store, and if required by the Militia Artillery, will be issued on loan.
 40,000. Forty thousand stand of Rifles will be at once added to the stores in Canada.
 Sir George Lewis proposes, however, that they should be made issuable in accordance with the recent regulations on the subject, rather than on the understanding that they will be paid for, as suggested by His Grace.
 45,000. Of accoutrements, forty-five thousand sets are at present in store in Canada. Should more be required, demands must be made upon Halifax and New Brunswick, 24,000—20,491 where there are respectively twenty-four thousand and twenty thousand four hundred and ninety-one sets.

With regard to small-arm ammunition, 6,682,000 additional rounds will be sent out to Canada shortly, thus raising the store to 13,888,785 rounds, or 20,000,000 in B. N. America.

I am to add that directions have been given for forwarding the 500 sets of Cavalry equipments referred to in your letter from Halifax to Canada.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed)

E. LUGARD.

(Copy—No. 123.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC, August 15th, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to acknowledge your Grace's despatch of the 2nd instant, in reference to the increase of the stores of arms and ammunition in this Province, and I beg to express my thanks for the prompt manner in which Her Majesty's Government have met my requisition in that respect.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed)

MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c., K.G.

(Copy—No. 117.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC, July 14th, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,—The Government of this Province are desirous of retaining in their service for sometime, the non-commissioned officers who were sent here by Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of assisting in the drilling of the Militia; and I shall feel much obliged if your Grace will cause me to be informed whether, during the continuance of such employment by the Colonial authorities, these men will continue to receive any, and if any, what amount of pay from Imperial funds.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed)

MONCK.

His Grace, the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c., K.G.

(Copy, Canada, No. 150.)

DOWNING STREET, 26th July, 1862.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a letter from the War Department, relative to the non-commissioned officers who were sent out during last winter for the purpose of drilling, if required, militia and volunteers.

I have to request that you will furnish me, at your early convenience, with the information required by the Secretary of State for War, in order that steps may be taken for the

immediate return to their several corps of all these non-commissioned officers whose services the Provincial Government may not wish to accept and pay for.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor, the Right Hon. Viscount Monck, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

WAR OFFICE, 26th July, 1862.

SIR,—In the despatch from Lord Monck forwarded to this department in your letter of the 17th April last, His Lordship requested to be allowed to postpone an answer to the enquiry proposed to him by the Duke of Newcastle respecting the retention in Colonial employment of the non-commissioned officers (42 in number) who were sent out to Canada during the winter for the purpose of drilling the militia and volunteers until he should see the form in which the new Militia Bill had been passed.

The Militia Bill has been now passed and received in this country some little time, but Sir George Lewis is not aware that Lord Monck has yet supplied the information which he had thus promised.

I am to request that you will observe to the Duke of Newcastle that it is very desirable that Her Majesty's Government should be furnished with an early decision on this subject, as well from the authorities in Canada as from those in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with a view to the immediate return of the non-commissioned officers to their several corps, in the event of their services not being accepted and paid for by the respective Governments.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

EDWARD LUGARD.

T. F. Elliot, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

(Copy, Canada, No. 157.)

DOWNING STREET, 2nd August, 1862.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 14th of July in which you enquire whether, during the employment by the Provincial authorities of the non-commissioned officers whom Her Majesty's Government sent out to assist in drilling the Canadian Militia, they would receive any, and if any, what pay from Imperial funds.

Though your Lordship will have gathered from the terms of my despatch of the 26th of last month what is the intention of Her Majesty's Government on this subject, I think it better to return a definite answer to your present question and to inform you that Her Majesty's Government will expect that the Canadian Government shall provide the entire pay of the non-commissioned officers whilst in their service.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

The Viscount Monck.

(Copy—Canada—No. 163.)

DOWNING STREET, 21st August, 1862.

MY LORD,—Now that the Session of Parliament has been brought to a close, I feel it my duty to call your Lordship's attention, in a more formal manner than I have hitherto done, since the rejection of the Militia Bill by the Legislature of Canada, and the consequent change of your responsible advisers, to the want of preparation for defence of the

British North American Provinces, in the event of an interruption of the present amicable relations of this country with the United States, and to the anxiety which was expressed upon this subject, on more than one occasion, both in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons.

I trust that the general spirit of those debates will not have been misinterpreted. I feel no less confidence that the object of the present despatch will not be mistaken as implying either mistrust of the Canadian people or an alteration by Her Majesty's Government of the view which they have frequently expressed of the relations which ought to exist between England and the Colony.

On the one hand, the promptitude with which troops and stores were despatched last winter, with much inconvenience to the soldiers, and at no inconsiderable expense to this country, shews the readiness of England to defend Canada with the whole power of the Empire; whilst, on the other hand, the reception of those troops and the loyal enthusiasm of the people of Canada, give ample assurance of the fact that Canada is attached to this country, and faithful to the Queen.

It cannot be denied, however, that the rejection of the Militia Bill has produced a disadvantageous impression on the minds of the English people. The public cannot be expected to see that the adoption or rejection of a particular measure may sometimes turn, not so much on the merits of the measure itself as on other considerations, though Her Majesty's Government are aware that Parliamentary tactics in a free Representative Assembly not unfrequently make that appear the real issue, which is in fact only the occasion.

They do not, therefore, infer from the rejection of this measure, that either the Canadian Ministry or the Canadian people are reluctant to make proper provision for their own defence, but they do regret that, at such a moment, both should be exposed to misconstruction of their motives and intentions, not only by the people of England, but by those of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government disclaim both the right and the desire to interfere in the party politics of Canada, and they would evince no concern in the late change of your advisers, if it were not connected with an event which appears to impugn the patriotism of her people.

If I urge upon you the importance of speedily resuming measures for some better military organization of the inhabitants of Canada than that which now exists, it must not be supposed that Her Majesty's Government is influenced by any particular apprehension of an attack on the Colony at the present moment, but undoubtedly the necessity for preparation, which has from time been urged by successive Secretaries of State, is greatly increased by the presence, for the first time on the American Continent, of a large standing army, and the unsettled condition of the neighboring States. Moreover, the growing importance of the Colony, and its attachment to free institutions, make it every day more essential that it should possess in itself, that, without which no free institutions can be secure—adequate means of self-defence. The adequacy of those means is materially influenced by the peculiar position of the country. Its extent of frontier is such that it can be safe only when its population capable of bearing arms, is ready and competent to fight. That the population is ready, no one will venture to doubt; that it cannot be competent, is no less certain, until it has received that organization, and acquired that habit of discipline, which constitute the difference between a trained force and an armed mob. The drill required in the regular army, or even in the best Volunteer Battalion, is not necessary, nor would it be possible, in a country like Canada, for so large a body of men as ought to be prepared for any emergency; but the Government should be able to avail itself of the services of the strong and healthy portion of the male adult population at short notice, if the dangers of invasion by an already organized army are to be provided against.

We have the opinions of the best military authorities, that no body of troops which England could send, would be able to make Canada safe without the efficient aid of the Canadian people. Not only is it impossible to send sufficient troops, but if there were four times the numbers which we are now maintaining in British North America, they could not secure the whole of the frontier. The main dependence of such a country must be upon its own people. The irregular forces which can be formed from the population,

know the passes of the woods, are well acquainted with the country, its roads, its rivers, its defiles : and for defensive warfare, (for aggression they will never be wanted) would be far more available than regular soldiers.

It is not, therefore, the unwillingness, or the inability of Her Majesty's Government to furnish sufficient troops, but the uselessness of such troops without an adequate militia force, that I wish to impress upon you.

In your despatch of the 17th May last, you informed me that there were then 14,760 Volunteers enrolled, besides others who had been more or less drilled. It is far, indeed, from my intention to discredit either the zeal or the efficiency of these Volunteers who have, I hope, greatly increased in number since the date of your despatch ; but they constitute a force which cannot suffice for Canada in the event of war. They might form an admirable small contingent, but what would be required would be a large army. They might form a force stronger than is necessary in time of peace to secure internal tranquility, but would be inadequate to repel external attack in time of war. Past experience shows that no reasonable amount of encouragement can raise the number of volunteers to the required extent.

It appears to me that the smallest number of men partially drilled, which it would be essential to provide within a given time, is 50,000. The remainder of the Militia would of course be liable to be called upon in an emergency. Perhaps the best course would be to drill every year one or more companies of each Battalion of the Sedentary Militia. In this manner the training of a large number of men might be effected, and all companies so drilled should once at least in two years, if not in each year, be exercised in Battalion drill, so as to keep up their training.

I put forward these suggestions for the consideration of the Canadian Government and Parliament, but Her Majesty's Government have no desire to dictate as to details, or to interfere with the internal Government of the Colony. Their only object is to assist and guide its action in the matter of the Militia as to make that force efficient, at the least possible cost to the Province and to the mother country.

The Canadian Government will doubtless be fully alive to the important fact that a well organized system of Militia will contribute much towards sustaining the high position with reference to pecuniary credit, which, in spite of its large debt, and its deficient revenue for the past few years, the Colony has hitherto held in the money markets of Europe. A country, which, however unjustly, is suspected of inability or indisposition to provide for its own defence, does not in the present circumstances of America, offer a tempting field for investment in public funds, or the outlay of private capital. Men question the stable condition of affairs in a land which is not competent to protect itself.

It may no doubt be argued on the other hand, that the increased charge of a Militia would diminish rather than enlarge the credit of the colony. I am convinced that such would not be the case if steps were taken for securing a basis of taxation sounder in itself than the almost exclusive reliance on Customs duties. It is my belief that a step in this direction would not only supply funds for the Militia but would remove all apprehension which exists as to the resources of the Colony.

Whatever other steps may be taken for the improved organization of the Militia, it appears to Her Majesty's Government to be of essential importance that its administration and the supply of funds for its support, should be exempt from the disturbing action of ordinary politics. Unless this be done, there can be no confidence that in the appointment of officers and in other matters of a purely military character, no other object than the efficiency of the force is kept in view. Were it not that it might fairly be considered too great an interference with the privileges of the representatives of the people, I should be inclined to suggest that the charge for the militia, or a certain fixed portion of it, should be defrayed from the Consolidated Fund of Canada, or voted for a period of three or five years.

It has further occurred to me that the whole of the British Provinces on the continent of North America, have in this matter of defence common interests and common duties. Is it impossible that with the free consent of each of these Colonies, one uniform system of militia training and organization should be introduced into all of them? The numbers of men to be raised and trained in each would have to be fixed, and the expenses of the whole would be defrayed from a common fund, contributed in fair proportion by each of the

Colonies. If the Governor General of Canada were Commander in Chief of the whole, the Lieutenant Governors of the other Colonies would act as Generals of Division under him, but it would be essential that an Adjutant General of the whole force, approved by Her Majesty's Government, should move to and fro, as occasion might require, so as to give uniformity to the training of the whole, and cohesion to the force itself.

As such a scheme would affect more than one Colony, it must, of course, emanate from the Secretary of State, but Her Majesty's Government would not entertain it unless they were convinced that it would be acceptable both to the people of Canada and to the other Colonies, and they desire to know in the first instance, in what light any such plan would be viewed by the Members of your Executive Council. I understand that the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, availing themselves of the leave of absence lately accorded to them, intend to meet you in Quebec in the course of the ensuing month. This visit will afford you a good opportunity for consulting them upon this important question.

The political union of the North American Colonies has often been discussed. The merits of that measure, and the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment have been well considered, but none of the objections which oppose it seem to impede a union for defence. This matter is one in which all the Colonies have interests common with each other and identical with the policy of England.

I conclude by again urging upon you the necessity for an early decision upon this most important question. I should hear with very great satisfaction that your Government had decided upon advising you to summon the Parliament of Canada to meet at an early period so that the winter shall not pass over, without obtaining from the Legislature such powers as may enable you to commence a well arranged Military organization of the Provinces, and prepare for such emergencies as, though they cannot be accurately foreseen, it must be evident to everybody, may possibly arise, and are at present very inadequately provided for. It is in time of peace that preliminary measures of defence should be perfected, so that in the event of war they may be found so far ready as to ensure that an enemy shall not obtain a footing in the country, before aid is forthcoming from other portions of the Empire

I have, &c,

[Signed,]

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Viscount Monck, &c., &c., 2c.

Lord Monck to the Honorable the Duke of Newcastle, October, 1862.

(Copy No. 147.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, October 30, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,—Your Grace is already aware of the receipt by me of your despatch No. 163, of August 21st, on the subject of the Militia organization in Canada.

2. Immediately on receiving that despatch I referred it to my Executive Council for their consideration and report. I did not press for any immediate answer, as the subject is one of considerable present importance, and opens up questions calculated to exercise great influence on the future relations of the Empire and the Province. The recent advent to power of my present advisers rendered it therefore only a matter of fairness that full time should be allowed them to discuss and decide an issue of so much moment.

Lord Monck
to the Hon.

Mr. McDonald,
Oct., 1862.

3. A short time since the Ministry announced to me that it was the intention of two prominent members of the Executive Council to proceed soon to London, as a delegation from the Government of this Province to Her Majesty's Government, on important Colonial business. As the departure of these gentlemen from Canada would necessarily adjourn the consideration of the subject of Militia organization until their return, I requested that before the Executive Council should be deprived of their assistance the Government would furnish me with a report on the despatch of Your Grace, and a statement of their policy in reference to the matters alluded to in it:

Min. of Council. 4. I have now the honor to transmit to Your Grace the accompanying Report of the Executive Council, authenticated by my signature, on the despatch referred to it.

5. I will not enter into the discussion of any abstract theories as to the relation which should subsist between England and her Colonies in reference to Colonial defence, because Your Grace's despatch is professedly only suggestive, and does not seek authoritatively to fix the degree in which the Mother Country and the Colony should each contribute to that object, and the admission on the part of the Colonial Government that *anything* should be done by them in the way of defensive preparation, is a proof that the difference of opinion, if any, existing between Your Grace and the Executive Council of Canada is one of degree only and not of principle. I think too that it is my duty rather to apply myself to the practical propositions put forward. I will therefore proceed to put Your Grace in possession of my opinion as to the efficiency of the plan of organization embodied in the accompanying Report.

6. In order to make my remarks fully understood, I must draw your attention to the present condition of the Militia Force of the Province, as regulated by the existing law.

7. Your Grace is aware that what is called the Sedentary Militia embraces the whole male population of the Colony between the ages of 18 and 60. The men are divided into battalions, regularly officered; but from the circumstance that this battalion organization is territorial in its character, it is obvious that it is not available for the purpose of actual service, because if you called out for service a battalion of the Sedentary Militia you would depopulate of its male inhabitants the district to which the battalion belonged, and would leave wholly untouched the population of the surrounding districts.

8. It is therefore evident that in the event of circumstances arising which would necessitate the calling out of the Militia for defensive purposes, the regimental or battalion organization of the Sedentary Militia would afford no help towards embodying the men in battalions, so as to render them useful for actual service. Some mode of performing this necessary work would have to be extemporized at a moment of comparative alarm and confusion, and the necessity for this would certainly cause great loss of time, if it would not lead to the entire failure of the attempt to raise an effective force.

9. I have entered into this explanation because I am convinced that the want of any preliminary organization pervading the whole country is the great difficulty which would have to be practically encountered, if Canada should now be compelled to defend herself against foreign attack, and that any system of preparation for defence which failed fully to meet this difficulty would be comparatively worthless.

10. The plan of the Government contained in the accompanying Report may be stated as follows:—

- (1.) Brigade Majors are to be appointed in each district.
- (2.) Drill Associations to be formed of officers and non-commissioned officers of Sedentary Militia, who are to be superseded if they refuse to learn their drill.
- (3.) Enrolment is to be secured of a fixed quota in each district of first class service men, in companies and battalions, with officers.
- (4.) Volunteers in future to be clothed, but none paid.
- (5.) Drill rooms, armories, and rifle ranges to be procured for the Volunteers, as circumstances permit.

It will be seen that the Executive Council proposes to deal with the difficulty above referred to in this manner. It proposes that the Brigade Majors throughout the country should secure the enrolment in companies and battalions, within their district, of such quota as should be appointed of the first class service men, unmarried men and widowers without children, between the ages of 18 and 45.

11. This enrolment appears to be entirely independent of the Volunteer or Active Force organization, and instead of consolidating and systematizing the voluntary action of the people, appears to me more likely to confuse their minds by the introduction of a third system of enrolment, in addition to that of the Sedentary Militia and the Active Force.

12. This enrolment is meant to supply the want of any organization now in existence by means of which, on a sudden emergency, a portion of the Militia might be embodied for active service in a short space of time; but unless the men whose names are enrolled

are put on the same footing with regard to their engagement for services as the Active Force, who bind themselves to serve for five years, there is no security that the enrolment will ever produce any practical result, as there is nothing to compel the enrolled men to serve when called on.

13. There does not appear to be any inducement held out to men to place their names on these lists, or to serve when called on, in the way of supplying them with arms, clothing, or any other benefit to excite or maintain a military spirit amongst them. It is in fact an attempt to reintroduce, in a worse form, class B or the Active Force, which it is proposed by this Report to abolish, on the ground of the unsatisfactory manner in which the distinction of classes in that force operated. (Class B in the Active Force is that portion of the Volunteers which has hitherto served without pay, in contradistinction to Class A, which received a certain amount of pay each year.) I therefore think the measure would prove entirely nugatory, and that without some inducement no men would give their names, and that it will therefore fail to provide what I feel certain is the great desideratum of the defensive force in Canada, namely, a machinery erected in time of peace by means of which, at the approach of war, an organized and embodied force could be at short notice turned out.

14. The plan proposed does not, as regards system or organization, touch the Volunteer Force of the country at all; nor does it propose to give any effectual form or direction to the excellent spirit by which the people are animated.

15. On the whole, I cannot conceal from Your Grace my opinion that, as regards the cardinal necessity of the time—a systematic organization of the Forces of the Colony for defensive purposes,—the plan indicated by the Government contains no principle calculated to produce effective results, and that the only attempt made to grapple with the difficulties of this portion of the subject will prove completely illusory.

16. With respect to the other proposals of the Government I do not find any fault. It is highly desirable to foster a military spirit in, and to promote the acquisition of military knowledge by a people circumstanced as the Canadians are, and the measures proposed to be adopted seem to me, as far as they go, calculated to promote these ends.

17. I entirely approve of the abolition of the distinction between Class A and Class B in the Active Force, and of the proposal that in future the Government shall supply to the Volunteers everything necessary for their equipment and drill—Class A of the Volunteers giving up for the future their distinctive claim for pay, and being put on the same terms as Class B.

18. The question of Militia organization has been argued all through this Report as if the only choice that existed, consistent with the maintenance of a moderate expenditure on the Militia, was between the plan indicated by the present Government and that brought forward by my late advisers and rejected by Parliament. In order that there may be no misapprehension on this point, I beg leave to place before Your Grace the enclosed "Heads of a plan for the organization of a Militia Force of 50,000 men," a copy of which I gave the head of the Government when I desired a report on your despatch.

19. It will be seen from the estimate appended to this memorandum that, supposing the expense to be spread over a period of five years, the annual cost to the Colony of this system would not be much, if at all, beyond the sum appropriated for Militia purposes in the last session.

20. Although the supply of men by means of the ballot is named in this memorandum, as an alternative if a sufficient number should not be produced by the plan of volunteering, it forms no essential part of the scheme, and my own confident conviction is, that so loyal is the spirit of the people, and so strong their desire to put themselves in a position effectively to defend their homes and institutions, that the number of men proposed to be raised would have been easily obtained by the voluntary action of the population.

21. Under this plan it was proposed to leave the drill to the spontaneous desire of the people for learning it; to provide them with all the means of acquiring military knowledge, and permit them to adopt the times and seasons most convenient to themselves for its acquisition.

22. I have a strong conviction that if this or some similar plan were put in operation, a very large amount of drill would be voluntarily submitted to by a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of Canada. The Citizen Soldiers of the Province would become per-

sonally interested in improving their discipline, and increasing their knowledge of the military art; a spirit of emulation amongst different corps would arise. The complete battalion organization would enable the different regiments to turn out for field exercise on holidays, and other periods at which they might desire to do so. And on the first outbreak of war the Province would have an army possessed, not only of the will, which is common to all Canadians, but of the power to insure that an enemy should not obtain a footing in the country before aid is forthcoming from other portions of the Empire.

23. And all this would be done by merely giving systematic form to the voluntary action of the people, without in any way interfering with their industrial pursuits, trenching on their personal freedom of action, or imposing additional pecuniary burdens on the Province.

24. With regard to the suggestion contained in Your Grace's despatch as to the consolidation into one force of the Militias of the British North American Provinces, I did not fail to consult the Lieutenant-Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, when they were here last month. The conclusion we arrived at is similar to that expressed in the Report of the Executive Council of this Province, namely, that the means of communication are not as yet sufficiently easy to enable the three Provinces beneficially to avail themselves of the services of a common head to their Militia Forces; so that even if other difficulties in the way of the plan did not suggest themselves, that would in itself be a bar to the scheme for the present.

I do not myself believe that the move would be acceptable, either to the Canadians or to the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

HEADS OF A PLAN FOR THE RE-ORGANIZATION AND INCREASE OF THE ACTIVE FORCE OF THE MILITIA IN CANADA.

1. The distinction between the Sedentary Militia and the Active Force to continue as at present established by Law.
2. The Active Force Infantry in future to be organized in Battalions of the following strength :

Lieutenant Colonel.....	1	Sergeant Major.....	1
Majors.....	2	Qr. Master Sergeant.....	1
Adjutant.....	1	Hospital Sergeant.....	1
Quartermaster.....	1	Drum Major.....	1
Surgeon.....	1	Sergeants.....	40
Assistant Surgeon.....	1	Corporals.....	40
Captains.....	10	Drummers.....	10
Lieutenants.....	10	Privates.....	710
Ensigns.....	10		
			804

All companies of the Active Force now in existence to be formed into Battalions where this has not been already done, either by associating them with Companies already existing within their respective districts or with new Companies to be hereafter formed.

3. The Battalions of the Active Force of Infantry to be numbered in consecutive numbers through the entire Province as may be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief.

4. Each Battalion of the Active Force of Infantry shall be composed of men raised from a territorial division of the Country corresponding with a Regimental District of the Sedentary Militia. The quota of the Active Force to be supplied by each Sedentary Regimental District to be fixed by the Commander-in-Chief by Militia General Order. When more than one Battalion of this Active Force of Infantry shall be fixed as the quota of a

Sedentary Regimental District, such Regimental District shall be sub-divided so that the sub-divisions shall correspond with the number of Active Battalions fixed as the quota of the Regimental District, and the men of each Active Battalion shall be taken from one of such sub-divisions. The men shall in the first instance be raised by volunteering but should any District not have completed its quota of men within a time to be limited, it shall be competent to the Commander-in-Chief to order that the men should be raised by ballot

5. All officers of the Active Force shall in the first instance receive provisional appointments, to be made absolute if they shall within one year from the date of their provisional appointments pass a practical military examination before a Board of Military Officers to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

It shall be the duty of this Board to report especially to the Commander-in-Chief the names of such Officers as may have distinguished themselves by proficiency in military knowledge.

6. The uniform of the Active Force of Infantry to be scarlet with blue facings and silver lace. All uniforms now in use to be worn as long as they are serviceable.

7. A Brigade Major shall be appointed in each Military District to attend to the organization and discipline of the Active Force in conformity with such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Commander-in-Chief.

8. Drill sergeants in proportion to the number of men enrolled will be stationed at suitable places throughout the Province.

9. Drill sheds, armouries and rifle ranges will be provided for the Active force.

10. Rifles, Bayonets and accoutrements of the best construction have been supplied as a loan by the Imperial Government and will be issued to the Active Force.

11. The distinction between class A and class B of the Active Force to be abolished. The basis of the system in future to be that the officers and men shall serve without pay, and that Government shall provide the non-commissioned officers and men with arms, uniforms and all other requisites for their organization and discipline, free of charge.

12. There shall be paid immediately to each member of a corps organized in class B since May 1st, 1861, who shall have provided himself with uniform to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief the sum of six dollars, and a similar sum in 1863, if Parliament shall sanction the payment, but in future no money payment will be made to members of the Active Force on account of uniforms. The Government will supply the clothes to the men.

Individual cases of corps not coming within the above rule will be considered and dealt with according to the particular circumstances of each case.

ANNUAL COST.

19 Brigade Majors @ \$£00.....	\$11,400
124 Drill Sergeants @ \$400.....	49,600
Appropriation for Militia, 1861.....	\$84,974

Deduct—

Storekeeper.....	\$ 2,400
Care of Arms.....	5,000
Drill of Active Force.....	21,644
Musket Instruction.....	2,000
Additional amount for drill.....	15,000

Which would be saved under the proposed arrangement. \$46,044 38,930

*Clothing, 50,000, at \$14.....	\$700,000	
Uniforms should last at least 5 years, 1-5th		140,000
62 armouries at \$500.....	\$31,000	
62 Drill sheds at \$1000.....	62,000	

Interest at 12 per cent on.....\$93,000..... 11,160

\$251,090

*This includes Tunic, Trowsers, Shako, Great Coat, Fur Cap, at regulation prices with a small addition to cover cost of transport.

(Copy. Circular. Canada.)

DOWNING STREET, 24th October, 1862.

MY LORD,—With reference to the questions which have occupied the public mind in the course of the present year, and which are likely to attract notice in Parliament at its next meeting, I think it very desirable to be able to lay before both Houses authentic information on the amount of the pecuniary contribution which may be made by each of the British Colonies towards its military defence. I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will cause to be compiled, as speedily as practicable, and will transmit to me, a return, in the shape of which a copy is enclosed. As the object is to incorporate the return with others of the same kind in one general table of the military expenditure defrayed by the Colonies, the enclosed outline should be strictly adhered to, so as to secure the requisite uniformity. Any explanations can be furnished, if necessary, in supplementary notes, or in the covering despatch, according to their nature and extent.

For the same purpose of arriving at one general view, I have selected the year 1861 for the period of the return, so as to ensure the existence by this time, in every Colony, of complete accounts.

I trust you will use every endeavour in your power to expedite the completion and transmission of this document.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) NEWCASTLE.

Viscount Monck, &c., &c., &c.

Copy, No. 161.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC, 21st Nov., 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,—With reference to your circular de-patch bearing date Downing Street, 24th October, 1862. I have now the honor to transmit to Your Grace the Return which you called for showing the amount of military expenditure defrayed by the Government of Canada during the year 1861. The "works" on the canals to which allusion is made in a note at the foot of the return are only the improvements that have been effected in order to facilitate navigation on those canals, and are not in any other sense of a military nature.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c., &c., &c.

Return of Military Expenditure defrayed by the Government of Canada, distinguishing Expenditure on Imperial Forces, and on Works of Defence from that on Local Forces for the year 1861.

1. Payments in aid of the ordinary expenses of the Queen's troops.....					
2. Colonial military allowances.....					
3. Payments for Head Quarters Staff.					
4. Barracks, Hospitals, Storehouses and any other military buildings not included under head 5.....					
5. Fortifications and works of defence					
6. Colonial naval allowances and payments to naval brigades.....					
7. Any expenditure on Imperial Forces or on works not included under preceding heads.....					

8. Total Expenditure on Imperial forces or on works.....			
9. Militia.....	\$		
10. V. Volunteers.....			
11. Volunteer armories, clothing, and other stores.....	14,579		
12. Any expenditure on local forces or on works not included under previous heads.....	*5,600		
13. Total expenditure on local } forces or on works..... } ster'g			20,179
14. Grand total, composed of sum of heads 8 and 13.....			20,179

* On works on the Ottawa, Rideau and Grenville Canals.
17th November, 1862.

(Signed,)

J. S. MACDONALD,
Minister of Militia Affairs.

Lord Monck to the Honorable J. S. Macdonald, October 24, 1862

(Separate.)

QUEBEC, November 17, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE.—I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from me to the Honorable J. S. Macdonald, which I inadvertently omitted to enclose in my despatch to Your Grace No. 147, of the 30th October, and which I should wish to have treated as if it had been so enclosed.

I have, etc.,
(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure in Separate 17th November, 1862.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
QUEBEC, October 24, 1862.

MY DEAR MR. MACDONALD,—I was a little surprised at the tone of your remarks about Militia matters, yesterday afternoon.

I had been under the impression that you and I agreed as to what should be done, and done immediately, and that you did not apprehend any opposition on the part of your colleagues.

What you said to me yesterday leads me to doubt the accuracy of that view.

From the time you assumed office you have always assured me that you considered the present most unsatisfactory condition of the Militia Force as provisional only.

I have not hitherto pressed for the views of the Government on the subject, because I thought you and your colleagues were entitled to full time for consideration; and also, because I knew that whatever plan might be adopted, it would be practically inoperative in the summer season, when the people are fully occupied.

Ample time has now been allowed for deliberation. The season of the year when the men can afford to devote a considerable portion of time to drill is rapidly approaching, and the proposed departure for England of two prominent members of the Government, during whose absence a question of this magnitude could not be decided, renders it necessary that I should ask you to place before me the views of your Government, in an authoritative and practical form.

If there should not be time to-day to discuss and decide the questions involved in the subject, I must ask that the departure of Mr. Sicotte and Mr. Howland may be postponed until I am in possession of the definite views of the Government on the question of Militia reorganization.

Ever yours,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Honorable J. S. Macdonald.

(Copy Canada No. 197.)

DOWNING STREET, 20th December, 1862.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge your despatch of the 30th of October, forwarding a Report of your Executive Council upon my despatch of August 21st, accompanied by observations of your own upon that Report, and especially upon the plan which it contains for the further organization of the Canadian Militia.

I greatly regret to find that that plan, while effecting some improvements in the present system, will yet, as regards the systematic organization of the Force of the Colony for defensive purposes, prove, as you observe, "completely illusory."

You also lay before me heads of another plan for the formation of a Militia Force of 50,000 men, which I concur with you in regarding as a measure of a more substantial character, and more worthy of the great Province of Canada than that proposed by your Executive Council.

I shall not attempt to discuss the details of either of these schemes. I will only express an earnest hope that the patriotic spirit which animates the Volunteers of Canada may be turned to the best account for the defence of the country—an object which I conceive would be most effectually attained by forming them into battalions of the Active Militia Force, within defined divisions of the Province; not indeed to the exclusion of other volunteer associations, but with an eye in the first place to the completion of that territorial organization, which is, as you justly term it, "the cardinal necessity of the time."

I turn for a moment to the comments made by the Executive Council in their Report upon my despatch of 21st of August last, one or two of which call for some observation from me.

The Report asserts that, "in the opinion of your advisers, no Government could exist that would attempt to carry out my suggestions" for the raising of a force of at least 50,000 "partially trained" Militia.

A sufficient answer to such an opinion is contained in the the document with which you have furnished me, shewing how the number mentioned could be provided at a cost which, if spread over five years, would scarcely exceed in any one year the small amount voted for Militia purposes in the last Session. Nor can I believe that the Canadian people would condemn a Government which should effectually provide for the defence of their country, even if the necessary expense should exceed the sum of £50,000 per annum.

The Report expresses great surprise at a suggestion made by me, that the charge for the Militia, or for a fixed portion of it, should be voted for a period of three or five years. Such a measure they say "will never, and ought never to be entertained by a people inheriting the freedom guaranteed by British institutions." If there are any reasons in its favor, they think that they are "in every sense as applicable in England as in Canada," and they conclude with the sentiment that "popular liberties are safe against military despotism wielded by a corrupt Government, only when they (the people) have in their hands the means of controlling the supplies required for the maintenance of a military organization."

I beg you will point out to your Ministers, in reply to these observations, some material circumstances which have escaped their notice. The terms of my despatch show that I was well aware that the course in question, if adopted by the Legislature, would be, to a certain degree, a surrender of the strict constitutional rights of the Representatives of the people. It would probably, however, occur to them that popular liberties would be in little danger from a body of citizen soldiers while there remained within the Province, not only without exciting any such fears, but with the hearty approval of its people and Government, a force of regular troops, whose number would be fixed at the discretion of the Imperial Government, and whose cost would be defrayed by the Imperial Parliament.

Again, if the number of Imperial troops were made to depend, by agreement with the Canadian Government, upon the number of Militia maintained by the Province, there would be nothing unreasonable in such an arrangement, and the Home Government might fairly (I do not say would necessarily) require that the funds for the purpose should be somewhat more permanently secured than by annual vote.

It is far from my wish (as seems to be suggested by the Report) to diminish the control of the Canadian Parliament over their own affairs; but on the other hand, the amount of exertion which England could make with any advantage must depend very much on the manner in which that control is exercised—that is to say, on the disposition to protect the Colony which is shewn by the Provincial Government and the people of Canada.

It is difficult to see how, when my despatch contemplates legislation on the subject of the Militia by the Canadians, and not the Imperial Parliament, the Executive Council can justify such grave apprehensions of an invasion of their liberties.

These considerations will shew that the general doctrines referred to by the Report have little application to the present peculiar case of Canada, and little force against the suggestion of my despatch, which, however, I have no desire to press upon the attention of your Government, upon whom and the Parliament of Canada must rest the responsibility of providing adequate means for meeting the efforts of the Mother Country to secure the safety of the Province.

The report dwells at length upon the fact that the policy of the Empire in all its relations with foreign powers, upon which peace and war depend, is regulated by the Imperial Government and Parliament, over which Canada has no control. I agree with the Executive Council in regarding this circumstance as one of primary importance, as lying indeed at the very root of the relations between the Mother Country and her Colonies with respect to military and naval defences. They cannot fail, however, to see that Canada, though liable, as they repeatedly point out, to be involved in Imperial wars in which she may have no immediate interest, has yet a manifest interest, under all circumstances, in contributing to maintain the power of the Empire of which she forms so important a part, and with which the maintenance of her own independence and of her commanding position in the world is so essentially connected.

The main security against aggression which Canada enjoys as a portion of the British Empire is the fact known to all the world, that war with Canada means war with England; not in Canada only, but upon every sea and upon the shores, wherever situated, of the aggressive power itself. It does not therefore follow that this country can consent or afford to maintain an unlimited number of troops in Canada at her own cost, even in time of war, much less in time of peace, and it remains true that the defence of Canadian territory must depend mainly upon the Canadian people itself.

I have, etc.,
(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

[Copy, No. 4.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Quebec, January 9th, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE.—I have the honor to transmit for your Grace's information a copy of a memorandum which I have thought right to place before the Executive Council of Lord Monck to the this Province on the subject of the Militia organization, together Hon. J. S. Macdonald. with a note from me to Mr. Macdonald, the Prime Minister, when sending him this memorandum.

Early in the autumn the Government appointed Lieut. Col. Wiley to proceed through the Province and make an inspection and confidential report on the state of the Active Force. This inspection occupied a considerable time, and the memorandum which I have now the honor to enclose to your Grace was written by me on the report made by Lieut. Col. Wiley.

It is right I should add that the numbers of the Active Force have been largely in-

creased since the time of Lieut. Col. Wiley's inspection, and that they at present amount to more than 18,000 men.

I have, &c.

[Signed,]

MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., &c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, December 17th, 1862.

MY DEAR MR. MACDONALD,—I send you some observations which have occurred to me in connect on with Lieut. Col. Wiley's report on the state of the Active Force.

I should be glad that you would bring these views before your colleagues in order that you and they may consider before the meeting of Parliament, whether you would think it well to introduce any measure to correct the defects of the present Militia Law.

Believe me, &c.

[Signed,]

MONCK.

The Honble. J. S. Macdonald, &c., &c., &c.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant Colonel Wiley having concluded his inspection of the Active Force of the Province and completed his reports upon it, the Governor General wishes to lay before the Ministers of the Crown the considerations which have been suggested to his mind by a careful perusal of Lieut. Col. Wiley's reports, as well as his views on the general organization of the Provincial Militia.

The Governor General desires in the first place to express his satisfaction at the excellent spirit displayed generally by the officers and men constituting the Active Force and at the large proportion of the nominal strength of the force which turned out for inspection by Lieut. Col. Wiley at very short notice.

The total strength, on the rolls, of the force inspected by Lieut. Col. Wiley was 684 officers and 9526 non-commissioned officers and men. Of this number, 476 officers and 7207 non-commissioned officers and men turned out for inspection.

The Governor General does not intend to enter into the question of the efficiency in drill or discipline of the several corps constituting the Active Force, although Lieut. Col. Wiley has in every case reported minutely, and in many cases favourably on these points, because the period is so recent at which any sufficient means of instruction has been placed within reach of the members of the Active Force, that it would be most unfair to censure them for any short comings in this respect, and the Governor General feels certain that they will generally and with diligence avail themselves of the opportunities now offered to them to perfect themselves in military training.

The Governor General desires most especially to guard himself against the supposition that it is his wish to say one word in disparagement of the conduct of the Active Force. On the contrary he considers the members of that body worthy of the highest praise. They have voluntarily come forward with very scant encouragement from the authorities, have in a large measure contributed their money, and given, what in many instances was even more valuable, their time, in order to qualify themselves for the defence of their country if the necessity for defending it should ever arise.

But there is a great and evident difference between discussing the *conduct* of the Volunteer Force, for which the members of that body are responsible, and the *system* under which they are embodied, for which they are not and cannot be held accountable.

The conviction has been forced on the mind of the Governor General by all the facts which have come to his knowledge during his residence in the Province and has been confirmed by the contents of Lieut. Col. Wiley's reports that the present Active Force organization, however valuable as a supplement, can never be made effective or sufficient for the purpose to which it is now applied as the *sole* organization for defence.

This is shewn more particularly in the composition of the force as detailed in Lieut. Col. Wiley's reports.

At the time of Lieut. Col. Wiley's inspection the nominal rolls included as already stated 684 officers and 9526 non-commissioned officers and men, of this number 495 officers and 7705 non-commissioned officers and men belonged to the seven cities of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London, leaving 189 officers and 1821 men for the contribution of the remainder of Canada towards the number of the force !

The population of Canada by the late census was	2,506,755
The aggregate population of the above seven cities at the same time was	245,316
Difference	2,261,439

The contribution of which population to the Volunteer Force, as seen above was 189 officers and 1821 non-commissioned officers and men ! thus shewing that the main body of the Volunteers are drawn from the population of the cities and large towns and that the agricultural portion of the community scarcely contributes at all to its ranks.

It is no reflection either on the loyalty or the warlike spirit of the agricultural population that this should be the case; it might have been expected from the nature of the volunteer organization.

The creation of a Volunteer Force such as that existing in Canada implies in the population amongst which it obtains a facility for meeting together in considerable numbers and a habit of acting in common for the attainment of specified objects. These conditions are found to exist amongst the inhabitants of cities and large towns but are wanting in the rural and sparsely inhabited districts of the Province, and it was therefore only to be expected that a system of this sort would break down when sought to be applied to a population whose circumstances did not favour its success.

The Governor General sees no reason to expect that these reasons will not operate to give to any additions which may be made to the number of the Active Force, the same character as that which attaches to the force now in existence.

But it needs only a very cursory perusal of the Militia Law to see that in the scheme which was embodied in that law the institution of the Active Force (or Volunteers,) was never meant to supersede the organization of the population generally for the purpose of defence. The Volunteers were merely meant to be Corps d'Elite, to the expense of whose training in a limited degree the Exchequer of the Province contributed, but the creation of that force was entirely extra the general organization intended to be called into existence by that act, and it is most unfair to the Volunteer system and to the men who compose the force to expect that it will perform functions beyond its capacity and which it was never originally intended to discharge.

It is obvious that there are two distinct questions involved in the consideration of defensive preparations.

1st. That of *organization*, the solution of which ought to give a plan which would include the population generally.

2nd. That of the *number of men* who should, at any given time, be armed, clothed and drilled.

The Governor General proposes to discuss the subject in this division. What is required in the preparation for defence, by its own people, of a country circumstanced like Canada, is a system which will create and maintain in time of peace an *organization* of the whole mass of the population capable of bearing arms in such a manner as to provide that on the occurrence of an emergency, any given number of men may be, at short notice, turned out for service with their appropriate officers in Battalion divisions.

To illustrate what is meant the plan should work so that at the annual muster the officers and men should be so arranged in battalions and companies, that if an occasion for the services of any battalion or any number of battalions arose, the Commander-in-Chief would only have to issue an order to the Lieut. Col. to desire that his battalion should parade for service and that every officer and man should know his place in the battalion.

Any scheme which does not accomplish this result is useless.

It is essential in fairness to the people at large, that, if actual service be required the population should be called upon to serve by means of the supposed organization in such

an order as will, from the age and circumstances of those called upon, cause the smallest amount of general inconvenience.

The preparatory organization which it is proper to create in time of peace against the prospect of war should further contemplate the means of supplying the casualties of actual service by the provision of a reserve force.

The ideas here put forward have no claim to originality. They are, in fact, those upon which the organization of the Sedentary Militia of the Province under the present law was based:—for.

1. It includes the entire population of the country capable of bearing arms.
2. It provides that the men shall be called out for active service in an order regulated by age and circumstances.

3. It professes to provide a reserve force to meet the casualties of actual war.

But while the present system of Sedentary Militia combines these necessary elements of a sound scheme, their operation is effectually neutralized, and the entire plan rendered worthless in practice by the mode in which the principles on which it is based are applied.

By the law enacting the present system the Province was ordered to be divided into "Military Districts;" these again into "Regimental Districts;" the "Regimental Districts" into "Battalion Districts;" and the "Battalion Districts" were to be further subdivided into "Company Districts;" each Company District including a population of men over eighteen and under sixty years of age sufficient to form a company of Sedentary Militia, with its officers, and so on upwards in the scale.

In this arrangement the "Military District" might be supposed to represent a Division, the "Regimental District" a Brigade, and the "Battalion District," as its name implies a Battalion.

The territorial nature of the arrangement so far as regarded "Military Districts" and "Regimental Districts," was perhaps as good as any other that could have been adopted, but when the same principle was applied to the Battalion, the unit of the army when embodied, it rendered the whole plan unworkable for any practical operation, because it is obvious that if a Battalion of the Sedentary Militia were called out for active service, the whole male population under sixty years of age of the district of which it was the battalion, would be exhausted to the exoneration of the inhabitants of all the surrounding districts of the country.

It would besides have been in direct violation of another portion of the law which enacts that the whole population shall be divided into three classes, according to age and circumstances, namely: "1st class service men," "2nd class service men" and "Reserve men," and that in case of need the people shall be called out for service in this order.

As therefore a Battalion of the Sedentary Militia from being attached to a territorial division of the country, included within its ranks promiscuously, "1st class service men," "2nd class service men" and "Reserve men," it is obvious it could not be called out for service as a Battalion without violating this provision of the law.

It is therefore evident that in consequence of making the Battalions of Sedentary Militia, so to speak adscripte Glebæ, the whole machinery of the law was rendered practically useless, and if war actually occurred, this machinery would afford no assistance whatever in the creation of a Canadian army for actual service.

The whole process of embodying the "first class service" men in battalions, appointing the officers and making the other necessary preliminary arrangements for service would have to be gone through on the breaking out of hostilities precisely in the same manner as if the Sedentary Militia organization had never existed.

The Governor General is desirous to impress these considerations connected with the general organization of the people of Canada, and the manifest inutility, for any practical purpose, of the present system, on the minds of the members of the Administration, with a view to the remedy of these defects, by legislation, in the approaching session of Parliament.

There remains still to be considered in connection with the facts disclosed in Lieut. Col. Wiley's report, the second question as to the number of men whom it is expedient to arm, clothe and discipline at the present time.

The nominal roll of the Volunteers at the period of Lieut. Col. Wiley's inspection

contained a total, as already stated, of 684 officers and 9226 non-commissioned officers and men.

This number has since been increased to the nominal strength of about 921 officers and 15,005 non-commissioned officers and men.

It has been already shewn, as might have been expected, that the force at the time of Lieut. Col. Wiley's inspection was mainly drawn from the inhabitants of the cities and large towns, and as the causes which produced this result are permanent in their operation there is no reason to expect that the present or future additions to this force will be derived from the rural districts.

A Commission composed of military officers of high reputation and great experience, was appointed this year by the Governor General to make a confidential report on the military defence of Canada.

The attention of this Commission was naturally directed, amongst other considerations, to the support which the population of Canada should give to Her Majesty's troops in the defence of the Province in the event of war, and the deliberate opinion of the members of that Commission was that the contingent of Canadians under such circumstances, should not be, including reserves, less than 150,000 men.

Assuming that an effective plan for the general organization of the people were in existence, and that the machinery were created by which, at short notice, the reserves could be placed on foot, the Governor General has reason to believe that if one-third of the above number of men were at the present time organized, clothed and even partially drilled, the military authorities would, in a professional point of view, be satisfied that enough had been done to secure the safety of the Province from foreign attack.

The present volunteer force might be adopted as part of this number and the quota might be filled up by calling for volunteers from the different battalions of first class service men, particularly in the rural districts, as soon as these should have been formed, but this number of men should be kept prepared, *in every respect*, to turn out at a moment's notice.

The Governor General has no scruple in pressing thus strongly upon the members of the Administration the necessity for the suggested improvement in the general organization of the people, and the propriety of largely increasing the number of men under drill, because the former change will cost nothing, and the Governor General has lately submitted to the Cabinet a plan by which, if successful, the latter object would be accomplished without any considerable addition to the expenditure of the Province.

QUEBEC, 17th December, 1862.

(Copy No. 159.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, November 15, 1862.

Minute of Council, MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Grace on 14th November, 1862, approved minute of my Executive Council, on the subject of the loan of arms and accoutrements to the Provincial Government for the use of the Militia Volunteers of this Province, and I have to request that Your Grace will make the necessary application to the Secretary of State for War, in order that the request of the Provincial Government may be complied with.

I have, etc.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., etc., etc., etc.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th November, 1862.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed memorandum from the

Honorable the Minister of Militia Affairs, dated 14th inst., on the subject of an application to the Imperial authorities for a loan of 25,000 stand of Rifles for infantry, with accoutrements complete therefor, under authority of the Despatch of His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 14th May last, and they humbly advise that the recommendations submitted by the Minister of Militia Affairs be approved and communicated by Your Excellency to the Imperial Government.

Certified, W. H. LEE, C. E. C.

The Minister of Militia Affairs has the honor to recommend to Your Excellency that, under the authority of the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Your Excellency of 14th May, 1862, and the enclosure transmitted being a letter from the Secretary of State for War, to Sir F. Rogers, of 27th March, 1862, application be made to the Imperial Government for the loan to this Province of 25,000 stand of Rifles for Infantry, with the accoutrements complete therefor; and also, of 1,000 carbines and swords with saddles, and all accoutrements for that number of Cavalry, upon the following agreement.

1st. That the Arms, &c., will be received as a loan, and will be re-delivered to Her Majesty's Government on demand.

2nd. That the Government of Canada holds itself responsible for the arms, &c.

3rd. That proper Storehouses will be provided for the deposit of arms.

4th. That the arms will be kept in good condition.

5th. That an officer of Her Majesty's army to be appointed by the General or other officer commanding Her Majesty's forces in the Colony may inspect the arms annually.

6th. That an officer similarly appointed shall be also permitted and have facilities afforded to him to inspect annually each militia and volunteer corps, and that he shall be furnished by the Commanding officer of each corps with a return of the strength of the corps, and the number, &c., of the arms in its possession, according to a form of return to be prescribed by the Secretary of State for War.

It is further respectfully recommended that these various arms and accoutrements shall remain in the Imperial Stores in the Province of Canada, and be obtained in such numbers and from time to time as may be required by the Canadian Government upon the requisition of Your Excellency, and order of the Lt. General, or Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in British North America, upon the Military Store Officer.

It is also recommended that the total of 25,000 Rifles for infantry and accoutrements therefor do include the number of 6,595 already received, and such further supply as may be required pending the granting of this application by the Government of Canada, from the Imperial Stores in the Province, and held on the agreement hereinbefore mentioned.

(Signed,)

J. S. MACDONALD.

(Copy Canada No. 14.)

DOWNING STREET, 3rd February, 1863.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 159, of the 15th of November, and to acquaint you that the Secretary of State for War has apprized me that directions will be given for the issue of 25,000 stand of rifles for the Militia Volunteers in Canada, but that, in accordance with recent practice and regulations, the accoutrements can only be issued on payment.

I have, etc.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor the Right Honorable Viscount Monck, etc., etc., etc.

(No. 19 copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, February 26, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to enclose copies of two notes from Mr. Sandfield Macdonald to myself, which he wishes to have placed with the other correspondence res-

pecting the Canadian Militia. The note dated October 31, 1862, was never delivered to me, or it would have been included in the correspondence which I have from time to time forwarded to Your Grace; but as Mr. Macdonald informs me that it was written, though not sent to me, at the time it bears date, and wishes for his personal satisfaction that it should form part of the correspondence, I have no objection that such a course should be pursued, if this explanation shall accompany Mr. Macdonald's letter.

I have, etc.,
(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., etc., etc., etc.

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, UPPER CANADA,
QUEBEC, 25th February, 1863.

DEAR LORD MONCK,—As the publication of the accompanying letter, written on the day it bears date, though not transmitted to Your Lordship from my considering that a formal reply to Your Lordship's note was rendered unnecessary by the verbal explanations subsequently made, would now seem to be called for, in consequence of the expected publication in England of Your Lordship's note, which is to form part of the correspondence relating to the Canadian Militia, and to which my letter was intended as a reply, I should deem it a favor if Your Lordship would accompany the correspondence asked for by the Legislative Council with a copy of my letter herewith sent.

I am, dear Lord Monck,
Very faithfully yours,
(Signed,)

J. S. MACDONALD.

His Excellency Viscount Monck, etc., etc., etc.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR UPPER CANADA,
QUEBEC, October 31, 1862.

DEAR LORD MONCK,—I avail myself of the earliest leisure at my disposal to offer the explanation which Your Lordship's note of Friday morning last seems to render necessary. The attention devoted to the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle unavoidably occasioned the delay which has occurred in replying to your Lordship's communication.

Your Lordship expresses surprise at the tone of my remarks about Militia matters, as displayed in our conversation of the evening preceding the date of the note. I must be permitted to say equal surprise was shared by myself on the receipt of Your Lordship's note; for until our interview on that occasion, I had no knowledge of the extent to which Your Lordship desired to push the action of the Government on the Militia question.

Until last week, I may be permitted to remind Your Lordship we were, as I supposed, in entire accord upon this question. We were agreed, I thought, in the disposition to work the Militia organization to the best possible degree consistent with the law as it stands—satisfied that the effort necessarily partakes more or less of the nature of an experiment, but content to await the action of the Legislature in regard to any amendments which experience might in the meantime indicate as desirable or necessary.

On Tuesday of last week your Lordship handed to me for perusal a copy or draft of the memorandum in which your Lordship exhibits the outlines, and some of the details, of the plan for the formation of an extended Militia organization. The memorandum was shown to me previous to its being sent officially to me. After hastily glancing over the points therein presented, I handed the document back to Your Lordship, and as I was leaving, Your Lordship expressed a hope that I would support your view on the ballot. If my memory is correct, I remarked that with regard to the ballot, I had misgivings; but as the reading was purely informal and inevitably hurried, I did not proceed to criticize that

or any other part of the scheme. I submit that my silence in respect of an important scheme to be submitted to the Government, but concerning which my colleagues were ignorant, should not be interpreted into an approval of it. Besides, as some parts of the scheme are at variance with the law in its present shape, I could not be held to contemplate its immediate adoption. My desire has been to improve the organization to the fullest extent within the law; I had always understood that Your Lordship was equally solicitous to keep within the law as we now have it, and I regret that the reserve which I felt myself bound to maintain in reference to Your Lordship's plan, in advance of any consultation with my colleagues, has been misapprehended by Your Lordship in the manner communicated in the note of Friday last.

On Wednesday I received a copy of Your Lordship's memorandum, and on Thursday I had the honor of conversing with Your Lordship on the subject. Although I had not an opportunity of submitting it to my colleagues in Council, I had shewn it to some of them in an informal manner, and in our interview on Thursday I remarked to Your Lordship that I was certain that the Government could not agree to that part of the scheme which affirmed the principle of compulsory enrolment, as implied in the ballot. I understood Your Lordship immediately to remark that that part of the scheme need not be insisted on. I then left Your Lordship with an understanding that I should submit the scheme approved of by the Government, and I refer Your Lordship for the information sought to the Minute of Council in answer to the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

I remain, Dear Lord Monck,
Very faithfully yours,
(Signed,)

J. S. MACDONALD.

His Excellency Viscount Monck, etc., etc., etc.

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COPY OF A MINUTE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, DATED 28TH OCTOBER, 1862.

The Committee of the Executive Council respectfully recommend that a copy of the accompanying memorandum be transmitted by Your Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as containing the views of Your Excellency's advisers on the question discussed in His Grace's Despatch of the 21st August, 1862.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

MEMORANDUM.

The Committee of the Executive Council have had under their consideration the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle of the 21st August last.

In this Despatch His Grace directs attention to the present state of the defences of this Province, to the anxiety which is entertained by the British Government in regard to them, and to the measures, which in His Grace's judgment are necessary, on one hand to fulfil the expectations of Great Britain, and on the other to place Canada in a position to meet any emergency. His Grace alludes to the misapprehension produced in the minds of the English people by the rejection of the Militia Bill, prepared by their predecessors, justly remarking, however, that that proceeding on the part of the Provincial Parliament does not afford evidence of an unwillingness to make proper provision for the defence of the Province. Whilst disclaiming both the right and the desire to interfere in the politics of Canada, His Grace urges the importance of speedily resuming "measures for some better military organization of the inhabitants of Canada than that which now exists," and he proceeds to set forth certain suggestions of Her Majesty's Government in reference to this subject. The opinions of military authorities are appealed to, to show that any troops furnished by England would be unequal to the protection of Canada, without the efficient aid of its own people; and suggestions are offered in regard to the form in which this aid may be most advantageously rendered. His Grace states that the population capable of

bearing arms should receive that organization, and acquire that habit of discipline which constitute the difference between a trained force and an armed mob; and that fifty thousand [50,000] is "the smallest number of men" which the Province should have in a state of partial familiarity with drill and other military duty. It is recommended that one Company of each Battalion of Sedentary Militia, or more, should be drilled every year, that the training of a large number of men may thus be gradually effected.

Preparations of this character and to this extent are calculated, His Grace remarks, to maintain and improve the credit of the Province in the money markets of Europe. In conformity with this view, His Grace expresses himself convinced of the desirableness of steps being taken to secure a basis of Provincial taxation apart from customs duties, and the better to secure the permanence of such an organization as his Grace proposes, he recommends "that its administration and the supply of funds for its support should be exempt from the disturbing action of ordinary politics."

The expediency of defraying the charge for the Militia, or a certain fixed portion of it, from the Consolidated Fund of Canada, or voting it for a period of three or five years, is further suggested as a means of removing the Militia question from the arena of party politics. Another aspect of the question is presented by His Grace, namely the desirableness of uniting the defensive measures of Canada with the defensive measures of the other British Provinces on the American Continent, "that one uniform system of militia training and organization" may be introduced into all of them. Such a scheme, it is added, must emanate from Her Majesty's Government, and the opinion of Your Excellency's advisers is desired in relation to it; His Grace being of opinion that a union for defence may precede any political union of the North American Colonies.

The Despatch of His Grace involves matters of the highest importance and affirms a principle which for the first time comes in a practical shape before the people of Canada. Your Excellency's advisers have not been unmindful of the discussions upon the subject which have taken place in the Imperial Parliament, but until now they have not been called upon to consider the principles of a policy so gravely affecting the relations of Canada to the mother country.

The friendly spirit in which His Grace has conceived his Despatch will be cordially reciprocated by the Canadian people. The promptitude and liberality with which Her Majesty's Government provided for the protection of the Province when, on a recent occasion, danger seemed to menace it, are fully appreciated and it is gratifying to know that the loyalty and ardor manifested by Canada in an emergency which her people had done nothing to produce, and were wholly unable to prevent, are, in turn, duly understood and valued by the Home Government.

It is not doubted that the same mutual regard and confidence will be exhibited in any communication or negotiation which may follow His Grace's Despatch. At the same time however, it is felt that in dealing with a question affecting so deeply the present and future welfare of the Province, care should be taken to base any arrangements, that may be entered into upon something more solid than sentiment, more enduring than any proposal not recognizing the rights and interests of the Canadian people.

Before proceeding to express an opinion upon the propositions contained in His Grace's despatch, Your Excellency's advisers cannot refrain from recalling the circumstances under which they assumed the responsibilities of office. Their predecessors, they cannot forget, presented to Parliament a scheme which failed to obtain the support of that body, and which, so far as can be ascertained, was extremely distasteful to the country. It failed of success not only on the ground that the method of enrollment proposed was in itself highly objectionable, but because it established a machinery cumbrous in its character, and at variance with the habits and genius of the Canadian people, and entailing an expenditure far more in excess of the sum which the legislature and the people have declared themselves willing to provide. The rejection of the measure by a majority of the Legislative Assembly was the result, not of party combinations, but of a deliberate conviction that its principle was unadapted to the occasion, that the more striking of its features were obnoxious to the Province, and that the financial resources available for military purposes were unequal to the outlay that would have followed the enactment of the Bill.

The Volunteer organization, Your Excellency's advisers were convinced, is that alone:

through which the military spirit of the people must find vent in a period of peace. In case of an actual emergency, Your Excellency's advisers are persuaded, the response to an order calling out the Militia would be unanimous. But there is a decided aversion to compulsory service, except in the presence of actual danger.

With their knowledge of the unwillingness of the people to act under the compulsory system—with the very strong and general expressions of preference for the volunteer system, which secures to them the choice of company officers—and with proofs of the growing vigor of the volunteer organization under circumstances of dubious encouragement, your Excellency's advisers first entered upon the consideration of the question which had led to the defeat and resignation of their predecessors. The view entertained by Parliament, and, as its members believed, reflected in the disposition of the people, is that which commended itself to the judgment of the Executive Council. They addressed themselves to the subject, therefore, anxious to lay the foundation of an efficient defensive organization, but convinced of the necessity of consulting the public will, so far as the voluntary nature of the organization is concerned, and convinced also of the necessity of so adjusting the expenditure as not to add to the embarrassments, which were then, and still are amongst the chief obstacles to every new enterprize originating with the Government.

In this spirit amendments were made to the Militia Law previously in force; the aim of the new Government being to infuse vitality into the Voluntary branch of the service, to encourage the formation of Volunteer Companies in rural districts, and to provide measures for the better disciplining of the force. The appropriation made by Parliament for these purposes was largely in excess of the vote for the previous year and was fully as large as the circumstances of the Province would justify a Government in asking at the hands of the Legislature, except in the presence of emergencies which as yet do not exist. In 1861 the appropriation was \$84,970; in 1862, \$250,000.

Faithfully carrying out this line of policy no time was lost in taking steps to ascertain the actual condition of the Volunteer Force as preliminary to taking steps for its improvement. An officer of experience and ability was entrusted with the task of inspecting and reporting upon the Active Companies, and his inquiry is on the point of completion. In addition drill instructors have been detailed, at a considerable cost to the Province, for the better training of volunteers. To what extent these measures have been productive of benefit, does not yet fully appear. It is known, however, that the drill instruction has been turned to a good account, and that the visits of the officer alluded to (Colonel Wiley) in connection with the more thorough drill, have stimulated the desire for further Companies and for the thorough effectiveness of those already recognized. Enough is known to justify the statement that immediately after the receipt of Colonel Wiley's report, a considerable number of new Companies will present themselves for the sanction of Your Excellency.

Without entering into the minute details of plans not altogether matured, the Executive Council think proper to state in reference to the continued improvement of the Force, that the Act to amend the Militia Law provides that "The Commander in Chief may appoint Brigade Majors, not exceeding one for each Military District." It is intended with the least possible delay to present to Your Excellency for approval, a list of officers qualified to fill these important positions. The utmost care will be taken in the selection of individuals qualified by knowledge, experience and character for the proper discharge of the duties pertaining to the office. These duties will include the inspection and control of such Volunteer Companies and Battalions as may be within the limits of each District, and the formation of Drill Associations, to be composed of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the several Battalions of the Sedentary Militia, with a view of conveying to them—to borrow the language of Your Excellency—"Such a knowledge of and proficiency in their drill and military duties as will enable them to impart, from time to time, the knowledge thus acquired to those who may be under their command." The Brigade Majors will further be instructed on assuming their duties to secure the enrollment of such quota as may be ordered from the first class service men within the District, first into Companies, and wherever practicable, into Battalions, under officers qualified to command them and thus, in addition to the Volunteers contemplated under the amended Act of last Session, an organization more efficient for calling out the first class service men than any hitherto known, may be expected. A spirit of emulation will thus be produced which will assuredly tend to the

general improvement of the Companies of the several Battalions in discipline and drill. In no other way can this result be obtained in the rural Districts. It is also designed to obviate one of the principal causes of dissatisfaction amongst the larger proportion of Volunteers by removing the distinction hitherto maintained between classes A and B of the Volunteer Force; so that without injustice to class A, class B may be placed in the possession of advantages until now withheld under the intended change, the two classes will be placed on an equality in respect of the supply of clothing, which will in future be furnished to all. As the clothing has been the chief difficulty in the way of the formation of Volunteer Companies, it is believed that the supplying of it by the Government, coupled with a payment in lieu of clothing to Companies already provided with uniforms, will prove in the highest degree satisfactory. Nor are the Executive Council unmindful of the reasonable claim, which, under certain circumstances, may be preferred by Volunteer Companies for the construction or acquisition of armories, rifle ranges and drill rooms. It is considered unwise, however, to make any general promise upon these points, or to pledge the province to any considerable expenditure on account of them. The need really exists only in central localities, the demand of which will be duly considered and acted upon from time to time.

The importance of Battalion drill is too obvious to be denied. Its enforcement must, however, be regulated by its practicability. In the cities and larger towns it may be carried on, not only without additional cost, but without entailing upon the Volunteers extra sacrifices or trouble. In the rural districts the case is different. With a sparse population averaging less than 3 inhabitants to the square mile throughout Canada, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and for the most part struggling with the hardships and difficulties incident to a country in which capital is scarce, and a large portion of which remains to be reclaimed, any drill remote from the residence of the volunteers is impossible. It is not simply a question of pay. Nothing is more certain than the unwillingness of Volunteers so situated to absent themselves from their immediate neighborhoods for purposes of military instruction—not merely because of their inability to dispense with pay but because of the extent to which the absence would interfere with pursuits that cannot be interrupted without injury to themselves and loss to the country. Their farms require their unremitting attention, the scarcity of hired labour being too serious and constant to allow of absence on the part of the settlers themselves. In the event of war, no doubt, these hindrances would not keep back the able bodied population from the service of their country. But they are averse to interference, except on occasions of great necessity, and in the opinion of the Executive Council, it is not desirable to excite discontent amongst them, by any premature attempt to exact compulsory service.

The Battalions in the Province number 463, with officers and non-commissioned officers, amounting in the aggregate to 27,780, or an average of 60 to each battalion. Assuming that of these an average of three-fourths obey the order for drill instruction, in the manner already indicated, a total of 20,835 will be qualified for general drill instructors.

The argument against enforced drill, as applied to the rank and file of the militia does not bear upon the officers of the sedentary force who now hold commissions. They at any rate, may be required to qualify themselves, and it is intended very shortly to call upon them to undergo drill, in the manner already indicated, that they may be prepared at any moment to enter upon the discharge of the duties attached to their several positions. Desiring the honor of Militia distinction they must make up their minds to prove their fitness for it, and failing to do this, the Executive Council think that there should be no hesitancy in setting them aside and replacing them with worthier men. Your Excellency's advisers have thus endeavored to exhibit the policy which in their judgment is best suited to the circumstances of the Province and the habits of its people. They point with confidence to what they have done and what they are prepared to do as evidence of their determination to fulfil their duty in regard to the defence of the Province. They have held office less than five months, and their exertions during that brief period have been neither slight nor unproductive. Whatever difference of opinion exists here or in England on the merits of particular parts of their scheme, at least they have proved how fully they appreciate the importance of the subject of His Grace's Despatch; and they look

forward without any misgivings to the realization of results which will vindicate the wisdom, patriotism and loyalty of the course they have pursued.

Unquestionably, the plan proposed is in part experimental. Everything of the kind must be so at the outset. Military tastes and aspirations have not been cherished by our people, and the attempt is now for the first time to be made to accustom them to labors and duties other than those of peaceful life. In entering upon this task the Government cannot too carefully consult the feelings and habits of those on whom reliance must be mainly placed in the presence of danger—the more youthful and active part of the population embraced in the Sedentary force.

The question for the Government to consider is, how best to accomplish this end, and time and experience are required not only to test the sufficiency of measures now or soon to be in operation, but to remove the prejudice with which military service is regarded and to enable those charged with the administration of affairs to ascertain the feasibility of a more extended scheme. It is possible that some further legislation may be called for to remedy defects which only experience can reveal; and Your Excellency's advisers will be prepared to address themselves to the subject, so soon as it shall come before them in a practical shape adhering faithfully to the general principles of the policy herein set forth, but widening and modifying their action in conformity with the teaching of their present trial.

The proposal of His Grace to organize and drill not less than 50,000 men, is not now for the first time presented to the Province. The measure prepared by the late Government and rejected by the Legislature, contemplated the formation of a force to that extent, and Your Excellency's advisers cannot disguise their opinion that the Province is averse to the maintenance of a force which would seriously derange industry and tax its resources to a degree justifiable only in periods of imminent danger or actual war.

The people of Canada doing nothing to produce a rupture with the United States, and having no knowledge of any intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government to pursue a policy from which so dire a calamity would proceed, are unwilling to impose upon themselves extraordinary burthens. They feel that, should war occur, it will be produced by no act of theirs, and they have no inclination to do anything that may seem to foreshadow, perhaps to provoke, a state of things which would be disastrous to every interest of the Province. On this ground their representatives in Parliament assembled rejected the proposition to organize 50,000 men, or, indeed, to commit the Province to a much smaller force; and recent elections in various localities embracing more than one third of the population of the Province, have shewn that in this respect public feeling has undergone no change. So far as is known, not a single candidate has ventured to declare himself in favor of a measure so extensive as that which was prepared by the late Government, and is now again recommended by His Grace. Your Excellency's advisers, therefore find themselves fortified by public opinion. Their own estimate of what is required and of what may most advantageously be done, is confirmed by the calm judgment of the people.

His Grace recommends "a basis of taxation sounder in itself than the almost exclusive reliance on customs duties," the evident intention being by direct taxation to obtain an increase of income commensurate with the increase of expenditure which would follow the organization of the large force proposed. Without entering into a discussion of the relative merits of direct and indirect taxation, Your Excellency's advisers feel that it would not be prudent, suddenly or to any large extent, to impose direct taxation for military purposes. This is not the occasion for adopting a principle hitherto unknown in the fiscal policy of the Province, and assuredly this is not the time for plunging into an experiment for which the people of the Province are unprepared. No more serious mistake can be committed than to conduct an argument upon the supposition that the ability of the Canadian people to sustain taxation is greater than has hitherto been acknowledged in the fiscal arrangement of the Government. The wealth of the country is in its lands. If the people are in the enjoyment of comparative wealth, it is so invested as to be not readily available for the production of a large money income. Your Excellency's advisers believe that no Government could exist that would attempt to carry out the suggestion of His Grace for the purpose designed.

The maintenance of the Provincial credit abroad is undoubtedly an object which the

administrators of the affairs of the Province should at any cost accomplish. Your Excellency's advisers submit that their various measures demonstrate the sincerity with which they are striving to preserve the public credit unimpaired. They contend, however, that not the least important of the agencies to be employed to this end is the exhibition of a due regard to the means at the command of the Province. They hold that they are more likely to retain the confidence of European capitalists by carefully adjusting expenditure to income, than by embarking in schemes, however laudable in themselves, beyond the available resources of the Canadian people. That they are not unwilling to try to the utmost to comply with the suggestions of the Imperial Government is evidenced by the manner in which the projected Intercolonial Railway has been entertained. Their conduct in this matter should relieve them from every imputation. At the same time, they insist that they are and must be allowed to be the best judges of the pressure which the Provincial credit can sustain. They are prepared, subject to certain conditions, to encumber this credit with liabilities arising out of the Intercolonial Railway, but they are not prepared to enter upon a lavish expenditure to build up a military system distasteful to the Canadian people, disproportionate to Canadian resources, and not called for by any circumstance of which they at present have cognizance.

Another suggestion embraced in His Grace's Despatch is well calculated to excite surprise. Your Excellency's advisers allude to that portion of the despatch in which His Grace proposes to remove the control of funds required for Militia purposes from the domain of Parliament. His Grace is evidently aware that the proposition wears the aspect of "an interference with the privileges of the representation of the people," and it is certain that any measure liable to this construction never will be, and ought not to be, entertained by a people inheriting the freedom guaranteed by British Institutions. The Imperial Parliament guards with jealous care the means of maintaining the military and naval forces of the Empire. Its appropriations are annually voted, and not the most powerful minister has dared to propose to the House of Commons the abandonment of its controlling power for a period of five years. If the disturbing action "of ordinary politics" is a reason for removing the final direction of Military preparations from Parliament, it is in every sense as applicable in England as in Canada. What the House of Commons would not under any circumstances of danger entertain, is not likely to be entertained by the Legislature of Canada. Whatever evils are incident to representative institutions, the people of a British Province will not forget that they are trivial in comparison with those which are inseparable from arbitrary authority. Popular liberties are only safe when the action of the people retains and guides the policy of those who are invested with the power of directing the affairs of the country. They are safe against military despotism, wielded by a corrupt Government, only when they have in their hands the means of controlling the supplies required for the maintenance of a military organization.

A union for defence is proposed by His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies. A union of the British North American Provinces for the formation and maintenance of one uniform system of military organization and training, having a common defensive fund and approved by Her Majesty's Government. A union whose details would "emanate from the Secretary of State," and whose management would be entirely independent of the several local legislatures. Your Excellency's advisers have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that any alliance of this character cannot at present be entertained. An Intercolonial Railway seems to be the first step towards any more intimate relations between the British North American Provinces than those which now exist. The construction even of this work is by no means certain. Although this Government, looking at it mainly as a means of defence, has entertained the preliminaries in common with delegates from the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is premature just now to speculate upon the possible political consequences of an undertaking which may never be consummated. Certain it is, however, that there can be no closer Intercolonial union of any kind until increased facilities for inter-communication are provided; and equally certain that the Provinces, supposing them to be hereafter united, will never contribute to an expensive system of defence, unless it be subject to their own control. Speaking for Canada, Your Excellency's advisers are sure that this Province will continue to claim the exclusive right of directing the expenditure of the public moneys.

Your Excellency's advisers now turn to the general principle which underlies the argument of His Grace. That the right of self-government has for a correlative duty the maintenance of provision for defence, is a proposition which in the abstract is indisputable, but it is only indisputable in the case of Governments of States which are sovereign in themselves. As between a Colony and the Parent State it cannot be said to exist in the same sense.

A British Colony must submit to all the consequences of conflicts produced by the policy which Her Majesty's Government may carry out in the interest of the Empire at large. It is not enough that a Colony endowed with self-government provides for the preservation of peace and order within its own boundaries. It is not enough that a Colony so situated must endure all the consequences of a line of action which its own Legislators have no voice in originating, and towards the termination of which they can do nothing. A further responsibility is held to attach to the Colonial relation. The Colony, although the theatre of ruinous hostilities must furnish its quota in aid of the Imperial army and contribute a share to the attendant expenditure.

In the case of Canada, the strongest advocates of the new theory of the Colonial relation are compelled to admit—that an exception to the general rule must be made.—Even they who demand the withdrawal of all troops from self-governing Colonies are obliged to concede that some special allowance must be made in favour of Canada. Their reasons for an exceptional policy towards this Province are apparent. Situated on the border of a vast and powerful Republic, with a frontier extending upwards of a thousand miles, with no deep back country to sustain it, and accessible in case of war at numerous points, it is admitted that Canada should be assisted to the full extent of the Imperial resources. The Despatch of His Grace seems in some measure to conflict with this view. His Grace while promising liberal assistance, contends that any available supply of regular troops would be unequal to the defence of the Province—and that the main dependence of such a country for defence must be upon its own people. Your Excellency's advisers would not be faithful to their own convictions or to the trust reposed in them if they withheld an expression of their belief that without very large assistance any efforts or sacrifices of which the people of the Province are capable, would not enable them successfully and for any lengthened period to repel invasion from the neighboring Republic. They have relied for protection in some degree upon the fact, that under no conceivable circumstances will they provoke war with the United States, and if therefore Canada should become the theatre of war resulting from Imperial policy, while it would cheerfully put forth its strength in the defence of its soil, it would nevertheless be obliged to rely for its protection mainly upon Imperial resources; and in such an event it is their opinion that they would be justified in expecting to be assisted in the work of defence with the whole strength of the Empire.

It is not necessary at this stage of their history, to put forward assurances of the readiness of the Canadian people to assume whatever responsibilities belong to them as subjects of Her Majesty. Their devotion has been exhibited too often to be open to doubt or depreciation. They have made sacrifices that should relieve them from suspicion, and which Her Majesty's Government should remember as a pledge of their fidelity. No portion of the Empire is exposed to sufferings and sacrifices equal to those which would inevitably fall upon this Province in the event of war with the United States. No probable combination of regular troops and militia would preserve our soil from invading armies; and no fortune which the most sanguine dare hope for would prevent our most flourishing districts from being the battle-field of the war. Our trade would be brought to a standstill, our industry would be paralysed, our richest farming lands devastated, our towns and villages destroyed, homes, happy in peace, would be rendered miserable by war, and all as the result of events for the production of which Canada would be in no wise accountable.

Your Excellency's advisers advert to these contingencies of our position, not to justify in action but to shew the unfairness of demands predicated upon alleged selfishness and sloth on the part of Canada. They simply point to consequences which it is criminal to conceal, and to dangers which it is folly to deny. So far as their own policy is concerned, they are content to rely upon a fair interpretation of the measures they have adopted and others that are in contemplation. They have reminded Your Excellency that the appropriation obtained from Parliament is as large as the state of the finances will allow it to be

and they have glanced at their plans for the purpose of proving the wisdom and justice of their course. Their anxiety is to do all that ought to be done, and to do this in a manner acceptable to the Province. They have a right to claim, therefore, that their exertions shall be considered in the temper and the light in which they have been undertaken, confident that time will vindicate the sagacity of their measures and the loyalty of the Canadian people. They will be happy to learn that their efforts receive the approval of Her Majesty's Government. Whether this hope be realized or not they are satisfied that they are acting in conformity with the wishes and interests of the people, whose confidence elevated them to their present responsible position, and whose will they are bound in all cases to respect.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Quebec, 28th October, 1862.

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, for "Copies of Correspondence between Colonels Taché and Campbell, and the Militia Department, relative to their Resignation as Colonels commanding Districts."

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
17th March, 1863. }

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 17th November, 1862.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to promulgate the following Orders for the information and guidance of the Militia of the Province, respecting the appointment and duties of Brigade Majors under the provisions of the existing Militia Law, viz:

1. A Brigade Major, in accordance with the amended Militia Act of last Session, will be appointed and stationed at such place in each Military District as the Commander in Chief may direct, and be subject to removal within that or to any other District at his discretion.

2. The Brigade Major of each District will superintend the drill and instruction of all Volunteer Companies within his District, furnishing Monthly Reports thereof to the Adjutant General's Department as to their state of discipline and efficiency, and average attendance at drill.

3. He will inspect not less than once a quarter, and as often as he may be directed, the arms, accoutrements, great coats and other stores issued to each Company within his District, and forward to the Adjutant General's Department Quarterly Returns thereof, or Special Reports when required, as to their general state, and deficiencies, when such may occur.

4. The Drill Instructors in each District will be placed under his sole control; he will distribute them through the Districts, and detail them for their respective duties as occasion may require.

5. He will be required to organize Drill Associations amongst the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of each Battalion of Sedentary Militia within his District, with a view of their acquiring such a knowledge of, and proficiency in, their drill and military duties as will enable them to impart, as occasion may require, the knowledge thus obtained, to those under their command. This branch of his duty will also include the control and supervision of the organizations for drill, contemplated by the 11th clause of the amended Militia Act of last Session.

6. It will further be his duty to secure the enrolment of such quota as may be ordered, from time to time, among first class service men within his District—first into Companies, and, whenever practicable, next into Battalions, under Officers qualified to command them.

7. He will further be subject to such orders and regulations as the Commander in Chief may see fit, from time to time, to issue for his guidance and instruction. He will

report direct to Head Quarters, and be the channel of all communications therewith in each Military District for the Militia, both Sedentary and Active.

8. On appointment he will be expected to devote his undivided attention to the duties of his office, more especially for the first six months after such appointment, and until he has initiated the system and brought his District into working order.

9. Brigade Majors to rank as Majors in the Militia and wear the uniform of their rank, and in accordance with the Militia Regulations on that head.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.

Under the provisions of the 10th section of the Consolidated Militia Law, His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to set apart the City of Montreal as a separate Military District in Lower Canada, to be numbered the 11th Military District; as also the City of Toronto, to be numbered the 10th Military District of Upper Canada.

By command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief.

A. DE SALABERRY, Lieut. Col.,
Dep. Adjt. Gen. of Militia, L. C.
WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col.,
Dep. Adjt. Gen. of Militia, U. C.

ST. HILAIRE, November 28, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to request you will submit to His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Militia, my resignation of the appointment I hold as Colonel commanding Military District No. 5, Lower Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) T. E. CAMPBELL, Col.

Lieut. Col. De Salaberry,
Dep. Adjt. Gen. of Militia, Quebec.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 1st December, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, relative to your resignation as Colonel commanding Military District No. 5, Lower Canada, and to inform you that the subject will receive due consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) A. DE SALABERRY, Lt.-Col.,
Dep. Adjt. Gen. of Militia, L. C.

Col. T. E. Campbell, C.B.,
Commanding Military District, No 5,
St. Hilaire, L.C.,

ST. HILAIRE, December 4, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, acquainting me that mine of the 28th ultimo has reached you, and that the subject therein contained will receive due consideration.

No mention being made in your letter of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Militia, to whom I requested you to submit my resignation of the appointment of Colonel

commanding the 5th Military District of Lower Canada, I am at a loss to know whether it is my request or my resignation which will receive due consideration.

To put an end to the doubt existing in my mind, I shall feel obliged by your informing me if it be the case, that my resignation has been submitted to His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) T. E. CAMPBELL, Col.

Lieut. Col. De Salaberry,
Dep. Adjt. Gen. of Militia, &c., &c., Quebec.

MILITIA DEPT., ADJ'T. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, December 5, 1862.

SIR,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, in the which you resign the appointment you now hold as Colonel commanding the 5th Military District, L. C., and in reply thereto to acquaint you that His Excellency accepts your resignation with regret, and desires me to convey to you his thanks for your service in the Militia of this Province.

In conclusion, I trust that the foregoing will also be considered a satisfactory reply to your letter of the 4th instant, received here this day.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. DE SALABERRY, Lt.-Col.,

D. A. G. M., L. C.

Col. Campbell, C.B.,
Com'g. 5th Military District, L.C., St. Hilaire.

ISLE AU CERF, 10th December, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you for His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Militia's consideration, Colonel T. E. Campbell's, commanding 1st Battalion of the Rouville Regiment of Militia, resignation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) T. DE MONTENACH, B. M. 5 M. D.

Lieut. Col. De Salaberry,
Dep. Adjt. Gen. of Militia, Quebec.

ST. HILAIRE, December 10, 1862.

SIR,—In obedience to the General Order of the 17th ultimo, though contrary, in my opinion, to the usage of Her Majesty's army, I beg to make you the channel of a communication to Head Quarters, and request you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of His Excellency, the Commander in Chief of Militia, to my resignation of the command of the 1st Battalion of the Rouville Regiment of Militia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) T. E. CAMPBELL, Col.,

Lieut. Col. com'g. 1st Batt. Rouville Regt.

Maj. De Montenach, Brig. Maj. of Militia,
Military District No. 5, L. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 12th December, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, relative to the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Campbell, commanding 1st Battalion, Rouville, and to inform you that the subject will receive due consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) A. DE SALABERRY, Lient. Col.,
Dep. Adj. Gen. of Militia, L. C.

Maj. De Montenach, Brig. Maj. of Mil. Dis. No. 5,
Isle-au-Cerf, St. Charles.

(Translation.)

MONTMAGNY, December 15, 1862.

SIR,—Up to the present moment I have anxiously waited, in the hope that some change might be made in the General Militia Order of the 17th of November last, but presuming now, by the length of time which has elapsed, that that General Order will undergo no modification, and believing that it is contrary to the usage observed in the army, and dangerous to the discipline of the militia of this Province, I feel myself bound, though with the greatest repugnance, to enter my protest against an order of things, the effect of which is the humiliation of Commandants of Districts, and the setting aside of their authority to place it in the hands of subordinates without a single word of explanation to render palatable or less injurious to the feelings of Commandants of Districts, an innovation which destroys the authority heretofore placed in their hands, and the powers which they have hitherto exercised.

As I cannot make up my mind, less on my own account than out of my regard for that discipline, without which all attempts to organize an armed force must be vain, to continue in the false position in which I am placed by the above mentioned General Order, I request, Sir, that you will be pleased to place my resignation, as Colonel Commandant of the Military District No. 2 of this Province, in the hands of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, assuring him at the same time of my unalterable devotion and attachment to the person of Our august Queen, and of my sincere desire to serve my country in all circumstances, provided it be according to the statutes and usages of that brave and noble army which the Militia of Canada are bound both in honor and by duty to take for their model.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed,) E. P. TACHE.

Lt. Col. A. M. De Salaberry,
D. A. G., Quebec.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Quebec, December 17, 1862,

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 15th inst., relative to your determination to resign the command of Military District, No. 2, and to inform you that His Excellency the Commander in Chief accepts your resignation, and directs me, at the same time, to express his regret for the step which you have thought it your duty to take in that respect.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c., &c.,
(Signed,) A. DE SALABERRY,
Lt. Col. D. A. G. M., L. C.

Col. Honble, Sir E. P. Taché,
C. M. D., No. 2, Montmagny, L. C.

(True copies), A. DE SALABERRY,
Lt. Col. D. A. G. M., L. C.

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "Copies of the Evidence, Judge's "Notes, Petitions praying for a Respite or Commutation of the "Sentence, and all Documents relating to the Trial and Conviction "of the Aylwards, executed at Belleville on the 8th December, "1862."

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 3rd March, 1863.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 23rd October, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a report of the evidence, verdict and sentence in the case of the Queen against Richard Aylward and Mary Aylward, charged with the murder of William Munro.

The jury accompanied their verdict with a strong recommendation to mercy. They offered no reason for the recommendation, and I cannot pretend to explain upon what ground their recommendation was founded.

The prisoners are both ordered for execution on Monday, the 8th December next. I shall be glad to hear that this report reaches you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

WM. H. DRAPER.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

THE QUEEN
vs.
RICHARD AYLWARD
and
MARY AYLWARD.

Indictment for the Murder of William Munro, at the Township of Montegale, on the 16th May, 1862.

1st. ALEXANDER MUNRO, sworn—I live on the town-line between Montegale and Wicklow, and have lived there since the 16th May, 1861. The prisoners came two months later to live on the opposite side of the road. The deceased is my father. We were on good terms with the prisoners when they first came. There were, after a while, a few little differences between us. I never heard the prisoners complain of our fowls before the 16th May last. On that day, about 4 P.M., I and deceased heard a shot, apparently fired on prisoners' lot. We went home, and mother said one of our hens was missing. Deceased and I went over. Prisoner Richard told deceased to go away. Deceased said he would not till he got the hen. Prisoner Richard was standing inside, at his own door; he said he did not shoot the hen, but he wished he had. Deceased said, perhaps they're on now; and prisoner Richard took a gun, and we all three went into his field. We went west. Prisoner's house fronts to the south; on the west is a gable end. The field was, I

think, sown with wheat. Then prisoner Richard turned, with the gun towards deceased, and deceased caught hold of it. They were close together, the muzzle of the gun towards deceased. Prisoner Richard took a pistol out of his pocket with his right hand. Deceased knocked it out of his hand, and told me to get it. I asked where it was. Deceased said it was behind me. I went for it, found it, and rose with it in my hand. It was 11 or 12 yards from where deceased struck it from prisoner Richard's hand. When I rose, prisoner Richard was standing near me with the gun to his left shoulder, pointed towards me. I threw myself at his feet, on my knees. He stepped back and fired, and hit me in my back, over the left shoulder. I was on my knees, leaning forward. I ran home directly. The gun was loaded with cut lead; 26 pieces were taken out of me. As we were going to the field, deceased said to prisoner Richard, he did not mind his shooting his hens, if in his wheat, if he did not take them away with him. When I rose with the pistol, I saw the prisoner Mary about 11 or 12 yards away, at the place where I left prisoner Richard and deceased scuffling for the gun. I did not then see deceased, nor did I see her until I turned, having picked up the pistol. I could not say whether she had any thing in her hand; I was frightened. After I got into the house, deceased came in; he was cut on the left side of the head and in the arms; he was bleeding much. The cut was above the left elbow. He had no coat on; was in his shirt-sleeves. Deceased never went out of the house again, and he died in 11 or 12 days.

Cross-examined—This place of prisoners' is not on the Hastings Road. It is on a road that crosses the Hastings Road. They had a clearing, and some wheat sown that spring, I believe, not long sown before this occurrence. Our two houses are about 2½ acres apart. Our house is to the west of theirs. Our hens were over in prisoners' wheat. Deceased and I went to prisoners' house. Deceased was angry at prisoner Richard shooting at his hens more than I was. I saw prisoner Mary in the house, and her children—two were running about, and there was a baby. We did not enter the house. Deceased did not ask me to go with him; I went of my own accord. I followed a little after deceased, not directly with him. The first I heard was prisoner Richard saying to deceased, "Go away," and deceased replied, "Not till he could get the hen, or knew what had been done with it." Prisoner Richard denied shooting the hen, but said he wished he had. Deceased said, "Perhaps they're on now." Then prisoner Richard took the gun. I did not see him put any thing in it. We then walked abreast to the wheat field. Prisoner Richard was on deceased right hand, and he had the gun in his own right hand. We went about 1½ or 2 acres. I saw prisoner turn with the gun. I did not see deceased first try to get hold of it. Prisoner had not the gun up to his shoulder. I did not see him try to pull the trigger. Then deceased seized the gun. They tussled and wrestled. Deceased was the oldest and strongest, I think. I did not see either of them fall. I did not see deceased seize hold of prisoner Richard, but he tried to take the gun from him. I did not interfere. I was 8 or 10 feet from them. I don't know whether the gun was cocked. I believed deceased life was in danger. Prisoner Richard got the gun at last. Prisoner Richard was drawing back, and deceased kept hold of the gun, following him. I never said to anybody that deceased had threatened prisoners. Prisoner Richard took a pistol from his pocket with his right hand, holding on to the gun with his left. Deceased kicked the pistol out of prisoner Richard's hand. It was in his right trowser pocket. A double-barrelled rifle pistol, the barrel 4 or 5 inches long. I ran for the pistol, and picked it up; and as I rose, prisoner Richard was about 2 feet from me, right before me. I had turned round, with the pistol in my hand. Prisoner Richard then stepped back. I threw myself at his feet before he stepped back. I did not catch hold of him, nor try to. When I threw myself on my knees, I stooped a little forward. I was not looking at him. When he fired he had the gun right on my back,—resting on my back—and he fired. I had no vest on; I was in my shirt-sleeves. When deceased came in, I did not tell him I was shot. The doctor came some days after deceased was wounded. I never heard deceased say it was his own fault,—that these people ought not to be prosecuted. The coroner came a few days after my father's death. I cannot exactly say how many days after; deceased had not long been buried. Prisoners were in their own house when deceased died. They did not leave the country. My mother is living; not here. I had not been on very good terms with prisoners. We passed one another without speaking. I never played tricks with them, nor with a spring

that was near. I did not speak to them when I and deceased went over to prisoners. I carried the pistol home, it was not cocked then. I never pointed it at prisoner. I never fired it. I know it was loaded; there was something in it; it was capped.

2nd. MARY ANN MACRAE, sworn—I live just a lot from the prisoners, in another township. I remember deceased being injured. The prisoners were at my place the week before that with a scythe. They were grinding it. One of my children asked prisoner Richard whither he was going haying. He replied, yes; he was going haying. There was no grass then. There was a little snow still left. Prisoner Mary did not speak. She turned the grindstone, and he ground. I think they said it was Munro's scythe. I did not see the scythe again until the inquest. Prisoners came to our house the day deceased was hurt. She had the gun, and loaded it at the end of our stable. He had the scythe. She said she had cut the head off the old man, and that Richard had shot Alick. I told her, "Surely that wasn't the truth." She said it was, and showed me the scythe. She held the edge up to me, and showed me the blood on it. The edge of the scythe was turned where the blood was. She gave the scythe to him, and took the gun and put a cap on it; and then my boy came in and told her to go out of the house, and they went away. The scythe was, I think, the one they had ground; it had a piece off the point. I observed this on both occasions. I went to Munro's about 4 o'clock. I found him lying on the floor, fainted; blood all over the floor, and part half full of blood and water. He had a cut across the top of his head, from which blood was flowing, and his arm was cut. He did not speak. He spoke the third day after that, when I went there. Two days after that, he said to me he did not think he would live, he was so weak. He died on the tenth or twelfth day after he was hurt. I saw him every day after, till he died. He was hurt on the 16th, and died on the 28th. From the second conversation, he always told me he would not live; from that time he always expressed his expectation of dying; always spoke of himself as a man about to die, but he did not give any account of how he was injured. I saw Margaret Munro the same day the transaction took place.

Cross-examined—We came out this last winter from Lower Canada. I have been upwards of 22 years in this country. The prisoners came to our place after dinner. Our houses are a quarter of a mile apart. They continued on their own place after deceased died. I am no relation of Munro's. I never had any difference with prisoners. I never said I would wait in town and see these people hanged, or any thing like it.

3rd. ISABELLA MACRAE, sworn—I am daughter of last witness, and live with her. I know prisoners. I knew deceased, and remember the day he was hurt. I was in prisoners' house one evening, not long before this. I heard prisoner Mary say, in her husband's presence, she would tempt deceased over their fence, and she would draw back till she got to her door, and she would take a gun or pistol and shoot him, and leave him dead at the door, and then she would go for two men to see how far he had followed her into the door yard; that her husband could be a witness for her, but she could not be for him. I told her to take care of herself; or something to that effect.

Cross-examined—We were on good terms with the prisoners. I was not at her house, after this conversation, before the fight. I do not remember being in the house after it. I spoke to her on the road. I did not think much of this at the time. She would talk in this boasting style of what she would do.

4th. WILLIAM JOHNSON, sworn—I live about 100 rods from Munro's, in the same township, since the 27th March last. I remember deceased being injured. I saw the prisoners that day, about four in the afternoon. They were coming along the road from their place. She had a gun, and he was trailing a scythe. She said, "William; Munro's dead. I lifted up the scythe and struck him on the head, and that would not do, and I struck him again. I did not mean to hit him on the head, I meant to hit him on the neck and cut his head off!" She made a gesture with the gun at my neck, to show me what she meant. I said it was too bad. She said she could not help doing it. Then they went on. I followed, and saw them both at James Macrae's. Prisoner Richard had the gun, and the scythe was on the table. James Macrae came in. Prisoner Mary asked him about deceased, and he told her deceased was pretty badly hurt, and they did not think he would get over it. She replied, "God Almighty increase his pain!" She spoke mostly on these two occasions. He said little; he was standing close by her.

Cross-examined—I am a relative of Mary Ann Macrae: she is my aunt. Prisoner Mary did not appear to be excited. It was about 4 P.M., about three-quarters of a mile from their place. I was sitting on a log by the road-side when she spoke to me. I was in their house when she was arrested on the Saturday week after deceased got hurt. He was hurt on a Friday. I have not been in the house since. It was the Saturday after deceased died that she was arrested. I stop at my uncle's. I have no house of my own. I never had the slightest trouble with the prisoner Mary. I heard that she got a warrant for me, but I never saw it.

5th. MARGARET GLEN, sworn—I live near prisoners, 1½ miles off, in Monteagle. I remember deceased being injured. I met prisoner Mary on the road after deceased was hurt and before his death. She was just outside her door. She took hold of my arm and told me to come and see where the fight was—to come and see the cut in Munro's hat. I walked a short distance and saw the hat, and would not go further. I said it would give her a great deal of trouble. She said it would give her no trouble, that, if it was to do, she would do it again. Her husband was not present.

Cross-examined—This was a few days after the fight.

6th. THEOPHILUS GOLDER, sworn—I live on the branch road, 1½ miles from deceased. After deceased was hurt, I went to prisoners' house—the morning the inquest was held, I think, or the morning before. I saw the prisoner Mary. She said she was glad "Old Baldie" was dead; that if he was alive she would cut the head off him again, or any person who would do any thing to her.

7th. GEORGE SELBY, sworn—I live 4 or 5 miles from prisoners. I heard of deceased's death. I was at prisoners' house the Sunday after he was buried. Prisoner Mary told me deceased was in the habit of coming opposite the house, abusing her, and calling her improper names, and that she had given it to him for it now, and she wished she had given him another blow and finished him at once. The prisoner Richard was present. I can't say he heard her. Soon after he brought out the scythe, and said that was the scythe with which she did it. I am not sure she was in the room at that time. The scythe blade had no handle then. A few days after the fight, I saw prisoner Richard. I asked him what it was about. He said it was all about some fowls of Munro's that came to his wheat. That he had heard deceased had used threats against him, and he was determined to be prepared; and that he took the scythe out of the cradle, and told his wife if he wanted help she was to use that.

Cross-examined—I have lived nearly 4 years out there. I have only been once at prisoners. This conversation took place on Sunday, after deceased was buried. Prisoner Mary was then arrested. The conversation with her was while she was a prisoner. I am not a constable. The conversation with prisoner Richard was on the road opposite my place. He did not say he was afraid of Munro.

8th. Dr. AUGUSTUS A. YEOMANS, sworn—I was practising at Madoc (70 miles from deceased's place), 100 miles from here. We started from Madoc on Saturday, 31st May, and reached the neighbourhood of deceased at 10 o'clock on the Monday morning. An inquest was held. I found a large incised wound on the left side of deceased's head, 3½ inches long. It penetrated into the brain, through the skull and membranes. The blow must have been given with great force, or it could not have gone through the skull in a part where it is so thick. Inside, I found a large abscess in the brain. There was also a wound above the elbow joint of the left arm. The weapon had gone half way through the bone, and had fractured the bone at the joint. The wound was inflicted by a sharp and thin instrument. A scythe would inflict such a wound. The injury on the head must, I think, certainly have occasioned death.

9th. WILLIAM E. D. EDES, sworn—I arrested both prisoners on Monday of the week following the funeral of deceased. I went with the last witness and arrested them on Monday morning, before the inquest was taken. Prisoner Mary had been arrested the preceding Saturday. I enquired for the scythe. One of the prisoners got it. I then enquired for the gun, and got it; and a man who was sitting at the door had the pistol. I took the scythe, and it was carried off by some person—I don't know who—as I was stopping at a tavern on my way to Belleville; I have not been able to recover it.

DEFENCE.

JOHN ROUS, sworn—I live on a lot joining the Hastings Road. I knew deceased, and saw him after he was injured, on the fifth day after, as near as I understood. I had a conversation with him. He said he felt very bad; that he did not expect to live. I advised him to have prisoners arrested. I proposed fetching a doctor. He said, "No; it was no use." He said he had no business interfering with prisoners; this was in answer to my advising him to have them arrested.

Cross-examined—He was lying in his own shanty, on the west side, on a bed. His son Alexander was in the house, and deceased's wife. I live about 1½ miles from the house. I did not ask deceased how he got hurt. I had heard from neighbours what had happened: that deceased had a bit of a quarrel with the prisoner Richard, and deceased had got hurt. Deceased did not say he had interfered with prisoners, and did not tell me what happened. He was pretty bad.

REPLY.

ALEXANDER MUNRO, re-called—I was present when the conversation took place between deceased and John Rous. Deceased asked him to go for the Indian doctor, and Rous said he would go the next morning. I was there all the time Rous was. I did not hear Rous propose that deceased should have prisoners arrested, nor did deceased make any such answer. The shanty is 18 by 20 feet.

Cross-examined—Rous was there an hour or more. I was not able to stir out of bed. I was only 9 or 10 feet from deceased's bed.

I declined to receive evidence of what deceased had said respecting the prisoners, or either of them,—not being said in their presence—unless it could be shown that the prisoners were aware of it before the struggle took place; since, whatever it might be, it could not have influenced the prisoners' conduct if they were in ignorance of it.

Verdict—"Guilty;" strongly recommended to mercy.

Sentence—To be executed on Monday the 8th December, 1862.

(Signed,) WM. H. DRAPER, C. J. C. P.

[Copy.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Quebec, 28th October, 1862.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive, and lay before His Excellency the Governor General, your letter of the 23rd instant, concerning a report on the case of the convicts, Richard and Mary Aylward, convicted of murder at the last Assizes for the County of Hastings, and sentenced to be executed on the 8th December next.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH,
Assistant Secretary.

[Copy.]

BELLEVILLE, 11th November, 1862.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary:

SIR,—I herewith transmit a petition, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, in the case of the Queen vs. Richard Aylward and his wife, who were tried at the late assizes for this county, and sentenced to be executed on the 8th proximo.

The petition is numerous signed by all classes of our community, and of all denominations, including many of the first and leading men of our county. It is to be

hoped it will have the effect set forth in its prayer; for it is believed that the ends of justice in this case, at all events, will be conserved by the commutation of the sentence passed upon those unfortunate persons.

I would remark, that another petition goes down by the same mail which conveys this one. One which is signed by the former Pastor of the prisoners, and by persons, all of whom reside in the county, upon the Hastings Road and Madoc—the latter being the nearest market-place to where the prisoners resided, and where they are well known. The petition is signed on both sides, and the fact that it was signed in the country will account for this. I hope it will not be rejected on this account. You will please lay both petitions before His Excellency, who, I am confident, will lose no time in giving them that attention and consideration which the importance of the case demands. May I ask you to acknowledge receipt.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

JOHN FINN.

S. O.—Acknowledged, 14th November, 1862.

[Copy.]

BELLEVILLE, 11th November, 1862.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary :

SIR,—Enclosed you will please find a petition, in the case of the Queen vs. Aylward, referred to in my letter of to-day as having been signed in the country. You will please lay it and the other before His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,)

JOHN FINN.

[Copy.]

BELLEVILLE, 12th November, 1862.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary :

SIR,—I beg respectfully to enclose a petition to His Excellency in Council, praying that the sentence of death on the prisoners, Aylward, be commuted.

The petition speaks for itself. It is signed by gentlemen of the greatest intelligence and highest standing in this county, all of which were present at the criminal trial, and are acquainted with the facts.

I have taken the liberty of placing in pencil, on the petition, opposite each name, the avocation of those who signed, and they and I most fervently hope that His Excellency and his Council will extend mercy to the unfortunate father and mother.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

JAMES KENNEDY.

[Copy.]

To His Excellency Viscount Lord MONCK, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c., in Council assembled :

The Petition of the undersigned, respectfully sheweth :—

That two persons, named Aylward (man and wife), were found guilty of murder at the last assizes for the County of Hastings, and were sentenced to be hanged on the 8th day of December next, by His Lordship, Chief Justice Draper, who tried the case.

That, just before the trial took place, a man named Moorman was tried at the same

assizes for causing the death of a person named Taylor, and, contrary to all expectations, Moorman was acquitted; people were astonished, and it is believed that the surprise created in this community on account of that trial, caused the conviction of the Aylwards.

That these latter persons have three young children, including a child at the breast.

That they and the person (Munro) who lost his life, are settlers in a new tract of country called the Hastings Road, and resided, at the time of this occurrence, a distance of 150 miles from Belleville, the county town, at a place where there is no law, no magistrates; where every one thinks it proper to defend his supposed rights by the strong hand; and it was there that the affray occurred, in which Munro eventually lost his life.

That your petitioners, therefore, respectfully represent, that from the strong recommendation to mercy by the jury, and from the very peculiar circumstances of the case, that Your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to commute the sentence of death imposed on the prisoners, inasmuch as their lives, if taken, will not atone for that of Munro, while their little children will be left fatherless, motherless and friendless in a strange country and a strange land.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) ROBERT READ (Honorable),
and 39 others.

[Copy.]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Governor General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

The Petition of the undersigned, humbly sheweth:—

That at the late assizes for this county, Richard Aylward and Mary Aylward, his wife, were tried and convicted of the crime of murdering one William Munro, and sentenced by His Lordship, Chief Justice Draper, who presided as Judge on that occasion, to be executed on the 8th day of next December.

That the jury who sat upon the trial of the case, found the prisoners guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

That there was no positive or direct evidence against the prisoners, with the exception of statements immediately made by the female prisoner, Mary Aylward; after the scuffle between the deceased and the prisoners; statements which your petitioners firmly believe to have been made by her in a moment of excitement, and when she was in a passion, not knowing what she was doing or saying, and only for which, as before stated, there was no evidence against either of the prisoners.

That Alexander Munro, son of the deceased, would not nor did not swear who it was that inflicted the fatal blow, nor would any of the other witnesses who were sworn on the part of the prosecution on the trial of the case, do so.

That the deceased and his son came to the house of the accused and irritated them in a most provoking manner, and after being told by them to desist and go away from the house of the accused, they still persisted in remaining on the property of the prisoners, were not for which, and the fight that soon afterwards suddenly sprang up, the death of William Munro would not have occurred.

That deceased and his son were engaged in a fearful struggle with Richard Aylward on the property of the latter, when his wife came to his rescue, and struck deceased a blow as your petitioners believe: that the deceased lived about twelve days after the fight, and your petitioners believe had not the wound which was inflicted been opened by an Indian "quack doctor" in his neighborhood, the deceased would yet be living; said wound having been dressed previously, as we are informed and believe, by a neighbor of the deceased, after which, and until said doctor was called in, the deceased was progressing very favorably towards convalescence.

That a witness who was called on the part of the prisoners swore that deceased, when he was in a dying state, told him that he did not wish the accused to be arrested, as it was his own fault, and he had no business to interfere with them.

That the prisoners have three small children, who are dependent upon the charity of

the public for support, one of whom, an infant, is at the breast of his mother and confined in jail with her.

That the prisoners allege, and your petitioners are of opinion that it is a fact, from what they know of the circumstances, that the evidence against them is not true in substance and in fact, but was manufactured and got up for the occasion, in order to convict the prisoners at all hazards.

That it is the current opinion that the female prisoner is not in her sound senses, and it is also alleged that she is pregnant with child: that the prisoners, to the knowledge of your petitioners, have heretofore borne a good character for honesty and good behaviour.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that the sentence of death recorded against the said Richard Aylward and Mary Aylward, his wife, may be commuted for imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or such other punishment as to Your Excellency may seem meet. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,)

EDMUND B. LAWLOR,
R. C. Clergyman,

and former pastor of the prisoners, and 150 others.

Another petition, similar to the above, signed by the Rev. Michael Brennan, and 273 others.

[Copy.]

BELLEVILLE, 22nd November, 1862.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary :

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith another petition in the case of "The Queen vs. Aylwards," signed by the wife and son of the deceased, and to request that you will lay the same before His Excellency the Governor General.

May I ask you to communicate to me, as counsel for the prisoners, the result of the consideration which His Excellency the Governor General will arrive at in the matter of the petitions, and that so soon as his opinion may be expressed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

JOHN FINN.

S. O.—Acknowledged, 24th November, 1862.

[Copy.]

To His Excellency Lord Viscount MONCK, Governor General of British North America &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned widow and son of the late William Munro, who was killed by Mary Aylward, in May last, most humbly and earnestly pray Your Excellency to exercise your Royal prerogative of mercy in behalf of the convicts, Richard and Mary Aylward, who now lie under sentence of death at Belleville, by commuting the said sentence into one of imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for life, or such term as to Your Excellency may seem meet, and your most humble servants shall ever pray that the Almighty may shed his choicest blessings upon Your Excellency.

(Signed,)

her
CHRISTINIA \times MUNRO,
mark
ALEXANDER MUNRO.

[Copy.]

I hereby certify that the within memorial was signed in my presence, on the 15th of November, by the widow and son of the late William Munro; the memorial having been first read and explained to both. Also, that the memorial was suggested by a spontaneous

expression of regret on the part of the widow and son at the approaching execution of the convicts.

(Signed,) M. P. HAYES,
Govt. Agent, Hastings Road, Belleville.

Monteagle, 15th Nov., 1862.

[Copy.]

BELLEVILLE, 27th November, 1862.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary :

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a petition which I received last evening, and which has been signed in the place where the murder was committed,—*in re* Aylwards. I hope you will lay it before the Governor General. I see that it is signed by some of the witnesses who appeared on behalf of the Crown.

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

(Signed,) JOHN FINN.

[Copy.]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, the undersigned, residents on the Hastings Road, humbly approach Your Excellency in Council, on behalf of the unfortunate Richard Aylward and his wife Mary Aylward, who have been found guilty of the murder of William Munro, and for which crime the sentence of death has been passed by the honorable Judge at the late Belleville assizes. They are to die on the 8th day of December next.

We, therefore, humbly plead that Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to spare their lives and reduce the sentence to imprisonment for life, or to transportation to some distant land. We offer no plea but mercy.

(Signed,) ROBERT ELLIOT,
and 70 others.

Hastings Road, Tara Post Office, 27th October, 1862.

S. O.—Receipt acknowledged to Mr. Finn, 29th November, 1862.

[Telegram.]

Quebec, 1st December, 1862.

To Mr. Sheriff MOODIE, Belleville :

It is said Mrs. Aylward is pregnant. Have medical examination made, with the assistance of one or two experienced matrons.—Report result as soon as possible officially by mail ; but communicate result to me by telegram also, forthwith.

(Signed,) J. S. MACDONALD.

[Copy.]

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Belleville, 2nd December, 1862.

SIR,—In answer to your telegram of yesterday, I have the honor to state that, in compliance with your directions, I at once applied to Dr Hope, our gaol surgeon, and he,

in conjunction with Mrs. Dafeo, the gaoler's wife, have just personally examined the prisoner, Mrs. Aylward, and have come to the conclusion that she is not pregnant.

I enclose the joint certificate of Dr. Hope and Mrs. Dafeo.

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

(Signed,)

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff County of Hastings.

The Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald,
Attorney General,
Quebec.

BELLEVILLE, 2nd December, 1862.

We certify that we have this day examined Mrs. Aylward, the prisoner now confined in gaol for murder, and are of opinion, both from her own statement and personal examination, that she is not pregnant.

(Signed,)

W. HOPE, Surgeon,
ANN DAFOE.

[By telegraph from Belleville, 6th December, 1862.]

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary :—

Petition forwarded yesterday in Aylwards case, asking a respite for one month.

(Signed,) J. FINN.

Action on Mr. Finn's telegram of 6th December, 1862.

[Copy.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
6th December, 1862.

Remitted to the Honorable the Attorney General, Upper Canada, with reference to the annexed telegram from Mr. Finn of this day's date.

By command.

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH,
Asst.-Secretary.

I have no observations to offer on the telegraph.

(Signed,)

J. S. MACDONALD.

6th December, 1862.

[Copy.]

BELLEVILLE, 5th December, 1862.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary :—

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a petition, praying that the prisoners Aylward may be respited for one month, owing to the fact that they are not spiritually prepared. A rumor prevails here that the law is to take its course, and this accounts for my sending this petition. You will please lose no time in laying the matter before the Governor, as Monday next is the day appointed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN FINN

P. S.—May I ask you to telegraph me. (J. F. answered by telegraph 8th December.)

[Copy.]

To His Excellency, CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c. &c. &c.

The petition of the undersigned, humbly sheweth :—

That having heard of a rumor that the prayer of the petitioners in the case of Aylward and his wife has been refused by Your Excellency, they beg to express their astonishment and surprise at the result arrived at and to represent as follows :—

That the principal witnesses on the part of the Crown, namely, those who swore to the sharpening of the scythe, as also Isabella McRea, were mistaken, and it is believed that they will make an affidavit to this effect.

That the prisoners fully believing that their sentences would be commuted, hopes having been held out to them to this effect; that they have not been, and are not now, spiritually prepared, and, therefore, are not in a proper state to die.

That for these reasons your petitioners pray that the sentence for the execution of the Aylwards may be respited for one month, to enable the prisoners to have the benefit of the evidence alluded to, and any other facts which would mitigate the punishment, and in case they are to be executed to enable them to prepare themselves spiritually. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,)

JOHN P. McDONNELL,
and seven others.

5th December, 1862.

I believe the prisoners are not in a fit state to be executed on Monday next, owing to their minds not being spiritually prepared.

(Signed)

MICHAEL BRENNAN, R. D.

[Copy.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 9th December, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that your letter of the 5th instant, (with the petition which accompanied it,) praying for a respite for one month for the Aylwards, was not received in this office until yesterday.

In compliance with your request, I at once acknowledged the receipt of your communication by telegraph.

I should add that your telegram on the same subject of the 6th instant was, at once on its receipt here, laid before the Law Officers of the Crown.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH,
Assistant Secretary.

John Finn, Esq., Belleville, U. C.

[Copy.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Quebec, Wednesday, 3rd day of Dec., 1862.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

His Excellency was pleased to lay before the Council the notes of evidence taken by the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Draper, in the case of Richard Aylward and Mary Aylward, who were tried before him at the recent assizes held at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, for the murder of one William Munro, and having been found guilty thereof were sentenced to death, such sentence to be carried into execution on Monday, the 8th day of December instant.

His Excellency also laid before the Council several petitions from inhabitants of the County of Hastings, praying that the Royal Clemency may be extended to the said convicts.

The circumstances of this case having been fully considered by His Excellency in Council, together with the report of the Honorable the Attorney General, U. C., adverse to the commutation of the sentence, His Excellency thought fit to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the sentence of the law in the case of the said Richard Aylward and Mary Aylward, be allowed to take its course.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM H. LEE,
Clerk, Executive Council.

No. 17.

RETURN OF BONDS AND SECURITIES

Recorded between the 20th March, 1862, and the 12th February, 1863, prepared in compliance with the 22nd section of the 12th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

No. 18.

MUNICIPAL RETURNS (in part) for Upper and Lower Canada, for the year 1862.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd June, 1862, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire as to the Affairs and Financial Condition of Toronto University and University College, Upper Canada."

By Command,

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 3rd March, 1863.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

MONCK.

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.*

To the Honorable JAMES PATTON, of Toronto, JOHN BEATTY, of Cobourg, Esquire, M.D., and JOHN PATON, of Kingston, Esquire,—GREETING :

WHEREAS, in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of the Province of Canada, intituled : "An Act respecting the University of Toronto, University College and Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School," and being the Act numbered sixty-two of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that the Governor of Our said Province shall be Visitor of "The University of Toronto," on Our behalf, and his Visitatorial Powers may be exercised by Commissioners under the Great Seal of Our said Province, the proceedings whereof having been first confirmed by Our said Governor in Council, shall be binding upon the said University and on all others whomsoever. AND WHEREAS, by the 81st section of the said Act, it is in effect enacted, that any surplus of the said University Income Fund remaining at the end of any year, after defraying the expenses payable out of the same, shall constitute a fund to be from time to time appropriated by Parliament for academical education in Upper Canada. AND WHEREAS many of Our loving subjects of Our said Province, believe and have represented to Us, that the funds of Our said University are extravagantly expended, and misapplied, and that in consequence thereof, other Academical Institutions in Upper Canada are deprived of the benefit of any surplus which would arise from a prudent and economical management of the same. AND WHEREAS it hath been thought expedient by the Governor of Our said Province, acting by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, that in the exercise of Our Royal Prerogative, and in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act of Parliament, Commissioners should be appointed for visiting and exercising Our Visitatorial Powers with regard to Our said University, for the purpose of enquiring into the expenditure of the funds of that Institution, and into the state of its financial affairs: Now THEREFORE KNOW YE, that We, having and reposing special trust

and confidence in the loyalty, ability, discretion and integrity of you, the said Honorable James Patton, John Beatty, and John Paton, Esquires, have Nominated, Constituted and Appointed, and by these presents do Nominate, Constitute and Appoint you, the said Honorable James Patton, John Beatty and John Paton, Esquires, to be Our Commissioners for visiting Our said University of Toronto, as aforesaid, giving and by these presents granting to you, as said Commissioners, full power to cite before you, acting as aforesaid, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate and all other Officers of Our said University, and all Clerks, Servants and others having office therein, or in connection therewith, or otherwise, subject to the Visitatorial Power in Us by law vested in that behalf, and to appear personally before you acting as aforesaid, and to examine them and every of them, as to all matters and things that may be deemed necessary for the purpose of enabling you, the said Commissioners, to carry into effect the objects of this Our Commission, together with all such further and other power, authority and jurisdiction as for the purpose aforesaid, or for any other within the Visitatorial or any other power in Us, or in Our Governor of Our said Province, for the time being, for and on Our behalf, in this behalf legally vested, it doth, or may in Us lie by virtue of Our Prerogative Royal or otherwise howsoever, by these presents, to Give, Grant or Confer: to have and to hold the same to you, the said Commissioners, acting as aforesaid, for and during Our pleasure. And We do hereby direct and appoint that you, the said Commissioners acting as aforesaid, do certify your several proceedings from time to time, to Our Governor, or the person administering the Government of Our said Province, for the time being, as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected; and We do hereby Command, as well the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, and all other Officers of Our said University, as all and every the Clerks and Servants thereof, and all other persons engaged in and about Our said University, or the affairs thereof, and all others Our loving subjects whomsoever, that they be assistant to you in the execution of these presents.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Trusty and Well-Beloved, the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, &c., &c., &c., at Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

MONCK.

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To the Honorable JAMES PATTON, of Toronto, JOHN BEATTY, of Cobourg, Esquire, M.D., and JOHN PATON, of Kingston, Esquire,—GREETING :

WHEREAS, in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Canada, intituled, "An Act respecting the University of Toronto, University College and Upper Canada College, and Royal Grammar School," and being the Act numbered sixty-two of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, it is amongst other things in effect enacted that the Governor of Our said Province shall be the Visitor of "The Council of University College" on Our behalf—and his Visitatorial Powers may be exercised by Com-

missioners, under the Great Seal of Our said Province, the proceedings whereof having been first confirmed by Our said Governor in Council, shall be binding upon the said College and the Council thereof, and on all others whomsoever. AND WHEREAS the current expenses of the said University College are paid out of the University Income Fund under the Provisions of the said Act; AND WHEREAS by the eighty-first section of the said Act, it is in effect enacted, that any surplus of the said University Income Fund, remaining at the end of any year, after defraying the expenses payable out of the same, shall constitute a fund to be from time to time appropriated by Parliament for Academical Education in Upper Canada: AND WHEREAS many of Our loving subjects of Our said Province believe and have represented to Us, that the current expenses of the said University College are much greater than is necessary for the management and efficient working of said College, and that in consequence thereof a large amount of the said University Income Fund is annually wasted and misapplied, and other Academical Institutions in Upper Canada are deprived of the benefit of any surplus which would arise from a more careful appropriation of the same; AND WHEREAS it hath been thought expedient by the Governor of Our said Province, acting by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, that in the exercise of Our Royal Prerogative, and in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act of Parliament, Commissioners should be appointed for visiting and exercising Our Visitatorial Powers with regard to Our said College, for the purpose of inquiring into the expenditure of the appropriations made annually for that Institution, its current expenses, and the general state of its financial affairs. NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that We, having and reposing special trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, discretion and integrity of you, the said Honorable James Patton, John Beatty, and John Paton, Esquires, have Nominated, Constituted and Appointed, and by these presents do Nominate, Constitute and Appoint you, the said Honorable James Patton, John Beatty and John Paton, Esquires, to be Our Commissioners for visiting Our said College of Toronto as aforesaid, giving, and by these presents granting to you as said Commissioners, full power to cite before you, acting as aforesaid, the President, Professors, and all other Officers of Our said College, and all Clerks, Servants and others having office therein, or in connection therewith, or otherwise subject to the Visitatorial Power in Us by law vested in that behalf, and to appear personally before you, acting as aforesaid, and to examine them and every of them, as to all matters and things that may be deemed necessary for the purpose of enabling you, the said Commissioners, to carry into effect the objects of this Our Commission, together with all such further and other power, authority and jurisdiction, as for the purposes aforesaid, or for any other within the Visitatorial or any other power in Us, or in Our Governor of Our said Province for the time being, for and on Our behalf, in this behalf legally vested it doth, or may in Us be by virtue of Our Prerogative Royal or otherwise howsoever, by these presents to give, grant or confer. To have and to hold the same to you, the said Commissioners, acting as aforesaid, for and during Our pleasure. And We do hereby direct and appoint that you, the said Commissioners, acting as aforesaid, do certify your several proceedings from time to time to Our Governor, or the person administering the Government of Our said Province for the time being, as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected; and We do hereby command as well the said President, Professors and all other Officers of Our said College, as all and every the Clerks and Servants thereof, and all other persons engaged in and about Our said College or the affairs thereof, and all others Our loving subjects whomsoever, that they be assistant to you in the execution of these presents.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed:—Witness Our Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, &c., &c., at Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

QUEBEC, May, 30th, 1862.

SIR,—As chairman of the Commissioners appointed “to enquire into the expenditure of the funds of the University of Toronto, and into the state of its financial affairs,” and “to enquire into the expenditure of the appropriations made annually for University College, its current expenses, and the general state of its financial affairs,” I beg leave to forward the accompanying documents for presentation to His Excellency the Governor General:—1st. Report; 2nd. Minutes of proceedings; 3rd. Index; 4th. Returns and Documents of various kinds, referred to in the report (No. 1 to 55).

Permit me, also, to express the hope that you will cause the foregoing papers to be submitted to His Excellency at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES PATTON.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st May, 1862.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General, your letter of the 30th instant, transmitting (as chairman) the report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the funds of the University of Toronto, and into the state of its financial affairs; and into the expenditure of the appropriations made annually for University College, its current expenses, and the general state of its financial affairs.

I have, &c.,

A. A. DORION.

The Honorable JAMES PATTON,
Vice-Chancellor, University of Toronto.

REPORT.

To His Excellency Viscount Lord MONCK, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c.

The Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency to visit the University and University College at Toronto, met at the office of the Bursar on the 23rd of November, 1861, being a few days after the receipt of the Commissions.

From that date until the opening of Parliament, when the presence of the Chairman was required in Quebec, the meetings were continued from time to time as shown by the minutes, copies of which are appended [No. 3 App.] Owing to the nature of the enquiries and questions which the Commissioners, in the discharge of their duties, put to the Bursar, to the Senate, to the President and Professors of University College, and to others, many of these questions involving great labor in the preparation of replies, considerable time has been unavoidably consumed. The information contained in these returns being of great importance, the Commissioners endeavored, as far as practicable, to carry on the investigations by written questions and replies, in order that the grounds upon which their report is based might be embodied in the Appendix, to which they respectfully refer. It is at the same time necessary to explain, that it was found impossible (and perhaps not advisable if it had been possible) to confine the investigation to written evidence, and that important information was obtained in the course of conversations, in which views and

opinions were expressed which could not easily have been reduced to writing. The Commissioners further examined, minutely, the University and College Buildings, the Library, Museum, Heating Apparatus, &c., and also the park and grounds in which these are situated.

The Commissioners feel that it is due to the Rev. the President of University College, to the Professors and Officers of that Institution, to the Registrar of the University, to the Bursar, and indeed to all connected with the various Departments referred to in their Commission, to record their sense of the courtesy and attention which they received. The investigation in some respects was necessarily of a delicate nature, involving enquiries into the duties and emoluments of a large number of individuals, but in every instance was the information courteously given, though often, as will be seen from the returns, requiring great labor and research in the preparation of replies. The Commissioners the more cheerfully make this acknowledgement, as their otherwise laborious and responsible investigations were thereby greatly facilitated, and their duties rendered far more agreeable than might have been the case. From the freedom with which all public questions are argued in this Province, especially when pecuniary or conflicting interests are supposed to be involved, it is rare that any lengthened discussion can be carried on without more or less asperity being the result. The Commissioners therefore made it their earnest endeavour to approach the investigation with unbiassed minds, and to form their opinions upon the evidence actually before them. The courtesy and attention which they received has enabled them to carry out this intention, and it will be their endeavor to respond in the same spirit, by presenting to Your Excellency a report which will be a frank and faithful embodiment of their carefully considered opinions, but which, at the same time, will be framed, as far as practicable, with the utmost consideration for the interests and feelings of all connected with the Provincial University, and its immediate departments.

The causes assigned for the issue of the Commissions, under which this Visitation has been instituted, and the powers thereby conferred, will be best understood by reference to the copies of each, which precede this report.

Although distinct and separate in their authority, yet they apply to income and expenditure emanating from the same source and subject to the same control. To have taken up each commission as a distinct subject of investigation, would have led to great additional labor without any more satisfactory result. The Commissioners, therefore, respectfully submit this Report of a combined examination, carried on under authority of both documents.

The representations stated to have been made to Your Excellency are that "The funds of the University are extravagantly expended and misapplied, and that in consequence thereof the other academical institutions in Upper Canada are deprived of the benefit of any surplus which would arise from a prudent and economical management of the same;"—also that "the current expenses of University College are much greater than is necessary for the management and efficient working of the said College, and that in consequence thereof a large amount of the said University Income Fund is annually wasted and misapplied, and other academical institutions in Upper Canada are deprived of the benefit of any surplus which would arise from a more careful appropriation of the same." Such being the immediate causes for the issue of the Commission, the Commissioners devoted their attention, in the first place, to a careful enquiry into the present condition and management of the University endowment, and in the next place to the expenditure of University College. As the enquiry progressed, they became strongly impressed with the belief that a mere financial report would fall far short of what was required, and that a much more important service would be rendered if they could accompany this report with a scheme by which the obvious defects of the present University system in Upper Canada could be remedied, the intentions of the Act of 1853 be carried into harmonious operation, and the cause of higher education be placed on a permanent and satisfactory basis.

Having full visitatorial powers committed to them, the Commissioners gave a wide range to their enquiries, all of these, however, intimately connected with financial arrangements, with most gratifying and satisfactory results. These last will be fully stated in their appropriate place at the conclusion of this report.

Having thus referred to the nature of their investigations, and the manner in which these have been carried on, the Commissioners now proceed to consider the various subjects of enquiry under appropriate heads.

ENDOWMENT.

A munificent provision was made for academical or higher education in Upper Canada, by the appropriation of upwards of 226,000 acres of land, exclusive of the park situated within the limits of the City of Toronto, and containing about 150 acres.

Originally of little worth, these lands increased in value by the growth and prosperity of the Province, and from 206,493 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres sold, has been produced the sum of \$1,358,903.63. The balance of unsold lands amount to 18,310 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, as shown by the abstract from the Bursar's return, [No. 54 App.] and the value estimated by him at \$167,049.95. [No. 48 App.] To have verified this return by an examination or appraisal of each lot, would have entailed long delay and heavy expenses. Having full confidence in the judgment and long experience in such matters of Mr. Buchan, the Commissioners accepted his estimates, which they believe will be rather exceeded than otherwise in the result. It is true, as may readily be understood, that the most valuable lands have been sold, but the estimate placed upon the remainder is a prudent one, and with the growth of the districts in which they are situated, their value will be advanced. It must be borne in view, however, that unsold lands yield little return, the old system of leasing lots having, for satisfactory reasons, been abandoned.

The balances due on lands sold amount to \$299,863.75. [No. 46 App.] To this must be added a large balance on sales reported by the Bursar as "doubtful or bad," and therefore not included in the foregoing sum. Such are estimated, allowing a large deduction, when resold, to produce \$63,420. These sums represent an aggregate of \$363,283.75 of principal, besides interest due thereon up to 31st December, 1861, amounting to \$34,365.73, and form important items in the assets of the University Endowment. [No. 46 App.]

The Commissioners directed their close attention to this statement, and more especially to the large amount of principal thus found to be overdue on sales returned good. So long as purchasers of University lands pay their interest, very little pressure is used to call up overdue instalments of principal, and as the rate of interest charged is only 6 per cent., much lower than the ordinary rate throughout the country, the parties, as a general rule, are naturally not anxious to pay up in full. The chief objection to this system is that it entailed extra labor, and required the employment of a much larger staff in the Bursar's office than would have been necessary if the funds thus allowed to remain outstanding had been collected and invested in debentures.

The large amount of overdue interest, amounting, as stated, to \$34,365.73, also attracted the Commissioners' attention, and is still more open to objection, from the fact that no revenue can be collected from the funds thus lying dormant. For some time past the Bursar only placed in suit such cases "as absolutely and urgently required the intervention of a Solicitor," and has in the great majority of cases contented himself with sending out circulars threatening legal proceedings.

The whole endowment should be realized as soon as practicable, and the result would be greatly to lessen the expenses of management, as well as to secure safety and regularity in the annual collection of interest or revenue. While venturing to express their views strongly upon this point, the Commissioners attach great weight to the Bursar's opinion, that farmers cannot pay rapidly or regularly the purchase-money of their lands, and that great hardships would be caused were stringent rules to be enforced.

The course indicated could easily be carried out with judgment and with due regard to the interests of settlers upon University lands, whose position would be similar, in many respects, to that of purchasers under the Canada Company. It is due to the Bursar to state that a very great improvement has been effected in the management of the lands during the last few years, and that he has reduced the amount of overdue interest on lands sold, from \$48,761.80, when he entered office, to \$34,365.73 at date of his last return, notwithstanding the large increase in the sales during the period referred to.

The amount invested in Bank Stock is very trifling, viz: in Bank of Upper Canada, \$690 at par value, and \$750 in Gore Bank.—Total \$1440. [No. 5 App.]

The sum invested in mortgages is not large, being \$66,374, but it should be noticed that these are all overdue, and yield only 6 per cent. The Commissioners are of opinion that an investment in first class debentures would be preferable if no higher rate of interest than the above can legally be charged. [No. 55 App.]

The debentures held on the 31st December, 1851, amounted to \$353,047.08 [No. 6 App.], from which \$2,000 must be deducted for Tay Navigation Debentures, now valueless.

This mode of investment has been followed with much judgment, with the exception above referred to, and a careful examination of the debentures satisfied the Commissioners as to their correctness and safety. These securities are deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada, which institution undertakes the duty of collecting the interest or coupons. As the lands are sold, and the proceeds realized, it will readily be seen how great a saving can be effected in the Bursar's department, by purchasing similar securities, the management of which involves so little labor or risk.

The magnificent park in which the University Buildings are situated, should, in the course of a few years, and with proper management, add considerably to the annual revenue. Under the directions of the Bursar, a portion has been laid out in lots for building leases, and from the great natural advantages which these present for residences of the better class, they cannot fail to attract occupants. In rear of the University Buildings, about 50 acres may, eventually, be offered in a similar manner; and which, though not quite so eligible as the lots already laid out, may fairly be regarded as likely, in time, to prove productive property.

While noticing this portion of the Endowment, the Commissioners are under the necessity of calling special attention to the occupation by the BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM, of a large and valuable property belonging to the University. The building was erected out of the Endowment, at a cost of about \$55,000, was in use for University purposes until the year 1853, when it was taken possession of by Government, under the Act for the erection of Government Buildings in Toronto, and has been occupied by the Branch Asylum for eight years, without compensation or allowance of any kind to the Endowment Fund. In a letter to the Hon. Provincial Secretary, dated 14th December, 1861 [No. 17 App.], the Bursar shows how much injury to the University has resulted from this occupation. A much larger space than was originally intended has been taken possession of, and it is impossible to carry out the plan for leasing a portion of the park referred to above, so long as the University property is thus withheld from its legitimate use. If it is deemed necessary that the building should be reserved for the Asylum, a fair compensation should be made to the University Endowment, and only so much land taken as may be found absolutely necessary. The Commissioners further consider that a fair claim exists for rent during the whole period of occupation.

In the Bursar's return of estimated probable future income, will be found a clear and concise statement of the present position of the University Funds. [No. 47 App.] When the lands are all sold (exclusive of the park), the value of the endowment is estimated at \$963,567.70, and the annual income, including an annual prospective revenue of \$3,340 from the park lots when leased, will be about sixty-one thousand dollars.

Had the University funds been always strictly applied to the purposes for which they were intended, namely, to create a Permanent Endowment, the annual proceeds of which should be devoted to sustaining the cause of higher education in Upper Canada, the result would have been very different from that which we have now to consider. The chief diminution has arisen from the large expenditure on the new University and College Buildings, Museum and Library, amounting to \$355,907 for buildings, and \$65,569 expended on Library and Museums. [No. 50 App.]

In the opinion of the Commissioners, the Act appears especially to provide that the Endowment should remain intact, and the only expenditure from the permanent fund appears to be authorized in clauses 78 and 84, where provision is made for "maintenance and ordinary repairs of the property assigned for the use of the said University or College, and for such permanent improvements and additions to the buildings as may be authorized by the Governor in Council." Even a liberal construction of the clauses referred to, as well as of the spirit and tenor of the Act, would seem to afford grounds for doubt as to whether so large an expenditure as has been permitted, was in accordance with Legislative

enactment. A careful examination of the University Building has convinced the Commissioners that the expenditure has been upon a scale disproportionate to its uses and requirements, as well as inexpedient, when the necessity for public aid to sustain the higher educational interests of the country is considered. Comfort and utility have, it is feared, been less studied than appearance and decoration; and even now, when the number of students is far smaller than in this growing country may reasonably be expected to assemble within its walls, complaints are made that the accommodation afforded to University College is greatly limited.

It is obviously too late to offer further objections to this expenditure, and the Commissioners merely point to the facts as showing that they afforded some ground for dissatisfaction on the part of those other institutions for Academical Education, whose claims to a share of the surplus income funds are provided for by clause 81 of the Act. The sum of nearly \$55,000, taken from the Endowment, is also invested, as already stated, in the building occupied by the Branch Lunatic Asylum. [No. 50 App.]

The total amount realized from the sales of lands is \$1,129,178, and according to the intentions of the Act, this should have been invested as the Permanent Fund or Capital of the University, and would have produced an annual revenue of \$65,750. This will be seen from return (App. No. 49) which is a "Statement of Capital invested, and amount expended on account of the University of Toronto, up to 31st December, 1861," and from return (No. 50 App.) giving subjects of expenditure and modes of investment. On looking, however, at investments productive of revenue, the Commissioners find that out of the above amount derived from the sales of Endowment lands, the following five items form the chief sources of income:—

1. Building rented to Medical School, value.....	\$ 7,020
2. Bank Stock	1,440
3. Mortgages.....	66,374
4. Debentures	354,047
5. From investments in property.....	41,001
	\$469,882

Presuming that from the above five sources an income of \$28,183 is derived, it will be seen that the annual income of the University has been reduced to the extent of \$39,562 per annum.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The General Income Fund is derived from "the fees received for tuition, examination, degrees, certificates of honor, or otherwise, in the said University of Toronto, or in University College, or such part thereof as may be payable into the General Fund thereof, the rents, issues, profits, interest on lands sold," &c., &c. (See cap. 62, sec. 75, Con. Stat.)

Tuition fees have never formed any part of the Income Fund,—matriculants in University College being exempted from payment of fees for tuition, and those charged to non-matriculants being assigned as perquisites to the several Professors or Tutors, in addition to their stated salaries. The reasons assigned for the course pursued by the Council of the College, will be found in the answer of the President of University College to Questions 99 and 100.

The following concise Statement of Income and Expenditure in each year, since 1853, is taken from the Bursar's Returns Nos. 7 and 9.

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Excess of Income, "Surplus Income Fund."	Excess of Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1853.	67,076 78	54,928 52	12,148 26	
1854.	52,928 83	49,453 10	13,475 73	
1855.	57,476 91	56,779 93	696 98	
1856.	66,577 22	65,206 24	1,370 98	
1857.	60,132 16	60,917 16	.....	785 50
1858.	55,733 97	55,386 25	347 72	
1859.	51,585 53	70,154 89	.....	18,569 36
1860.	54,375 31	63,153 27	.....	8,777 96
1861.	50,355 16	61,829 11	.....	11,473 95
			\$28,039 67	\$39,606 77

From the above, it will be seen that the Income Fund is inadequate to meet the present scale of expenditure, and that immediate action is needed to prevent a further diminution of the permanent endowment. In the course of the report it will be shown that the expenditure can be considerably reduced without impairing the efficiency of the University or College, and therefore it is unnecessary here to enter at length upon the subject of retrenchment, the necessity for which must now be admitted.

The Commissioners feel that it is of more importance to point out what they believe to be radical defects in the system of management, defects which can only be remedied by prompt legislative action. In his evidence, the Bursar states that he has been informed that "there are no limits to the demands which the authorities of the University and of "University College might make upon him." His duty is to manage the Endowment, and to make such payments as are certified by the proper authorities. The expenditure and management of the Bursar's Office are likewise uncontrolled, by either of the above corporations. We have thus three distinct departments, independent in their action, yet supported by the same fund. It is true that all of them are subject to Government control, and that most of the expenditure which has taken place has been sanctioned by Orders in Council; such control, however, is necessarily imperfect, for it cannot be exercised when the Seat of Government is so far removed from Toronto, without great inconvenience and loss of time to Your Excellency and to the Members of Council.

As an instance of the want of proper adjustment of expenditure to the income actually collected, reference may be made to the first year in which a deficiency occurred, viz., 1859, when the excess amounted to the large sum of \$18,569.36. In this one year the following sums are charged to Income Fund:—

Furniture for College residence.....	\$ 5,125 15
Grounds.....	6,256 20
Observer's residence.....	4,340 00
	<u>\$15,721 34</u>

Of the expediency of spending so large a sum on the Residence, now occupied by only 19 students, and also upon the grounds, at a time when the income fell short, very great doubts may be entertained; and the Commissioners are strongly of opinion that the last item of expenditure, for the benefit of the Observatory, was not a legitimate application of the University funds. It is unnecessary in this report to enter into a detail of items of expenditure to which objections might be made, but it will readily be seen that a reform in the management of the finances of the University is absolutely imperative, and that

vigilance should be exercised to prevent expenditure for any purpose in excess of income. University College should be maintained in an efficient state, and a liberal income set apart for its maintenance and expenditure, restricted to its specific income.*

This change effected, other expenditures might properly be placed under control of the University body, so remodelled as to afford all chartered Colleges a due representation, and for this purpose the Commissioners will append a scheme which has met with the nearly unanimous approval of the various bodies interested.

Appendix No. 51 is a return from the Bursar's Office, showing the nature and amount of all expenditures from Income Fund down to December 31st, 1861.

BURSAR'S DEPARTMENT.

The first charge upon the General Income Fund, according to clause 82 of the Act, is the expense of the Bursar's Office. The evidence given in the Appendix to this report, will show that the attention of the Commissioners was specially directed to the management of this important department, and it affords them pleasure to express their favorable opinion of the care with which the books and accounts are kept, as well as of the manner in which the endowment lands have been managed by the efficient officer in charge.

They also find that the duties of Cashier are discharged with great accuracy.

The staff and salaries are now as follows:—

David Buchan, Bursar.....	\$1,840
Do as Chairman of Board of Endowment.....	400
Allan Cameron, Cashier.....	1,840
Mathew Drummond, Book-keeper.....	1,440
James Nation, Assistant Clerk.....	1,000
J. E. B. Smith, Extra Clerk.....	750
William Morrow, Messenger.....	400
	\$7,670

For further particulars see Abstract, Appendix No. 41.

In former years, when the quantity of land unsold was greater than at present, and when the sales were numerous, there was need for a large staff in this department, and the Bursar admits that even under the present system of management, a considerable reduction can be made in his office. [No. 41 App. Ans. to 111.] By realizing the endowment lands and investing the proceeds in debentures or judiciously selected securities, the expense of management can be further and greatly reduced.

The attention of the Commissioners was drawn to the salary of the Bursar, being \$640 per annum over the \$1,600 sanctioned by clause 68 of the Act, and which is explained in the Appendix. [No. 41 App. Ans. to Questions 112, 113.] It is not necessary for the Commissioners to express an opinion upon the salary, as that was fixed by the Act, but very grave doubts may be entertained as to the necessity for the office of Chairman of the Board of Endowment, which having been abolished by the Act in question, was revived, not by any amendment thereof, but by an Order in Council, and \$400 per annum, with arrears from 1854, added to the salary of the Bursar. The Board of Endowment has now

*Extract from Dr. Wilson's address before Committee of Legislative Assembly:—

"Again let me say for myself and colleagues in University College, we have no desire to monopolize the endowments of the Provincial University. Let the just and proper costs of maintaining the College in a state of efficiency be properly ascertained with some adequate regard to future requirements, and whatever may be the legitimate object on which to expend the surplus funds, the College can advance no claim to them. The statements made to you with regard to the cost of our College represent it as nearly double what it actually is. But as for the surplus, it is for the Legislature to determine what shall be done with it. I should be delighted to see an adequate specific endowment set apart for us, in such a way that, if we exceeded the appropriation, we should make up the difference out of our own salaries; but also with the proviso, that, if we were able to retrench, we should have liberty to expend the balance in improving the efficiency of the institution. At present it is provided that if we save any money, it is only that thereby it may pass away for ever from the funds of the institution to which we belong. We are men, and that must be an unwise system to place us under, which provides that the more we economise, the more we lose."

practically no existence. As has been already explained, the Bursar is not in any way answerable to the Senate, and it may be added that he has not, under the present system, control over the expenditure of his own office. He cannot, therefore, be considered responsible for the present scale of that expenditure, and indeed has represented to Government that it may be reduced.

THE SENATE.

Subject to the provisions of the Act relative to income and property, the Senate have the management of, and superintendence over, the affairs and business of the University. The members are appointed by the Governor General, and are as follows:—

THE SENATE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns, Chancellor, Toronto.
 The Hon. Mr. James Patton, LL.D., G.C., Vice Chancellor, Toronto.
 John Langton, M.A., Quebec.
 The Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Toronto.
 The Hon. Adam Fergusson, M.L.C., Waterdown.
 The Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison, Toronto.
 The Hon. David Christie, M.L.C., Brantford.
 Sir W. E. Logan, D.C.L., F.R.S., Montreal.
 James J. Hayes, M.D., Hastings.
 The Rev. A. Lillie, D.D., Toronto.
 E. M. Hodder, M.D., F.R.C.S., Toronto.
 The Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C., M.P.P., Toronto.
 The Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., Toronto.
 The Rev. W. Leitch, D.D., Kingston.
 The Rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A., Cobourg.
 The Very Revd. A. McDonell, Kingston.
 “ “ “ M. Willis, D.D., Toronto.
 G. R. R. Cockburn, M.A., Toronto.
 The Superior of Bytown College, Bytown.
 M. Parret, M.A., M.D., Toronto.
 H. H. Croft, D.C.L., F.C.S., Toronto.
 J. B. Cherriman, M.A., Toronto.
 Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Toronto.
 The Revd. John Jennings, D.D., Toronto.
 “ Hon. O. Mowat, Q.C., M.P.P., Toronto.
 Geo. Herrick, M.D., Toronto.
 Ira Lewis, M.A., Goderich.
 Larrat W. Smith, D.C.L., Toronto.
 S. S. Macdonell, LL.D., Windsor.
 The Revd. Henry Jessup, M.A.
 John Helliwell, M.A., Toronto.
 W. G. Draper, M.A., Kingston.
 T. A. McLean, M.A., Toronto.
 John Boyd, M.A. B.C.L., Toronto.
 Adam Cranks, M.A., B.C.L., Toronto.
 D. McMichael, LL.D., Toronto.
 John E. Thompson, B.A.
 E. C. Jones, B.A., Toronto.
 J. D. Armour, B.A., Cobourg.
 J. J. Kingsmill, B.A., Guelph.
 The Hon. William Cayley, Toronto.

The expenditure is fully stated in the Appendix, and under the present system amounts to about \$15,000 per annum, made up in the following manner:

Salary of Vice-Chancellor.....	\$ 800.00
“ Librarian.....	1,200.00
“ Registrar.....	750.00
“ Joy, Bedel, in part.....	80.00
“ Brown.....	160.00
Gratuity to Newton on discharge.....	108.60
Senate's share of Engineer's salary.....	174.46
Stationery and Printing.....	1,699.35
Gas and Water.....	50.00
Advertising.....	137.14
Fuel.....	577.82
Examiners.....	1,200.00
Prizes and Medals.....	320.53
Scholarships.....	5,719.97
Outfit and furnishings.....	349.75
Grounds.....	382.65
Gratuity to Alderdice.....	60.00
Reviews, Newspapers, &c.....	329.95
Inspecting Steam Apparatus.....	45.49
Plumbing, &c.....	318.06
Bells, Locks, Painting, Repairs.....	155.69
Postages.....	78.01
Mrs. Fitzpatrick—usual allowance.....	96.00
Hardware.....	21.28
Labor, Scrubbing, &c.....	49.63
Sundries.....	31.83

Total..... \$ 14,896.19

The amount expended annually on Scholarships, Prizes and Medals will be greatly reduced by adopting the suggestions of the Commissioners, as contained in the proposed scheme of affiliation, and the benefits intended to be conferred by such provision more equitably distributed. [For amount expended under these heads, see Appendix No. 51.]

The chief duty of the Senate is to regulate the system of University education in Upper Canada, and to confer Degrees upon such students as have passed the examination, and complied with the requirements laid down.

Had affiliation of the various chartered Colleges been found practicable, the Senate would have exercised a much more important influence over Academic instruction than has been the case; this influence having been confined to University College, which alone has found it advantageous to avail itself of the terms offered under the present system. Strongly impressed with the belief that so long as Degrees in Arts are conferred by several Universities without a common standard of examination, and without any approach to harmonious action among them, the higher education of this Province can never rest upon a proper basis, the Commissioners addressed a series of questions to the Senate, and to the heads of Universities, Queen's, Victoria, Regiopolis and Trinity Colleges, which elicited information of great importance. These questions, with the replies, will be found in the Appendix, and the Commissioners had the satisfaction of learning that a scheme was practicable which would remedy existing defects and secure the great end in view.

This scheme, if sanctioned by Government, and secured by enactment of the Legislature, will afford a solution of the difficult question of University reform which has so long agitated the country, and therefore the Commissioners need not here enter at very great length upon the present construction of the Senate.

The chief objections to the Senate as at present constituted, are, firstly, that the number is unlimited; and secondly, that it does not embrace a proper representation of the various collegiate interests. While other Colleges have only one member to represent them, and some of them from their distance and the frequency of the meetings, are unable to secure regular attendance on the part of this one representative, University College has five members with seats at the Board. The average attendance at meetings of the

Senate being small, the practical effect of this system has been in a measure to give the control to University College.

The Commissioners would refer to the replies of the heads of Victoria and Queen's Colleges, in the Appendix, for a statement of further objections to the Senate as at present constituted, (Nos. 25 and 36). The suggestions by which these acknowledged defects can be remedied will be found at the conclusion.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

In conformity with the general tenor of their instructions, the Commissioners directed their first and special attention to the expenditure of University College, and obtained the very full information on this head which is to be found in the Appendixes Nos. 10 and 40. The present scale of expenditure is as follows :

Rev. Dr. McCaul, President and Professor of Greek and Latin Languages, Rhetoric and Logic.....	\$4,000.00
Rev. Dr. Beavan, Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics...	2,600.00
Dr. Croft, Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Physics.	2,600.00
Geo. Buckland, Esq., Professor of Agriculture.....	\$ 1,200
“ “ “ as Dean of Residence.....	800 2,000.00
J. B. Cherriman, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.....	2,200.00
Dr. Wilson, Professor of History and English Literature.	2,200.00
Rev. Mr. Hincks, Professor of Zoology and Botany.....	2,200.00
E. J. Chapman, Esq., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.....	2,200.00
Dr. Forneri, Professor of Modern Languages.....	2,200.00
J. P. Kingston, M. A., Professor of Meteorology, $\frac{1}{2}$ of Salary.....	680.00
J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq., Lecturer on Oriental Languages	1,200.00
Rev. Dr. Wickson, Classical Tutor and Registrar.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 25,080.00
Salaries of Servants, for detail see Appendix, No. 10....	2,971.00
Incidentals, do. do. do. “ 10....	3,132.95
	<hr/>
	\$ 31,183.95

No charge connected with the expenses of Residence is contained in the above, except the single one of \$800 salary to the Dean.

The details in relation to expenses of Residence will be found in Appendixes Nos. 10 and 40.

University College has an undoubted right to a liberal support from the General Income Fund. Its chairs are filled by Professors of acknowledged ability in their respective departments, and who have done much to advance the interests of Academic education and scientific research in this Province.

The salaries of the Staff of University College as Tutors or Professors, in 1853, ranged from \$600 to \$2,040 per annum, exclusive of the President. In 1854 an addition of \$400 per annum was made to the majority of the salaries.

In 1856, by making the provisions of the Civil Service Act a ground for application, another addition amounting to 20 per cent. to the whole salaries was obtained, and this increase made retrospective for the year 1855; and by a sliding scale adopted, having reference to term of service, a further increase is secured, so that salaries of Tutors and Professors now range from \$1,000 to \$2,600 per annum, exclusive of fees obtained from occasional students.

It must be borne in mind that the great object of the noble endowment for University purposes, was to secure to the utmost extent to the youth of this Province the benefits of a liberal education, and to “encourage them to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge and “sound learning.” That the endowment has been most seriously reduced, and the annual income therefrom is now year after year largely exceeded by the expenditure. [See page 9,

Report.] The Commissioners are, therefore, under the necessity of recommending retrenchment, and of studying economy.

In their report upon the College, the Commissioners would remark, that fees are only partially exacted from students of the College, thus giving them an advantage over young men in other institutions, rendering them less ready to value the instruction which they receive, and seriously diminishing the income of which such fees, it would seem, were intended by the Act to form a part.

The Commissioners recommend that the system of affording instruction by College Branches be extended, and that modern and Oriental languages be taught in this way. These branches are not availed of to a great extent by young men studying for a Degree, and the Commissioners believe that a salary of \$600 attached to each Tutorship, with fees, would secure adequate instruction. Tutorships in connection with the classical and mathematical departments (and at similar salaries, together with such share of fees as may be agreed upon by the College Council) are even now required.

Experience has shown that the Chair of Agriculture has not met the expectations of the Government. Although filled by a Professor who occupies a very high position among the scientific agriculturists of this Province, the number of students has been exceedingly limited, and now does not exceed six. It would thus appear that this mode of imparting instruction does not meet the requirements of the country at large; and that but few young men desirous of studying agriculture, are disposed to spend their time at University College for that purpose.

If the Commissioners should propose to discontinue the connection of the Chair of Agriculture with University College, it will not be with any intention or expectation that the agricultural interests of the Province would be deprived of the valuable services of Professor Buckland; but they submit that in another way, such services can be brought within the reach of much larger numbers of the farming community, and be made of infinitely greater practical value to the whole Province.

The attention of the Commissioners has been directed to the draft of a Bill published in the "Agriculturist" for March, 1862, the result of the consultations of Agricultural Delegates held in the City of Toronto, January 30th, the object of which is to repeal the present Statute, cap. 32 C.S., and "otherwise provide for the encouragement of agriculture, &c., &c."

In this draft of Bill, provision is made that "the Board of Agriculture may retain two and half per cent. out of the whole amount voted for Agricultural purposes in Upper Canada, to be devoted to agricultural instruction in such manner as the said Board may recommend." This provision would enable the Board to secure the entire services of Professor Buckland (and none know the value of such services better than the gentlemen who compose the Board of Agriculture,) and it is submitted that the periodical delivery of short courses of lectures in various parts of the Province to practical farmers, would produce results which it would be out of the question to look for from services confined to a city, and to a very small number of students. Experience teaches those who have most deeply interested themselves in the subject, that if agricultural instruction is to be made available for practical purposes to any large number of farmers, it must be elementary in its nature and brought to their immediate locality.

With this Chair discontinued, the aid which pure science affords this most important subject would still be available, as agricultural chemistry is within the range of subjects ably taught by Professor Croft.

The Commissioners appointed to enquire into Queen's College, Ireland, report:— "For reasons which we shall hereafter state, we recommend the abolition of the Chair of Agriculture, in the science division of the Faculty of Arts.

"From its nature it is questionable whether Agriculture should have a place in the course of studies at the College of a University.

"Practical agriculture is best taught by that experience which constant occupation on a well managed farm affords.

"The scientific knowledge which a farmer requires will be readily acquired by any one who has attended the ordinary course of Lectures on Chemistry, Natural History, Geology and Engineering. * * * The Agriculturist is best formed in the field of the Farm, not in the Hall of the College."

The opinion of the College Council on this and other Professorships, in answer to question No. 40, is given in the Appendix, by reference to which it will be seen that no argument for the continuance of these Chairs is urged; but it is simply stated that they "do not feel themselves at liberty to express an opinion on the changes suggested in these questions, pointing as they do to the removal of some members of their own body."

The Professorship of Meteorology cannot be regarded as a legitimate expenditure of College funds. This chair is filled by a gentleman of eminent ability and scientific attainments, but his duties are almost entirely in connection with the Provincial Magnetic Observatory, and but few students are found to avail themselves of his valuable instructions.

Reference to the accounts in the appendix will show that a large amount of University funds have been expended for the sole benefit of the Observatory, as for instance:

In the year 1858, building Cottages and balance of incidentals..... \$5020

In the year 1859, building Director's residence..... 4340

The Commissioners, therefore, respectfully recommend that Government be applied to, with the view of obtaining adequate compensation for the above expenditures, and that the salary of the Professor, of which \$680 per annum is charged to University funds, be entirely met by the grant annually made to the Observatory.

The Commissioners feel themselves the more at liberty to make this recommendation, as they observe that the Government appropriation for the support of the Observatory has for the last two years more than paid the charge against it, so that on the 31st of December, 1861, there remained an unexpended balance of \$764.16, and there can therefore be no good grounds for continuing to charge any part of the Director's salary against University funds.

While admitting the importance of the several branches of Natural science, for instruction in which the Chairs of Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology have been established, the Commissioners are of opinion that, as vacancies occur, it will be found quite possible to reduce the number of Professorships by combination, without lessening the efficiency of University College below the proper standard, or rendering it less competent to prepare students for passing the University examinations. In British Universities, the number of Professorships have been multiplied by private liberality far beyond what is possible in Canada, and it must be borne in mind that already the income is exceeded, and that retrenchment is an absolute necessity. It would be manifestly unjust to deprive any Professor now in office of the Chair to which he has been appointed, and the Commissioners do not recommend any change which would have this effect. The changes referred to can be made hereafter as fitting opportunities occur, and the surplus income thus gained to the College can be applied to meet other claims upon the funds, and more especially such increase in the number of Professors or Tutorships as will be called for, by the enlarged sphere of usefulness which the College may fairly be expected to occupy in affording academic instruction to the youth of this prosperous and growing country.

The Commissioners avail themselves of the opinions expressed by the late Vice-Chancellor before the Committee of the House of Assembly upon these several heads.

Mr. Langton says: "It is therefore only against the number of Professors that there can be any cause of complaint, and Dr. Cook's proposition is to reduce them by striking off five, viz: History and English Literature, Modern Languages, Agriculture, Meteorology and Oriental Languages, and by combining the present three Professorships in the Natural Sciences into two. To a certain extent I agree with Dr. Cook, but on other points I differ from him entirely. I do not believe that the Professorships of Agriculture, which have been established either here or in any other University, have answered the expectations of those who founded them, and I do not think that it is the nature of the subject that they should. Meteorology is also too limited a subject to form an exclusive Chair, and all that is necessary of it might well be taught by the Professor of allied Sciences. The subject has been introduced into the University course, but only as an optional one, not because it was considered an essential part of Academical study, but because there was a Chair in the College, and it was thought some Undergraduates might wish to pursue the study, especially those who were intending to teach Grammar Schools, in which a system of meteorological observations has been established. I think it was a mistake to connect the Observatory with the College; but as long as

“ Government maintains it, I see no objection to its continued connection with the University, and the Director, if disconnected with the College, might very properly have a seat in the Senate. I agree also with Dr. Cook that the study of Oriental Languages is not a necessary portion of a College education; and the Senate has made it optional throughout. It more properly belongs to the Faculty of Divinity. On two other points I partially agree with Dr. Cook. If funds were insufficient, two Professors in the Natural Sciences might be made to take the place of our three, although I would adopt a different arrangement, viz.: Geology and Natural History, which are intimately allied, and Chemistry and Mineralogy, which latter can only be studied effectively in connection with the former. But it is only rarely that you can obtain a man equally and thoroughly versed in those separate branches, and in almost all Universities separate Chairs exist, and the subjects are even more subdivided than with us. Again, the Chair of Modern Languages, in the sense of teaching the languages themselves, and not the principles of comparative philology, appears to me very inadvisable: it could only be efficiently filled under very peculiar circumstances. But when Dr. Cook and other witnesses condemn the study of the Modern Languages in a University, I differ from them *toto celo*: I believe that there should be no single Professorship, but Lectureships in each separate language, or two or more combined in one Lectureship, according to the individuals that can be procured to teach. French, in a country circumstanced like Canada, may well be considered essential, and now that Latin has ceased to be the common language of educated men, and three-quarters of the learning and science of the world is published in French and German, no man should pass through a University who has not acquired at least one of them.”

COLLEGE RESIDENCE.

The College Residence has occasioned a large expenditure of the University funds, without affording corresponding advantages. Although fitted up with great care, and occupying a large portion of the University Building, there is only accommodation for about 50 young men. Such an institution, it is generally admitted, should be self-supporting, and in the session of 1859-60, when the number of Students in residence was 46, the Commissioners find an apparent excess of income from this source over expenditure of \$142.60; subsequent enquiry, however, showed that the excess was only apparent, no charge having been made for rent, repairs, wear and tear of furniture, fuel, gas or water. The Students were further supplied with coal from the College store, and their payments for such supplies appear as revenue. The number of Students residing in College being now only 19, while the expenditure cannot be reduced in proportion, it is evident that the maintenance of the Residence entails a still heavier loss.

The charge for Board, &c., has been fixed at \$3.50 per week, a sum not sufficient to meet actual outlay on the part of the College; and the Students being able to live much more economically in town, appears to be the chief cause why the Residence is not better supported. For the views of the College Council on these subjects, see Appendix No. 40.

The Commissioners have failed to see that the Residence is a necessary adjunct to the College, but they strongly approve of the opinion expressed by the College Council, that “if continued it must be made self-supporting.”

It is quite possible that a plan might be devised for farming the Residence under proper regulations, and that one of the Tutors could exercise supervision, on condition of being allowed the free use of the dwelling-house attached. If deemed advisable to abandon the Residence altogether, the want to a great extent could be met by enforcing proper regulations in regard to licensed boarding-houses in town where Students living at a distance from their friends could be under the oversight of the College authorities. This question, however, may well be left to the judicious management of the College Council, with whom should rest the entire control of all matters affecting College order and discipline. The Commissioners have given the matter some prominence in their Report, in order to show that they do not deem it necessary to recommend any appropriation for this department, and because they believe that the services of several College servants, now chiefly occupied in the duties of the Residence, may be dispensed with.

APPORTIONMENT OF COST OF MAINTENANCE.

No subject within the instructions of the Commissioners has been more anxiously or carefully considered than the adjustment of University and College expenditures, for such purposes as maintenance and repair of buildings, heating, lighting, grounds, &c. This difficult question has given rise to much trouble and intricacy of accounts, and differences will ever arise as to the proper distribution of such charges. The greater portion of the buildings are occupied by the College, which has an undoubted right to full accommodation.

The expenses referred to are very large, in consequence of the mode of construction and system of heating, &c., &c., as may readily be inferred, when upon reference to the annual expenditure for 1861, the article of fuel alone for University buildings is charged at \$2,538.57. Perhaps the chief ground of difficulty in the adjustment of these matters has arisen from the transfer of the management and care of the Library and Museum from the Council of University College to the Senate. The actual necessities of the Senate *per se* for accommodation in the University buildings, as already shown, are exceedingly small; the charges against it are very considerable.

Several modes present themselves for meeting and adjusting the present difficulties.

First—Re-transfer the Library and Museum to the Council of University College, and give them charge of the whole buildings, including, then, in the amount appropriated for the support of University College, such sum as will provide for management and maintenance of the whole establishment; stipulating that the Senate shall be provided with such accommodation and attendance as may be required for its meetings, and for convocation purposes, also for the accommodation of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Registrar.

Or, Secondly—Re-transfer Library and Museum as before, and let the Council provide for maintaining the whole with heating, attendance, &c., &c., the cost of maintaining the buildings in repair (excepting that part occupied by Residence, if continued), and care of grounds devolving upon the Senate.

Or, Thirdly—Let all such expenditure be controlled by a Committee of Senate, of whom the President of University College might be an *ex officio* member, and the necessary cost to make a special charge against Income Fund, in which case no appropriation would be made to either Senate or Council for this purpose.

Fourthly—Continue the present arrangement as exhibited in report of Senate. [See Appendix No. 20.]

AFFILIATION.

The proximate object of the labors of the Commission was to investigate what foundation existed for the charges of "extravagant expenditure," and to suggest retrenchment; but they felt that of even greater importance was the ultimate object of ascertaining if, with judicious expenditure of Endowment Funds, there may be such a system of affiliation inaugurated as will make the University thoroughly National, induce all the Colleges having University powers to unite upon a common platform, and thus permanently secure and largely extend the benefit of this noble Endowment, and the privileges of University education.

So long as the University and University College have no inducements to practice economy, there will, from the nature of things, be large expenditure without corresponding results; and so long as the other Colleges having University powers can see no advantage from affiliation, as is undoubtedly the case under the present system, they will not only decline to unite, but will inevitably continue to occupy a position of rivalry and of remonstrance.

Having been led to understand that the heads of Colleges were very desirous of a real instead of a nominal affiliation,—one which would secure equal rights and privileges to all who affiliate, and also harmonize the great interests of higher education,—a series of questions was addressed to them with a view of ascertaining whether there were sufficient grounds of common consent and agreement upon which to found suggestions for a satisfactory system of affiliation. [See questions 75, 76, 77, and Ans. App., Nos. 33 to 38.]

The replies in the Appendix from the heads of University, Queen's, Victoria, Regiopolis and Trinity Colleges, prove that there is substantial agreement, and the same questions having been further submitted to the Senate, in which the above Colleges as well as

the denominations without Universities are represented, the response was quite in harmony with returns from the individual heads.

The result of this plan has been, so far, satisfactory and gratifying. Each interest has been consulted, and no difference of opinion discovered but such as, with a spirit of accommodation (and in view of the substantial benefits to be secured to our general educational interest), may be easily adjusted.

The Commissioners, therefore, suggest the basis of a system of affiliation, chiefly drawn from the replies referred to above, which they believe will satisfy the country generally, and most effectually promote the cause of higher education.

SUGGESTIONS.

SENATE.

That the Senate be reconstituted, and consist for the future of a fixed number, viz : 1st, The heads of affiliated Colleges; 2nd, One member from each affiliated College, elected by the Corporation thereof; and 3rd, The remaining one-third appointed by Government.

2. That the elected members continue in office five years and be eligible for re-election.

3. That an annual meeting be held in rotation at the seats of the various Colleges, and that the other meetings be held at any place deemed most convenient by the Senate.

4. That the Senate have control of the Bursar's office.

5. That the offices of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor be continued, the former to be appointed by Government, the Vice-Chancellor, as at present, to be elected by the Senate.

6. That no Scholarships be founded by the Senate, but that a sum not exceeding \$1000 be annually appropriated for competition at general examination of all affiliated College students, the successful competitors being distinguished as "honor men."

7. That the name be changed to the University of Upper Canada, and University College to King's College, Toronto.

8. That the Library and Museums be regarded as belonging to King's College, Toronto.

9. That the Senate make annual returns to Government.

10. The Senate shall have power to establish a common curriculum of study for all affiliated Colleges.

11. That the Senate shall appoint examiners and provide for payment of same.

12. That the Senate have power to provide for the actual expenses of the members thereof while attending its sessions.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

1. That the affiliated Colleges be the chartered Colleges which come within the requirements of the Act, provided each of them accepts the conditions which may be hereafter imposed.

2. That the affiliated Colleges with University powers confer no Degrees in Arts except on such students as have passed an examination by examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Upper Canada, and that the claim to all public aid be forfeited if this condition is violated.

3. That all Students who have passed the examination of the Senate and graduated in their respective Colleges, shall be entitled to rank as graduates of the University of Upper Canada.

4. That the University examinations of candidates shall be held at the respective Colleges, where also the Degrees shall be conferred.

5. That in the case of King's College the Bill shall provide that Corporate powers be conferred upon this institution, with provision for appointment of Professors, regulation of salaries, expenditure, &c., and for conferring Degrees on all the Faculties, subject to the same conditions as in the case of the other incorporated affiliated Colleges.

Also that the necessary powers for conferring Degrees be provided in the case of Regiopolis College, Kingston.

6. That no Degrees shall be conferred on any candidate who has not passed through a course of study and attendance in some affiliated College, prescribed by the Senate of the University of Upper Canada.

7. That the apportionment of public funds to the affiliated Colleges be fixed and equal, except in the case of King's College, and that King's College have an annual appropriation from the general Income Fund not exceeding \$28,000.

8. That \$500 be allowed to each College for Scholarships, or prizes to be awarded by competitive College examination, as in the case of the Queen's College, Ireland.

9. That each College shall annually furnish to Government a detailed statement of its income and expenditure.

10. That the University of Upper Canada shall confer no degrees excepting through the affiliated Colleges.

11. That the Senate shall have a right to accommodation at each affiliated College.

12. That religious denominations and private individuals shall have power to found Scholarships at each of the affiliated Colleges, with such regulations as may receive the sanction of the governing body in each.

13. That the Library and Museums of the Toronto University be transferred to and become the property of King's College, Toronto, and in consideration of the very great advantages thereby conferred, each of the other affiliated Colleges should receive a liberal grant for founding or enlarging a Library and Museum, irrespective of any annual appropriation.

Such is an outline of the suggestions which the Commissioners venture to believe may be moulded into a system of affiliation, calculated to give the fullest practical effect to a desideratum of the greatest importance to our country, a really National University.

All classes and denominations will thus be impartially provided with those opportunities for higher education which may be in accordance with their convictions, and none suffer wrong or disability because of their preference.

The standard of University education will be uniform, and Degrees of equal value, because all will be tested by one curriculum and by one Board of Examiners, and endorsed by the same authority; although each Institution will be at liberty, without interference, to teach by such mode as the authorities thereof may deem best, so as to secure to their students the preparation necessary for competing with the students of all affiliated Colleges, upon a common platform and before an impartial tribunal.

It will secure privileges which have been conceded by our Legislature in the preamble to the Act of 1853, that, "whereas many do and will prosecute and complete their studies in other institutions" (than University College) "in various parts of the Province, to whom it is just and right to offer facilities for obtaining those scholastic honors and rewards which their diligence and proficiency may deserve, and thereby encourage them and others to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge and sound learning." It will combine with a common standard of secular education, energies and emulations of the various religious bodies, at the same time making the most ample provision for the education of those who desire to receive secular instruction apart from denominational influence.

But it is evident there must be some substantial inducements offered, if the Colleges which have heretofore avoided affiliation are expected to become parties in this system. If they are to do a common work, they should have, to a certain extent at least, a common source of support.

These, under existing circumstances, are of a twofold character, viz.: Present Aid, and Future Permanent Endowment.

1st. *Present Aid*.—When the ample provision made for University College is considered, with the attractions of a well-furnished Library and Museum, it is very evident that the other Colleges must suffer from a comparison of such necessary adjuncts.

Those institutions, therefore, which agree to affiliate, should, in the first place, be provided with means of such an amount as will enable them to found a respectable Library and Museum, and for this purpose \$20,000 to each would be a very moderate sum. There have been expended upon the University Library and Museums upward of \$65,000. Next, a donation or grant to enable each of the affiliated Colleges to enlarge their premises, and to relieve them from embarrassments incurred by building, say a sum of \$40,000 to each.

2dly,—*Provision for a Permanent Endowment*.—Whatever may be the annual amount appropriated for endowment, it should be positive and reliable, otherwise embarrassments and difficulties will occur to cripple the operations of these institutions. Part of the endowment is of that fixed and reliable character, that the income therefrom may be

looked upon as certain. The whole should be of this character, but this cannot be while there remains a considerable moiety of the annual income to be derived from the interest upon lands to be sold.

The former will fluctuate annually more or less, until the whole of the principal is collected; the latter must be uncertain, both as to the time when it will be available, and as to the amount.

To remove this uncertainty and secure a large economy in the management, the Commissioners suggest that both these items of endowment should be transferred to the Government, and managed by the Crown Lands Department, the benefit of any excess over the estimated value to accrue to the Government, and that an equivalent for the present value be given in Government Debentures, the annual interest therefrom forming a certain portion of the University Income Fund.

This proposal, it is submitted, is not novel, as a somewhat similar course was pursued upon the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. The lands composing the University Park would not be included in the proposed transfer.

Such a course would add but little to the expenses of the Crown Lands Department, while its results would be to render certain all the balance of the University Income Fund, and very largely to reduce the annual charge for the management of the Endowment, which would be so condensed and simplified as to require merely the functions of a Cashier or Bursar, without the present staff of assistants.

Upon the supposition that by the adoption of these suggestions, or by some similar process, a *positive* annual result is to be secured, the Commissioners proceed to indicate what amount would be necessary to create a permanent fund sufficient to carry into effect and reasonably to sustain the scheme of affiliation submitted.

1st. Taking the Bursar's valuation of endowment on the 31st December, 1861, [App. No. 47] \$963,557, and from which deducting existing investments in Debentures, Mortgages, Bank Stock, and other properties as shewn, \$428,951, there will remain, &c., for the proposed Investment.....	\$534,596
2nd. Cost of building taken by the Government and occupied by the Branch Lunatic Asylum.....	55,000
3rd. Allowance for occupation from 1853 to 1862, inclusive, at 5 per cent. per annum, on cost (repairs having been paid by Government)	27,500
4th. An equivalent for Legislative aid annually granted to Queen's, Victoria, and Regiopolis Colleges, exclusive of grants to medical schools, \$15,000 per annum; this to be capitalized, and grants from the Legislature to cease.....	250,000
5th. An equivalent sum of \$5000 on behalf of Trinity College, capitalized.....	84,000
	\$971,096
Debentures issued for the amount (\$971,096) at the usual rate of 6 per cent. would produce per annum.....	58,265
Interest on debentures now held, \$354,047.....	21,242
Interest on Mortgages, Bank Stock and other properties (\$74,914).....	4,449
	\$84,356

This calculation does not include any value for University Park, which in the course of a few years may be reasonably expected to add several thousands of dollars per annum to the Income Fund.

The Income thus produced (\$84,356) will provide for the following annual appropriation, viz.: for Queen's, Victoria, Regiopolis and Trinity, \$10,000 each.....

For University or King's College, say.....	\$40,000
	28,000

\$68,000

Out of the balance (\$16,357) it is proposed to provide for the sums recommended for "Honors to the University," \$1000, and to each of the five Colleges \$500 per annum for scholarships..... \$3,500

After the provisions thus made for the various interests concerned, there will still remain a balance of \$12,856 for expenses of Senate and management, which with the proposed arrangement for relieving the Senate of large charges for scholarships, medals, prizes, library, maintenance of buildings, &c., and the Bursar's office of the large staff now requisite, will be an ample appropriation.

The Commissioners have not taken into account, when making these calculations, the large sum of nearly \$35,000 of interest overdue on sales up to 31st December 1861, as this may be placed as an offset to provide for existing balances against the Income Fund. Neither is any provision made for paying the amount which stands in the Bursar's accounts to the credit of "Surplus Income Fund," as with the proposed arrangement this sum may be written off.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JAS. PATTON,
JOHN BEATTY, Jr., } Commissioners.
JOHN PATON,

Quebec, 29th May, 1862.

APPENDIX.

No. 3

RECORDS

OF THE

VISITING COMMISSION

Appointed by His Excellency the Governor General as Visitors, to enquire into the Financial condition of the University of Toronto and University College.

TORONTO, 23rd November, 1861.

COMMISSION OF VISITATION:

University of Toronto,
University College.

PRESENT:

The Hon. JAMES PATON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire,
DAVID BUCHAN, Secretary.

The Chairman read the two Commissions, and the letter from the Assistant Secretary for the Province, accompanying the same.

Mr. Buchan produced the letter containing his appointment as Secretary, which was read by the Chairman.

The objection was then raised, that it was inexpedient that the Bursar should act as Secretary, when the financial affairs of the University and University College were the subjects of investigation; and the Chairman was requested to inform the Government of the desire of the Commissioners, either that another Secretary should be appointed, or that the selection should be left to them, as might seem fit. Mr. Buchan stated that he had been first asked and had given his consent to be a member of the Commission; that when the Government afterwards proposed to limit his appointment to the Secretaryship, he had placed himself at their disposal, which was the position he still desired to occupy, being quite passive in the matter; but that in the meantime, until an answer is obtained, he would retire.

The Commissioners decided that the first enquiries should be directed to the state of the Endowment, and to that end requested the Bursar to furnish tabular statements, shewing:

1. Statement of unsold lands, with the particulars designated in form 1.
2. Statement in regard to leased lots, as per form No. 2.
3. Statement of investments on mortgage, with particulars, as per form No. 3.
4. Statement shewing all debentures held for the University of Toronto, with details as per form No. 4.
5. Statement of income received in each year, from 1856 to 1860 inclusive, as per form No. 5.
6. Statement of amounts expended on various accounts, as per form No. 6.
7. Statement of expenditure in each year, from 1856 to 1860 inclusive, on account of income fund, as per form No. 7.
8. Statement shewing amounts due on account of lands sold, as per form No. 8.

The Chairman was further requested to obtain the following particulars from the Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of University College:—

1. A statement of the expenditure of University College for the past year, shewing in detail the nature of each claim, by whom made, and the sums paid; the names of the Professors and Lecturers, and their salaries; the names of the officials and their salaries; the names of the servants employed, and the salaries paid.
2. A statement in detail of fees received from every source during the past year.
3. A statement of the probable amount required for the current yearly expenditure, specifying the items.
4. A statement of the expenses of the boarding-house for the past year, shewing the names of the resident students, and the amount of fees received,—also, shewing the staff employed in connection therewith.

In order to allow sufficient time for the above returns, the Commissioners adjourned the investigation to Friday, the 13th December.

(Signed,)

JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 13th December, 1861

The Commissioners met according to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of last meeting were first read over and approved.

The Chairman read over the copy of the communication forwarded to the Government, relating to the appointment of the Secretary, and informed the Commissioners that no official reply had been received thereto. It was then decided that in the absence of

such communication from Government, Mr. Buchan should be requested to resume his duties as Secretary.

The Bursar handed to the Chairman a letter from him, dated 6th instant, forwarding returns to enquiries 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; also, another letter, dated 12th instant, with his return to enquiry No. 7, and stating the reason for further delay being incurred in forwarding his reply to No. 8.

The Chairman also read over the returns received from the President of University College, being Nos. 1 to 4 of those received from him.

The Commissioners adjourned at 5 P.M.

(Signed,)

JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, 14th December, 1861.

The Commissioners met in the Bursar's Office at 11 o'clock, A.M., according to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

After the meeting had been constituted, Mr. Buchan was called in, and informed that as Government had not replied to the communication of the Chairman regarding his appointment as Secretary, and as the Commissioners had by said communication vindicated their position before the public, they withdrew their objections, and requested Mr. Buchan to perform the duties of Secretary, as arranged by Government, to which request he acceded.

A number of verbal questions were then put to him regarding the returns he had made as Bursar, particularly as to the method of valuing the lands, the principle upon which applicants to purchase, being occupants, are dealt with, and the values attached to particular lots. Upon his answers to these questions a general conversation ensued, but further consideration of these matters was postponed, until he could supply the other information required from him in regard to lands.

The returns of investments on mortgage were next carefully gone over, and the securities, so far as appears by the list, were found to be perfectly satisfactory.

The returns of Debentures and bank stock were also examined, and found to be satisfactory, with the exception of \$2000 of Tay Navigation Debentures, which are considered to be worthless.

The following questions were, however, put to the Bursar, to which he was requested to furnish answers as soon as possible; but the answers to which, as regards the state of these investments, their entire approval of their position will depend, viz. :

LIST No. 1, RELATING TO LANDS.

1. Will you give an opinion as to the character of the land still unsold, and the probable value?
2. In the valuation you may give, upon what data is such made?
3. Will you state the average amount of taxes paid on such land?

LIST No. 2, RELATING TO MORTGAGES.

1. What rate of interest do the mortgages bear?
2. Where there are arrears of interest, will you state if same can be collected? Have suits been commenced, and if not, why not?

LIST No. 3, RELATING TO DEBENTURES.

1. Explain the nature of the York Roads Debentures, and under what authority issued?
2. What are the Tay River Navigation Debentures?

3. What are the Toronto General Hospital Debentures, by whom issued, and under what authority?

The Bursar was also requested to enlarge his returns Nos. 4 and 6, by carrying them back to the year 1853, and the Commission then adjourned till Monday morning.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 16th December, 1861.

The Commissioners met at the Bursar's Office at half-past 10, A.M.

PRESENT :

THE CHAIRMAN,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of last meeting were read over, approved, and ordered to be engrossed. The returns from the President of University College were taken up and examined.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the President of University College, and the Dean of Residence, that it is the intention of the Commissioners to visit the University buildings to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, and that they desire to have an opportunity of seeing these gentlemen at some convenient hour in the course of the day.

Adjourned at one o'clock to meet to-morrow, as so arranged, at the University, without the Secretary, and again on Wednesday, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Bursar's Office for regular business.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioners met at the University on Tuesday, 17th December, 1861, at 9 o'clock, A.M., and made a close examination of the University and College Buildings. They also visited the Museums and Library, and that portion set apart for the residence of the students, and had a lengthened interview with the Dean. Their attention was then particularly directed to the heating arrangements, and enquiry had of the engineer and officials as to the cost connected therewith.

They also visited the grounds. The Commissioners adjourned at 4.30 P.M., to meet at the Bursar's Office, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 13th December, 1861.

The Commissioners met at the Bursar's Office, according to adjournment.

PRESENT :

THE CHAIRMAN.
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of Monday's meeting were read over, approved and ordered to be engrossed, and the Chairman furnished the Secretary with a memorandum of yesterday's proceedings, to be engrossed.

The Secretary presented the Bursar's replies to lists Nos. 2 and 3, regarding Mortgages and Debentures placed in his hands, on Monday, which replies were satisfactory to the Commissioners.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in consultation, and the preparation of questions for returns on various subjects, and the following lists were placed in the Secretary's hands, with instructions to forward copies thereof with as little delay as possible, to the parties for whom they are intended.

FOR THE BURSAR.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

1. Are there any charges of any kind whatever relative to said school, borne by the University or University College?

2. What are the premises occupied by said school, and upon what terms are they so occupied, as to rents, repairs, insurance, &c.?

BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

1. To whom do the premises occupied by said branch belong? How much land is connected therewith?

2. Upon what terms does said occupancy exist? Has any rent been paid therefor?

3. Have you any knowledge of how long said premises will continue to be occupied as at present?

UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

Amount expended upon grounds, and how apportioned between University and College.

FOR THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I. Will you furnish statements of the expenditure of the University for the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive, for the following purposes:

1. For scholarships, shewing the name and amount paid to each recipient.

2. For medals and prizes, giving the amount paid in each year.

3. For examiners' fees, showing the names of examiners, the department filed by each, and the amount paid to each.

4. The salaries, with the names of the officials, and the amount paid to each.

5. For wages, with the names of the servants, and the amount paid to each.

6. For care of grounds, with names of persons employed, and the amounts paid to each.

7. A statement of the entire expenditure in each year for every purpose, specifying, in addition to the above, the outlay for printing, stationery, postages, fuel, and other incidental expenses?

II. Will you state what has been the entire cost of the new University Buildings? What was the original estimate, and by what authority was the contract entered into? How was the excess, if any, occasioned, and by what authority? What was the allowance to the Architect? Was he to be paid for extras, and has he been paid a percentage thereon?

III. Can you state the probable cost of heating that portion of the building exclusively used by the University, and what would be the proportion payable by the University for coal, engineer's wages, &c.?

IV. What would be the amount required to be set apart for repairs, and what portion of the building should be kept in repair at the expense of the University?

V. Will you state the amount required to provide for the annual expenditure of the University, specifying the items?

VI. Can you specify defects in the building which will lead to alterations and expense, and to what may such defects be attributed; also the probable amount of such necessary expenditure?

VII. What portion of the expenses connected with the Library and Museum is borne by the College; and will you give the names of the persons employed and the salaries paid, together with a full statement of the present annual expenditure?

VIII. Will you state what would be a fair apportionment of the cost of attendance, heating and cleaning the building, and keeping the same in repair, specifying the portions which are occupied, either jointly or separately, as the case may be?

IX. Is the expenditure of the Observatory defrayed by the University, or what proportion only? What is the nature of the connection between the Observatory and the University, and the Observatory and the College?

X. What are the relations of the Toronto School of Medicine to the University?

FOR THE PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

I. RESIDENCE.

1. Give a detailed statement of the expenditure and receipts of the Residence during each year since it has been in operation—this statement to specify the various items of expenditure

2. Give a statement of the students in residence each year, and the number of weeks paid for by each, the amount of fees so paid, and also the amount paid for fuel, light and washing.

3. Is the fuel used in the residence taken from the University supplies? If so, give quantity and value taken each year.

4. Are gas and water used in the Residence charged to the expense of this department, and if so, what proportion of each?

5. Give the number of students in each year from other places than Toronto, who would have been admitted into Residence who preferred living elsewhere

6. What is the source from which the Dean of Residence obtains income of \$169.89, as shewn in the College returns furnished to the Commissioners?

7. What parts of the Residence are heated by the steam heating apparatus?

8. What amount of repairs should be charged to Residence, and what for grounds connected therewith, including drainage; also what yearly appropriation should be made for the above purpose?

9. What was the cost of fitting up and furnishing the buildings used for the Residence?

10. Can any, and what reduction be made in the staff and expenses of this department?

Give an estimate of what in your opinion would be the cost of sustaining the boarding establishment, supposing a fair charge were made against it for all expenses, including rental for the premises occupied.

II. HEATING APPARATUS.

1. Give return of the expenses in each year of the steam heating apparatus, including fuel, wages, repairs, alterations, &c.

2. Give an estimate of the proportions of the above expenditure chargeable to the University, to the College, and to the Residence respectively.

3. Can you suggest any change or alteration by which the annual expenses of heating would be reduced, and can you furnish engineer's opinion on this subject?

4. What annual addition to the expenditure is entailed by want of proper arrangements for taking fuel into the building?

5. Can a different mode of heating the Convocation Hall be suggested which would save expense?

6. Should the removal of cinders entail additional expense? If so, how much per annum?

III. UNIVERSITY.

Required from the President, a Tabular Return of each Professor and Tutor of the University College for each year; from 1853 to 1861, inclusive, specifying:

1. Department.

2. Salary.

3. Number of lectures delivered in each week.

4. Total number of lectures delivered in each year.

5. Number of matriculated students.
6. Number of occasional students.
7. Number of graduates.
8. Amount of fee from each class of students, that is, matriculated and occasional, and how appropriated?

FOR THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY AND THE COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

PROPOSED SEPARATION BETWEEN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE.

1. Can you suggest a scheme by which the College expenditure will be effectually separated from that of the University, and for fairly dividing expenditure of a joint or mutual character, such as heating, repairs, alterations, grounds, library, museum?

2. What is your opinion regarding some such arrangement as the following, and what rent should be charged under it?

I. The College to occupy the premises in the relation of tenant to the University.

II. The University to pay for heating, repairs, necessary alterations, grounds, care of Library and Museum and Insurance.

III. The College to pay a certain specified rent annually.

3. Subject to the above arrangement, give an estimate of the annual sum which would be required for the support of the College; this sum to include all College expenditure not specified above, and to specify items under the various heads.

The Commissioners then adjourned till Monday, 13th January, 1862.

(Signed,) **JAMES PATTON,**
Chairman.

MONDAY, 3rd February, 1862.

The Commissioners met in the Bursar's Office, at half-past eleven o'clock, A.M.

PRESENT:

The Hon. **JAMES PATTON,** Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of the last meeting were read over, approved and signed.

The Chairman desired the Secretary to enter on the minutes that the Commission had not met on the 13th January, according to adjournment, because they had been informed that in consequence of the varied and voluminous character of the returns asked for by the Commission, it would be impossible for parties preparing them to have them ready on that day. The Commissioners had therefore agreed to postpone the meeting until to-day.

The Secretary read a letter from the Hon. the Chancellor of the University, dated 13th January last, stating the reason why he had not answered the queries put to him.

During the course of the meeting, the following returns were presented through the Secretary:

1. The Bursar's answers to the queries put to him under the minutes of last meeting, relating to the Toronto School of Medicine, the Lunatic Asylum, and expenditure on grounds.

2. A letter from the President of University College, dated 1st instant, with the returns therein named.

3. An estimate of University income for the year 1862, prepared by the Bursar.

4. A letter from the Registrar of the University, dated this day, with the replies of the Senate to the questions proposed to the Chancellor and Senate, with the exception of the copy of the report of the Committee on joint expenditure, and the lists of examiners and scholars, which were not quite ready.

The Commissioners were occupied during the meeting with the examination of these returns, and adjourned at five o'clock P.M., to meet to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 4th February, 1862.

The Commissioners met in the Bursar's Office at eleven A.M., according to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read over, approved, and signed.

The Commissioners were engaged during the entire sitting with the examination of the returns, and adjourned at half-past three o'clock, to meet again to-morrow at ten o'clock A.M.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 5th February, 1862.

The Commissioners met again in the Bursar's Office at eleven o'clock A.M., according to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN PATON, Esquire,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, approved, and signed.

The Commissioners were engaged again with the examination of the returns before them, and the discussion of various points connected therewith, until half-past one o'clock, when they adjourned to meet in an hour, at the Office of the Chairman, and again to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, in the Bursar's Office.

Mem.—The Commissioners met at Mr. Patton's Office, and continued in session until five o'clock.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 6th February, 1862.

The Commissioners met in the Bursar's Office according to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary was instructed to transmit the following list of questions to the Registrar and Librarian respectively, and to request that the answers should be returned by Monday next at eleven o'clock :

FOR THOMAS MOSS, ESQ., M.A., REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Will you, as Registrar of the University, furnish a list of the Examiners for 1853-'54-'55-'56-'57-'58-'59 and '60, specifying the departments filled by each, and the remuneration allowed to each?

2. Will you furnish a list of the same character for 1861 and 1862, and specify the number of papers prepared by each Examiner in 1861, and the number of answers examined by each.

3. Will you state upon what principle the selection of Examiners is made?

4. Will you furnish a copy of the Statute authorizing the payment of Examiners, and state the mode of ascertaining the amount payable to each?

FOR THE REV. MR. LORIMER, LIBRARIAN.

1. Will you furnish a return of the number of applicants for books from the Library for the years 1859-'60 and '61?

2. What proportion of the applicants in those years were not connected with either the University or College?

3. Upon what system are the books given out, and what is the nature of the responsibility for their safe usage and return?

4. What are the duties of the Assistant?

5. Could the Librarian discharge any other duties in addition to those now assigned to him?

The Secretary was also instructed to request the Rev. Dr. McCaul to meet the Commissioners at the Bursar's Office on Monday next, at such hour between 11 and 4 o'clock as may be most convenient, and if not on Monday, then on the following day.

The Commissioners adjourned at half-past one o'clock, to meet in the Chairman's Office at half-past two, and again on Monday next at 11 o'clock, A.M., in the Bursar's Office.

Memorandum.—The Commissioners met in the Chairman's Office at half-past two o'clock as agreed on, and remained until 5 P.M.

(Signed)

JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 10th February, 1862.

The Chairman came to the place of meeting at half-past 11 o'clock, but the other Members, owing to the detention of the Kingston train, did not appear until half-past 2 o'clock, at which hour there were

PRESENT:

The Hon. JAMES PATTON,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

Dr. McCaul having been in waiting for an hour, in compliance with the request of the Commissioners, and his own appointment by letter received by the Secretary in the morning, the Commissioners, before proceeding to other business, entered into conversation with him on various points. He also presented the Tabular Returns which he had been requested to prepare, and retired at 3 o'clock, with the understanding that the conversation should be renewed the next day at half-past 2 o'clock.

The minutes of last meeting were then read over, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary presented the following returns, which he had received since last meeting:

1. Letter from the Bursar, dated 8th instant, with tabular statement of balances due on 31st December, on sales of land, and estimate of the probable ultimate income of the University.

2. Letter from the Registrar of the University, with the remainder of the returns required from the Chancellor and Senate, in so far as they could furnish them, and his own answers to the questions ordered to be sent to him at last meeting.

3. The Librarian's replies to the questions ordered to be sent to him at same meeting. The Chairman laid before the Commissioners a letter which he had received from Professor Chapman, dated 25th January, explanatory of the returns made of the duties discharged by him.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the examination of these returns, and the Commissioners adjourned at half-past 5 o'clock, to meet again in the Bursar's Office, the following day, at half-past 10 o'clock.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 11th February, 1862.

The Commissioners met again this day in the Bursar's Office, at half-past 10 o'clock, according to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of the last meeting were read over, approved, and signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Registrar for a tabular return, according to a form given, of the Graduates in Arts in the University of Toronto, since 1853, such information as he cannot derive from records in his own possession, to be obtained by him from such parties in University College as may be able to supply it.

The Secretary handed in Supplements to the Bursar's returns, numbered 4 and 6, containing similar returns for 1861 as those given for the preceding years.

The earlier part of the sitting was occupied in the examination of the returns and conversation regarding them.

Dr. McCaul having again appeared at the hour appointed, remained until the adjournment, and communicated to the Commissioners his views on various subjects connected with the University and University College, particularly as related to the possibility of a more economical management of the students' quarters, and heating of the buildings; also regarding affiliation of other Colleges, and the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment, and sundry other kindred subjects.

The Commission adjourned at 5.15 P.M., to meet again in the same place the following morning, at half-past 10 o'clock.

Memorandum.—Dr. McCaul was requested to inform the Professors of University College that the Commissioners would be in the Senate room to-morrow, from 2 till 5 P.M., in order to afford the Professors an opportunity of expressing their views on any subject to which they might wish to direct the attention of the Commissioners.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 12th February, 1862.

The Commission met in the Bursar's Office, according to appointment, at half-past 10 o'clock, A.M.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON,
JOHN PATON, Esquire,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire.

The minutes of last meeting were read, approved, and signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary laid on the table a copy of a report of Committees of the University and University-College, on the subject of joint expenditure connected with the building, which report had been transmitted to him through the Post-Office, without any accompanying letter to indicate from whom it came.

The Commissioners remained in session until 12.30, when they adjourned to keep the appointment made through Dr. McCaul with the Professors of University College at 2 o'clock, in the Senate Chambers, where they remained until 5.15 p.m. and had interviews with Professors Hincks, Chapman and Kingston, and the Librarian.

The Commissioners then adjourned to meet again in the Senate Chamber, the next day, at 9.30 a.m., having first requested the Chairman to notify Dr. McCaul that the attendance of all the Professors was particularly desired at the hour most convenient to themselves between 9.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 15th February, 1862.

The Commissioners met in the Senate Chamber, at 9.30 a.m., pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire, M.D.,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The Revd. Dr. McCaul, Professors Croft, Buckland, Cherriman, Nelson, and Beavan, and Mr. Herschfelder, were in attendance, and were respectively requested to express their views on various points submitted by the Commissioners.

Owing to illness, Professor Forneri and Dr. Wickson, the classical tutors, were unable to attend.

The Commissioners adjourned at 5.30 p.m., to meet at the Bursar's Office to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 14th February 1862.

In the Bursar's Office at half-past 10 a.m., met:

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire, M.D.,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of the meeting of the 12th and 13th instant were confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Solicitor to the University, for replies to the following questions, viz:

1. Date of your appointment as Solicitor?
2. List of amounts handed to you for collection from such time, giving name, date of instructions, date of recovery, and when paid over to the Bursar; and if not recovered, reason for delay, or stoppage of suit?
3. What is your usual course of procedure in collecting overdue payments?
4. Do you receive any emoluments for the Solicitorship, other than the charges on suits?
5. Do you furnish periodical statements of cases in your hands for suit?

The following questions were also placed in the Secretary's hands, to be answered by the Bursar:

1. Please explain the very large amount of principal and interest overdue on land sales.
2. Please give list of amount placed in Solicitor's hands for collection, with dates of instructions and of recovery, or with explanation as to delay in collection.

The Commissioners adjourned for an hour, at half-past one o'clock; met again in the Chairman's Office at half-past two, and adjourned at half-past five, to meet in the morning at the Bursar's Office at half-past 10 o'clock.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON.
Chairman.

TORONTO, 15th February, 1862.

The Commissioners met in the Bursar's Office again this morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

PRESENT:

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire, M.D.,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary was instructed to forward to the Registrar of the University a memorandum supplied by Mr. Paton, requesting additional information in connection with Tabular Return referred to in minute of meeting on 11th instant.

The following questions were agreed upon to be submitted to Heads of Colleges, viz:

I. Do you approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board, and if so, state the advantages?

II. Do you consider the present system of affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory, and if so, state the reasons?

III. What system of affiliation would you consider most satisfactory with special reference to the following points:

1. The mode of securing an equal standard of education.
2. The principle of the apportionment of funds from public sources.
3. The exercise of University powers by the affiliated Colleges.
4. The composition of the general University Board?

And the Secretary was instructed to send copies of said questions to the following parties, viz. :—

The Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of University College, Toronto; the Rev. Dr. Leitch, Principal of Queen's College, Kingston; the Revd. Dr. Nelles, Principal of Victoria College, Cobourg; the Revd. Provost Whittaker, Trinity College, Toronto; His Lordship Bishop Horan, Regiopolis College, Kingston,—stating that the Commissioners would feel obliged, by being favored with their answers, and if Tuesday, 25th instant, would not be too soon, that they might be returned by that time.

The following questions were ordered to be sent to the Registrar of the University, with the request that they may be submitted to the Senate at next meeting, viz:

I. Can you state the nature of the arrangement by which a portion of the Museum has been placed under the control of the Toronto School of Medicine?

II. Cannot the boiler and heating apparatus at the Eastern extremity of the building be dispensed with, and the Convocation Hall heated with stoves, and a large saving be thereby effected in the proportion of cost charged against the University?

III. Could the necessary instruction in the Department of Agriculture be provided for by occasional lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, by the Professor of Chemistry?

IV. Could not the Department of Oriental Languages be satisfactorily provided for by a tutor to be remunerated by fees?

V. Should the Chair of Meteorology be a charge in any respect upon the endowment?

VI. What is your opinion as to leaving the question of Scholarships to be dealt with by each affiliated College, separate from the University?

VII. What amount would you recommend for Scholarships in University College, should other Colleges affiliate?

VIII. Have any allowances in the nature of gratuities or pensions for past services, been made or sanctioned by the University between 1853 and 1862, and if so, give the names, the amounts paid or payable, and the nature of the services?

The following questions were also ordered to be sent to the President of University College, with the request that the answers might be returned by the 27th February, viz:

I. RESIDENCE.

1. In the year 1860, the "supplies account" amounted to.....	\$2,988 62
and the charge for outfit and furnishing.....	1,695 00
	\$4,683 62

Please furnish the items.

2. In the statement for Academic year 1860-61, there appears the charge of \$263.43 for gas. What proportion may fairly be charged to Residence?

3. What proportion of the items for coal and wood in same year of \$1,734.53 should be charged against Residence?

4. Does the item of \$526.42 for groceries in 1859-60, include candles, for which credit is taken from students of \$54.49?

5. How can a credit of \$142.60 be claimed for Residence account, when no charge is made for fuel, gas, and water-rate, and credit at the same time taken for receipts from students for coals in 1860-61 of.....	\$268 50
and for candles.....	73 59
	\$342 09

6. It appears that in 1859-60, there were in Residence 38 students; 1860-61, 46; and at the present time only 19. How do you account for the falling off in numbers?

7. Is the boarding house, in your opinion, a necessary adjunct to University College, and if so, upon what grounds do you base that opinion?

8. Could there not be certain licensed lodging-houses in connection with the College?

9. Could not the boarding-house be made self-sustaining, and if so, in what manner?

10. If the boarding-house were no longer a charge on the College Funds, what number of servants now on the College Staff could be dispensed with, and what saving could be effected thereby?

II. Please give the details of the expenditure for printing and advertising in 1860, and a similar return for 1861.

III. Cannot the boiler and heating apparatus at the eastern extremity of the building be dispensed with, so far as College purposes are concerned, leaving it to the Senate to heat the Convocation Hall by stoves?

IV. Please state more fully the grounds of the assertion that the suggested arrangement by which the College would "occupy the premises in the relation of tenants to the University, is on many grounds highly objectionable."

V. Upon what principles have matriculated students been exempt from payment of tuition fees, &c., and by what authority?

VI. Under what authority are fees received from occasional students paid over to the several professors, and should not such fees form part of the College Funds?

VII. Has the Department of Agricultural Instruction been of such value to University College as to call for the continuance of a Professorship?

VIII. Could a short course of lectures in Agricultural Chemistry be given by the Professor of Chemistry?

IX. Could not the Department of Oriental Languages be provided for by a tutor to be remunerated by fees?

X. Should the Chair of Meteorology be a charge in any respect upon the College Funds?

XI. What is your opinion as to leaving the subject of Scholarship to be dealt with by each College, separate from the University?

XII. What would be the amount required for Scholarships in University College, should other Colleges affiliate?

XIII. Are any pensions paid, or allowance made in nature of gratuities for past services, and if so, give the names and amounts paid or payable from 1853 to 1862, and state the grounds of the allowance?

The following questions were handed to the Bursar, with the request that he would return answers to them as soon as possible :

1. What proportion of the expenses of the Bursar's Office is charged against the University, and against what other Institution is the balance charged ?
2. Will you furnish a detailed statement of the expenses and salaries of the Bursar's Office from the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive, with the names of the Clerks or officials, the duties performed by each, the dates of their respective appointments, the amounts paid to each, and by what authority such payments are made ?
3. As distinguished from salaries, please specify in detail the disbursements for stationery, fuel, and incidental expenses.
4. Can you suggest any reduction of sundry incidental expenses ?
5. Referring to the public accounts of the year 1859, there is an entry of \$400 having been paid to the Bursar as Chairman of the Board of Endowment. How is this explained, and by what authority do you receive the same ?
6. Was not the office of Chairman of the Board of Endowment, with the emoluments derivable therefrom, abolished by the Act of 1853 ?
7. Are you in any way responsible to, or acting under instructions from the Senate ?
8. What check have you upon the expenditure of the University and University College ?
9. Supposing the lands to be sold, what would be required for the probable expenses of the Bursar's Office under the present system ?
10. As the Commissioners desire to state in their report that they have examined all the securities, will you have the kindness to produce the Debentures and Coupons ?
11. In the management and sale of lands, please state fully the instructions by which you are guided ?
12. Is there any regular audit of your accounts and examination of the securities, in addition to the usual returns of the Auditor General ?
13. Can you suggest any scheme for reducing the expenditure in your office, either by reduction of the staff or otherwise ?

The Secretary was instructed to request Mr. Boomer to send in his returns by 27th February.

The Commissioners were engaged in the preparation of questions, &c., throughout the day, also in arranging the heads of their report.

At 5.15 P.M., they adjourned until Monday, 24th February, at 11.30 A.M., to meet at that hour at the Bursar's Office.

(Signed,)

JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 25th February, 1862.

Dr. Beatty and Mr. Paton met in the Bursar's Office, this day, Mr. Paton having been detained till this morning by the obstruction caused by the snow on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. Paton received and read a letter from the Chairman, dated at Quebec, in which he stated that owing to the melancholy accident which had happened to his sister-in-law at Cornwall, he could not be present.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners did not proceed to business, but adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

(Signed,)

JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 13th March, 1862.

The Commissioners met again to-day in the Bursar's Office, having been called together by the Chairman.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire, M.D.,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of meeting of 15th of February, and the Memorandum of 25th February, were read, approved and signed by the Chairman.

THERE WERE LAID ON THE TABLE :

- I. The Bursar's replies to questions submitted to him, as directed by minutes of 14th and 15th February.
- II. Mr. Boomer's return, as Solicitor for the University, in answer to the question put to him.
- III. The Revd. Provost Whittaker's answers, as Head of Trinity College, to questions on the subject of affiliation.
- IV. The answers of University College Council to the questions recorded in minute of 15th February.

The Chairman submitted a letter from Allan Cameron, Esq., relating to his position as Cashier in the Bursar's Office. The Commissioners having informed Mr. Cameron that he might make either a verbal or written statement, he desired an interview and was heard.

The Commissioners were engaged in the examination of the various returns, and adjourned at 5.30 P.M., to meet on to-morrow at 10 A.M.

(Signed,)

JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 14th March, 1862.

The Commissioners met again this day at 10 A.M., in the Bursar's Office.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esq., M.D.
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read, approved, and signed by the Chairman.

THERE WERE LAID ON THE TABLE :

1. Letter from the Registrar of the University, with returns of B.A.'s and M.A.'s admitted to their degrees since 1853.
2. Letter from him, with replies to questions submitted by direction of minute of meeting of 15th February.

The Secretary was instructed to send back to the Registrar of the University the lists of B.A.'s and M.A.'s, with the request that he would furnish the Commissioners with a return according to a form given, and at the same time send back the lists.

The Commissioners were engaged in the examination of the returns until 5.45 P.M., when they adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A.M.

(Signed,)

JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 15th March, 1862.

The Commissioners met again to-day at the hour appointed.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read, approved, and signed by the Chairman,

The Bursar handed in a return which he had previously overlooked, being answers to questions relating to lands, proposed on 14th December.

The Senate's answers to questions regarding affiliation were received and read.

The following was proposed to the Bursar :

1. To the request submitted to the Council of University College, to give details of expenditure for printing and advertising in 1860 and 1861, the reply is, "We have no memoranda of the expenditure on either, we must refer to the Bursar's books. Will the Bursar give these details, as we are referred to his books for the necessary information ?

The Secretary was instructed to send the following question to the President of University College :

Please give average number of occasional and matriculated students attending each class in College, from the beginning of this Session till date, the average being obtained by adding the number present on each day, and dividing by the number of days. If this information cannot be ascertained, please give the number of students in each class, on any one day during the past week ?

The Bursar handed in the return above required.

The Commissioners were engaged during the day, until 4 P.M., in considering the heads of their report, and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

(Signed,)

JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

KINGSTON, 27th March, 1862.

The Commissioners met in Kingston.

PRESENT :

Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Chairman unable to attend, as his presence was required in Quebec.

Draft of the Report was considered. The Commissioners then adjourned to next day.

KINGSTON, 28th March, 1862.

The Commissioners met in same place.

PRESENT :

Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Chairman detained in Quebec. Draft of the Report further considered. The Commissioners adjourned.

COBOURG, 2nd May, 1862.

The Commissioners met in Cobourg.

PRESENT :

Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Chairman unable to attend.

Draft of the Report further considered.

The Commissioners adjourned.

The Commissioners met in Toronto.

TORONTO, 5th May, 1862.

PRESENT:

The CHAIRMAN,
Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

Draft of the Report further considered.
The Commissioners adjourned to next day.

The Commissioners met in same place.

TORONTO, 6th May, 1862.

PRESENT:

The CHAIRMAN,
Dr. BEATTY, and
Mr. PATON.

The Draft of the Report further considered.
The Commissioners adjourned.

The Commissioners met in Toronto.

TORONTO, 12th May, 1862.

PRESENT:

The CHAIRMAN and
Dr. BEATTY.

Draft of the Report further considered.
The Commissioners adjourned to next day.

The Commissioners met in the same place.

TORONTO, 13th May, 1862.

PRESENT:

The CHAIRMAN,
Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

Draft of the Report finally approved and adopted.
The Commissioners then adjourned.

The Commissioners met in Kingston.

KINGSTON, 20th May, 1862.

PRESENT:

Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Chairman unable to attend owing to engagements elsewhere.

The Commissioners were engaged in the preparation of the Appendix to the Report and in superintending the copying of the various documents.
The Commissioners adjourned to next day.

The Commissioners met in Kingston.

KINGSTON, 21st May, 1862.

PRESENT :

Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Chairman absent in Quebec.

The Commissioners continued the work of preparing the Appendix and Report for transmission to Quebec, and adjourned to next day.

The Commissioners met in Kingston.

KINGSTON, 22nd May, 1862.

PRESENT :

Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Chairman absent in Quebec.

The Commissioners continued the work of completing Report and Appendix, and adjourned to next day.

The Commissioners met in Kingston.

KINGSTON, 23rd May, 1862.

PRESENT :

Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Chairman absent in Quebec.

The Commissioners having now completed their labors in the preparation of Report and Appendix, signed the former, and transmitted it to the Chairman at Quebec for his final approval, and for presentation to His Excellency the Governor General.

QUEBEC, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th May, 1862.

The Chairman was engaged from the 27th to the 29th in revising the entire proceedings preparatory to closing the Commission.

No. 4.

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor General to enquire into the financial affairs of the University of Toronto and University College.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, as per annexed list, certain returns asked for through you by your coadjutor Mr. Paton, of Kingston.

When you placed the schedules in my hand, I promised to do my best to furnish information; and I accordingly now give as much as I have been able to get together in the very few days which have intervened.

Before making any further reference to the returns themselves, it may possibly be of some service to make a few general remarks as to the various sources from which the income of the University is derived, and also to call the attention of the Commission to the authority upon which that income, when received, is expended, and upon which appropriations have from time to time been made out of principal.

As to the sources of the income.—The first in the natural order in which they originated is, of course, the rent derived from portions of the unsold lands appearing in the annual accounts under the heading "Rent of Leased Lots." The endowment was originally composed of a selection of Crown Reserves. A large proportion of these reserves were, really or nominally, under lease from the Crown when patented to King's College.

Down to the year 1845, renewals of these leases were granted when they expired, or new leases were granted where asked for, and agreed upon. But with one exception, no lease has been executed since the management of the lands was taken out of the hands of the University by Mr. Baldwin's Act, which came into operation on 1st January, 1850. The Board of Endowment, created by that Act, came to the conclusion that it was inadvisable to give leases, and that it would be most for the interest of the Institution to get the lands sold as rapidly as possible. At the same time where an occupant, whose lease had expired, was not prepared to purchase, we considered that he ought to be dealt with from year to year just as if he had a lease; that is, that while he paid his rent, as it increased from period to period, his possession should not be interfered with. As we wished to sell the lands, we adopted this course in regard to leases, to prevent parties in occupation from pleading their right to hold the land for a number of years as a ground for reduction of price. The consequence is that there are now only nine unexpired leases. But nevertheless, a large proportion of the unsold lands yields rent, which rent increases every seven years by the amount of the first year's rents under the original or renewed lease.

Under these circumstances, I have endeavored to incorporate the information asked for in regard to leased lots, with the return of unsold lands. The real source of income is sold lands, or rather balances of price of lands sold, still unpaid.

The authorities of King's College uniformly bargained with purchasers that the price should be paid by ten equal annual instalments, one being paid down; the interest of the remaining nine to be paid on each instalment as it fell due. Had the payments been punctually paid, this plan would have worked well enough, and I am not aware that any serious inconvenience ever arose from it, although in some cases a degree of confusion was caused by the irregularities of the payments when an account came to be finally overhauled for the purpose of issuing the deed. But the Board of Endowment adopted another, and what appeared to them a simpler system: they ordered that all offers of sale should be made on the condition that the price should be paid by ten equal annual instalments as before, but that interest should also be paid *annually on the unpaid balance*. This system, if rigidly enforced, would make the first payments harder to be met, because larger than by the other system; but inasmuch as it is of little comparative moment whether the purchase money, *i. e.*, the principal, is rapidly paid or not, as long as the purchaser is paying the interest and improving the land, it has been customary to say to him that if he paid his interest regularly, he need not seriously incommode himself by seeking to meet the instalments as they became due. Indeed, at times there has been a positive loss by large payments being made on account of Permanent Fund, when I had no authority for the re-investment of the amount, and it therefore had to lie in the Bank at 3 per cent. interest. At one time the Bank balance had reached to something like £40,000 before I could get authority to invest; on other occasions it reached to large sums also. It is only quite recently that I have received any Order in Council of a permanent character on the subject of investments. Having such authority, there is, therefore, a new motive to call in purchase money, which did not before exist; but still, knowing as I do the difficulties in the way of farmers on new land in meeting their payments, there must be in any cases a large amount of indulgence given.

I have made these remarks because of the very special nature of the enquiries which Mr. Paton makes in the schedule he has furnished, regarding the state of the payment both of principal and interest on the sold lands.

The return, as he asks for it, cannot be made for several months, and then not exactly as asked for. I have to strike a balance on the 31st December at any rate for my return for the Auditor General. In making out that return I shall keep in view the one asked for by Mr. Paton, and give you all the information required as far as possible. In the meantime the balances struck on the 31st December last are at your service.

The next source of income is the amount invested in Debentures. The return will give particulars. I have already stated that it is only quite recently that His Excellency has given me general instructions as to investments. Some months ago (in January), I received authority to invest in securities, the interest of which is chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The only County Debentures purchased have been those of the County of Grey, which appear in the schedule. A further source of income is the amount invested in mortgage, as per accompanying schedule. The first three were loans made by the King's College, and the securities were taken by the authorities of that Institution.

The fourth was an advance also made by King's College to Mr. Rowsell, to enable him to purchase type suitable for the printing of their examination papers.

The real security was given on the demand of the Board of Endowment that the debt should be properly secured. The mortgages subsequent, in the order enumerated, were given for loans made by the late Board of Endowment. These loans were all made on valuations obtained from thoroughly competent parties at the time, and the security was required to be of double the value of the amount loaned, a cash price at a forced sale; and as these values were given at a time when there was no speculations in lands, but rather a stagnation, and before any of the railroads were in operation, there can be no doubt that the securities are as good now as on the day they were given, if not a great deal better.

There is also a small sum derived annually from ground rents payable out of property in Bay Street, and another property at the corner of Wellington and Scott Streets, also fronting on Front Street. This latter is, in fact, interest of money lent converted into a ground rent.

And there is a small amount of Bank Stock of the Gore and Upper Canada Banks, which will be seen by the returns.

Excepting interest on Bank balances, and, quite recently, rent of Medical School and of the Governor's Garden, no other income has hitherto been derived from endowment or invested property; but arrangements have just been concluded by which a commencement has been made to obtain an annual revenue from a portion of University Park.

His Excellency has authorized me to execute leases on certain conditions. One lease has been given, and the plan of lots has been recorded. One obstacle requires to be removed before I can fully take advantage of this authority; I have yet to get possession of the building and ground now occupied by the Director of the Lunatic Asylum for the use of a portion of his charge. I hesitate to advertise, until I have some idea when these unfortunates are to be removed.

Recently, something has been received for Matriculation and Graduation Fees. These fees are collected by the Registrar, and handed over to me in the lump. Fees on Instruments can scarcely be called a part of University Income. They are as follows: \$2 for every contract on sale, \$3 for every Deed and Memorial, and \$2 for every transfer approved of. As the Solicitor receives all that is paid for the Contracts, and two-thirds of the Deed and Memorial fee, but a trifle is left to swell the Income Fund; and when the Endowment is all sold and deeded, even that will disappear. Therefore, in estimating the prospective income, these fees should entirely be kept out of view.

The time is so near at which your Commission appointed their second meeting to take place, that I must forego for the present any more particular reference to the Returns, or, as I intended, to the authorities under which appropriations have been from time to time made out of Permanent Fund. I shall be ready, however, to answer any questions or give any information required as far as I can.

I have also to apologise for the shape in which this communication comes before you, and for the imperfections which are apparent in it. I have been obliged, for want of time, to present it in its rough state, without the advantages of being re-written.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,

Bursar.

Bursar's Office.

Toronto, 6th Dec., 1861.

P.S.—The Returns which I have been able to get ready, and which are submitted herewith, are:

I. Of Unsold Lands at 1st December instant, embracing information as to rent payable from some of them, and an estimate of value.

II. Of Investments on Security, including statement as to kind of real security held.

III. Of Debentures held, to which is attached statement of Bank Stock, the property of the University.

IV. Of Income received from 1856 to 1860 inclusive.

V. Of amount expended on certain accounts, from the coming into force of the present Act to the end of 1860.

No. 5.—C.

STATEMENT OF SHARES OF BANK STOCK THE PROPERTY OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

25 Shares of \$50 is.....	\$1150
Less 40 per cent. written off.....	450
	<u> </u> \$690

GORE BANK STOCK.

15 Shares at \$50.....	\$750
	<u> </u> \$1440

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 25th Nov., 1861.

STATEMENT OF BALANCE ON HAND IN THE BANK OF
UPPER CANADA.

November 30th, 1861	\$12,991 00
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No. 6.

A.—STATEMENT of Provincial and other Debentures, the property of

No.	Denomination.	Date.	Deben- tures.	Amount.
273.....	York Roads	April 25, 1837.....	1	£ 500 0 0
363.....	do	May 14, 1845.....	1	500 0 0
321.....	do	May 14, 1835.....	1	400 0 0
342.....	Welland Canal.....	.....	1	500 0 0
223 to 228.....	7 Vic., cap. 34.....	March 9, 1852.....	6	3000 0 0
314.....	Welland Canal.....	March 16, 1853.....	1	2025 0 0
4.....	Tay Navigation.....	July 27, 1843.....	1	250 0 0
5.....	do	do	1	250 0 0
2345 to 2353.....	12 Vic., cap. 5.....	April 2, 1851.....	19	9500 0 0
2854.....	do	April 9, 1851.....	1	592 12 1
2911 to 2914.....	do	June 13, 1851.....	4	2000 0 0
2917 to 2926.....	do .....	.....	10	1000 0 0
613.....	City of Toronto.....	March 26, 1851.....	1	100 0 0
3005 to 3008.....	13 and 14 Vic., cap. 2 and 68.....	Dec. 27, 1851.....	4	2000 0 0
3121 to 3126.....	13 and 14 Vic., cap. 2.....	April 26, 1852.....	6	3000 0 0
3213 to 3218.....	13 and 14 Vic., cap. 2.....	May 10, 1852.....	6	3000 0 0
12 to 20.....	Toronto General Hospital.....	January 1, 1856.....	9	4000 0 0
3147 to 3148.....	September 5, 1860; date of purchase; 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 2, December 14, 1860.....	Dec. 24, 1859.....	2	2000 0 0
35.....	Welland Canal, 7 Vic.....	January 1, 1843.....	1	1000 0 0
25.....	December 10, 1860, date of purchase. 16 Vic., cap. 24, sec. 25	Dec. 20, 1853.....	1	200 0 0
60.....	December 10, 1860, date of purchase. 18 Vic., cap. 143, sec. 23	July 1, 1856.....	1	250 0 0
16.....	December 10, 1860, date of purchase. 18 Vic., cap. 143, sec. 23.....	March 2, 1857.....	1	250 0 0
17.....	December 10, 1860, date of purchase. 18 Vic., cap. 143, sec. 23.....	do	1	250 0 0
54.....	December 29, 1860, date of purchase. 18 Vic., cap. 143, sec. 23.....	do	1	500 0 0
58.....	December 29, 1860, date of purchase. 18 Vic., cap. 143, sec. 23.....	do	1	1000 0 0
30.....	January 8, 1861, date of purchase. 16 Vic., cap. 24, sec. 25	June 5, 1854.....	1	250 0 0
29.....	April 2, 1861, date of purchase. 18 Vic., cap. 24, sec. 25.....	do	1	250 0 0
112 to 120.....	Consolidated Statutes, U. C., 22 Vic., cap. 90; Oct. 9, 1861, County of Grey.....	January 28, 1859.....	9	2737 10 0
130 to 137.....	Sterling Debentures; November 18, 1861, do do.....	do	8	2433 6 8
2329 to 2388.....	City of Toronto Sterling Debentures; October 31, 1861; 22 Vic., cap. 71; Corporation Act, 309	March 1, 1860.....	58	35283 6 8
2389 to 2418.....	October 31, 1861, do do.....	do	30	9125 0 0
2419 to 2451.....	do do.....	do	3	385 0 0
				89011 15 5

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, November 24, 1861.

No. 6.

the University of Toronto, with particulars of each Debenture.

Amount.	Interest, when payable	When due.	Rate.	How dis- posed of.	REMARKS.
\$ cts.			p. c.		
2000 00	January 1, July 1.....	July 27, 1860.....	6	of U. C.	
2000 00	May 14, Nov. 14.....	May 14, 1865.....	do		
1600 00	do	do	do		
2000 00	January 18, July 18.....	July 18, 1874.....	do		
12000 00	January 1, July 1.....	January 1, 1872.....	do		
8100 00	do	January 1, 1863.....	do		
1000 00	do	July 1, 1847.....	do		
1100 00	do	do	do		
38000 00	April 1, October 1.....	April 2, 1871.....	do		
2370 42	do	do	do		
8000 00	June 1, December 1.....	June 13, 1871.....	do		
4000 00	January 1, July 1.....	July 1, 1871.....	do		
400 00	do	March 26, 1868.....	do		
8000 00	July 1, January 1.....	January 1, 1872.....	do		
12000 00	April 1, October 1.....	April 1, 1872.....	do		
12000 00	May 1, November 1.....	May 1, 1872.....	do		
16000 00	January 1, July 1.....	January 1, 1861.....	do		
8000 00	April 1, October 1.....	July 1, 1872.....	do		
4000 00	January 1, July 1.....	January 1, 1863.....	do		
1000 00	do	do 1866.....	8		
1000 00	do	do 1867.....	do		
1000 00	do	do 1867.....	do		
2000 00	do	do 1867.....	do		
4000 00	do	do 1867.....	do		
1000 00	do	July 5, 1864.....	7½		
1000 00	July 5, January 5.....	do	7		
10950 00	January 1, July 1.....	January 1, 1879.....	6		
9723 33	do	do	do		
141133 33	April 1, October 1.....	April 1, 1885.....	do		
36500 00	do	do	do		
1460 00	do	do	do		
356047 08					

(Signed)

M. DRUMMOND,
Book-keeper.

No. 7.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 21.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT of total amount of Income received in each year from all sources.

SOURCES.	1853.	1854.	1855.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Interest on Purchase Money and on Invested Property	32119 88	21043 30	21513 72
Interest on Debentures.....	12018 32	11447 03	18684 13
do Bank Balances	412 52	2023 73	1113 86
do Loans	5806 70	4690 20	6132 78
do Promissory Notes	676 27	401 73	270 59
do Law Costs repaid			
do Insurance paid		15	
Rent of Leased Lands.....	15547 02	12411 10	8756 15
Dividend on Bank Stock and Bonus.....	149 00	100 00	81 00
Transfer Fees—Fees for Deeds and Contracts (the greater part of this is paid to the Solicitor)	702 55	865 55	822 68
Anatomical Fees	142 50		
Trespass on Lands	7 00		102 00
	\$ 67076 76	52982 79	57476 91

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
December, 1861.

No. 7.—(Continued.)

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 5.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT of total amount of Income received in each year from all sources.

SOURCES.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Interest on Purchase Money.....	22510 01	18140 30	17091 36	17567 26	18403 86
do Invested Property	6745 07	3774 89	2829 70	2344 95	2739 32
do Debentures	20887 03	25627 04	27293 04	23479 24	22071 44
do Bank Balances.....	1697 22	4695 32	1321 86		
do Loans	8560 58	3886 00	5128 96	4956 98	3757 31
do Promissory Notes.....	136 05	93 89			
do Law Costs repaid				7 50	
do Insurance paid account, B. & G. R. R. Co.	16 70				
do Rents collected by Solicitor		322 69			
Rent of Leased Lots.....	5025 00	3018 05	1822 95	2632 50	1971 40
Rent of Medical Schoolhouse.....					500 00
Dividend on Bank Stock and Bonus...	336 50	149 60	66 10	134 50	155 40
Board Dues from Students					3861 64

Answer to Question No. 5.—University of Toronto.—Statement of total amount of Income in each year from all sources.—(Continued.)

SOURCES.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Matriculation and Graduation Fees.....				226 00	601 00
Transfer Fees, and fees for Deeds and Contracts (paid to Solicitor).....	663 08	426 38	190 00	236 60	313 74
Proceeds of sale of frame building attached to Medical School					200 00
	\$ 66577 22	60132 16	55733 97	51585 53	54375 31

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
December, 1861.

No. 7.—Continued.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 5 and 21.

Supplement No. 2 to Bursar's Return No. 1.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT of total amount of Income received in the year 1861, from all sources.

SOURCES.		
		\$ cts.
Interest on Purchase Money and Invested Property.....		18440 02
do Debentures.....		20251 71
do Bank Balances.....		835 20
do Loans.....		4435 65
do Promissory Notes.....		48 00
do Old Costs.....		14 00
Rent of Leased Lands.....		2921 21
Rent of Medical School, University Park.....		400 00
Dividend on Bank Stock.....		92 10
Transfer Fees, and fees for Deeds and Contracts—less \$239 paid to Solicitor.....		89 37
Board Dues from Students.....		2784 40
Law Costs repaid.....		43 50
		\$50355 16

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, February, 1862.

No. 8.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 6.

STATEMENT of amounts expended on various accounts, in each year, from University Fund.

ACCOUNT.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		Total on each account.
	Total Expenditure previously to 1855.*	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
University Building.....													\$ cts.
Salaries, Observatory.....													248558 49
Director's Residence, Observatory.....													
Other Expenses, do.....													4248 17
Museum—(tot.) each year.....													to the extent of \$237 98, which sum is a charge to the University Fund, which was the case only in 1857, to the
Library, do.....													4588 81
Grounds, do.....													430 11
Porter's Lodge, do.....													2228 39
Furniture for University Building.....													8674 45
Furniture for University College.....													6250 20
Observatory Collag.s, &c.....													774 80
Museum Fittings.....													
Surplus Income Fund.....													3270 00
													283 55
													551 71
													1872 23
													5845 12
													5020 13
													1243 06
													4344 42

* This column only commences with the date of the existing Act (23rd April, 1853), or rather from 1st January of that year.

NOTE.—A large proportion of amounts charged here against "Grounds" and "Furniture" are, in Return No. 6, included under head of Incidental Expenses.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, December, 1861.

No. 9.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 7.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive, on account of the Income Fund.

SERVICE OR ACCOUNT.	1853.		1854.		1855.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Baron's Office Salaries	5731	18	6147	88	6940	00
Accidental Expenses	2000	20	1111	70	1476	50
Less—Share of joint management paid by U. C. College, and Postage repaid	7701	38	7259	58	8366	50
Salaries—University of Toronto	1239	20	1352	78	1620	55
do University College	6492	18	5906	80	6745	95
do Professors of Law and Medicine, and compensation for loss of Professorship	1157	85	858	10	4030	05
Examiners' Fees	15143	33	19985	34	20824	17
Scholarships	13925	00	1440	00	2160	00
Prizes and Medals	1540	00	2086	67	3200	00
Printing and Stationery—University of Toronto	829	55	747	80	464	00
do University College	1068	15	924	19	1178	95
Furniture—University of Toronto	287	10	657	78	195	32
do University College	924	82	319	86	2321	00
Fuel	910	39	833	40	330	42
Taxes	441	93	689	57	518	95
Less—Amount repaid on this account	787	13	70	62	1148	22
Law Costs	572	80	235	88	74	65
Less—Amount repaid on this account	275	30	360	27	1073	17
Printing	44355	53	384	33	1032	93
Advertising	Amount carried forward		35535	39	43503	20

No. 9.—Continued.

Answer to Question No. 7.—University of Toronto.—Statement of Expenditure for the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive, on account of the Income Fund.—(Continued.)

SERVICE OR ACCOUNT.	1853.		1854.		1855.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>						
Incidental Expenses—University of Toronto.....	44355	53	35535	30	43563	28
do University College.....	1855	43	315	98	49	92
do General, including commission on sales of Port Hope property, amounting in 1855 to \$1015.12.....			765	60	328	82
do Medical Department.....	556	37	360	37	1123	07
Lying-in Hospital.....	260	00				
Insurance.....	315	38	382	10	331	75
Loss—Am. amt repaid.....					179	50
Surplus Income.....	12148	26	13475	73	152	25
Improvement of Hamilton property.....	4880	33	1872	00	696	98
Drawing plans of proposed University Buildings.....	1580	00				
Repairs to buildings.....	1008	50				
Expense of removal to Parliament Buildings.....	606	98			404	68
Appropriation to Library.....					525	33
Interest on Debentures purchased.....			276	26	10000	00
Deposit of 1847 appropriated as payment to Permanent Fund.....					607	00
Bank of Upper Canada Stock (now) amount added to bonus to purchase three shares.....					25	00
	67076	78	52982	83	67476	91

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, December, 1861.

No. 9.—Continued.

Answer to Question No. 7.—University of Toronto.—Statement of Expenditure in each year on account of the Income Fund.—(Continued.)

SERVICE OR ACCOUNT.	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1860.			
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
Barray's Office—Salaries	8952	50	9044	00	7669	91	7670	00	7670	00		
do Incidental Expenses	1249	20	1518	47	1266	45	516	89	834	87		
Less—Share paid by Upper Canada College and Postages repaid	10201	70	10592	47	8936	36	8186	89	8504	87		
Salaries—University of Toronto.....	1969	09	1	80	1791	42	1888	70	3610	97		
do University College.....	8232	61	10560	57	7144	94	6298	19	4893	60		
Examiners' Fees.....	4041	48	3150	00	3109	92	3026	00	3447	80		
Scholarships	28294	64	25370	00	27169	98	27877	52	28947	00		
Less—Amount repaid on this account, 1859	2160	00	2160	00	2000	00	1780	00	1760	00		
Prizes and Medals	4633	33	4973	33	6140	00	6013	30	5513	29		
Stationery and Printing—University.....	512	00	773	10	920	40	956	30	881	10		
do do College	1404	57	1718	98	2020	81	1413	36	1265	85		
Residence	545	23	675	09	749	34	594	02	182	64		
Outfit, furnishing, etc.—University ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	554	31	2882	62
do do College	1294	75	756	84	554	50	551	71	69	40		
Fuel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1695	01
Gas and water.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3629	08
Taxes	300	65	.....	.....	428	39	253	65	454	36
Less—Amount repaid on this account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	20	737	52
Observatory Cottages, &c. ....	.....	.....	5020	13	.....	.....	242	45	.....	.....
Law costs.....	913	65	649	25	661	28	402	02	1339	72		
Less—Amount repaid on this account.....	49	18	430	83	5	00	119	42	362	76		
Grounds.....	864	47	218	92	656	28	282	80	976	90		
Less—Amount to credit this account, 1860.....	.....	.....	835	20	1358	81	.....	.....	824	28
Amount carried forward	62283	73	56212	16	52262	76	.....	.....	437	18
										387	10	
											57823	23

No. 9.—Continued.

Answer to Question No. 7.—University of Toronto.—Statement of Expenditure in each year on account of the Income Fund.—(Continued.)

SERVICE OR ACCOUNT.	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Amount brought forward</i>		52253 73		56212 16		52252 75		55766 56		57823 23
Advertising	966 08			787 97		688 49		577 33		372 45
Loss—Amount repaid—account twice paid	51 26									
Incidental Expenditure—University		914 82		519 16		949 79		638 59		1365 37
do University College		821 62		1217 20		847 72		618 35		1155 09
do General		778 25		1317 02		174 40		50 00		103 01
Loss—Taxes repaid, 1857		1930 52		21 35						
Commissioners—Dr. McCaul's case				1325 67						
Insurance	1675 00			353 00						
Loss—Amount repaid by B. B. and G. R. Road Co.	1200 00			467 50		472 50		1081 74		675 00
Interest on Bank Balances		475 00						50 00		
Less—Amount received on this account								477 04		1207 01
Surplus Income Fund		1370 98						311 31		76 07
Old Building—Medical School								165 73		1131 54
Observatory, "Director's Residence"										74 65
Interest on Loans								4340 00		28 93
do Debentures										341 63
Commission and brokerage										76 47
Appropriation for Museum		4300 00								
		66577 22		60917 68		55386 25		70154 89		83153 27

BURSA'S OFFICE,
Toronto, December, 1861.

No. 9.—Continued.

SUPPLEMENT No. 2 TO BURSAR'S RETURN No. 6.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT of Expenditure, account Income Fund, for the year 1861.

SERVICE OR ACCOUNT.			\$	cts.
Bursar's Office—Salaries.....		\$7670	00	
Incidental Expenses		884	07	
		\$8554	07	
Deduct share of joint management paid by U. C. College, and Postage repaid	\$1602	91		
Less—Overcharge to College in years 1857 to 1860, inclusive.....	1239	00		
		363	91	
Salaries—University of Toronto		8190	16	
do University College.....		28403	91	
Examiners		1200	00	
Scholarships		5719	97	
Prizes and Medals		683	13	
Stationery and Printing—University		1690	33	
do University College.....		611	76	
Residence.....		2694	92	
Outfit, furnishing, &c.—University		349	75	
do University College.....		814	35	
Fuel.....		2538	37	
Gas and water.....		442	61	
Taxes		1131	83	
Grounds		382	65	
Advertising		161	05	
Incidental Expenditure—University		1185	94	
do University College.....		976	51	
do General.....		194	42	
Insurance		675	00	
Old buildings—Medical School.....		180	00	
(Paid for erection of fence, and on account of small out-buildings, this sum being balance of amount obtained by sale of frame addition.)				
Commission of Visitation		00	10	
Brokerage and Commission.....		320	29	
Total.....		\$61829	11	

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, February, 1862.

No. 10.

ANSWER TO QUESTION NO. 9.

(LETTER FROM AUDITOR OF COLLEGE TO THE PRESIDENT.)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
TORONTO, November 30th, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I beg to forward herewith the statement of accounts required from you by the Commissioners of Enquiry, viz :

" 1. A statement of the expenditure of University College for the year ending 23rd November, shewing in detail the nature of each claim, by whom made, and the sums paid; the names of the Professors and Lecturers, and their salaries; the names of other Officials and their salaries; the names of the Servants employed and the salaries paid."

" 4. A statement of the expenses of the boarding-house for the past year, shewing the names of the Resident Students, and the amount of fees received; also shewing the staff employed in connection therewith."

The enclosed accounts are taken for our regular academic year from October 1st, 1860, to October, 1861, which I presume will meet the requirements of the Commissioners.

With regard to the accounts of Residence as required in No. 4, I have given them in the same form as that in which they were drawn up for the Council.

You are aware that it is not possible to isolate them completely from the general expenditure of the College, there being no means of determining what share of certain expenses should be charged to the Residence as if it were an independent establishment. I allude to the case of such College Servants as have certain duties in the Residence to perform during the session, and of such charges as those for water, gas, heating, and some general repairs of drains, and of care of the grounds and quadrangle. Hence the Balance Sheet in No. 4 cannot be regarded as complete, although taken in connection with the other expenditure of the College, it furnishes a general statement which is strictly accurate.

No. 10 (a).

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, FOR THE
ACADEMIC YEAR 1860-61.

To	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
(1) Salaries of President, Professors and Officers.....	24,280	00		
(2) Salaries of Servants, \$2971, less by allowance from University:	2,871	00		
(3) Incidental expenses	3,132	95		
	30,283	95		
(3) Less by balance to credit of Residence account.....	142	60		
			30,141	35

No. 10 (b).

I. RETURN OF PROFESSORS AND OFFICERS, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE SALARIES.

	\$	cts.
Revd. Dr. McCaul, President, Professor of Classics.....	4,000	00
Revd. Dr. Beaven, Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics.....	2,600	00
Dr. Croft, " Chemistry.....	2,600	00
Mr. Buckland, " Agriculture.....	1,200	00
Mr. Cherriman, " Natural Philosophy.....	2,200	00
Dr. Wilson, " History and English Literature.....	2,200	00
Mr. Hincks, Professor of Botany and Natural History.....	2,200	00
Mr. Chapman, " Mineralogy and Geology.....	2,200	00
Dr. Forneri, " Modern Languages	2,200	00
Mr. Kingston, " Meteorology.....	680	00
Mr. Hirschfelder, Lecturer on Oriental Languages	1,200	00
Revd. Mr. Wickson, Classical Tutor and Registrar.....	1,000	00
	\$ 24,280	00

No. 10 (c).

II. SERVANTS AND SALARIES.

	\$	cts.
J. C. Joy, Bedel.....	320	00
† J. Coady, (formerly Attendant).....	233	50
C. Drea, Attendant.....	425	00
D. King, Bell-ringer and Janitor.....	425	00
T. Nelson, Messenger and Attendant	350	00
P. Miller, Attendant	350	00
R. Keown; Labourer	350	00
* F. Somers, Gate-keeper	180	00
* F. Young, Engineer— $\frac{1}{4}$ \$450.....	337	50
	\$2,971	00

† Discharged—Salary up to April only.

* Not on the permanent staff.

For other temporary servants, see accounts of Residence.

No. 10 (d).

III. STATEMENT OF INCIDENTAL EXPENDITURE IN DETAIL FOR 1860-'61, ACADEMIC YEAR.

To	\$	c.
Water Rent.....	150	00
Gas.....	263	43
Post Office.....	62	46
Coal and Wood (per Bursar).....	1734	53
Advertising—"Globe," \$15.50; "Leader," \$3.41.....	23	91
H. Roswell, for Prizes, Printing, Stationery.....	733	76
J. Ellis, " Printing Diplomas.....	8	00
Wheeler, " Engraving	14	40
Beckett, " Chemicals.....	107	76
Harding, " Plumbing.....	15	95
Carr, " Painting and Glazing.....	10	50
Morrow, " Labor	9	75
Sturgeon, " Labor	2	50
Potter, " Brass-Ball.....	2	00
	\$3132	95

No. 10 (e).

IV. BALANCE SHEET OF RESIDENCE FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 1860-'61.

CR.	\$	c.	DR.	\$	c.
By cash receipts from Students.	3979	08	To Professor Buckland as Dean		
By sundry do. per the Dean...	169	83	of Residence, salary.....	800	00
By arrears due from Students, 1860-'61.....	286	87	* (1) Current expenses.....	2904	45
			* (2) Wages.....	548	10
			Loss on arrears of 1859-'60.....	40	69
				4293	24
			Balance to credit of College	142	60
	34435	84		34435	84

*For detail, see next folio.

No. 10 (f).

(I.) CURRENT EXPENSES IN DETAIL.

To	\$	c.
Meat.....	1,059	53
Groceries.....	692	96
Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c.....	545	98
Bread.....	226	40
Flour and Feed.....	80	10
House Washing.....	261	68
Sundries.....	37	80
	2,904	45

(II.) WAGES IN DETAIL.

To	\$	c.
Mrs. Orris, house-keeper.....	96	00
Mrs. Joy, cook.....	72	00
F. Somers, for board wages during vacation.....	34	85
Mrs. Joy.....	35	00
Other wages.....	310	25
	548	10

The staff of servants employed in the Residence is variable. The housekeeper and cook are annual servants, and in addition to their respective salaries, the cook receives her board and board wages during the vacation; the housekeeper, her board (or an equivalent) during the Session only. In addition to these were employed during the Session as temporary servants, two scullery-maids, one man, and occasionally a boy. These received their board during that time, and their wages were paid by the Dean, on a monthly order on the Bursar from the President and Council. The following College servants are partially employed in the Residence during the Session:—The Bedel, F. Somers, Kerwin, Miller. The board which they receive in the Residence is considered an equivalent for

the duties they perform in it. The gate-keeper (Somers) having charge of the west wing during vacation, is allowed board wages for that period.

No. 10 (g).

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 12.

RETURN of the number and names of the Students in Residence during the Session 1860-61, with the respective period of residence, amounts paid and arrears due.

	NAME.	No. of weeks.	Amount paid.		Arrears.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Hume.....	12½			49	70
2	Glassco.....	11½	45	71		
3	Perchard.....	13	46	40		
4	Kelly.....	12	46	97		
6	McDonald.....	14	50	00	6	65
6	Craig.....	12	43	59		
7	Gibson.....	18	63	00		
8	Ross.....	31	120	69		
9	Sharp.....	5	19	04		
10	Winn.....	12	50	48		
11	Schofield.....	18½	70	30		
12	Elliot.....	25½	100	81		
13	Buchan.....	18½	66	94		
14	Thom.....	22½	84	42		
15	Orton.....	21½	84	96		
16	Thornton.....	14	50	02		
17	Covernton.....	23	90	08		
18	Jackson.....	33	133	33		
19	Woods.....	31½	120	05		
20	Ormiston.....	32	121	60		
21	McWilliams.....	31	118	99		
22	Boyd.....	30	109	02		
23	Smith.....	32	134	89		
24	Magee.....	34	126	78		
25	Bellairs.....	29½	115	97		
26	Fitch.....	21½	81	71		
27	Mulock.....	34	137	26		
28	Potts.....	23½	60	56	36	25
29	Grover.....	27½	100	00	6	57
30	Marly.....	23½	92	72		
31	Hudson.....	24	90	25		
32	J. Ferguson.....	33	207	82		
33	L. Ferguson.....					
34	Holme.....	32	128	68		
35	Kirkland.....	33	129	12		
36	Farewell.....	32	123	04		
37	Keefer.....	32	119	04		
38	King.....	31½	68	05	48	30
39	Osborne.....	29½	67	30	47	95
40	Rutledge.....	34	128	30		
41	Rolls.....	22	43	61	41	15
42	Rae.....	30	105	17		
43	Irwin.....	28½	106	00		
44	Hill.....	19	74	55		
45	Wright.....	13½	53	05		
46	Gillespie.....	13½			50	30
	Occasionals.....		48	81		
			3979	08	286	87

No. 10 (h).

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 10.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Return of Fees from October 1st, 1860, to October 1st, 1861.

The only Fees payable in the College, except those for Residence, are for attendance on Lectures by non-matriculated Students.

	\$	cts.
Professor of Classics.....	24	50
“ Metaphysics and Ethics.....	2	00
“ Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.....	212	00
“ Agriculture.....	00	00
“ Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.....	12	20
“ History and English Literature.....	52	27
“ Natural History.....	6	36
“ Mineralogy and Geology.....	9	66
“ Modern Languages.....	2	70
“ Meteorology.....	00	00
Lecturer Oriental Literature.....	135	00
Tutor Classics.....	95	00
	\$551	69

It is only right to add that the preceding return of Students, &c., was made immediately after the close of the Session in June, and that I am informed by the Dean that most of the arrears have been paid since that time.

Believe me

Yours very faithfully,
(Signed)J. B. CHERRIMAN,
Auditor, University College.

To the
Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.,
President, University College.

No. 11.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 11.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Estimate of Current Yearly Expenditure.

*SALARIES.

Professors and Officers.....	\$24,280	00
Servants.....	2,637	50

†INCIDENTALS.

Water, Gas, Coal and Wood.....	2,000	00
Prizes, Stationery, Printing, Advertising, Post Office.....	800	00
Miscellaneous.....	282	50
	\$30,000	00

*See p. 74 Auditor's Statement.

†See p. 75 Auditor's Statement.

In addition, provision should be made for "Repairs" and for the salary of a Tutor, whose assistance is even now required in the Department of Mathematics.

In 1863 five of the Professors, viz. : Professors Cherriman, Wilson, Hincks, Chapman, and Forneri, will be entitled to an augmentation of salary of \$200 each.

No. 12.

The Hon. JAMES PATTON,

Chairman of the University of Toronto and University College Commission.

SIR,—When I brought my communication of the 6th instant to so abrupt a termination, I was under the impression that your Commission would meet within a few minutes.

I have now the honor to address you again, and to supply another of the returns which have been required by Mr. Patton, viz. : No. 6, Statement of expenditure on account of the University Income Fund in each year, from 1856 to 1860, inclusive.

I have thus furnished answers to all the enquiries embraced in the schedule handed to me, with the exception of one : that which relates to the balances due on lands sold. I have already given my reason for not being able to meet that demand at present ; but I shall endeavour to make the return within a reasonable time after the close of the year.

In beginning my former communication, I thought that probably I should find it necessary to enter into explanations regarding the returns individually. They had not then come into my hands ; at least not all of them. Further reflection has led me to adopt another course, and to make such remarks as occurred to me on the returns themselves.

Whatever further explanations the Commission may require, I shall be happy to afford, either orally or in writing, in reply to such specific questions as may be put to me.

It now only remains to state to the Commission what are the authorities upon which funds are expended, whether belonging to Income or Permanent Fund account.

A reference to the existing University Act will, I think, show it to have been the intention of the Legislature (sec. 51-2), that after providing for the expenses of managing the endowment and other annual charges upon the lands, there should be a yearly appropriation made for defraying the current expenses of the University College ; the object evidently being both to let these Corporations know what they were in any one year entitled to expend, and to guide the Bursar in his payments to them or on their account.

This has never in any one instance been done ; and the consequence has been that, in so far as I have been informed, there has been no limit to the demands which the authorities of either the University or University College might make upon me.

The only instructions I have ever received were given in the Order in Council, made soon after the passing of the Act, for the management of my office.

These, so far as they relate to income, are as follows : " Out of moneys belonging to the University and Upper Canada College Income Funds, he shall pay from time to time the necessary current expenditure of these Institutions and University College."

While there was plenty of income, the vagueness of this order presented no practical difficulty, and up to April, 1859, I was able to keep the balance on the right side of the Income Fund account. By the middle of that month, however, that account commenced to show a permanent and a steadily increasing overdraft. In June of that year, I brought this matter under the notice of the Board of Endowment, when the following order or resolution was adopted : " Further, as the Income Fund will in future be much more limited than recently, owing to the absorption of capital in the new building, and the library, and the depression of the times, the Board would respectfully recommend that His Excellency in Council should, at as early a period as possible, exercise the powers committed to him by the Act, and apportion the amounts of income to be expended by the University and University College respectively."

On the same day, 30th June, 1859, the resolution was communicated to the Hon. the Attorney General, through whose department certain other matters laid before the Board at the same time had been transmitted to me ; but, as yet, I have received no instructions how to act under the circumstances ; although I have repeatedly, either officially or none

officially, entreated to have the question set at rest. Latterly I have ceased to urge the matter, because I had been led to expect the appointment of the present Commission, part of whose duty, I presume, is to adjust the expenditure to the income. I therefore take this opportunity to bring the question distinctly under your notice.

It just occurs to me to say, before leaving the subject, that perhaps I ought to qualify my assertion near the beginning of this letter, that the only instructions I ever received regarding the expenditure of income are those contained in the Order in Council regulating my office, as before quoted. I have, as a matter of course, been furnished with copies of all Orders in Council establishing or increasing salaries and wages, scholarships, examining fees, &c.; but although, as I have been given to understand, there is some arrangement between the University and University College under which each shall not exceed a certain given sum or proportion of the supposed income, I have received no instructions which would enable me to limit my payments, so as to prevent their being in excess of income.

With reference to the expenditure of the Permanent Fund, it will be seen by sections 49, 56 and 57 of the Act, that this fund can only be expended or diminished, assigned or appropriated, with the express sanction of the Governor in Council, and in no one instance have I allowed any charge to be made against it, until I received such express sanction officially communicated to me.

The expenditure of Permanent Fund during the last five years has certainly been very large. It has been principally caused by the erection of the new building in the Park, but partly also, to a small extent, for the Library and Museum.

Between that expenditure and the overdraft on the Income Fund, the annual income has been reduced by about \$25,000, as compared with what it would have been now, had such expenditure not been incurred; and there will be also another very serious deduction, temporary however to some extent, caused by the failure of various parties to fulfil the conditions of their contracts for purchase of land. The land, however, will come back into my hands, and will be open for sale to other parties. This deduction from income is causing serious embarrassment at present, but it must be remembered that at the time it was proposed to erect the building, and for a short time after the contract was executed in 1856, the Province was in a most flourishing state, and there was every prospect that the funds would prove sufficient for all purposes, even including a heavy sum for building.

It must also be borne in mind that as I have already stated, there are the Orders of His Excellency in Council for every shilling of that expenditure; also that before final consent was obtained to the plan of the building which has been erected, and to the execution of the contract with the builder, minute enquiries were made of me, both by the Government through the Provincial Secretary, and by the Governor General on his own account through his private Secretary.

To these enquiries I gave substantially the same answers. I stated that if the amount payable for Scholarships did not exceed a thousand pounds a-year, and if the other expenditure was kept at the same rate as in the previous year, with the addition of certain items which had been by that time made known to me. I thought a sum of £50,000 or £60,000 might then be spared for the building, and which I undertook to supply as it might be wanted.

I mention this to show that, before the work was entered upon, His Excellency and Council were fully aware of the state of the funds; and although the contract exceed the amount which I stated as being at command, yet the difference was not so very great as to deter ordinary men from carrying out their views regarding the particular kind of building required, especially in such a season of prosperity as we were then enjoying, and with a considerable quantity of land yet to sell,—very nearly 40,000 acres,—some of which was held at a high figure.

Before closing I have just to state that as soon as possible after the 1st January, I will furnish the return as to the state of the sold lands, and I will give an estimate of income for 1863.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

TORONTO, 12th December, 1861

No. 13.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 13 & 14.

TORONTO, 15th March, 1862.

SIR,—In looking over the questions submitted to me from time to time by the Commissioners for visiting the University and University College, I perceive that there are three to which I have not directly referred in any of my answers. They were proposed to me on 14th December last, and are as follows :—

1. Will you give an opinion as to the land still unsold, and the probable value?
2. In the valuation you may give, upon what data is such made?
3. Will you state the average amount of taxes paid upon such land?

To the first and second of these questions, I presume it will not now be necessary that I should give any other reply than to refer the Commissioners to my estimate of the value of these lands in my first return—my estimate of the probable *future* income of the University, and my reply to question No. 11 proposed to me on 15th February.

As an answer to the third question, I transmit herewith a statement of taxes paid from 1853 to 1861, inclusive, deducting amounts recovered from occupants; from which it will be seen that the annual average during that period has been within a few cents of \$460.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,

Bursar.

The Hon. JAMES PATTON,
Chairman of University Commission,
etc., etc., etc.

No. 14.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 15.

STATEMENT of Taxes paid during the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive (after deducting amounts returned), shewing also the average amount paid each year for the same period.

					\$ cts.	
Amount paid for Taxes in the year 1853	-	-	-	-	-	441 93
do do do 1854	-	-	-	-	-	518 95
do do do 1855	-	-	-	-	-	330 42
do do do 1856	-	-	-	-	-	300 65
do do do 1858	-	-	-	-	-	428 39
do do do 1859	-	-	-	-	-	242 45
do do do 1860	-	-	-	-	-	737 52
do do do 1861	-	-	-	-	-	1131 83
						<u>\$4132 14</u>
Annual average payment for same period	-	-	-	-	-	\$459 13

No. 15.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20.

TORONTO, 17th December, 1861.

To the Hon. JAMES PATTON,
Chairman, University Commission,
etc., etc., etc.

SIR,—I have now the honor to reply to some of the questions put to me in writing on Saturday, in reference to some of my returns which were then under your consideration.

Those connected with my Return No. 1, at least two of them, and particularly the first, will require a good deal of consideration. I therefore shall postpone the answers to them for the present.

Those connected with my Return No 2 (mortgages) are, with the answers, as follows:—

Question 1.—"What rate of interest do the mortgages bear?"

Answer.—Six per cent. Soon after the present law regarding interest was passed, I consulted Dr. Connor, who was then Solicitor to the University, in order that he might advise me whether I had power to charge more than six per cent. His opinion was adverse.

Question 2.—"Where there are arrear of interest, will you state if some can be collected? Have suits been commenced; and if not, why not?"

Answer.—The arrear can all be collected; out of 22 mortgages, the interest is in arrear on only five of them, although, with three or four exceptions, payable quarterly. One party in arrear has not a half year's interest overdue. Another, who is the grantor in two of the mortgages, is half a year in arrear on one mortgage, and a little more than that time on another. Under such circumstances I would not sue. The other cases are Judge McLean and the representation of Mr. Radenhurst. The first, as stated in the return, has been in suit for several years. The second I did not put in suit, because I was told again by Mr. Ridout, the managing executor, that he was about to sell, or in the act of selling property to pay off the whole debt; and since his bankruptcy I have refrained from suing, because Mr. Alexander Grant, who is a member of the family, has entreated me to have patience with them, on the ground that Mr. Ridout had so mismanaged their affairs that they were in great confusion, and some time would be required to unravel them. Under these circumstances I have contented myself with simply sending an occasional dunning letter, especially as the whole debt is quite safe; but matters cannot remain long in this state.

The questions connected with my return of Debentures (No. 3), and my answers to them, are as follows:—

Question 1.—"Explain the nature of the York Road Debentures, and under what authority issued?"

Answer.—These are Government Debentures, issued under an Act of the third year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to raise a sum of money to improve certain roads in the vicinity of the town of York," &c., are dated 27th July, 1833, signed by Receiver-General Dunn, and are payable from tolls coming out of the Receiver-General's hands.

Question 2.—"What are the Tay Navigation Debentures?"

Answer.—Bonds of the President and Directors of the Tay Navigation Company and their successors in office, in the penalty of £500, to pay £250 to the President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada or their assigns, on 1st July, 1837, and interest every six months, dated 3rd October, 1833.

Question 3.—"What are the Toronto General Hospital Debentures, by whom issued, and under what authority?"

Answer.—These Debentures were issued by the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, under authority granted by Act of Parliament of Canada, 16 Vic., cap. 220. The investment was made under the authority of an Order in Council, dated 17th November, 1855, passed on the application to Government of the Secretary of the hospital, by which Order I was directed to purchase at par.

Trusting that these answers will be satisfactory to the Commissioners,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,

Bursar.

No. 16.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 24, 25 & 26.

TORONTO, 20th December, 1861.

The Hon. JAMES PATTON,
Chairman, University Commission,
etc., etc., etc.

SIR,—I have the honor to reply to the questions put into my hands at the last meeting of the Commissioners for visiting the University of Toronto and University College, as follows :—

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Question 1.—“ Are there any charges of any kind whatever relative to said School borne by University or University College ?”

Answer.—None.

Question 2.—“ What are the premises occupied by said school, and upon what terms are they so occupied, as to rent, repairs, insurance, &c. ?”

Answer.—The premises, as described in the lease, are the “ Building built with brick and which was formerly erected for the use of the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, before the said Faculty was abolished, together with the sheds and other out-buildings directly connected therewith.” There is an exception and some reservations, which are not now enforced because not needed, since the temporary wooden building has been removed.

The *terms* upon which they are occupied are as follows :—

The lease is terminable on the 30th April in any year, on notice from the Bursar on or before the 1st day of January immediately preceding. The *rent* is now \$400 per annum, payable on the 24th December. The lessees are bound to *pay all taxes*; to keep the buildings in *repair*, and yield them up to the Bursar in as good condition as when leased, reasonable tear and wear, and accident by fire excepted, and they are *bound to insure* in an office approved by the Bursar for \$4000 in the Queen's name.

BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The questions put to me by the Commissioners on this subject, and the position in which the University and I as Bursar stand to Government and the authorities of the Asylum, will be best answered and explained by laying before the Commissioners a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Provincial Secretary a very few days ago, which copy is hereunto annexed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

—
No. 17.

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR OF THE UNIVERSITY, &c.,
Toronto, 14th December, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will lay before His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, the following Statement of facts connected with the occupation of the old University Building and a considerable part of the University Park, for the benefit of some of the lunatics of the Province.

At the time the arrangements were in progress for leasing a part of the University Park to the City of Toronto, to be converted into a public park for the benefit of the citizens, and when the question of the approval of the Statute of Senate in that behalf was before His Excellency in Council, the Honorable the Attorney General (U. C.) reported that the Statute should be approved, “ subject to the rights of the Government to use the

"building reserved for the temporary accommodation of lunatics, which may be provided for in the proposed lease," and the Order in Council was passed accordingly.

As the above mentioned condition, suggested by the Honorable the Attorney-General, refers to a reservation provided for in the Statute, it will be proper to quote the words of the Statute on that subject. They are as follow:—"There shall be reserved in and by the lease thereof, the stone building and the ground immediately around it, as laid down in the said plan and marked reserved."

That His Excellency may have a clear view of what this reserve is composed, and of its relative position to the Park leased to the City, I enclose a tracing of the plan in so far as necessary.

In the end of 1859 the lease was signed. It contains very strict covenants on the part of the City for the planting of the park with ornamental trees, fencing, making roads, &c.; but the authorities of the University cannot enforce these covenants, because the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum holds in possession a much larger piece of ground than that which is reserved by the lease and the Order in Council which authorized the lease. Part of the overplus ground so held is within the limits of the City Park, and part is comprehended within the bounds of another piece of ground, which has been put under my charge for the purpose of being leased as building lots, around the City Park, or Queen's Park, as it is now called.

It will perhaps be remembered by some of the members of the Executive Council, that the plan of this land appropriated for leasing purposes, the form of the lease, and elevation plans of the houses to be erected, were submitted to and approved of by His Excellency Sir Edmund Head. After a good deal of trouble and many goings to and fro, I have been able to get a contract of lease executed with a respectable party in the City for two of the lots, on which he is bound to erect a house, according to plan, within two years from the date of the lease. The plan of the ground laid out in lots has also been put on record in the Register office for the City.

I am therefore, so far, in a position to bring the remainder of the lots into the market, but I hesitate to do so until the difficulty arising from the occupation of the overplus ground by the Asylum authorities is removed, or at least until I know that it will be removed within a certain definite limited time.

I fear also that I may get into trouble with the party who has already obtained a lease, as he cannot get access to the front of his lot until the road there is made.

I shall be very agreeably surprised if he pays his rent when it becomes due.

Such being the circumstances, I have to request on behalf of the University that the occupation for the benefit of the lunatics of, at any rate, the ground not embraced in the said reservation may be put an end to; also, that even the building and ground comprehended in the reservation may be given up, for it seems very hard that not only should the property of the University be appropriated without compensation to a purpose quite foreign to its original destination, but that the occupation should be continued to the serious damage of University interests.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.)

DAVID BUCHAN,

Bursar.

The Hon. the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,
Québec.

No. 18.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 27.

AMOUNT expended upon Grounds, and how apportioned between University of Toronto and University College, from 1853 to 1861 inclusive.

		\$.	cts.
1853.....	University.....		572 80
1854.....	None.		
1855.....	None.		
1856.....	University.....	\$1141	58
	University College.....	96	25
			<hr/> 1237 83.
1857.....	University.....		945 20
1858.....	".....		1358 81
1859.....	".....		6256 20
1860.....	University.....	\$617	73
	University College.....	128	07
			<hr/> 774 80
1861.....	University.....		382 65
			<hr/> <hr/> \$11528 29

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, January, 1862.

No. 19.

PART OF No. 23, & Nos. 29 to 37.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FOR THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

QUESTION I.—*Answer*.—The details required for the answer to nearly all the sections of this question are not in the possession of the Chancellor, and can only be obtained by reference to the Bursar's books. The Commissioners are aware that all the receipts and payments of the University are transacted through the Bursar alone, who is an officer under Government, and in no way responsible to, or subject to the control of the Chancellor and Senate; and although the Bursar has, at all times, given to the Senate such information and reports, when requested, as would enable them to regulate their scale of expenditure with reference to the income, yet his accounts are not formally and regularly submitted by him to the Senate, nor have the Senate official cognizance of them, except as published in the Parliamentary reports. Hence the Chancellor and Senate are unable to furnish the required statements from any records of their own, and accordingly applied to the Bursar to give this information. With this application the Bursar has declined to comply, on the ground that the time of his office is at present fully taken up with other works, and the Chancellor and Senate having no authority to compel his compliance with their requisition, must refer the Commissioners to him.

The names of the Scholars and of the Examiners with their respective departments, of the Officials and servants, as required in Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, are appended; the amount paid to each can be given by the Bursar.

QUESTION II.—*Answer* 1.—As all payments were made by the Bursar, and the accounts and receipts are in his hands, the entire cost of the new University buildings can be most accurately supplied by him.

2. Early in the year 1856, His Excellency the Governor General in Council saw fit to appropriate a sum of £75,000 for providing buildings for the University and University College; and on the 7th February, the Senate appointed a building committee, with full

power to determine on a site, to make all necessary arrangements for the commencement of the buildings, and to authorize the requisite expenditure for the same. On the 8th of August, the Committee reported to the Senate, and submitted ground plans for the proposed University buildings, prepared by Messrs. Cumberland and Storm. These were accompanied with the Architects' approximate estimate amounting to about £65,000, whereupon they were instructed to prepare an elevation and working drawings preparatory to contract.

The Senate having approved of these plans, after they had been confirmed by His Excellency the Visitor, the Committee thereupon proceeded with the duty entrusted to them, systematically labouring at every stage of the work to keep the outlay within the original appropriation. The Architects were authorized to advertise for estimates; and in the same year the foundation of the main front and East of the East wing were proceeded with. Early in the following year, tenders were received for the erection of the main South building and the East wing; and that of Messrs. Worthington was found to be the lowest. The Committee thereupon took into consideration the relative proportions of this actual tender for a portion of the work to the estimated cost of the whole, as submitted by the Architects, and the following resolutions were then (March 30, 1857) adopted by the Building Committee for the guidance of the Architects and Contractors:

"The whole cost of the work now under contract, together with the amount of Messrs. Worthington's tenders, and the estimated cost of the remaining buildings, having been found to exceed the sum appropriated, it was determined to omit the Convocation Hall for the present, otherwise to reduce the cost of the work tendered for by Messrs. Worthington;" with this view the following minute was agreed to:

"The Committee are prepared to accept a tender on the following conditions:

- (1.) The parties to deposit their estimate books with the Registrar.
- (2.) A valuation for the omission of the Convocation and Chemical School to be based thereon.
- (3.) A valuation to be based thereon for the following substitutions and omissions: wooden floors, instead of tiled and stone floors; oak steps instead of stone in the main staircase in the corridors: white pine instead of red in all parts except floors (ultimately white pine was used in the floors also); wood instead of stone for internal casing of the entresol windows in library.
- (4.) A new Schedule to be based on the original prices in the books.
- (5.) The contract to give the Committee power to omit the Convocation Hall or not, at their option.

(6.) The Committee to have power to erect, or not, at their option, the Chemical School, or to make alterations in the existing plan, all such deductions or alterations to be guided by the valuation in the estimate books, &c.

The Committee had in view the substituting of a plain brick building in the rear, for the ornamental Chemical School now forming the Southwest corner of the University buildings; but their plans were defeated by finding the present building far advanced; the Architects having ordered this in express variance with the instructions of the Committee, and proceeded with it as the earliest portions of the buildings.

(7.) A rider to be appended to the specification, finally providing for the omissions and substitutions in article 3.

(8.) The Architects to be authorized to make other alterations in detail, with a view of reducing expenses."

Subject to the above conditions, Messrs. Worthington's tender was accepted.

On the 4th of July, 1857, the Building Committee again took into consideration the estimated cost, and finding that the Architects had proceeded with the Chemical School, and executed other portions of the work without their authority, and contrary to their expressed intentions, it was resolved, "That the Architect shall not sanction any extras without a resolution of the Building Committee, on the authority in writing of the Chairman thereof;" and in order to secure some equivocal reduction with a view to the economy originally contemplated in the Chemical School, it was further resolved, "That the rubble work in the quadrangle shall not be proceeded with, but that that part be in brick," which was accordingly done. At the same meeting a schedule of estimated savings, upon the

original specification for work under contract, was approved of, showing a reduction of £8,388 0s. 10d., and placing the estimated cost of the whole buildings at £72,596. •

In January, 1858, the Architects prepared revised plans for the West wing, under instructions to omit all unnecessary ornament, and to design this portion of the buildings on the plainest and most economical plan consistent with its relation to the main building.

They were also instructed to omit entirely the Deau's residence as provided in the original plans, and to appropriate in lieu of that, a portion of the Student's quarters for such residence as a further means of reducing the cost; and on the 31st May, the tenders of Messrs. Worthington were accepted for the execution of the modified plans. The Architects were also again required to submit an estimate of the whole cost of the works, when it was found that this exceeded the appropriation. The subject was once more referred to the Architects, with instructions so to modify and reduce the plans as to bring the whole cost within the amount at the disposal of the Senate. With this view the plans for completing the East wing were carefully revised, under detailed instructions of the Committee, as specified in the following minute:

"The Committee, taking into consideration that the present estimated cost of the Convocation Hall is £7,633, were of opinion that if a Hall could be built for £5000 which, according to the reduced estimate, would bring the whole cost to £74,844, they would be justified in proceeding with the work.

But, bearing in mind that in their estimate, they had taken the most favorable view of the cost, and allowed no margin for any extra expenditure, whilst there would be the certain expense, before the building could be made habitable, of the fittings for the laboratory; of furniture for the whole buildings, and of the necessary approaches and a strong probability of the estimates being in some points exceeded, the Committee determined not to erect a Convocation Hall unless the cost could be brought within £5000.

With this view it was referred to the Architect to revise his plans, and to report at as early a day as possible, and the Committee suggested as amongst alterations which would reduce the expense, the following, all of which, with the trifling exception of the corbel shafts, were carried into effect:

The bay to be omitted.

The lantern in the roof to be omitted.

The cloister on the quadrangle front to be omitted.

The window gallery at the North end to be omitted.

The screen at the vestibule to be omitted.

The shafts in the corbels to be omitted.

The open timber roof to be made simpler and plainer in design.

A reduction to be made in the contract for the West wing.

The erection of the residence for the President of the College, included in the original plans, was delayed, and ultimately this also was omitted.

The Architects having prepared modified plans, in accordance with this resolution, and submitted estimates of the entire cost which reduced it to £68,094, or including heating apparatus, gas, water, lecture room fittings, drains, terraces, gravel walks, and grounds, to £74,914, the work was ordered to be proceeded with on the reduced scale.

In the progress of the building some alterations of a different kind were made in the original plans, the most costly of which was the addition of mansard roofs to the East and West ends of the South front, with a view to its greater elevation; but this alteration was only unwillingly sanctioned by the Committee, on its being shown to them that without their authority or knowledge the whole changes on the masonry required for the new roofs had already been completed. These and other changes introduced by the Architects in the progress of the work, with a view to the improved effect of their design, were such as none but a professional Architect or builder could detect until completed; other alterations included the construction of large flues for the heating apparatus, and similar deficiencies overlooked in the original plans. But all those were included in the final estimates of the Architects above referred to; nor was it till the whole accounts were rendered at the close of the work, that it was known that these exceeded the original appropriation.

Notwithstanding the alterations specified above, the University buildings as now completed, so far from exceeding in extent of accommodation or in architectural decoration, the

original plans approved of by His Excellency and by the Senate at the estimated expenditure named by the Architects, Messrs. Cumberland and Storm, for their completion; they have been reduced at successive stages of the work both in decoration and extent, with the view of bringing them within the original estimates.

3. The final excess over the latest estimates was mainly caused by numerous extras charged for more elaborate details introduced by the Architects, than the terms of contract required from the contractors, and which the Building Committee had no means of knowing; having been repeatedly assured by the Architects, when remonstrating on the amount of ornament and other probable causes of excessive cost, that the same were provided for in the contract.

On the 19th of March, 1858, the Committee followed up a resolution of earlier date, above referred to, by resolving, "That the Building Committee will not hereafter authorise the payment of the cost of any extras for which the authority of the Chairman has not been communicated to the Architect previous to the commencement of the work, and that all documents giving such authority shall be submitted to the Committee previous to the payment of such accounts," but it proved impossible to carry this out, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance. Many of the extras were only known as such, even to the Contractors, after they were completed, and were for the most part affirmed by the Contractors to be within the terms of the contract, though finally allowed or referred to arbitration.

The Contractors and sub-contractors not only bore testimony to the unremitting vigilance of the Building Committee, but complained of it as excessive, and a comparison of the results of the Building Committee labors, with the estimated and actual cost of any building of corresponding magnitude, will prove the care and diligence exercised during the progress of the University Buildings.

4. The allowance to the Architects was £3,000, which, according to the resolution of the Senate of 23rd February, 1856, was to cover all claims for service rendered by Messrs. Cumberland and Storm. Since the completion of the buildings, a claim for a percentage on extras has been made by them; but after careful investigation of all the grounds on which the claim is based, it has been refused by the Senate.

QUESTION III.—*Answer*.—The plans adopted under the advice of the Architects for heating the University Buildings, are the same as those employed in Osgood Hall, the Rossin House, and other public buildings in Toronto, and the heating apparatus has been constructed with view to the whole structure as one building. The Museum, Library, Convocation Hall, and all apartments exclusively pertaining to the University, are therefore heated by coils supplied by steam from the common boilers, and the expense of maintaining those has been apportioned between the University and College, on the terms specified in the accompanying "Report of Joint Committee on Expenditure." Should it be thought indispensable to separate the heating apparatus of the University and College, it can only be done by incurring the expense of constructing and maintaining entirely new heating apparatus for the former.

QUESTION IV.—*Answer*.—It is impossible for the Senate to give a definite answer to the former part of this question. The building has been substantially, and on the whole well executed, and being new, ought not to absorb any considerable sum for repairs for some years; probably an Architect familiar with amounts required for maintaining similar buildings might be able to give an estimate for this purpose.

To the latter part of this question an answer is furnished by the accompanying copy of an agreement between the University and University College, wherein the repair of different portions of the building is distributed between the two corporations.

QUESTION V.—*Answer*.—The expenditure of the University was based for the year 1859 on an estimate of \$15,000, and for the year 1860 of \$16,000. In the latter year, however, the Vice-Chancellor reported to the Senate that the income had fallen considerably below the amounts anticipated by the Bursar, and that it was necessary to reduce the expenditure of the University. A Committee having been appointed to investigate the matter, reported to the Senate that some reductions must be made, and recommended as follows:—The number of Scholarships to be reduced from 61 to 32; the Messengers' services to be dispensed with; the Vice-Chancellor's salary to be reduced from \$800 to \$400. A different system of payment of Examiners to be adopted, by which it was estimated a saving of £500 would be made; a new arrangement of medals and prizes, diminishing the cost, and all possible economy to be used in incidental expenditure.

The scale of expenditure with these reductions was approximately taken as annexed.

	Salaries.
Vice-Chancellor	\$ 400
Librarian	1,200
Registrar	750
Attendant on Museum	240
Assistant in Library	160
Bedel	80
	<hr/>
	2,830
Payment of Examiners.....	1,500
Scholarships	3,840
Medals and Prizes.....	400
Library	400
Grounds and Roads.....	800
Fuel and Servants	850
Incidentals	2,000
	<hr/>
	\$12,620

It should be observed that no allowance is here made for the increase of the Museum and Library, the amount appropriated to the latter being barely sufficient for the incidental expenses thereof, and the continuation of the more important scientific and literary periodicals and transactions of learned societies.

Statutes were passed by the Senate, on the reception of this report, for the purposes of carrying its main recommendations into effect. It was found, however, possible to dispense with an attendant on the Museum, the assistant in the library having been detailed for this service; and his salary has since been raised to \$200. On the other hand, the reduction contemplated in the Vice-Chancellor's salary was not made; and thus the total contemplated expenditure may be taken as \$13,000, when all the reductions have come into effect, which will be during the present year; and this amount may be taken as, at present, the "amount required to provide for the annual expenditure of the University."

It was, however, with extreme reluctance that the Committee recommended, and the Senate adopted, some of the reductions above specified, especially that of the number of Scholarships; and the step was regarded only as an expedient against a temporary necessity, to be retraced as soon as the state of the Income Fund would admit.

QUESTION VI.—Answer.—There have been fewer defects than might have been anticipated in a work of such magnitude; nevertheless, in some instances, expenses have been and are still likely to be incurred, which might have been avoided by different arrangements in the commencement. For instance, the chimneys, especially in the Residence or West wing, were found to smoke, leading to an outlay for contrivances to remedy the inconvenience, either by the use of chimney pots or by raising the heights of the chimneys. The drainage is not satisfactory, no stench-traps having been inserted, and no drain having been made to carry off the overdrrip from the roofs, which thus sinks into the foundations. The main drain has no outlet, the corporation not having continued their system of drains to a junction with it; and the whole difficulty is at present much increased by the Architect's refusal to give up to the Senate the plan of the drains. The roof is found to leak in various places, and it is doubtful whether the slate will stand the effect of the climate, and whether it will not be found in the end best to replace them gradually by tin.

The arrangement of a glass roof or covering at the East end of the Library (due to an oversight of construction) is an endless source of trouble, and so also is the glass roof to the Mineralogical Museum. The "leading" of the windows has not been made sufficiently strong; some improvements have been made, and others might still be made in the heating apparatus, by which savings have been and might be effected, as can be seen by reference to the Engineer's Reports in the possession of the President of University College. An expense of \$200 annually was incurred by the well intended to supply the boilers

being found to be below the level at which the pumps could work. A better arrangement for taking fuel into the building would have prevented an annual outlay now incurred; and doubtless some other minor expenses might have been saved by variations in the original. The Senate can give no estimate of the probable amount of expenditure which may be found necessary to remedy such defects.

QUESTION VII.—“What portion of the expenses connected with the Library is borne by the College?”

No portion.

“Give the names of the persons employed, and the salaries paid.”

Rev. Mr. Lorimer, Librarian, £300.

Mr. Alexander Brown, attendant on the Library in the morning and on the Museum in the afternoon, salary £40.

“Give a full statement of the present annual expenditure.”

It varies greatly in different years, as may be seen from the expenditure from 1853 to 1860:

1853.....	\$ 592 88	1857.....	\$ 8729 42
1854.....	3198 10	1858.....	11170 07
1855.....	207 22	1859.....	6674 45
1856.....	2684 34	1860.....	2228 30

The expenditure for 1861 I have not the means of knowing, though I have reason to believe it is very small. The annual report of the Senate for 1854 included an earnest prayer that His Excellency the Visitor would be pleased to accompany the authority which was therein craved, for the erection of University Buildings, with the establishment of an extensive Library in connection with the University of Toronto. And in the annual report laid before Parliament in the following year, it is remarked: “Our best public libraries, if indeed we can be said to have anything that deserves that name, are utterly insignificant and will not bear a comparison with the ordinary private collections of older countries; such a state of things has obviously a strong tendency to check mental growth, because it imposes an almost insuperable barrier to anything like high literary attainment.”

The Senate, accordingly, earnestly solicited the necessary authority “to lay the foundation of a Provincial Library in connection with the University,” and “that an available means might be directed to that object until a collection shall have been made worthy of this National Institution and commensurate with the wants of the Province.”

In accordance with this prayer, His Excellency was pleased to authorize in Council a liberal appropriation for the Library out of the University Funds; and in the expenditure of this, under the direction of a Library Committee annually appointed by the Senate, the collection has been increased from 4,692 volumes, which it numbered in 1854, to 15,064 volumes of carefully selected works on the various departments of science and literature.

QUESTION VIII.—*Answer.*—This question will be best answered by referring the Commissioners to the report of the Joint Committee of the Senate, and of the Council of the College on the apportionment between the two bodies of the expense of maintaining the building, and upon other points of joint management, and a copy of which report the Senate has submitted to the Commissioners in connection with their answers to the questions propounded to them.

QUESTION IX.—*Answer.*—The Government grant for the support of the Observatory is found to be sufficient for the ordinary expenses of that establishment. Special appropriations were made by the Senate for the erection of cottages for the assistants, and a new residence for the Director; the erection being rendered necessary not only by the condition of the old buildings, but also by their removal being required for the construction of the roads and grounds designed in the University plans. A special appropriation was also made for the publication of the observations, but this appropriation has not been used, and will not, it is hoped, be required.

The connection between the Observatory and University consists in the Observatory being an Institution placed by Government under the control and management of the Senate, and governed by statutes of the Senate passed for that purpose. Towards the sup-

part of this Institution an annual Parliamentary grant is made which, as has been said, is found to be sufficient, with economical management, for the ordinary expenses.

There is no connection between the Observatory and University College, unless it be that the Director of the Observatory fills the Chair of Meteorology in the College.

QUESTION X.—*Answer*.—In accordance with the 18th Section of the University Act of 1853, the Senate, in 1854, reported the Toronto School of Medicine and four others as Medical Schools from which it would be fit and expedient to admit candidates for degrees in Medicine: and His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to approve of such report.

The Toronto School of Medicine has availed itself of the advantages thus offered, by making its curriculum conform to that established by the Senate of the University for the Faculty of Medicine, and thereby encouraging its Students to graduate in the University of Toronto. The relations of the University to this or any other affiliated College or Medical School have undergone no change since 1854.

No. 20.

COPY OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE OF SENATE AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, ON
APPORTIONMENT OF EXPENSES REFERRED TO IN K 19.

The Committee appointed to confer with a Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto, upon the apportionment between the two bodies of the expense of maintaining the buildings, and upon other points of joint management, beg leave to report:

That the Committees have met, and the following points have been agreed upon:

The following parts of the buildings to be under the control of the University, and all expenses of repairs, &c., to be borne by that body, viz.:

The Library.

The Museum.

The Reading Rooms.

The Octagon Tower and the apartments to which it leads.

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor's rooms, and the anti-rooms, and the Registrar's room.

The following parts to be under the control of the College, and the expenses of repairs to be borne by it, viz.:

The West wing, including the roof.

The Laboratory and rooms connected with it, including the roof.

The lecture rooms and passages leading to them.

The grounds within the quadrangle, including the north fence and also the terraces outside the building."

The following parts to be under the joint management of the University and College, and the expenses of repairs to be borne in equal proportions by each; all orders on the Bursar on account thereof to be signed both by the Chairman of the Committee on the buildings to be appointed by the Senate, and by the President of the College:

The Convocation Hall.

The Senate Chamber.

The central Hall and Senate entrance and staircases, &c.

The main tower and Senate tower.

The bell.

The basement and drains, and the roof, water pipes, &c., of the main building and East wing.

The heating apparatus.

The annual cost of heating, including wages of engineer and fireman, water supply and fuel, (exclusive of fuel used in the west wing, and for the Professors' rooms,) to be charged three-quarters to the College and one-quarter to the University.

The University to allow \$100 a year to the College, for use of servants in cleaning parts of the building, under control of the University, this charge to include share of gas

bill until such time as the Library and Museum are opened after dark, when a new arrangement as to gas is to be made. Insurance to be charged amongst general expenses paid by the Bursar, and not to be included in the share of expenses charged to each body. The University to appoint a Curator in the Museum who shall be under the orders of the Directors of the Museum, and may be suspended by them, subject to the decision of the Senate, and shall have charge of such specimens from the Museum or such parts, as may be required by the Professors for the illustrations of their lectures. The apparatus to be under the charge of the several Professors to whose Department it belongs, and all repairs to be paid for by the College.

The Committee recommend the Council to concur in the above recommendations, agreed to by the two Committees in conference.

No. 21.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 38.

Answers from the President of University College.

I.—RESIDENCE.

Question 1.—Give a detailed statement of the expenditure and receipts of the Residence during each year it has been in operation. This statement to specify the various items of expenditure.

Answer.—The statement for the year 1860–61 has already been communicated to the Commissioners. That for the year 1859–60 is appended, as appearing in the accounts presented to the Council by the Auditor.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of Residence for the academic year 1859–60.

CR.	RECEIPTS.		DR.	EXPENDITURE.	
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
By Cash from Students for board, coal and candles....	2398	59	To Meat	784	42
By cash for postages.....	3	15	Groceries	526	42
“ from sale of luncheon tickets	43	27	Butter, eggs, vegetables, &c.	247	91
“ * arrears due from students say	150	00	Bread.....	197	01
			Flour and feed.....	69	91
			House-washing.....	153	86
			Wages and sundries.....	511	72
			Dean's salary.....	800	00
	2595	01		3291	25

* This amount was over estimated by \$40 69. The correction is made in the accounts of next year.

November 5th, 1860.

No. 21.—Continued.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 39.

Question 2.—Give a statement of the Students in Residence each year, the number of weeks paid for by each, the amount of fees paid for fuel, light and washing?

Answer.—The following were the amounts paid by Students

In year	For Coals.	Candles.
1859-60.....	\$131.40.....	\$54.49
1860-61.....	268.50.....	73.59

Students pay their own washing bills.

The statement required in the former part of the question for the year 1860-61, has already been communicated to the Commissioners. That for 1859-60 is appended.

No. 21.—Continued.—Residence for Students for academic year 1859-60.

Names of Students.		Number of weeks in Residence.	Amount due and paid.
			\$ cts.
1	Buchan	31	118 54
2	Ross	5	18 52
3	McGee	19	72 65
4	Craig	19	71 25
5	Boyd	24	90 55
6	Potts	19	72 74
7	Rolls	32	120 17
8	J. M. Gibson	29	103 28
9	Fitch	24	91 15
10	Ormiston	27	103 37
11	Coventon	30	117 07
12	Corbett	29	106 57
13	J. M. Gibson	8	28 36
14	McWilliams	30	112 88
15	Woods	22	84 35
16	Sill	24	111 92
17	C. Warren	29	115 35
18	E. Warren	14	54 73
19	Mulock	30	114 22
20	Shaw	4	14 00
21	O'Dea	2	
22	Grover	16	60 00
23	McFayden	8	59 30
24	Manly	8	30 25
25	Orton	4	14 90
26	Tempest	5	19 60
27	Thom	11	41 66
28	Hall	15	55 80
29	Hudson	9	34 26
30	Elliott	9	35 61
31	Morton	8	30 16
32	Bain	13	50 42
33	Martin	12	46 20
34	Smith	27	105 86
35	Chandler	13	51 20
36	Bellairs	11	43 12
37	Winn	20	68 57
38	Grange	10	39 32
			\$2507 90

No. 21.—*Continued.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 40, 41 & 42.

No. 3.—Is the fuel used in the Residence taken from the University supplies? If so, give quantity and value taken each year.

Answer.—No. The supply of fuel is provided for both University and College, and of the cost three-fourths are paid by the College and one-fourth by the University.

No. 4.—Are gas and water in the Residence charged to the expenses of this Department, and if so, what proportion to each?

Answer.—No. The expense of the gas used in the Residence may be ascertained, but it is scarcely possible to furnish an accurate statement relative to the water which is used there. The principal consumption of the water supplied by the water works, is by the boilers of the heating apparatus.

No. 5.—Give the number of Students in each year from other places than Toronto, who would have been admitted into Residence, but who preferred living elsewhere?

Answer.—I am unable to state positively without enquiry of the students themselves. The difference between the number actually in Residence, and the number of matriculated Students attending lectures, would be a very incorrect answer, as some, to my knowledge, preferred residing in the College, but were unable to meet the expense. I am aware of several cases of this inability during the present year, and have heard that some Students obtained board and lodging in town for \$1 per week less than our own charge, viz: \$3.50.

No. 21.—*Continued.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 43 & 44.

Question 6.—What is the source from which the Dean of Residence obtains income of \$169.89, as shewn in the College returns furnished to the Commissioners?

Answer.—By cash from:

Sale of luncheon tickets.....	\$64 27
Students for postages.....	7 62
Discount on tradesmen's bills.....	14 00
Sale of 2 cows.....	80 00

\$169 89

Question 7.—What parts of the Residence are heated by the steam heating apparatus?

Answer.—The dining hall, the reading-room, and the hall of each house.

No. 21.—*Continued.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 45, 46 & 47.

No. 8.—What amount of repairs should be charged to Residence, and what for grounds connected therewith, including drainage? Also, what yearly appropriation should be made for the above purposes?

Answer.—There are no grounds specially connected with the Residence, nor does it seem practicable to separate the expenditure on general drainage, so as to estimate the cost of that belonging to the Residence alone. All the repairs on the portion of the buildings used for Residence, *i. e.*, the N. W. range, are to be done at the cost of the College. I am unable to give any reliable estimate of the yearly appropriation requisite for the above purposes.

The greater part of the expenditure so far has not been for repairs, but for remedying defects of construction.

No. 9.—What was the cost of fitting up and furnishing the buildings, and for Residence?

Answer.—I have no memoranda from which I can furnish a satisfactory answer; I must refer to the Bursar's books.

No. 10.—Can any, and what, reduction be made in the staff and expenses of this department?

Answer.—This subject has been frequently under the consideration of the College Council.

The only change of this character which seems possible at present, is to dispense with the services of the house-keeper. A recommendation to this effect was made to the Government, and is now before the Senate, having been referred to that body. The Council always intended that the Residence should be self-sustaining.

No. 21.—*Continued.*

ANSWER TO QUESTION 48.

No. 11.—Give an estimate of what, in your opinion, would be the cost of sustaining the boarding establishment, supposing a fair charge to be made against it for all expenses, including rental for the premises occupied?

Answer.—I am unable to offer a probable conjecture as to the cost under such circumstances.

I am not aware of any example in the United Kingdom, of a College charging itself with rental for the buildings occupied by its students, or proportioning the fees of Residence to the cost of the structure.

No. 22.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 52.

Question 4.—What annual addition to the expenditure is entailed by want of proper arrangements for taking fuel into the building?

Answer.—The cost, for the present year, of getting in the coals was \$92.50. Probably half of this might have been saved by proper arrangements in the construction of the building.

No. 23.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 55.

REVEREND ARTHUR WICKSON, LL.D.,

TUTOR AND REGISTRAR.

CLASSICS.

Year.	Salary.	Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
			Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occas.	
*1856....	\$ 480	1856-57....	20	460	20	11	The probable average from both sources from \$70 to \$80.
†1857....	1000	1857-58....	19	418	27	5	
1858....	1000	1858-59....	19	399	40	29	
1859....	1000	1859-60....	19	456	51	30	
1860....	1000	1060-61....	23	575	60	25	
1861....	1000						

* Date of appointment as Classical Tutor,—Six months' salary.

† Do do as Registrar.

J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Esq.,

LECTURER.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1853-54.....	19	437	5	19	The probable average amount is from \$120 to \$160.
1854-55.....	19	437	4	21	
1855-56.....	19	418	5	27	
1856-57.....	19	437	4	23	
1857-58.....	19	418	10	14	
1858-59.....	19	339	12	14	
1859-60.....	19	456	15	14	
1860-61.....	19	475	13	15	

SALARY.

1853.....£ 150

1854..... 150

1855..... 150

1856..... 450

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 300 \\ 100 \text{ increase for 1855.} \\ 50, 20 \text{ per cent. on } £250 \text{ for 1855.} \end{array} \right\}$

1857.....£ 300

1858.....\$1200

1859..... 1200

1860..... 1200

1861..... 1200

G. P. KINGSTON, M.A.,

PROFESSOR.

METEOROLOGY.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1856-57.....	1	10	1	0	Prof. Kingston has not received any fees.
1857-58.....	1	9	4	3	
1858-59.....	1	9	4	1	
1859-60.....	1	12	4	0	
1860-61.....	1	12	6	1	

SALARY.

1855.....£ 14 15s. (36 days salary at £150.)	1857.....\$680
75 (6 months " at ")	1858..... 680
<u>£ 89 15s.</u>	1859..... 680
	1860..... 680
	1861..... 680
1856.....£170	
20 increase as per O. E. C.	
<u>£190</u>	

In addition to the prescribed course on Meteorology, Professor Kingston has given each year, on an average, eight Lectures at the Observatory, chiefly for the purpose of explaining the instruments and registers employed in that establishment.

JAMES FORNERI, LL.D.
PROFESSOR.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1853-54.....	17	391	20	15	Prof. Forneri has kept no account of the fees received from either matriculated or occasional students.
1854-55.....	17	391	16	13	
1855-56.....	17	374	20	6	
1856-57.....	24	552	31	2	
1857-58.....	23	506	39	4	
1858-59.....	26	546	41	4	
1859-60.....	26	614	60	6	
1860-61.....	27	672	76	2	

SALARY

1853...\$ 826.60 (6 months and 33 days.)	1857...\$2040.00
1854... 1800.00 3 "at £350—£ 87.10s.	1858... 2080.00 9 months at \$2040—\$1530
3 " 100— 25. 0s.	3 " at 2200— 550
3 " 450— 337.10s.	
1855.. 1800.00	1859... 2200.00
1856... 2280.00 12 months at £510—£510	1860... 2200.00
Increase for 1855 60	1861... 2200.00

E. J. CHAPMAN. Esq.,
PROFESSOR.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1853-54.....	7	161	20	6	The probable average amount from both sources, \$25.
1854-55.....	7	161	16	8	
1855-56.....	7	154	17	11	
1856-57.....	8	184	19	17	
1857-58.....	8	176	8	31	
1858-59.....	8	168	21	24	
1859-60.....	8	192	30	18	
1860-61.....	8	200	30	21	

SALARY.

1853...£ 206 12s. 11d. (6 months 33 days at £350.)

1854... 450 £ 87 10—3 months at 350

25 0—3 “ at 100

337 10—9 “ at 450

1855...£ 450

1856...£ 570

£510

60 Increase as per O.E.C.

1857...\$2040

1858...\$2080

{ \$1530—9 months at \$2040

{ 550—3 “ at 2200

1859... 2200

1860... 2200

1861... 2200

Professor Chapman has, during each year since 1855-56, given an additional course of lectures (from 25 to 30), designed specially for Provincial Land Surveyors and Architects.

Professor Chapman has also the charge of the Mineralogical and Geological Museum, in which connection he has already arranged over six thousand specimens, and has devoted to its duties a considerable amount of time, both during the working season of the year and during vacations.

As new materials are constantly being added to the collection, and as a detailed catalogue has yet to be drawn up, much time has still to be expended in these duties.

No. 23.—Continued.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

Toronto, January 24th, 1862.

To the Commissioners appointed to Report on the expenditure, &c., of the University and University College, Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg permission to submit to you the following remarks, in reference to certain “Returns” connected with the University College, and recently furnished to you at your request.

The Returns to which I allude refer to the number of Lectures given per week by the Professors of the College respectively.

The Lectures on Geology, &c., amount, as you will perceive, to eight per week, whilst those in other departments of study amount to ten, twelve, or even more. I wish to explain that I have no control over this, being obliged to conform to the arrangements of the University Senate, in which body (unlike several of my colleagues) I have no voice, and consequently no opportunity to obtain any alteration in respect to arrangements which may operate directly or indirectly to my disadvantage. I have, on two occasions, formally protested to the late Governor General in Council, against this exclusion from the Senate Board, whilst several of the other Professors of University College have seats there, and I ought not, therefore, to be made responsible in any way for arrangements with which I have had nothing to do.

I may also observe, that during several seasons I have given an additional course of lectures (from 20 to 25 in number) to Surveying students, lecturing at these periods thirteen times per week.

In addition to this, I beg especially to point out that the Museum of Mineralogy and Geology is under my immediate charge. In this connection I have already ordered by letter (involving a correspondence with dealers in France and Germany), or purchased directly, a number of specimens amounting to over five thousand, and I have unpacked and arranged the whole of these without assistance and without remuneration.

If the time thus occupied were distributed over the working seasons of the last two or three years, it would make an equivalent (with my ordinary Lectures) to at least 14 or 15 lectures per week. The collection, moreover, is constantly being added to, and I have at the present moment upwards of one hundred specimens (with 200 more about to be dispatched from the Geological Survey, Montreal) to label and arrange in their proper places. I have also in hand a catalogue of the collection generally, to which some considerable time must be devoted.

That my duties consequently are not lighter than those of the other Professors of University College, will, I think, be readily conceded. With apologies for thus trespassing on your time,

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

EDWARD J. CHAPMAN.

REVEREND WILLIAM HINCKS, F.L.S.,

PROFESSOR.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1853-54.....	11	253	13	2	The probable average amount of fees from both sources, \$20.
1854-55.....	11	253	12	2	
1855-56.....	11	244	13	4	
1856-57.....	11	253	14	6	
1857-58.....	11	142	36	7	
1858-59.....	11	231	38	4	
1859-60.....	11	264	47	5	
1860-61.....	11	275	43	4	

SALARY.

1853	£ 206 12s. 11d.	(6 months 33 days at £350.)
1854.....	£ 450	£ 89 10s. (3 months at ") 25 0s. (3 " at 100.) 337 10s. (9 " at 450.)
1855.....	£ 450	
1856.....	570	£510 60 increase for 1855 as per O.E.C.
1857.....	\$ 2040	
1858.....	2080	\$1530 (9 months at \$2040.) 550 (3 " at 2200.)
1859.....	2200	
1860.....	2200	
1861.....	2200	

Professor Hincks gives, during the summer, an additional course of about 30 Lectures in Botany. Professor H., as Professor of Natural History, has also the charge of the Zoological and Botanical Museum, which causes a demand on his time of three hours daily on the average, without any allowance for vacation.

DANIEL WILSON, LL.D.,

PROFESSOR.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1853-54.....	21	443	35	23	The average amount of fees received by Prof. Wilson from occasional students has been from \$45 to \$50.
1854-55	21	443	28	26	
1855-56.....	17	374	35	33	
1856-57.....	13	299	35	11	
1857-58.....	10	220	46	13	
1858-59.	10	210	50	32	
1859-60.....	11	264	66	33	
1860-61.....	12	300	75	25	

SALARY.

1853.....	£206 12s. 11.	(6 months 33 days at £350.)
1854.....	450	£87 10 (3 months at £350.) 25 (3 months additional at £100) 337 10 (9 months additional at 450)
1855.....	450	
1856.....	670	£510 60 increase for 1855 as per O.E.C.
1857.....	510	
1858.....	510	
1859.....	\$2200	
1860.....	2200	
1861.....	2200	

In 1857-58 the Senate altered the requirements of examinations at the University in the subjects of History and English Literature, according to which History was omitted from the fourth year and English from the third; consequently the lectures on those subjects ceased in those years respectively.

J. B. CHERRIMAN, M.A.,

PROFESSOR.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occas.	
1853-54.....	17	391	35	2	Average amount under \$10 a-year.
1854-55.....	17	391	28	3	
1855-56.....	16	352	25	2	
1856-57.....	17	391	18	0	
1857-58.....	16	352	35	3	
1858-59.....	17	337	44	5	
1859-60.....	17	408	63	11	
1860-61.....	*16	400	85	9	

SALARY.

1853...£262.10s. (9 months at £350.)			
1854... 450 £87 10s. (3 months at £350.)	1857...2080....1550 (9 months at \$2040.)		
	25 (3 months at 100.)		550 (3 months at 2200.)
	337 10 (3 months at 450.)	1858.....2040	
1855... 450		1859.....2200	
1856... 570 510		1860.....2200	
	60 increase as per O E. C.	1861.....2200	

* Professor Cherriman frequently gives extra lectures which are not included in the above.

GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq.,

PROFESSOR.

AGRICULTURE.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1853-54.....	7	161	2	5	Professor Buckland estimates the probable average amount of fees paid him at \$8.
1854-55.....	7	161	2	6	
1855-56.....	7	154	3	8	
1856-57.....	7	161	2	10	
1857-58.....	7	154	3	11	
1858-59.....	7	147	4	10	
1859-60.....	10	240	4	9	
1860-61.....	10	250	7	8	

SALARY.

1853.....	£ 250	1857.....	£ 300
1854.....	250	1858.....	300
1855.....	250	1859.....	\$1200
1856.....	350...300		200 (3 months as Dean.)
	50 increase as per O.E.C.		<u>1400</u>
1860.....	\$1200	1861.....	\$1200
	800 as Dean.		800 as Dean.
	<u>\$ 2000</u>		<u>\$2000</u>

H. H. CROFT, D.C.L.,
PROFESSOR.

CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL PHYSIC.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per year.	Per week.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1853-54.....	10	230	10	35	Professor Croft has kept no account of the fees paid to him, but the probable average amount may be stated as about \$200.
1854-55.....	10	230	8	37	
1855-56.....	10	220	15	40	
1856-57.....	11	253	17	37	
1857-58.....	11	242	41	63	
1858-59.....	11	231	43	50	
1859-60.....	11	264	53	42	
1860-61.....	11	275	66	41	

SALARY.

1853.....	£510.....	£450	60 for house rent.
1854.....	510.....	450	60 for house rent.
1855.....	510.....	450	60 do do
1856.....	680.....	510	60 do do
			60 increase for 1855 as per O.E.C.
1857.....	570.....	510	60 for house rent.
1858.....	\$2360.....	\$1710	(9 months at \$2280, and house rent \$240.)
			650 (3 months at 2600.)
1859.....	2600		
1860.....	2600		
1861.....	2600		

THE REV. JAS. BEAVEN, D.D.,

PROFESSOR.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occas.	
1853-54.....	15	345	30	1	No account has been kept by Prof. Beaven of the fees received by him and he is therefore unable to give any information as to the amount in any one year heates to have been very inconsiderable
1854-55.....	15	245	27	3	
1855-56.....	15	330	31	2	
1856-57.....	13	345	31	1	
1857-58.....	13	286	41	0	
1858-59.....	13	273	45	2	
1859-60.....	13	312	58	6	
1860-61.....	13	325	62	1	

SALARY.

1853.....	£ 517 15s. 2d.....	£ 7 15s. 2d. as Dean.	450 0 0	60 0 0	House rent.
1854.....	510 0 0.....	450 0 0	60 0 0	House rent.	
1855.....	510 0 0.....	450 0 0	60 0 0	do	
1856.....	630 0 0.....	510 0 0	60 0 0	do	
			60 0 0	increase as per O.E.C.	
1857.....	570 0 0.....	510 0 0	60 0 0	House rent.	
1858.....	\$1710.....	(9 months at \$2280, including House rent \$240.)	650 (3 months at \$2600.)		
1859.....		2600			
1860.....		2600			
1861.....		2600			

REV. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.,
PRESIDENT AND PROFESSOR.

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES—RHETORIC AND LOGIC.

Year.	No. of Lectures.			No. of Students.		Fees
	Per week.	Per year.		Matric.	Occas.	
1853-54.....	18	414	Classics.	35	2	The probable average is from \$15 to \$20.
1854-55.....	18	414	Logic and Rhetoric.	11	1	
			Classics.	28	7	
1855-56.....	18	396	Logic and Rhetoric.	10	4	
			Classics.	26	6	
1856-57.....	10	230	Logic and Rhetoric.	11	2	
			Classics.	15	3	
1857-58.....	10	220	Logic and Rhetoric.	12	0	
			Classics.	20	2	
1858-59.....	10	210	Logic and Rhetoric.	35	2	
			Classics.	32	5	
1859-60.....	10	240	Logic and Rhetoric.	21	6	
			Classics.	40	6	
1860-61.....	14	350	Logic and Rhetoric.	26	4	
			Classics.	50	3	
			Logic and Rhetoric.	40	4	

SALARY.

1853, As President.....	£250	1855, As President.....	£250
As Professor.....	450	As Professor.....	450
House rent.....	60	House rent.....	60
	£760		760
1854, As President.....	250	1856, As President.....	250
As Professor.....	450	As Professor.....	510
House rent.....	60	Increase as per O.E.C....	60
	760	House rent.....	60
			880
1857, As President.....	£250		
As Professor.....	510		
House rent.....	50		
	£820		
1858, As President and Professor.....	\$ 760		
House rent.....	60		
9 months at.....	\$4000	3000	
15 " arrears at.....	720	900	
			4720
1859.....			4000
1860.....			4000
1861.....			4000

The salary and fees from 1842 to 1851 are stated in the Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly, Vol. XI, No. 2, 1852-53. The same remark applies to Professors Beaven and Croft.

RETURN OF THE ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, FROM
1853 TO 1861.

Year.	Matriculated Students.	Students.	Occasional Students.	Total.
1853-54	35	0	78	113
1854-55	28	2	80	110
1855-56	35	0	110	145
1856-57	37	17	72	126
1857-58	56	32	104	192
1858-59	63	32	73	168
1859-60	80	39	69	188
1860-61	129	37	59	225

GRADUATES FROM 1854 TO 1861.

The whole number of Students of this College, upon whom Degrees have been conferred by the University of Toronto, is 69; and the number of degrees, 108, as follows:

M.D.,	2
M.A.,	30
LL.D.,	5
M.B.,	5
B.A.,	66

No. 24.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 56, 57 & 58.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FOR THE SENATE.

QUESTION I.—*Answer.*—With reference to suggesting a scheme for the separation of the expenditure of University College from that of the University of Toronto, the Senate would bring under the notice of the Commissioners, that such a separation (except in the particulars hereinafter mentioned), has obtained since the year 1854. The expenditure of the University may be embraced under the following heads, viz:

Salaries,
Examiners,
Scholarships,
Prizes and Medals,
Stationery, printing and advertising,
Incidental charges and expenses,
Grounds,
Museum,
Observatory.

And the expenditure of the University for these purposes has always been quite separate and distinct from that of the College; on the other hand, the expenditure has been kept equally distinct from that of the University, and under the various general heads of

Salaries,
Wages,
Prizes,
Stationery, printing and advertising, and incidental expenses.

The specific items of such expenditure are ranged, and by a reference to the accounts in the office of the Bursar, may be accurately and definitely ascertained.

All expenses and charges connected with the management of the Endowment and property of the University and College come within the province of the Bursar, and form a general charge upon the Income Fund, before the same becomes applicable to any expenditure for University and College purposes.

With reference to the second branch of this question, the Senate would beg to refer to the report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and College Council on the apportionment between the two bodies of the expense of maintaining the building. This report was adopted by both bodies shortly after the possession of the new buildings was taken, and in practice its different stipulations have been found to work well. A copy of this report is herewith submitted.

QUESTION II. In answer to this question the Senate would respectfully refer the Commissioners to the different reports presented by the Senate, from time to time, to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in connection with the new buildings, and which will be found printed in the appendices to the Journals of the House of Assembly, and in particular the Senate would refer to the annual report upon the affairs of the University for the year 1856, to be found in the Appendix to Journals of the House of Assembly, in which the following statements set forth the object and views by which the Senate were guided when carrying out the plans for providing permanent accommodations for the University and College: "The buildings with which they were entrusted being designed for the accommodation both of the University and University College, the Senate invited the co-operation of the Council of the latter body, and a plan was finally agreed upon and submitted to your Excellency, which, it is hoped, will be found to meet all the necessities of both Corporations. The Convocation Hall, the Senate Chamber, and the Library and Museum may be said more particularly to belong to the University, while the lecture rooms, students' quarters, and residences of the officers in charge of the establishment, are more exclusively connected with the College; but the Senate being impressed with the intimate relations which exists between the two bodies, have not attempted to draw any closely-defined line, and have avoided the unnecessary expense of providing separate accommodations for each, where both may use the same apartments in common; and from the good understanding which has hitherto prevailed between the two Corporations, the Senate have no fear of any inconvenience arising from this amalgamation."

Before the plans on which the new buildings have been constructed were adopted, it was the subject of much consideration and discussion on the part of the Governor General, the Senate and College authorities, and after a full understanding of all the advantages attending the various schemes, one building was decided upon for the purpose of the University and the College in preference to separate buildings.

His Excellency the then Governor General may be said to have especially recommended the plan which was adopted.

From the report of the Joint Committee above referred to, and herewith submitted, the Commissioners will perceive that a very simple arrangement has been come to between the University and the College, relative to their occupation of the new buildings. These buildings have been constructed so as to be appropriate to, and to specially meet alike the requirements of the University and of the College; and the Senate fail to see the necessity or desirableness of adopting any such arrangement as this question of the Commissioners would seem to contemplate. The disadvantages to the University are obvious, if it should occupy in any other character than as proprietor, that part of the building more exclusively its own; and an arrangement by which the College should become only tenants of its portion of the buildings is equally to be deprecated, if upon no other consideration that it would entail upon the University a supervision in connection with the user under this new form of occupation, which at present is entirely unnecessary.

QUESTION III.—In the replies of the Senate to these pressing (previous) questions, it would appear that the Senate has not been able to suggest any arrangement of the character contemplated by those questions, and hence it cannot give or place any estimate upon the sum which, as consequent upon any such arrangement, would be required by the College for its expenditure in connection therewith.

No. 25.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 56, 57 & 58.

The College Council have carefully considered the propositions of the Commissioners relative to the accounts of the University and College, but are unable to suggest any scheme for the separation of the expenditure, which promises to be more effectual or more equitable than that which is at present in operation. They are of opinion that the suggested arrangement whereby the College would "occupy the premises in the relation of tenant to the University," is, on many grounds, highly objectionable. It might perhaps have been more advantageous to both institutions if, as was suggested by the President of the College whilst the plans were under consideration, the required accommodation had been provided for each in a distinct building; but under existing circumstances, the Council are persuaded that it is better that the University and College should continue joint occupants of buildings erected at joint expense, from common funds, than that either should bear the relation of tenant to the other.

(Signed,)

JOHN McCAUL,
President.COUNCIL ROOM,
January 13, 1862.

No. 26.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

ESTIMATE of Income for the year 1862.

	\$	cts.
Interest on balances due on sales of land :		
Farm lots, after deducting bad and doubtful sales.....	\$14637	42
Invested property	854	82
Port Hope property, deducting bad and doubtful sales...	894	30
Hamilton property.....	720	00
Garrison reserve property.....	376	14
Ridout property	86	16
	17565	84
Ground rents :		
Bay Street property.....	\$ 210	00
Latham property	280	00
Park lot, a half-year's rent.....	60	00
Rents, Leased lots.....	550	00
Medical building.....	1817	00
Governor's garden in park	400	00
.....	100	00
Interest on debentures, say 6 per cent. on the face of all debentures, except Tay Navigation, which are worthless	21243	00
Interest on mortgages.....	3982	44
Dividends on Bank Stock.....say	100	00
	25325	44
Interest on bank balances	440	00
Fees on instruments, after deducting Solicitor's fee	100	00
Fees on Matriculation and Graduation.....do	600	00
	\$46898	28

No reference is made in this estimate to returns received from the Student's Residence. These the Bursar has no means of estimating.

(Signed,) DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 3rd Feb., 1862.

No. 27.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 59.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO TO THE REGISTRAR.

A List of the Examiners, Scholars, Prizemen and Medalists for the years 1854 to 1861 inclusive, is enclosed herewith. The Senate appointed under the present University Act, did not meet until March, 1854, and consequently exercised no control over the examinations which were conducted in 1853 by the Professors of University College.

Until 1861, each Examiner received twenty pounds for his services during the year.

RETURN of Examiners and Scholars in the University of Toronto, mentioned in the answers of the Senate to the questions proposed by the Commission of Enquiry.

1854.

EXAMINERS

Faculty of Law	S. Connor, LL.D., O. Mowat, Esq.
Faculty of Medicine	Dr. Aikins, Dr. Beaumont.
Do	Dr. Nicol, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Small.
Do	Dr. Workman.
Faculty of Arts	Reverend Dr. McCaul.
Do	Reverend A. Wickson, M.A.
Do	J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
Do	Reverend G. P. Young, M.A.
Do	D. Wilson, LL.D.
Do	T. J. Robertson, Esq.
Do	H. H. Croft, D.C.L.
Do	Reverend W. Hincks, F.L.S.
Do	Reverend W. Ormiston, M.A.
Do	Dr. Mantovanni.

N. B.—Reverend W. Hincks, Reverend W. Ormiston and Professor Croft were also Examiners in the Faculty of Medicine.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Faculty of Law	Matriculation.....	Blake, D. E.
Do	do	Fitzgerald, E.
Faculty of Medicine	do	Francie, W. S.
Faculty of Arts	Classics, second year.....	Crombie, M. M.
Do	do first year.....	Kennedy, G.
Do	do Matriculation.....	Moss, T.
Do	do	Ratray, W. J.

Faculty of Arts.....	Classics.....	Mulligan G. K.
Do	Mathematics, 2nd year.....	Walker, N.
Do	do 1st year.....	Bowlby, W. H.
Do	do Matriculation.....	Moss, T.
Do	do do	Barnhart, C. E.
Do	do do	McCabe, W.
Do	Modern Languages, 2nd year.....	Cattanach, A. J.
Do	do 1st year.....	Ross, J.
Do	Civil Polity & Hist., 2nd year.....	Sanderson, J. E.
Do	Ethics, &c.....	Matheson, T.
Do	General Proficiency.....	McNaughton, T.
Do	do	Young, P. H.
Hebrew.....	.....	Hume, R.
Agriculture.....	Matriculation.....	Macnab, A.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

Medals.....	Mathematics.....	McGregor, C. J.
	Natural Philosophy.....	McGregor, C. J.
	Classics.....	Crombie, E.
	Ethics, &c.....	English, C. E.
	Jameson Medal.....	English, C. E.
Prize	English Essay.....	Hodgins, T.

N. B.—At the convocation held in November, 1854, the Prizes, Scholarships and Medals of 1853 were also awarded.

The Senate appointed under the present University Act, did not meet until 1854, and consequently exercised no control over the examinations of 1853, which were conducted by the Professors of University College.

1855.

EXAMINERS.

LAW.

S. Connor, LL.D., Q.C.....	O. Mowat, Esq., Q.C.
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MEDICINE.

Practical Anatomy.....	J. H. Richardson, M.D.
Medicine	G. O'Reilly, M.D.
Anatomy and Physiology.....	C. W. C.
Surgery.....	W. R. Beaumont, M.D.
Therapeutics, Pharmacology and Medical Botany.....	W. B. Nichol, M.D.
Chemistry.....	{ H. H. Croft, D.C.L.
	{ Reverend N. Ormston.
Obstetrics.....	G. Herrick, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence.....	L. O'Brien, M.D.
Elements of Natural History.....	{ Reverend W. Hincks, F.L.S.
	{ Robert Checkley, M.D.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin Classics.....	{ Reverend J. McCaul, LL.D.
	{ Reverend A. Wickson, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.....	{ J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
	{ Reverend G. P. Young, M.A.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	{ Reverend J. Beaven, D.D.
	{ Reverend S. S. Nelles, M.A.
History and English Literature.....	{ D. Wilson, LL.D.
	{ T. J. Robertson, Esq.
Mineralogy and Geology.....	{ E. J. Chapman, Esq.
	{ T. Ridout, Esq.

Modern Languages.....	} James Forneri, LL.D. F. Mantovanni, LL.D.
Oriental Languages.....	

SCHOLARSHIPS.

FACULTY OF LAW.

First year.....	1, Blake, D. E. ; 2, Fitzgerald, E. ; 3, Wells, R. M.
Matriculation.....	Mode 1..1, Stanton, W. J. ; 2, Benson, T. M. Mode 2...Bowly, W. H. Mode 3..1, Huggard, J. T., B.A. ; 2, Bayley, R., B.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Third year	McKenzie, J. T.
Second year.....	Walker, N. O.
First year.....	1, Miller, T. ; 2, Francis, W. J.
Matriculation.....	Barnhardt, C. E.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Third year.

Greek and Latin with History.....	Lister, B. P.
Civil Polity with History.....	Hodging, T.
Hebrew.....	McDermid, P.

Second year.

Greek and Latin with History.....	1, Ross, J. ; 2, Francis, W. J.
Natural Sciences.....	Burns, N.
Modern Languages with History.....	1, Ross, J. ; 2, Oliver, W.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	Kennedy, G.

First year.

Greek and Latin with History.....	1, Moss, T. ; 2, Rattray, W. J.
Mathematics.....	} 1, Moss ; 2, McCabe, W. ; 3, Barnhardt, C. E.
Modern Languages and History.....		Young, F. H.
Ethics and Logic.....	Paul, C. D.
Hebrew.....	Tisdell, F.
General Proficiency.....	McNaughton, T.

MATRICULATION.

Greek and Latin with History.....	} 1, Sullivan, R. ; 2, Fraser, J. T. ; 3, Keer, W. H. ; 4, Tassie, H.
Mathematics.....	

GOLD MEDALISTS.

Greek and Latin with History.....	Crombie, M. M.
Chemistry, Zoology and Botany.....	Walker, N. O.
Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.....	Walker, N. O.
Modern Languages and History.....	Cattanach, W. J.

PRIZES.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

Greek and Latin.....	Walker, N. O.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	Sanderson, J. E.
Mineralogy and Geology.....	Cattanach, A. J.

Third year.

Mathematics.....	Bowlby, W. H.
Modern Languages.....	Bowlby, W. H.
Natural Sciences.....	Answorth, R.
Civil Polity.....	Bowlby, W. H.

Second year.

Mathematics.....	Francis, W. S.
Natural Sciences.....	Oliver, W.
Rhetoric and History.....	Kennedy, G.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	Francis, W. S.

First year.

Greek and Latin with History.....	McCabe, W.
Mathematics.....	Mulligan, G. K.
Natural Sciences.....	Moss, T.
Modern Languages.....	Moss, T.
Ethics and Logic.....	Moss, T.

PRIZES FOR COMPOSITION.

Greek verse.....	Crombie, M. M.
Greek prose.....	{ Crombie, M. M., Cand. B.A.
	{ Lister, B. P., third year.
Latin verse.....	{ Kingsmill, N., Cand. B.A.
	{ Mathesen, T., 3rd year.
Latin prose.....	{ Lister, B. P., 3rd year.
	{ Kennedy, G., 2nd year.
	{ Moss, T., 1st year.
English verse.....	{ Sanderson, J. E., Cand. B.A.
	{ Hodgins, T., 3rd year.
	{ Milroy, W., 1st year.
English prose.....	{ Peterson, H. W., B.A.
	{ Sanderson, J. E., Cand. B.A.
	{ Hodgins, T., 3rd year.
	{ Kennedy, G., 2nd year.

1856.

EXAMINERS.

FACULTY OF LAW.

S. Connor, LL.D.,.....	O. Mowat, Esq., Q.C.
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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Practical Anatomy.....	J. H. Richardson, M.D.
Medicine.....	G. O'Reilly, M.D.
Anatomy and Physiology.....	C. W. C.

Surgery.....	W. H. Bowman, M.D.
Therapeutics, Pharmacology and Medical Botany.....	W. B. Nicol, M.D.
Chemistry.....	H. H. Croft, D.C.L.
Obstetrics.....	G. Herrick, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence.....	L. O'Brien, M.D.
Comparative Anatomy.....	Robert Checkley, M.D.
Elements of Natural History.....	{ Rev. W. Hincks. R. Checkley, M.D.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Greek and Latin Classics.....	{ Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D. A. Crooks, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.....	{ J. B. Cherriman, M.A. James Brown, M.A.
Metaphysics, &c.....	{ Rev. James Beaven, D.D. Rev. G. P. Young, M.A.
History and English Literature.....	{ D. Wilson, LL.D. T. J. Robertson, Esq.
Mineralogy and Geology.....	{ E. J. Chapman, Esq. T. Ridout, Esq.
Modern Languages.....	{ James Forneri, LL.D. F. Mantovanni, LL.D.
Oriental Languages.....	{ J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq. Rev. M. Willis, D.D.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

LAW.

Second year.....	Fitzgerald, E.
First Year.....	{ Benson, T. M. English, C. E.
Matriculation.....	{ Bayley, R. Crombie, M.

MEDICINE.

Second year.....	{ Oille, L. S. Miller, T.
First year.....	Barnhardt, C. E.
Matriculation.....	{ Matheson, T. G. Young, F. H. McCabe, W.

ARTS.—*Third year.*

Classics.....	Ross, J.
Modern Languages.....	Ross, J.
Mathematics.....	Kennedy, G.
Metaphysics, &c.....	Kennedy, G.
Natural Sciences.....	Francis, W. J.
do.....	Burns, N.
Modern Languages.....	Oliver, W.

Second year.

Classics.....	Moss, T.
do.....	Rattray, W. J.
Mathematics.....	Moss, T.

Mathematics.....	Mulligan, G. K.
Modern Languages.....	Fraser, D.
do	Moss, T.
Natural Sciences.....	McNaughton, T.
Metaphysics, &c	Paul, C. D.
Oriental Languages.....	Fraser D.

First year.

Classics.....	Kerr, W. H., Tassie, H.
Mathematics.....	{ McDougall, J. L., Monserrat, N.
Modern Languages.....	{ Applebi, R. S.
Natural Sciences.....	McDougall, J. L., Sullivan, R.
Ethics and Logic.....	Mitchell, J.
Hebrew.....	Holcomb, J. W.
	White, J.

MATRICULATION.

Classics.....	Sampson, D. A.
Mathematics.....	McGregor Rock, W.
Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.....	McGregor.
Modern Languages.....	Sampson, D. A., Boyd, J. A.

MEDALS.

Chemistry, Zoology, Botany.....	Matheson, R.
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PRIZES.

Hebrew and Chaldee.....	Hume, R.
Latin verse.....	Candidates for B. A....
	Second year.....
Latin Prose.....	Second year.....
	First year.....
English Prose.....	Graduates.....
	Candidates for B. A....
	Second year.....
French Prose.....	Moss, T.
Latin and Geeek.....	Candidates for B. A....
	Third year.....
	Second year.....
Greek and Latin.....	First year.....
Mathematics.....	Candidates for B. A....
	Third year.....
	Second year.....
	First year.....
Natural Sciences.....	Second year.....
	First year.....
Modern Languages.....	Candidates for B. A....
	Third year.....
	Second year.....
	First year.....
Metaphysics, &c.....	Candidates for B.A....
	Third year.....
	Second year.....
	First year.....
Civil Polity and History.....	Third year.....
Rhetoric and History.....	Second year.....

1857.

EXAMINERS.

LAW.

Seeker Brough, Esq..... Adam Crooks, Esq., B.C.L.

MEDICINE.

Practical Anatomy..... W. T. Aiken, M.D.
 Medicine..... N. Bethune, M.D.
 Anatomy and Physiology..... C. W. Covernton, M.D.
 Surgery..... C. W. Philbreck, M.D.
 Therapeutics, Pharmacology, and Medical Botany..... James J. Hayes, M.D.
 Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence..... W. B. Nicol, M.D.
 Comparative Anatomy..... R. Checkley, M.D.

MEDICINE AND ARTS.

Chemistry..... { H. H. Croft, D.C.L.
 M. Barrett, M.D.
 Elements of Natural History..... { Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.
 T. J. Cottle, Esq.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin..... { Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
 E. Crombie, B.A.
 Mathematics and Natural Philosophy..... { J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
 J. Brown, B.A.
 Metaphysics and Ethics..... { Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.
 Rev. G. P. Young, M.A.
 History and English..... { D. Wilson, LL.D.
 Rev. W. Stennett, M.A.
 Mineralogy and Geology..... { E. J. Chapman, Esq.
 E. Billings, Esq.
 Modern Languages..... { James Forneri, LL.D.
 Rev. E. Schluter, M.A.
 Oriental Languages..... { J. M. Hirshfelder, Esq.
 Rev. A. Lillie, D.D.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

LAW

Fifth Examination..... 1, Bowlby, W. H.; 2, English, C.
 E.; 3, Sampson, D. A.
 Fourth Examination..... 1, Huggard, J.; 2, Crombie, M.
 Third Examination..... 1, Matheson, T. G.; 2, Catt-
 nach, A. J.
 Matriculation..... McKelcan, F.

MEDICINE.

Third year..... Oille, L. S., Miller T
 Second year..... Barnhardt, C. E.
 First year..... Ogden, W. W.
 Matriculation..... Pollock, D. J.

ARTS.

Candidates for B.A.

Natural Sciences.....	Burns, N.
Modern Languages with History.....	Ross, J.
Metaphysics, Ethics and Civil Polity.....	Kennedy, G.

Third year.

Greek and Latin with History.....	Moss, T., Rattray, W. J.
Mathematics.....	Moss, T.
Modern Languages with History.....	Moss, T.
Natural Sciences.....	Rattray, W. J.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	Paul, C. D.
Civil Polity with History.....	Rattray, W. J.
Oriental Languages.....	Fraser, D.

Second year.

Greek and Latin with History.....	Tassie, H., Kerr, W. H. C.
Mathematics.....	McDougall, J. L.
Modern Languages with History.....	Sullivan, R.
Natural Sciences.....	Mitchell, J.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	Sullivan, R., Holcombe, J. M.
Oriental Languages.....	Tisdell, F. B.

First year.

Greek and Latin with History.....	Fraser, J. T.
Mathematics.....	Rock, W.
Modern Languages and History.....	Boyd, J. A.
Natural Sciences.....	Sinclair, W.
Logic and Ethics.....	Gillespie, A. C.
General Proficiency.....	Sampson, D. A.

MATRICULATION.

Greek and Latin with History.....	Ridout, J. G., Miller, A. E.
Mathematics.....	Northgrave, G. R., Thom, J.
Modern Languages with History.....	Livingston, R. A.
Elements of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.....	McCallum, A.
General Proficiency.....	McGee, R.

GOLD MEDALS.

Metaphysics, Ethics and Civil Polity.....	Kennedy, G.
Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy.....	Oliver, W.
Chemistry, Zoology and Botany.....	Burns, N.
Modern Languages.....	Ross, J.

PRIZES.

Oriental Languages.....	McDermid, P.
Greek Prose.....	Lister, B. P.
Greek Verse.....	Moss, T.
Greek Prose.....	Moss, T.
Latin Prose.....	Tassie, H.
Latin Verse.....	Tassie, H.
English Verse.....	Boyd, J. A.

1858.

EXAMINERS.

LAW.

Secker Brough, Esq..... Adam Crooks, Esq., B.C.L.

MEDICINE.

Anatomy and Physiology..... Thomas Reynolds, M.D.
 Medicine..... Edward Hodder, M.D.
 Surgery..... Wm. Beaumont, M.D.
 Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence..... C. J. Filbrick, F.R.C., S.L.
 Materia Medica..... Charles Moore, M.D.
 Comparative Anatomy..... W. C. Gwynne, M.D.
 Practical Anatomy..... W. T. Aikins, M.D.

MEDICINE AND ARTS.

Chemistry..... H. H. Croft, D.C.L., F.C.S.; M. Barrett, M.A., M.D.
 Natural History..... Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.; W. Craigie, M.D.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin..... { Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
 { E. Crombie, M.A.;
 Mathematics..... { J. B. Cherriman, M.A.; J.
 { Brown, M.A.; L. S. Oille, B.A.
 Modern Languages..... { James Forneri, LL.D.
 { Rev. E. Schluter, M.A.
 English and History..... { Daniel Wilson, LL.D.
 { Rev. W. Stennett, M.A.
 Ethics, Metaphysics, Logic and Civil Polity..... { Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.
 { Rev. G. P. Young, M.A.
 Mineralogy and Geology..... E. J. Chapman, Esq.
 Oriental Languages..... { J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
 { Rev. A. Lillie, D.D.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

LAW.

Second year..... { Cattanach, A. J.
 { Trew, N. M.
 First year..... Adams, R., Papps, G. S. S., Spencer, T. H.
 Matriculation,—Miller, W. W., Smith, R., O'Brien, W. E., Robertson, H.

MEDICINE.

Third year..... Barnhart, C. E.
 Second year..... Ogden, W. W.
 { Pollock, D. J.
 First year..... { Hudson, A.
 { Sinclair, W.

ARTS.

Candidates for B. A.

Greek and Latin..... Moss, T.
 Mathematics..... Moss, T.

Modern Languages.....	Moss, T.
Logic, Ethics, Metaphysics and Civil Polity.....	Ratray, W. J.

Third year.

Greek and Latin.....	Kerr, W. H. C., Tassie, H.
Mathematics.....	McDougall, J. L.,
Modern Languages.....	{ Sullivan, R., McDougall, J. L.,
	{ Fitch, B. F.
Natural Sciences.....	Mitchell, J.
Ethics, Metaphysics and Civil Polity.....	{ Sullivan, R.
Oriental Languages.....	{ Waters, D.

Second year.

Greek and Latin.....	Fraser, J. T., Ogden, J. O.
Mathematics.....	McMurphy, A.
Modern Languages.....	Boyd, J. A.
Natural Sciences.....	Sinclair, W., Wadsworth, J. J.
General Proficiency.....	Sampson, D. A.
Oriental Languages.....	White, J.

First year.

Greek and Latin.....	Miller, A. E., Turnbull, J.
Mathematics.....	Thom, J., Ormiston, D.
Modern Languages.....	Livingston, R. T.
Natural Sciences.....	Grant, A.
General Proficiency.....	McGee, R.
Oriental Languages.....	Grant, G.

MATRICULATION.

Greek and Latin.....	Loudon, J. ; Crawford, W. G.
Mathematics.....	{ Loudon, J. ; Kirkland, T.
	{ Hubbard, J.
Modern Languages.....	Gibson, J. M.
General Proficiency.....	{ Buchan, J. M.
	{ Roger, W. M.
	{ McLellan, J. A.

AGRICULTURE.

First year.....	Farewell, J. E.
Matriculation.....	Reazin, H.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Matriculation.....	Braithwaite, F.
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MEDALS.

Law.....	Bowlby, W. H.	Gold Medal.
".....	English, C. E.	Silver Medal.
".....	Sampson, D. A.	Silver Medal.
Medicine.....	Oille, L. S.	Gold Medal.
".....	Aikins, M. H.	Silver Medal.
".....	Miller, T.	Silver Medal.
Greek and Latin.....	Moss, T.	Gold Medal.
Mathematics.....	Moss, T.	Gold Medal.
Modern Languages.....	Moss, T.	Gold Medal.
Logic, Ethics, Metaphysics and Civil Polity.....	Ratray, W. J.	Gold Medal.

PRIZES.

Oriental Languages.....	Tisdell, F. B.
Greek Verse.....	{ Tassie, H.
	{ Tassie, H.
Latin Verse.....	Kerr, W. H. C.
English Verse.....	Boyd, J. A.
English Prose.....	"OIKISTES."
Thesis for M. A.....	Oille, L. S.

1859.

EXAMINERS.

LAW.

Adam Crooks, B.C.L.....Secker Brough, Esq.

MEDICINE.

Anatomy and Surgery.....	J. H. Richardson, M.D.
Medicine and Pharmacology.....	Norman Bethune, M.D.
Institutes of Medicine and Comparative Anatomy.....	W. G. Gwynne, M.D.
Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence.....	Thomas Reynolds, M.D.

MEDICINE AND ARTS.

Chemistry.....	H. H. Croft, D.C.L.
Natural History.....	{ Revd. W. Hincks, F.L.S.
	{ Wm. Craigie, M.D.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin.....	{ Revd. J. McCaul, LL.D.
	{ W. Wedd, M.A.
Mathematics.....	{ J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
	{ Rev. E. J. Senkler, M.A.
English and History.....	{ D. Wilson, LL.D.
	{ G. R. R. Cockburn, M.D.
Modern Languages.....	{ James Forneri, LL.D.
	{ H. Haacke, Esq.
Mineralogy and Geology.....	E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	{ Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.
	{ Rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A.
Oriental Languages.....	{ J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
	{ Rev J. Taylor, M.D.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

LAW.

Matriculation.....	{ McLellan, D., Wethey, H.,
	{ Read, F., Meredith, W. R.
Second year.....	Spencer, T. H.

MEDICINE.

Matriculation.....	Kilpatrick, G.
First year.....	Bolster, J.
Second year.....	{ Hudson, A.
	{ Playter, E.

ARTS.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

Modern Languages, Ethics, Metaphysics, and Civil Polity	Sullivan, R.
Greek and Latin.....	Kerr, W. H. C.
Mathematics.....	McDougall, J. L.
Natural Sciences.....	Mitchell, J.
Ethics, Metaphysics, and Civil Polity..	Holcombe, J. W.

Third Year.

Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages.....	Fraser, J. T.
Mathematics.....	McMurchy, A.
Modern Languages.....	Boyd, J. A.
Natural Sciences.....	Wadsworth, J. J.
Ethics, Metaphysics, and Civil Polity.....	Ogden, J. O.
Oriental Languages.....	White, J.
General Proficiency.....	Sampson, D. A.

Second Year.

Mathematics and Modern Languages.....	Ormiston, D.
Oriental Languages, Ethics, Metaphysics, and Civil Polity	Grant, G.
Greek and Latin.....	Reeve, W. ; Ross, J. W.
Mathematics.....	Thom, J. H.
Natural Sciences.....	Grant, A.
Ethics, Metaphysics, and Logic.....	Livingston, R. T.

First Year.

Greek, and Latin, and Mathematics.....	Loudon, J.
Greek, and Latin, and Modern Languages.....	Woods, S.
Oriental Languages and Natural Sciences.....	Roger, W. M.
Mathematics.....	Kirkland, T. ; Fisher, J.
Modern Languages.....	Gibson, J. M.
Natural Sciences.....	McCool, D. B.
General Proficiency.....	McNish, N.

MATRICULATION.

Greek and Latin.....	Wright, T. W.
Mathematics.....	Lafferty, A. M. ; Frisly, E.
General Proficiency.....	{ Ledyard, T. D.
	{ Gibson, J. M.
	{ Thompson, W.

AGRICULTURE.

First year.....	Thorburn, D.
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MEDALS.

Greek and Latin.....	Kerr, W. H. C.	Gold Medal.
Mathematics.....	McDougall, J. L.	do.
Natural Sciences.....	Mitchell, J.	do.
Ethics, Metaphysics, and Civil Polity,	Sullivan, R.	do.
Greek and Latin.....	Tassie, H.	Silver Medal.
Modern Languages.....	{ Sullivan, R.	do.
	{ Fitch, B. F.	do.
Ethics, Metaphysics, and Civil Polity,	{ McDougall, J. L.	do.
	{ Holcomb, J. W.	do.

PRIZES.

Oriental Languages.....	Waters, D.
Agriculture.....	Farewell, J. E.
Latin Verse.....	Kerr, W. H. C.
English Prose.....	Boyd, J. A.
English Verse.....	Boyd, J. A.

1860.

EXAMINERS.

LAW.

Adam Crooks, Esq., M.A., B.C.L. ; D. McMichael, Esq., B.C.L.

MEDICINE.

Medicine and Therapeutics.....	E. M. Hodder, F.R.C.S.
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.....	W. B. Nicol, M.D.
Surgery and Anatomy.....	A. Buttan, M.D.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.....	R. Checkley, M.D.

MEDICINE AND ARTS.

Chemistry.....	H. H. Croft, D.C.L.
Natural History.....	{ Reverend W. Hincks, F.L.S.
	{ R. Checkley, M.D.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin.....	{ Reverend J. McCaul, LL.D.
	{ W. Wedd, M.A.
Mathematics.....	{ J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
	{ Reverend E. J. Senkler, M.A.
English History.....	{ D. Wilson, LL.D.
	{ G. R. R. Cockburn, M.A.
Modern Languages.....	{ James Forneri, LL.D.
	{ E. Conlin, Esq.
Mineralogy and Geology.....	E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	{ Reverend J. Beaven, D.D.
	{ Reverend A. Lillie, D.D.
	{ J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
Oriental Languages.....	{ Reverend J. Taylor, D.D., M.D.
Meteorology.....	G. T. Kingston, M.A.
Civil Engineering.....	S. Fleming, C.E.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

LAW.

Matriculation.....	Selby, S. B. J.
Second year.....	Hamilton, J. C.

MEDICINE.

Matriculation.....	Whiteside, W. N.; Honley, J.
First year.....	{ Thom, J. C.
	{ McCool, D. B.
	{ Tisdell, J. C.
Second year.....	Bolster, J.
Third year.....	{ Elliott, J.
	{ Hudson, A.

ARTS.

First Year.

Greek and Latin, with History.....	Kilpatrick, G.; Harbottle, R.
Mathematics.....	Wright, T. W.; Lafferty, A. M.
Modern Languages.....	McWilliams, W. G.
Natural Sciences.....	McMurrich, W. B.
General Proficiency.....	Hamilton, W. W.

Second Year.

Classics.....	Crawford, W. G.; Woods, S.
Mathematics.....	Loudon, J.
	Fisher, J.
	McClellan, J.
Modern Languages.....	Gibson, J. M.
Natural Sciences.....	Roger, W. M.
Metaphysics, Ethics, and Logic.....	Buchan, J. M.

Third Year.

Greek and Latin, with Ethnology.....	Reeve, W. A.; Ross, J. B.
Mathematics.....	Thom, J. H.; Ormiston, D.
Natural Sciences.....	Grant, A.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	Grant, G.
Oriental Languages.....	Grant, G.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

Greek and Latin.....	Fraser, J. T.
Modern Languages.....	Boyd, J. A.
Natural Sciences.....	Sinclair, W.
Metaphysics, &c.....	Ogden, J. O.

MATRICULATION.

Greek and Latin, with History.....	Connor, J.; Robertson, T. G.
Mathematics.....	Magee, J., Lount, G.
	Wilson, J.
General Proficiency.....	Snider, E. T.
	Rutledge, J.

AGRICULTURE.

Matriculation.....	Foneri, C.
First year.....	Reazin, H.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Matriculation.....	Gaviller.
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MEDALS.

Faculty of Law.....	Spencer, T. H.	Silver Medal.
do. do.....	Livingston, J.	do.
Faculty of Medicine.....	Bascom, J.	Gold Medal.
do. do.....	Playter, E.	Silver Medal.
do. do.....	Tisdell, F. B.	do.
do. do.....	Morton, E. D.	do.
do. do.....	Ogden, W. W.	do.
do. do.....	Martyn, D. W. H.	do.

ARTS.

Classics	Frazer, J. T.	Gold Medal.
Modern Languages.....	Boyd, J. A.	do.
Natural Sciences.....	Wadsworth, J. J.	do.
Metaphysics	Ogden, J. O.	do.
Natural Sciences.....	Siuclair, W.	Silver Medal.

1861.

EXAMINERS.

LAW.

Adam Crooks, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.; John Helliwell, Esq., M.A.

MEDICINE.

Surgery and Anatomy	J. H. Richardson, M.D.
Medicine and Therapeutics.....	W. Ogden, M.D.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy	C. V. Berrimau, M.D.
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence	Jas. Thornburn, M.D.

MEDICINE AND ARTS.

Chemistry	T. S. Hunt, M.A., F.R.S.
Natural History	Reverend W. Hincks, F.L.S.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin	{ Reverend J. McCaul, LL.D. M. Howe, LL.D.
Mathematics .....		J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
English and History	{ Reverend G. C. Irving, M.A. Reverend A. Lillie, D.D.
Modern Languages .....		G. R. R. Cockburn, M.A.
Mineralogy and Geology	{ Jas. Forneri, LL.D. E. Conlin, Esq.
Metaphysics and Ethics .....		T. S. Hunt, M.A.
Oriental Languages	{ H. Y. Hind, M.A. Reverend S. S. Nelles, D.D.
Meteorology .....		Reverend G. P. Young, M.A.
Civil Engineering	{ J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq. Reverend M. Willis, D.D.
Agriculture .....		G. T. Kingston, M.A.
	S. Fleming, C.E.
	Professor Buckland.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

LAW.

Matriculation	Smith, R. W.
First year	Hamilton, W. W.

MEDICINE.

Matriculation	Bigelow, A.; Kelly, M. J.
First year	Whiteside, W. N.; Rolls, J. F.; McLaughlin, J. W.
Second year	Ramsay, S. F.; McCool, D. B.
Third year	Bolster, J.; Manly, H.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin	Matriculation	Tamblyn, W.
do.	First year	Connor, J. W.; Robertson, T. J.
do.	Second year	McNish, A.
do.	do.	Gibson, J. Morrison.
do.	Third year	Woods, S.
Mathematics	Matriculation	Fitzgerald, W.; Goodwill, G. S.
do.	First year	Robertson, T. J.; Rutledge, J.
do.	.....	Seymour, J. E.
do.	Second year	Wright, T. W.; Lafferty, A. M.
do.	Third year	Loudon, J.; McClellan, J.
do.	Fourth year	Thom, J.
Modern Languages	Matriculation	Campbell, J.
do.	Second year	Mulock, W.
do.	Third year	Gibson, T. Munro; Buchan, J.
do.	Fourth year	Turnbull, J.
Natural Sciences	Second year	Harbottle, R.
do.	Third year	Reeve, R.
do.	Fourth year	Grant, A.
Ethics, Metaphysics, &c.	Second year	Craig, T. D.
do.	Third year	Gibson, J. Munro.
do.	Fourth year	Grant, G.
General Proficiency	First year	McMillan, J.
do.	Matriculation	Morgan, J.
do.	do.	Corbould, C.
do.	do.	Preston, J.
Oriental Languages	First year	Patton, F. L.
do.	Second year	Gibson, J. Morrison.
do.	Third year	Hubbard, J.
Civil Engineering	First year	Irwin, B.
do.	Matriculation	Burkitt, T.
Agriculture	First year	Forneri, C.

PRIZE.

Thesis for M.A.	Sullivan, R.
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No. 28.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 60 & 61.

2. The list for 1861 is included in the list referred to in my answers to Question I.
The following gentlemen have been appointed to act as Examiners for the year 1862:

FACULTY OF LAW.

John Helliwell, Esq., M.A.; E. Blake, Esq., M.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Physiology and Comparative Anatomy	Dr. Barrett.
Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence	Dr. Thorburn.
Surgery and Anatomy	Dr. Small.
Medicine and Therapeutics	Dr. Berryman.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Greek and Latin	{ Reverend A. Wickson, LL.D.
	{ M. Crombie, M.A.
Mathematics	{ Reverend G. C. Irving, M.A.
	{ T. Moss, M.A.
English and History	{ Reverend Dr. Leitch.
	{ Reverend Dr. Willis.
Modern Languages	{ Dr. Forneri.
	{ Reverend Mr. Schluter.
Mineralogy and Geology	T. S. Hunt, Esq.
Metaphysics and Ethics	{ Reverend G. P. Young.
	{ Reverend Dr. Nelles.
Oriental Languages	{ J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
	{ Reverend Dr. Lillie.
Civil Engineering	S. Fleming, Esq.

The manner in which the Examiners in any Department divide the labor of preparing the papers is entirely a matter of arrangement between themselves. I am, therefore, unable to state the number prepared by each individually, except in the cases where an Examiner is alone in his Department.

Thus the Examiners in Mineralogy and Geology prepared *five* papers, but I have no means of knowing how many of these were prepared by Mr. Hunt and how many by Mr. Hind.

I am wholly unable to state the number of *answers* examined by each, as the Examiners do not report the number of questions answered by each student on each paper, but simply the number of marks obtained by each. I can, however, furnish a statement of the number of *papers* sent in by students in each Department.

In 1861, the Examiners were paid the sums set opposite their respective names:—

Mr. Crooks.....	\$80	Dr. Ogden.....	\$20
Dr. Richardson	20	Dr. Thorburn.....	20
Dr. Berryman.....	20	Mr. Fleming	20
Mr. Hunt (as Examiner in Chemistry) 40		Dr. Howe.....	80
Mr. Hincks.....	40	Mr. Irving.....	80
Dr. McCaul.....	80	Mr. Cockburn	80
Mr. Cherriman.....	80	Mr. Conlin.....	60
Dr. Lillie.....	80	Professor Hind.....	20
Dr. Forneri.....	60	Rev. Dr. Nelles (\$20 being allowance for travelling expenses).....	80
T. S. Hunt, Esq., as Examiner in Mineralogy and Geology (\$20 being allowance for travelling expenses).....	40	Rev. Mr. Young.....	60
Mr. Helliwell.....	80	Mr. Hirschfelder.....	20
		Dr. Willis.....	20

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 62.

STATUTE AMENDING THE STATUTE OF "EXAMINERS AND EXAMINATIONS."

By the Senate of the University of Toronto,

Be it enacted:—

I. The second section of the Statute No. XIV, entitled, "Of Examiners and Examinations," is repealed.

II. The remuneration of the Examiners for their services shall be proportioned to the number of papers which they have to report upon, according to the following scale:—

The minimum remuneration shall be - - - Twenty Dollars.

If the number of papers exceed 50, the remuneration shall be - - - Forty Dollars.

If the number of papers exceed 100, the remuneration shall be - - - - - Sixty Dollars.

If the number of papers exceed 200, the remuneration shall be - - - - - Eighty Dollars.

III. It shall be the duty of the Registrar, after every Examination, to prepare a statement of the number of papers reported upon by the Examiners in each Department; by adding together the number of Candidates who have appeared at each of the divisions of which such Examiners have conducted the Examination, which he shall submit to the Vice-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor shall thereupon certify to the Bursar the amount payable to each Examiner.

IV. The Vice-Chancellor may, in addition to the sum as ascertained by the above section, certify as payable to any Examiner not resident within ten miles of Toronto, five dollars for every day that each Examiner has been necessarily absent from home in attending the Examinations.

[L. S.]

(Signed,)

ROBERT E. BURNS,
Chancellor.

Passed by the Senate, 15th January, 1861.

(Signed,)

THOS. MOSS,
Registrar.

3. The Examiners are appointed by a resolution of the Senate, but my whole official knowledge of the principle by which the Senate is actuated in making the selection is derived from the discussions I have heard at their meetings, and the tenor of these I am not at liberty to disclose without permission of the Senate. I shall ask permission at their next meeting.

4. A copy of the Statute referred to is annexed. The mode of ascertaining the amount payable to each Examiner is pointed out therein.

(Signed,)

THOS. MOSS,
Registrar.

No. 29.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 63 to 67½.

LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

February 10, 1862.

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit to you the enclosed replies to the questions of the Commissioners for visiting the University of Toronto.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

ALEX. LORIMER,
Librarian.

D. BUCHAN, Esq.,
Secretary, &c.,

TORONTO, Feb. 13, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I send you by the bearer a copy of my replies to the Questions of the Commissioners.

If you have the former copy at hand, I should like to have it returned by Mr. A. Brown, or, if not, please send it by post at your convenience.

Yours, very truly,

(Signed,)

ALEX. LORIMER.

D. BUCHAN, Esq.

QUESTIONS FOR THE REV. MR. LORIMER, LIBRARIAN.

QUESTION I.—"Will you furnish a return of the number of applicants for books from the Library, for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861?"

ANSWER.—In the year 1859 the Library was in the building now occupied by the Toronto School of Medicine, until the 14th of December, when it was closed for removal to its present abode. During that year, as previously, the Officers, Graduates and Students of the University and College were allowed to read in the Library, and a register was kept of their daily attendance. On the 7th of January, 1860, on the opening of the Library and Reading Room in the newly erected edifice, the following rules came into force:

"Members and Officers of the Senate, and Officers of the University College, and of any affiliated institution, shall be admitted to read in the Library.

"Any person may be admitted to read in the Reading Room on entering his name and address in the Librarian's Register."

I can therefore only furnish the number of applicants for books for the year 1859, up to December 14th; but for the two following years I am able to give the number of applications for books, as the printed forms on which the title of the book and the name of the applicant with the date are written, are all preserved and stowed away in monthly packages for future reference.

The aggregate attendance of readers in 1859 was 5,340, which made an average of 21 each day on which the Library was open, or 37 each day during that period of the year in which lectures were delivered. The aggregate number of applications for books from the Reading Room, during 1860 and 1861, were 8,975 and 9,525, which made a yearly average of 34 each day, or 60 each day during that period of the year when lectures were delivered.

The sixth section of the twenty-second Statute enacts, that "Members of the Senate and Professors of University College shall be permitted to take books out of the Library." A register kept of the books thus borrowed and returned is not included in the above numbers.

QUESTION II.—"What proportion of the applicants in those years were not connected with either the University or College?"

ANSWER.—The Library has been made available to those not connected with the University and College, only during 1860 and 1861. As no distinction is made in the form of application for books between the readers connected with the University and College and those who are not, I am unable to answer this question. The large proportion of readers belong to the former class, but almost every day of the year there are some readers not connected with either the University or College, the names of whom may be seen in the Librarian's Register.

QUESTION III.—"Upon what system are the books given out, and what is the nature of the responsibility for their safe usage and return?"

ANSWER.—To persons in the Reading Room, having previously signed their name and address in the Librarian's Register, the books are given out upon their giving a receipt on a printed form which is provided.

On the reverse side of this form the reader is reminded that he is responsible for the books while the form is uncanceled; also, that "no book may be taken out of the Reading Room, and any person breaking this rule, or writing in the books, or otherwise defacing them, will forfeit the privilege of using the Library."

I may be permitted to state that since the Reading Room was opened up to the present time, every book taken out of it has been returned; and apart from the necessary wear, no book has been found to be torn or defaced. The character and position of those on whom the Statute confers this privilege of taking books out of the Library, are a sufficient guarantee for their safe usage and return. The rules are as follows:—Before any book is removed from the Library by those on whom the statute confers this privilege, an entry must first be made by the Librarian in the register provided for the purpose.

"All books borrowed must be returned to the Library on or before the 31st day of May, and no books shall be taken out of the Library during the two weeks following. The Librarian may request the return of any book if it should be called for."

QUESTION IV.—"What are the duties of the Assistant?"

ANSWER.—From nine to 10 o'clock A.M. the attendant is engaged in preparing the Library and Reading Room for the day, by removing the dust which may have settled on

the books and tables, and arranging the periodicals placed on them. From 10 to 2 P.M., at which hour he leaves the Library to attend in the Museums, he is chiefly engaged in obtaining the books for which applications are made, and on their being returned to the barrier near the east end of the Library, in cancelling the form given, and restoring the books to their proper shelves. As over ninety applications are frequently made in one day, a considerable amount of labour is involved in this employment. The attendant also cuts open the leaves of the new periodicals and unbound volumes as they come into the Library, and stamps them, and when the titles of books added to the collection are written out, he pastes them into the catalogues.

QUESTION V.—“Could the Librarian discharge any other duties in addition to those now assigned to him?”

ANSWER.—During the best portion of the day, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., the duties of the Librarian require his attendance in the Library. In addition to his other duties, the system of cataloguing the books, which has been commenced within the past three years, and requires to be continued, involves a considerable amount of writing.

Books received into the Library after being stamped are first entered into a register of additions made to the collection; then full titles are written out in duplicate for the catalogues alphabetically arranged, one of which is kept in the Reading Room, and one in the Library, and then an abridgment of the title for the classified catalogue.

When the increase of readers renders the opening of the South Reading Room needful new copies of the alphabetical and classified catalogues will require to be written out.

No. 30.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 67½.

TABULATED RETURN from Registrar, of Graduates of Arts in the University of Toronto, since 1853.

YEAR.	NAME.	B. A.	M. A.	If B. A., year of obtain- ing M.A.	REMARKS.
1854	Light, R. A.		M. A.		B. A. 1850, Student at Toronto University, Barrister.
do	Clark, A. M.		do		do 1851.
do	Morris, J. H.		do		do 1851, King's College and Toronto University, Barrister.
do	Brown, James.	B. A.	do	1856	Toronto University and University College, Master in U. C. College.
do	Marling, J. A.	do	do	1856	Toronto University and University College, Master of Grammar School, Newmarket.
do	Bayley, R.	do			Toronto University and University College, Barrister.
do	Oille, L. S.	do	M. A.		do do Doctor.
do	Blake, D. E.	do	do	1858	do do Barrister.
do	Wells, R. M.	do			do do do
do	Jones, C.	do	M. A.	1858	do do do
do	McKewn, J.	do	do	1856	do do do
do	Boulton, J. F.	do	do	1857	do do do
do	Thom, James.	do			do do Clergyman.
do	Trew, N. M.	do			do do Barrister.
do	McGregor, C. J.	do	M. A.	1857	do Master Grammar School, Strat- ford.
do	Crombie, E.	do	do	1857	do University College, Barrister.
do	English, C. E.	do	do	1857	do do do
1856	Crombie, M.	do	do	1858	University College.
do	Walker, W. O.	do	do	1859	do Doctor.
do	Kingsmill.	do	do	1858	do Barrister.
do	Sanderson, J. E.	do			do Clergyman.
do	Macrabb, A.	do	M. A.	1858	do Barrister.
do	Tassie, W.	do	do	1858	Not Student of University College, Master of Gram- mar School, Galt.
do	Boyd, W. T.		do		Toronto University, Barrister.
do	Peterson, H. W.		do		do do
do	Crombie, C.	B. A.	do	1856	Ad eundem from Trinity College, Dublin.
do	Taylor, T. W.	do	do	1856	do University of Edinburgh, Bar- rister.
do	Cattanach, A. J.	do	do	1858	University College, Barrister.
do	Matheson, R.	do			do Master of Grammar School.
do	Hodgins, T.	do	M. A.	1859	do Barrister.
do	Hume, R.	do	do	1859	do Clergyman.
do	Bowlby, W. H.	do	do	1858	do Barrister.
do	Matheson, T. G.	do			do do
do	Unsworth, R.	do			do Master of Grammar School.
1857	Barber, G. A.		M. A.		B. A. of King's College, Toronto, since deceased.
do	Ryerson, E. F.		do		B. A. 1848, do do Barrister.
do	Elliott, C. F.		do		B. A. 1851, Toronto University, Barrister.
do	Laurason, W. L.		do		B. A. 1853, do do
do	Windcat, J.		do		Ad eundem Trinity College, Dublin.
do	Fitzgerald.		do		B. A. 1852, Toronto University, Barrister.
do	Oliver, W.	B. A.			University College, Grammar School Master.
do	Burns, W.	do			Student of do do do
do	Ross, G.	do			do do four years Grammar School Master, now Law Student.
do	Kennedy, G.		M. A.	1860	Student of University College.
do	McDennat, P.	do			do do Clergyman.
do	Bull, T. H.	do			Admitted to standing of third year from U. C. Col- lege, one year at University College, Barrister.
do	Smith, J. F.	do			[Same standing as above.] Barrister.
do	Francis, T. F.	do	M. A.	1858	Student of University College, Physician.
1858	Moss, T. A.	do	do	1859	do do Barrister.
do	Rathay, W. J.	do			do do Law Student.
do	Tiedall, F. B.	do	M. A.	1859	do do since deceased.

TABULATED RETURN from Registrar, of Graduates of Arts.—*Continued.*

YEAR.	NAME.	B. A.	M. A.	If B. A., year of obtain- ing M. A.	REMARKS.
1858	McNaughton, T.....	B. A.			Student of University College for two years of course, Barrister, Editor, Cobourg.
do	Paul, C. D.....	do	M. A.	1859	Student of University College, Barrister.
do	Blake, J. A.....	do			Not a Student of University College, do
do	Bernard, R.....	do			do do do
do	Destceux, G. W.....	do			do do do
do	Hill, Revd. G.....	do	M. A.	1859	Formerly Student of King's College, Rector of Markham.
do	Melroy, W.....	do			Student of University College, Clergyman.
do	Craigie, W.....		M. A.		B. A. of King's College, Toronto, 1848, Barrister.
do	Montgomery, D. E.		do		<i>Ad eundem</i> from Maroeschal College, Aberdeen, Barrister.
do	Watts, W. A.....		do		<i>Ad eundem</i> from Queen's University, Ireland, Teacher.
1859	Grant, A. J.....		do		B. A. of King's College, Toronto, Barrister.
do	Kerr, W. H. C.....	B. A.	do	1860	Student of University College, Law Student.
do	McDougall, T. L.....	do			do do Merchant.
do	Mitchell, J.....	do			do do Divinity Student.
do	Sullivan, R.....	do	M. A.	1861	do do Law Student.
do	Tassie, H.....	do			do do Teacher.
do	Filch, B. F.....	do	M. A.	1860	do do do
do	Holcomb, J. W.....	do	do	1860	do do Law Student.
do	Waters, D.....	do	do	1860	do do (most of his time) Clergyman.
do	Appelbi, R. S.....	do			do do Solicitor.
do	Monserrat, N.....	do			do do (part of his time) Barrister.
1860	McMichael, D.....		M. A.		B. A. of King's College, Toronto, Barrister.
do	Cameron, H.....		do		
do	Frazer, J. F.....	B. A.	do	1861	Student of University College, Law Student.
do	Boyd, J. A.....	do	do	1861	do do do
do	Wadsworth, J. J.....	do			do do Medical Student.
do	Ogden, J. O.....	do			Admitted to standing of second year from U. C. College, Student at University College rest of course, since deceased.
do	Sinclair, W.....	do			Student of University College, Medical Student.
do	White, J.....	do			do do Divinity Student.
do	Sampson, D. A.....	do	M. A.	1861	Not a Student of University College, Barrister.
do	Rock, W.....	do			Student of University College, part of course, do
do	Scott, W. H.....	do			do do do do
do	Green, G.....	do			do do do
do	Ross, D. W.....	do			do do during greater part of course, Barrister.
do	Cameron, H.....	do			<i>Ad eundem</i> , Trinity College, Dublin.
1861	Turnbull, J.....	do			Student of University College.
do	Grant, A.....	do			do do Divinity Student.
do	Grant, G.....	do			do do do
do	Thom, J. H.....	do			do do do
do	Ormiston, D.....	do			do do Teacher.
do	McMurchy, A.....	do			do do do
do	Hunter, J. H.....	do			Admitted to third year's standing in University Col- lege, from Queen's University, Ireland, Teacher.
do	Reeve, W. A.....	do			Admitted to standing of second year, from U. C. College, Law Student.
do	McGee, R.....	do			Student of University College, part of course, Law Student.
do	Gillespie, A. J.....	do			Student of University College, Law Student.
do	Lount, S.....	do			do do do
do	Ross, J. B.....	do			do do do
do	Hatton, J. C.....	do			Admitted to standing of third year from U. C. Col- lege, University College remainder of course.

No. 31.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 68 to 72.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES PUT BY THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS TO THE SOLICITOR.

I was appointed Solicitor in January, 1859.

My usual course of procedure in collecting overdue payments, is to enquire whether the parties can pay if judgment be recovered. If they cannot, I advise an ejectment to save expense, as it would resolve itself into that in the end.

I receive no emoluments from the office other than costs of suit, excepting a fee on each contract and deed of 10s. for approval, excepting also for opinions immediately connected with the office.

All opinions given in connection with purchasers or special deeds prepared for parties purchasing, the Bursar requires the parties themselves to pay.

I furnish periodical statements of all suits, and the state in which they are when such statement is furnished to the Bursar.

The principal suits brought are actions of ejectment against parties who are either squatters or who have become assignees of the leases made by the old King's College, and who have never paid probably anything but the first payment of rent; in such cases the Bursar has had frequent applications to purchase at the present value from other parties, and has been obliged to eject parties neither able to pay nor purchase.

The only suits I have brought to recover money since I have been appointed Solicitor for the University, and which have been sued, are:

Alex. Cameron, writ issued 4th January, 1859. *Fi. Fa.* returned *nulla bona.*

There have been monies collected upon suits originally in the hands of Dr. Connor as Solicitor.

I send a memorandum of monies received by me as Solicitor, and when paid over.

There is a suit against Mr. Justice McLean, for a balance due upon mortgage. The principal part was paid to the credit of the Bursar at the Bank:

(Signed,)

GEO. BOOMER,
Solicitor.

MEMORANDUM of monies received by George Boomer, Solicitor for the University, since his appointment.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1859.			
March 24th...	By cash on account Ryerson.....		51 19 6
July 4th.....	“ from Collins.....		50 0 0
Sept. 5th.....	“ “ Good.....		50 4 3
“ “	To paid Bursar	50 4 3	
November.....	By Cash from Good.....		25 0 0
1860.			
Feby. 24th....	To paid by Cheque.....	125 0 0	
March.....	By cash from Collins.....		45 0 0
Oct. 6th.....	“ “ “		45 0 0
Dec. 6th.....	To paid Bursar.....	90 0 0	
“ 26th.....	By cash		100 0 0
1861.			
Dec.....	To paid Bursar.....	100 0 0	

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 73.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of *Estimated and Actual Receipts on account of Interest on Purchase Money in each year 1853 to 1861 inclusive. This includes General Sales, Port Hope, Garrison Reserve, Hamilton and Ridout Property.

1853.		1854.		1855.	
Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.	Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.	Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.
\$ 16551	\$ 32119	\$ 15000	\$ 21043	\$ 20636	\$ 21514
16551	32119	15000	21043	20636	21514
1856.		1857.		1858.	
Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.	Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.	Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.
\$ 27376	\$ 29255	\$ 28215	\$ 21915	\$ 27030	\$ 19921
Deduct from estimated receipts interest on bad and doubtful sales.					
		3784		4360	
27376	29255	24432	21915	22670	19921
1859.		1860.		1861.	
Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.	Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.	Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.
\$ 25593 4360	\$ 19912	\$ 24983 4360	\$ 21143	\$ 22841 4360	\$ 18440
21233	19912	20623	21143	18481	18440

* By "Estimated receipts" is meant the amount of interest which would fall due in any year on balances of purchase money, as they stood on 1st January of that year, leaving out altogether arrears of interest.

† Excepting in this case, which, although not entirely a guess, is partially so. There were few sales in 1855—somewhere about £9,000—while more than £16,000 was received, thus lessening the amount standing as balance due on sales of land.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,

Toronto, February, 1862.

No. 32.

BURSAR'S ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO HIM BY THE COMMISSION OF VISITATION, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1862.

QUESTION I.—Please explain the very large amount of principal and interest overdue on lands sold.

ANSWER.—As regards principal, I have already endeavoured to explain in my letter of 6th December last (I had hoped with sufficient clearness), that up to a recent date, it was, in ordinary cases, not only not an object to compel the payment of principal, but the receipt of it had proved at times a cause of positive loss to the income, (see page 58 of this report). I therefore, except during the time occupied in the erection of the building, have contented myself with the use of threats to call in overdue principal, as a whip to enforce the punctual payment of interest.

But I am not inclined to admit that under the circumstances, the arrears of principal are so very large. The return, as made, shows the full amount of purchase money unpaid. It must be remembered, too, that in by far the greater proportion of cases, the lands which I have in charge to sell, are either in a wild state or deteriorated, and abused by having been in the hands of squatters, or of lessees not much more eligible as occupants. The purchasers also are for the most part men of very limited capital, and some of them of no capital at all, after paying their first instalment, so that, unless fortunate with their first crop (and it takes two years to realize the price of crop of wheat), they are almost sure to have a hard struggle to meet interest, to say nothing of principal. But in the main, after a few years, and even those who get behind, begin to pay up, first working down their arrears of interest, and then sometimes with great rapidity paying the balance of principal.

This may be exemplified by a reference to the return itself. Altogether there have been 1905 sales effected since the endowment was granted: I mean sales of farm lands, for my present remarks have reference to them only. On looking at the return, it will be seen that of those effected before January, 1853, numbering 1350, in only 73, including one thrown out as bad, have the purchasers not yet taken out their deeds, although during five of the nine years which have elapsed since that date, the country has passed through a monetary crisis, which for the severity of the depression which it caused, is, I believe, entirely without parallel in the history of the country; from this depression, the country is now only beginning to recover. Farmers too, with whom it is said that I have almost entirely to deal as regards rural lands, are only just beginning to adapt themselves to the changes required by the failure of the wheat crop, through the attacks of the weevil.

It must be remembered, also, that the return made to the Commissioners gives no account of cases in which lands have been fully paid for and the deeds issued. As already mentioned, the highest number of sales of rural lands effected at the close of last year was..... 1905
The first sale effected by me as Bursar, and appearing on the list, is 1397. Deduct 1396

Leaving..... 509
Of which I have thrown out as hopeless..... 6

Leaving..... 503
But there are in the return of these sales only..... 373

Leaving, not included in the return..... 130

sales in which the purchasers have paid the full price for their land, and have obtained their deeds; although the oldest of these 503 sales yet wants more than a year to complete the nine years allowed for payment of the last instalment, I take no credit to myself for this. It was convenient to the parties to pay the money, and I accepted it. I merely direct attention to the fact to show that, looking at the whole sales of these lands, and not simply at those on which a balance is still unpaid, the result is more favorable than appears by the return. At the same time I frankly confess, that there are some cases in which proceeding ought to be taken, and would have been commenced but for the state of depression which the

country has experienced, and other special reasons which I have stated verbally to the Commissioners.

As respects "arrears" of interest, I have already, in the course of conversation with the Commissioners, explained to them, that the return is, in so far, merely a copy of the annual return prepared for the Auditor General, in which interest is in all cases calculated to 31st December, although the annual payments by the various purchasers fall due at all times in the year, except in town lots for which we have sale days. The amount given is interest *unpaid* and not all interest in *arrears*.

As soon as the annual accounts and returns, which absorb a great deal of time, are out of hand, I instruct one of the clerks, generally about the month of March, to issue circulars to all who are in arrears; and as in the majority of cases it is of little use to ask farmers to pay anything in summer time, I give until the first October to meet my demands; a second circular is afterwards issued to those who fail to meet my demand.

Latterly, rather than trust to a hasty calculation of interest for the circulars, so as to give the amount due when they are issued (but which although hastily made absorbed a good deal of time in the aggregate), I have preferred to adopt the sum stated in the annual return, as being a carefully ascertained and correct one; although by doing so the aggregate interest is thereby thrown a little further in arrears than by the former method.

Under these circumstances I think the Commissioners would not give me an unfair advantage if they deduct one year's interest from the aggregate of unpaid interest, in order to ascertain what may reasonably be considered as the amount in arrears. If that is done, the amount will be very much diminished.

The total amount of interest unpaid on 31st December last, as shown by the return, including ground rent, is.....	\$33,901 73
One year's interest and ground rent is.....	17,775 84

Leaving as more nearly the true arrears.....	<u>16,125 89</u>
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But there is still another view to be taken of the matter. Immediately after entering on my office as Chairman of the Board of Endowment, in 1855, I called for a return of arrears; and the result in reference to sales of farm lands alone, excluding City property and the Hamilton property, was that on a balance of purchase money amounting to only £30,709 11s., there was a *real* arrear of interest of £12,190 9s. 0d., or in other words nearly seven years' interest overdue. I therefore had to begin my work with a very heavy load. This also ought to be considered in judging the present state of these arrears.

In order to put the whole case more clearly before the Commissioners, I have caused a statement to be prepared, which is herewith submitted, showing for the years from 1853 to 1861 inclusive, a comparison between the estimated receipts in account of interest in each year on balances of purchase money, including Town lots at Port Hope, and City property, but excluding ground rents, and the amount received on that account during the year for which the estimate was made.

It will be seen that in 1857 and succeeding years, the amount due on balances of purchase money for *bad* and *doubtful* sales is *deducted*. These I set down as irrecoverable; the lands will revert to the University, and the sooner the sales are cancelled the better, if there was only a prospect of reselling the lands. Making this allowance, it appears that in every year except 1857, 58, 59 and 61, I have recovered more than the year's interest, while in the last-named year 1861, the deficiency is only \$41 on an amount exceeding \$18,000. I would make just one more remark in answer to this question. I have caused the return to be compared with the accounts in the Ledger, to ascertain when the last payments were made in those cases which are in arrears to any material extent.

It will be observed by the pencil markings under the heads "remarks," that in the great majority of cases payments have been made of a very recent date.

QUESTION II.—Please give list of amounts placed in Solicitor's hands for collection, with date of instructions and of recovery, or with explanations as to delay in collection?

ANSWER.—To give answer to this question in strict accordance with what it asks for, would not give a correct impression of the nature of the work which has to be done by the Solicitor, in so far as it emanates from this office. It is very seldom that an account is put into his hands for collection by the ordinary method. In cases where lessees or pur-

chasers get so much in arrear as to render legal measures necessary or expedient, the shortest and surest course is to bring action of ejection.

In several cases where suits have been brought on the covenants to pay rent or price, and we have sought to recover the amount by execution, the Sheriff has returned *nulla bona*, and we have had the costs to pay. It would be a very special case now, as regards farm lots, in which I would resort to an ordinary action for debt.

I presume the main object of this question is to ascertain whether returns have been regularly made by the Solicitor, and whether I have any grounds for the excuses verbally made to the Commissioners, for not having instituted suits against some of the debtors to the University who are heavily in arrear.

One object of the appointment of the advisory Board called the Board of Endowment, to which I have had occasion to refer in other answers to queries, was to aid me in this very matter of determining how and when it would be proper to prosecute for arrears. While there continued to be something like regularity in the meetings of the Board, it was easy enough to get their opinion and advice; but owing to the difficulty, especially in later years, which I have experienced in getting the Board together for any purpose, I have been obliged in most instances to act on my own responsibility. Mr. Richards has long since ceased to attend, even when the meeting was called at a time previously agreed on; and for some time Mr. Morrison's duties have required him to be very much in Quebec. Mr. Richards, at first, gave a good deal of time to the meetings of the Board. As no remuneration was attached to the appointment, he can scarcely be blamed for not taking both trouble and responsibility on himself in matters in which he has no immediate personal interest.

Sometime in 1858, after the resignation of Dr. Connor, the Senate appointed Mr. Boomer to succeed him in the office of University Solicitor. On 22nd January, 1859, the Provincial Secretary advised me of the appointment, and directed me to employ him in all official matters in which I might require the advice of counsel.

Mr. Boomer had been for several years and was then Dr. Connor's partner; as such he had taken the principal charge of the greater portion of the University business put into Dr. Connor's hands, so that the transition was more in name than reality.

During the first year of my experience as head of this office, and especially while Dr. Connor gave a more direct personal superintendence to the details of his business than he did during the latter years of his partnership with Mr. Boomer, returns and especially payments of money were made with commendable punctuality. Latterly, I had frequently to complain that I was not advised of the termination of suits; and I felt that from delay in this respect, sales were probably lost where ejection suits had been brought to get rid of squatters or others, whose possessions were standing in the way of a sale. My idea of a Solicitor's duty in all such cases is that whenever he receives his instructions, he should push the case to a termination with the least possible delay; and when judgment is obtained, *at once* report. He should require no driving.

Without entering into minute detail, I may state that the first bill of costs rendered by Mr. Boomer, after his own appointment to the Solicitorship, was in the end of 1859 or beginning of 1860. No account of cash collected, nor any return of the state of the cases in his hands accompanied his bill. I therefore required such returns to be made before paying it. On 18th February, a statement relating to the condition of the suits was sent to me. On 24th of same month, I received a cheque for \$500 of monies collected from three parties. In this instance, my communication with him must have been verbal.

In April, 1861, Mr. Boomer rendered his next bill. On the 12th of that month I wrote to him as follows:

"I have received your account for fees for approval of deeds, but I have not received your Report upon the cases in your hands, nor any statement of monies received. It is, I think, now more than a year since I had a return of either description."

I wrote again on the 13th June, thus:—

"It is now two months since I wrote to you asking for a Report as to the state of the cases in your hands, and a statement of monies recovered. Hitherto you have not taken the slightest notice of my letter."

And again on the 2nd August, I addressed a letter to him in the following terms:—

"It is now nearly four months since I asked you for your return, and nearly two months since I reminded you that you had not complied with my request. I regret being again obliged to call your attention to the matter."

I had frequently conversed with the Hon. Mr. Morrison both before and subsequently to writing these letters, and consulted with him both as a member of the Board of Endowment and in his capacity of Solicitor-General.

After waiting other two months, I felt that I could not be justified in longer delaying to bring the matter in a more formal manner before Government; but before making a regular complaint through the Provincial Secretary, I wrote to Mr. Morrison, who was then in Quebec, transmitting copies of the letters I have quoted. My letter is dated 11th October, 1861. It stated that it appeared to me to be absolutely necessary that something should be done; that I was exceedingly averse to make a formal complaint through the Secretary; that to my three letters I had not received a word in reply, either written or verbal, and I asked Mr. Morrison for his advice, suggesting at the same time that he might lay the correspondence before the Attorney General, and ask his opinion.

In about two days I had an answer stating that the Attorney General recommended that before making a formal complaint I should again write to Mr. Boomer, which I did on the 23rd October, in the terms suggested. Next day his return of the condition of the suits was in my hands, but admittedly in a very imperfect state.

Since then, Mr. Boomer has been appointed Police Magistrate of Toronto. I presume from what I have heard, that a new Solicitor will be appointed; and therefore, and because of the tenor of the conversation I have had with Mr. Morrison in reference to University business, I have only of late referred to Mr. Boomer such cases as absolutely and urgently required the intervention of a Solicitor, and I would just add what I have of late deeply felt, that it is scarcely doing justice to a public officer to leave him in the situation in which I have been for some time placed in this very matter.

(Signed),

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

Toronto, 3rd March, 1861.

No. 33.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 75, 76 & 77.

REPLIES OF SENATE TO QUERIES ON AFFILIATION, &c., &c.

I. The Senate are of opinion that it is desirable to have one University Board for Upper Canada, which may be designated "The University of Upper Canada," to which certain Colleges, such as are hereinafter stated, should be affiliated.

Amongst the advantages of this arrangement may be mentioned: the adoption of an uniform or equal course of instruction by each College; the fixing of the value of degrees, the promotion of emulation amongst the affiliated Colleges, and the testing of the merits of different modes of instruction.

II. The present system of affiliation under the statute is unsatisfactory, as it is practically inoperative; no sufficient inducements are held out for those Colleges which possess University powers, to give up or restrict them; the absence of limitation relative to the number and composition of the Senate is also objectionable.

III. (1) The Colleges affiliated under the University Board should be those which adopt a common curriculum, prescribed by a General University Board, which submit their students for simultaneous examination by Examiners appointed by such Board, and should have an adequate staff of Professors for giving instruction in the curriculum.

(2) The Senate would suggest that whatever funds the Legislature may see fit to set apart in aid of the Colleges affiliated by the University Act, exclusive of University College, should be divided into three equal parts, two of these to be divided equally amongst such Colleges, the other to be distributed in proportion to the beneficial results effected by such Colleges. It is to be understood that this suggestion is not intended to interfere with the

endowment of University College, it being the opinion of the Senate that University College has a first claim to a fixed endowment amply sufficient to its support in its present state of efficiency; and that it should have the power to establish Faculties of Law and Medicine, with the same support which is granted to corresponding Faculties in the other Colleges, and also that it should be placed, as to University powers, on a par with them.

(3) Such exercise should be limited to conferring Degrees on such of their Students as may have passed the prescribed examinations in the University of Upper Canada, except in the Faculty of Divinity.

(4) The number of the members of the Senate should be determined by the number of affiliated Colleges, one-third to be heads of such Colleges, one-third to be elected by such graduates of each College, and one-third to be appointed by the Provincial Government.

In connection with these answers the Senate would further beg to suggest that in any new arrangement of the proposed University of Upper Canada, a Convocation should be created composed of the graduates of the Provincial University, with such powers as the Legislature may think fit to confer upon the said Convocation, and especially with that of the election of the Chancellor of the University.

No. 34.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 75, 76 & 77.

COPY OF REPLY OF REVEREND DR. M'CAUL UPON AFFILIATION, &c.

March 29th, 1862.

SIR,—In reply to the questions proposed to me by the Commissioners of enquiry relative to one University Board, and different systems of affiliation, I beg to state that I concur in the answers to these questions by the Senate of the University of Toronto.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed),

JOHN M'CAUL.

D. BUCHAN, Esq.
Secretary.

No. 35.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 75, 76 & 77.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES PUT BY THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS ON THE SUBJECT OF AFFILIATION.

Query I.—Do you approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board, and if so, state the advantages?

Answer.—I approve of affiliation, meaning by that term a system by which a general University Board requires as the condition of a degree, that there shall be, in each of the affiliated Colleges or Universities:

- (1) An adequate staff of Professors.
- (2) A course of attendance and instruction sanctioned by the University Board.
- (3) An examination by Examiners appointed or approved by the University Board.

The advantages of affiliation are the following:—

(1) A degree will have the same meaning in each of the affiliated Universities. At present, a degree in one University means merely that the graduate has passed a University examination; while in the others, its proper character is preserved, that of certifying that he has gone through a regular course of instruction and attendance at an affiliated College. A certificate of knowledge is a very different thing from a certificate not only of knowledge, but of academic training, and it is desirable that it should not receive the same

name. Certificates of having passed an examination may be useful, but it is not desirable that they should be called *degrees*. The competitive examinations in England for the public services are, in general, more severe than those requisite for a degree in the Universities; but it would be a misapplication of the term to call certificates of having passed such examinations, *degrees*. The chief object of a collegiate education is not so much to impart learning as to mould the character of the student, and train him to such habits of thought and action as may fit him for any sphere in life. The formation of character, not the storing up of knowledge, is the grand aim of a collegiate course. To attain this end, no high degree of scholarship is required. The pass examinations of the great Universities of Europe by no means imply that the graduates are scholars in the proper sense of the term. When high scholarship is required for any situation, a degree from the most distinguished University would, as a certificate, be of little value. A degree is never taken as a substitute for the competitive examinations for the public service in England. A degree of Oxford or Cambridge would not be held as qualifying for one of the parish or common schools of England and Scotland. The Committee of Council on Education demands in all cases an independent examination in the case of aid-receiving teachers. The degrees of the London University, now, only certify knowledge, not collegiate training, and a higher standard is exacted than at Oxford or Cambridge, but the degrees of the latter are incomparably more valued. The mere possession of knowledge is no proof of a well balanced and disciplined mind. The mode of acquiring the knowledge may have even exercised an injurious influence on the character. An academic education, as a rule, secures a type of character, for the want of which no amount of knowledge can compensate. It is of importance, then, that in Canada the same name should not designate certificates so totally different. What is wanted in Canada, is not so much a high standard of attainment as a high standard of education. The Colleges of Canada, at present, require for a degree an examination quiet as strict as that required by the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. The real want is the proper equipment of collegiate institutions.

(2) Affiliation secures an equal standard of education and examination in the various Colleges. Even though the length of attendance be the same in different Colleges, the course of instruction may be so different that the value of one degree may differ very much from that of any other. While one College aims at a severely academic standard, another, by exacting only desultory and popular courses of study, may lower the standard to the level of a mechanic's institute. It is desirable that the individuality of Colleges should not be destroyed by exacting a mechanical uniformity, but a real academic education should be insisted on, though a diversity as to the means should be allowed. Affiliation would secure this object.

(3) Affiliation would prevent an undue multiplication of Colleges. The existing Colleges are, perhaps, hardly adequate to the growing population and the vast territory of Canada, but a too great number would be as injurious as an inadequate number. At present, there is no recognized limit, but a system of affiliation, by requiring an adequate staff of Professors and a high standard of education, would present an effectual barrier to the system of numerous small Colleges, which has prevailed in the United States to the serious injury of learning.

(4) Affiliation would prevent any one party or denomination acquiring an undue ascendancy in the higher education of the country. The existing Colleges fairly represent nearly the whole population of Canada; while they are open to all denominations practically, Trinity College is for the Church of England, Regiopolis College for the Roman Catholics, Victoria College for the Methodists, Queen's College for the Church of Scotland, and University College for the Presbyterians and Independents. A University Board in which these parties are equally represented, would effectually prevent any monopolizing the education of the country. At present Government, with no barrier between them and the influence of party or denominational feelings, are apt to yield to pressure on any emergency, and to give undue advantage to the dominant body.

Query II.—Do you consider the present system of affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory, and if so, state the reasons?

Answer.—I consider the present system of affiliation unsatisfactory, for the following reasons:

(1) None of the affiliated Colleges, except University College, have been induced to take advantage of the privilege conferred on them by the Statute.

(2) The radical defect lies in the constitution of the Senate or general University Board. The number of Senators is not fixed, and there is no provision for an equal representation of affiliated Colleges.

The Governor may appoint any number on any emergency. An undue proportion of the representatives of one of the affiliated Colleges, viz., University College, was appointed, and the University of Toronto virtually became identical with University College. There was no inducement to afford facilities to the representatives of other Colleges to attend. Meetings were held so frequently that it was impossible for members from distant parts of the Province to attend with regularity. No provision was made for the expenses of distant members, and the meetings were never held at the other affiliated Colleges, to afford facilities for attendance. It is but right to acknowledge that the national call for one great University with real affiliation, has now received a unanimous response from the Senate, and that a most gratifying spirit of fairness has been manifested in affording facilities to distant representatives to attend the meetings. All this indicates a fixed resolution on the part of the country to remove all barriers to actual affiliation, and the organization of a University worthy of Canada.

(3) The failure of the present system of affiliation is due very much to the circumstance that it is based simply on a common examination. No course of attendance at College is required for a degree. The tendency of such a system is to injure seriously the affiliated Colleges. A collegiate training is held to be of no value, apart from its enabling the Student to pass an examination.

The injurious system of cramming is put on a level with the healthful discipline and development of a collegiate course. This great defect in the working of the present system of affiliation is founded on a misconception of the Statute, which gives no power to confer degrees, except on those who have passed through a prescribed course of instruction in an affiliated College.

No student of an affiliated College with University powers, would think of seeking a degree at the University of Toronto, when such a degree, from its very nature, could not rank with one from the former.

Affiliation became unmeaning when degrees could be obtained without attendance at an affiliated College.

(4) The present system of affiliation is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as institutions without the means of giving a collegiate course of education have been affiliated, and thus an opening has been made for the multiplication of small Colleges, with no real title to the name. Schools for boys and girls have been added to the list, on the ground that, however imperfect their equipment may be, it is of no consequence, as the University examination will be a sufficient test of their efficiency. But if mere examination is a sufficient test, why affiliate at all? Every school in the Province might, on this ground, be affiliated. Affiliation in its very nature implies that the affiliated institution possesses the means, not merely of preparing for an examination, but of giving a sound education.

Under the Statute of 1853, the Governor of the Province affiliates, that is, officially declares that an educational institution has the means of giving a sound education; and the University, before conferring a degree, ascertains whether the candidate has gone through a prescribed course of instruction at an affiliated College, and has acquired a satisfactory amount of knowledge. The Statute has been so misconstrued, that affiliation amounts to nothing, and examination is the only test. It was the interest of the affiliated Colleges generally to remedy this misconstruction, but, from the constitution of the Senate, it was impossible to effect a change.

Query III.—What system of affiliation do you consider most satisfactory, with special reference to the following points:

- (1) The mode of securing an equal standard of education.
- (2) The principle of apportionment of funds from public sources.
- (3) The exercise of University powers by the affiliated Colleges.
- (4) The composition of the General University Board?

Answer.—There are three modes of affiliation by which it has been attempted to secure an equal standard of education.

(1) According to one mode, a common examination is the only test. The London University is an example. When first established, a course of study was required in some affiliated College, but as it had no power of establishing affiliated Colleges, or controlling the course of instruction, it was impossible to lay down any fixed rules for affiliation. A new charter was obtained, by which degrees might be conferred on Students who had never attended any College. The sole test was examination. The degree changed its character entirely: it is now only a certificate of knowledge, not of training. The University became simply an examining Board, like many other Boards required for the public service, and the degree, though retaining the name, is totally different from a degree in the ordinary sense. The Charter of the University of Toronto is a copy, almost a *verbatim* one, of the first charter of the University of London, which required attendance at an affiliated College. The latter did not think itself entitled, without a new charter, to confer degrees on Students who had never attended any College, but the former took this step without any new legislative action. This mode of affiliation secures an equal standard of examination, but not of education. In England, with its numerous Colleges, a Board of Examination, like the University of London, supplied a want; but the want of Canada is not an examining Board, but properly equipped Educational Institutions. If examination had been the want, it could be most satisfactorily met by examination papers sent out from the University of London, which, in fact, made this offer by affiliating the University of Toronto. Sealed examination papers can be sent to any part of the British dominions, at only a nominal cost; and if examination was the only thing necessary, the University of Toronto with its magnificent endowment and expensive buildings, might be superseded by a small box of examination papers costing only the expense of carriage. But the want of Canada is not examination, but education.

(2) A second mode of affiliation is that in which a common curriculum is made the test. The Universities of Scotland are an example. The standard of education, till lately, differed much in the various Universities, but an equality was secured by the appointment of Royal Commissioners, whose duty it was to prescribe an equivalent curriculum in all the Universities, and to see that there was an adequate staff of Professors with suitable salaries. It was assumed that equality of means was the best way of securing an equal standard of education. There is no common examination of the students of the various Universities. Each University appoints its own examiners, and confers degrees in virtue of its own charter. The Medical Council of England also furnishes an example. This Board secures equality, not by subjecting the students to a common examination, but by requiring that in all the licensing bodies there shall be an equal curriculum.

The University of the State of New York is somewhat similar. It does not examine the Students or confer degrees, but it seeks to secure a high standard in all the Colleges and Universities in the State by a periodical examination and report. The regents of the University have power to charter Colleges and Academies. They are also trustees of the State Library, and have the care of the Cabinet of Natural History.

(3) The third mode of affiliation is that in which an equal standard is secured by the test of both a common curriculum and a common examination. The Queen's University of Ireland is an example. A common curriculum is maintained in the three Colleges by maintaining an equal number of Professors with equal salaries. The candidates for degrees are all examined by Examiners appointed by the University; this is the kind of affiliation that the wants of Canada most require. The Universities of India present, perhaps, the best illustration of what is wanted. The Colleges in operation at the time of the establishment of the Universities were affiliated without regard to creeds. Aid was afforded to the affiliated Colleges to bring them up to the right standard, and this irrespective of denomination. Hindoo and Mohammedan as well as Christian institutions were aided, if they gave the requisite amount of secular education. The denominational element was not recognized: for example, an Institution whose creed was, that it believed no creed, was not entitled to more aid than one that believed some positive creed. The essential condition of an equal standard is an equal curriculum, but the further condition of a common examination, though less important, ought not to be omitted. This I regard as the mode of affiliation required for Canada.

(2) The simplest and most satisfactory principle of apportionment would be an equal division. The apportionment of funds according to the number of Students or graduates

would not serve the great end of securing an equal curriculum. The same staff is required whether the number of Students be great or small. Qualified Professors could not be readily secured on the conditions of a fluctuating salary. If the funds of a College depended on the report of examiners for degrees, these examinations would not be, as they ought to be, above suspicion.

(3) It is not necessary that Colleges with University powers should surrender the right of conferring degrees when affiliated to the Provincial University. They might still confer degrees, but only on Students who have passed an examination approved by the general University Board, exception being made in the case of degrees that are usually honorary.

A degree under the authority of the Charter of the affiliated University may first be conferred, and the degree of the Provincial University may next be conferred as an *ad eundem* degree, or the degree may be regarded as one, but conferred by the joint authority of the Provincial and affiliated Universities.

(4) The Board should be composed of the representatives of Colleges with a definite proportion of members appointed by Government. It is essential that the number should be fixed. It is desirable that the number should not be large, as the responsibility is in that case too much divided, and the Board loses in a corresponding degree its working character. The Board should be called "The Senate of the University of Upper Canada."

The following conditions would be necessary for the efficient carrying out of the above system of affiliation, viz :

(1) That each College adopt a course of instruction and attendance approved by the University Board.

(2) That the scholarships from public sources be either abolished or connected with the several Colleges.

(3) That aid be not given on denominational grounds. The only recognized condition should be that the affiliated Colleges give the required amount of secular education. Both negative and positive creeds should be regarded as possessing no claim in themselves to support; it ought not to be regarded as ground for withholding aid, that certain denominations are benefited by it. For example, University College should not forfeit its claim to support, because it is found that one or two denominations derive the chief benefit from it.

(4) That meetings of Senate should be held in rotation at the seats of the affiliated Colleges, the mode of rotation being prescribed by Statute.

(5) That Candidates for degrees be examined and receive their degrees at their own College.

(Signed), WILLIAM LEITCH.

No. 36.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS IN REFERENCE TO AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

Question 1.—Do you approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board, and if so, state the advantages?

Answer.—I regard affiliation as perhaps the most feasible mode of now adapting our Collegiate system to the wants of the country. The utility and acceptableness of affiliation must, however, depend on the nature of the scheme adopted. I would consider the principal features to be a University Board with power to require in each of the affiliated Colleges: 1st, a sufficient staff of Professors; 2nd, a common period of instruction and discipline; 3rd, a common or equal examination.

Supposing the Colleges generally to come under such a system, the following advantages would result:

1. The higher education of the country would be greatly extended and improved.—At present the majority of our students are being educated in Colleges of very inadequate

resources. Obvious and powerful causes will continue to draw increasing numbers to those institutions. The only way to secure perfect culture to these youths is to give efficiency to the Colleges of their choice. The mere endowment by the Legislature of such Colleges would, no doubt, do much to improve them, but it seems desirable also to provide some supervision, like that of a General University Board, under which each affiliated College would be required to furnish proper facilities and to do a prescribed work. This would be at once a security to the public of the thoroughness of the education, and a guarantee to the Government that the Legislative aid was rightly employed.

2. There would cease to be occasion for the present system of annual Parliamentary grants. These grants have been of great service in sustaining some of the most popular and useful institutions of Upper Canada, but they are not free from objection, and most persons will admit that it would be better that aid should be given by law, and on well known, fixed conditions, than that it should hang precariously dependent on the politics of the hour. A change of this kind, it is believed, would afford general satisfaction.

3. Academic degrees would have a more uniform and national value. Considerable diversity must always exist in the acquirements of the mass of graduates, even of the same College; but under a well regulated system of affiliation, a degree would at least show that the graduate had enjoyed adequate means of instruction and training, and that he had, to some extent, profited by them. By a common competition for honors, there might be provided an additional incentive to the highest culture and scholarship. At present the case is very different. In the so-called Provincial University, degrees and honors are awarded on mere examination *without attendance on lectures*. Such distinctions, therefore, do not of necessity imply that intellectual and moral character which is the great object of education, but merely a certain amount of knowledge. The knowledge may be very useful, but it is only a part, and the less important part, of what is required in the severe and systematic discipline of College life. A certificate of *knowledge* ought not to be made equivalent to a certificate of *education*. By doing so the Provincial University inflicts injustice on the regular and proper graduates of the country, and encourages young men to despise the educational facilities and training of College. Looking merely at knowledge itself, we are safe in saying that few Students can master the subjects of a University curriculum without access to the lecture room. Especially is this true of Chemistry and other physical sciences. But where any considerable number of candidates come up on so imperfect preparation, they will eventually bring down the standard to a lower level.

Such an example in the Provincial University must have a depressing effect on the others; but these are besides marked by their own defects. All of them, I believe, require more or less of attendance on lectures as essential to graduation: but in some, the period is three years, and in others four; while with the same term of residence there may be great disparity in the requisite for admission and graduation, as well as in the appliances of education that may be provided.

Now, a properly constituted University Board, bearing a certain relation to all the Colleges, would be able to correct these irregularities, and reduce our higher education to something like a uniform and well considered system. Within this National University, academic distinctions would bear a definite and nobler meaning, and it is hoped a plan may be devised that all the Colleges of Upper Canada can accept; but, if there should remain a single exception, it would still not defeat the great object, since such isolated College would itself be stimulated to come up to the national standard.

Question II.—Do you consider the present system of affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory; and if so, state the reasons?

Answer.—I consider it wholly unsatisfactory, and for the following reasons:

1. The law secures no advantage whatever to such Universities as may choose to affiliate. This would be true even in case those Universities should surrender their University powers and become mere Colleges of the University of Toronto.

The preamble of the Act has indeed a promising sound, and there are some other parts of the law which seem to recognize the claims of the affiliated institutions, but all this is rendered nugatory by the general tenor of the Act. The fact that not a single University has accepted the proffered alliance sufficiently proves the emptiness of the privilege. The alliance is regarded not as an advantage, but as a degradation and a snare. The reasons for this will appear below.

2. Neither the rights of the affiliated Colleges nor the general interests of education are duly protected in the constitution of the Senate. The number and composition of the Senate are both left undetermined. As a matter of fact, the Senate has varied greatly during the past eight years, and at present has a large preponderance in favor of one College and one locality. This disproportion is practically increased by the remoteness of some of the Colleges from the city of Toronto, thus subjecting the representatives of those Colleges to serious disadvantages in attending meetings of the Senate. It is not in the power of such Colleges to resist any measures which the partizans of University College or the City of Toronto may bring forward, and it will be seen under a subsequent head that the financial provisions of the law are calculated to foster such partizan efforts, as well as aggravate the evil of them. The records of the Senate will show that the meetings are almost always composed of Toronto members, a large portion of these being from University and Upper Canada Colleges. If the small number of representatives from the other distant Colleges seek to attend, all their endeavors are frustrated, not only by their being in a minority, but by such a place of holding and adjourning the Senate as may be the most suitable for Toronto men, but the most inconvenient for others. Senators have repeatedly been summoned from Ottawa, Kingston, Cobourg and Goderich to attend Senate meetings, which, after a session of an hour or two, have been adjourned to the following week: thus imposing on distant Senators an intolerable loss and inconvenience, and finally leaving the whole control in the hands of Toronto and University College Senators. Recently some statutes have been adopted to remedy this abuse; but there is no reason to believe that these statutes would have passed but for the late public agitation; nor is there any security against a return to the old usage, when the agitation shall have subsided.

It is most unreasonable to expect the other Universities to throw aside their University powers and entrust all their great interests to a constitution so one-sided and insecure as this: it is still more absurd to suppose they will do so without the prospect of adding in any way to their own dignity, resources or usefulness.

3. From this ill-advised construction of the Senate, have arisen many other evils, some of which deserve separate notice. One of these is the want of a sufficient guarantee for a fair and equal examination of the students of the several Colleges. Until recently Examiners were chiefly selected from the Professors of University College, thus allowing the students of that College the important advantage of being examined by their own teachers, and giving room for suspicion of favoritism in any case of close competition between the students and others.

4. The present system of affiliation is altogether unjust in its pecuniary provisions. Justice requires that all the Colleges should be placed on equal footing as regards legislative support. Either all the Colleges should be endowed or none. The present Act provides amply and securely for one of the affiliated Colleges, but only contingently for any other. There is not even a definite sum or proportion of the University revenues assigned to the favoured College, she is invited to expend the public money *ad libitum*, and when she shall have exhausted her capacity of expending *the surplus*, if there be one, may be appropriated by Parliament to the other Colleges. This provision has led the partizans of University College to deny that the other Colleges have any claim under the Act, and has prompted to such a style of expenditure; that not only has no surplus accrued, but even the capital of the endowment has been largely reduced. Unfortunately the composition of the Senate has only too well furnished University College with the power of accomplishing this great wrong. It was a serious error to leave the allowance for University College and other objects unsettled, and then an aggravation of the evil to refer the settlement to a Senate controlled by that College.

In support of these views I am glad to be able to quote from the evidence of Professor Wilson before the Committee of the Legislature: "But as for the surplus, it is for the Legislature to determine what shall be done with it. I should be delighted to see an adequate specific endowment set apart for us in such a way that, if we exceeded the appropriation, we should make up the difference out of our own salaries; but also with the proviso, that if we were able to retrench, we should have liberty to expend the balance in improving the efficiency of the institution. At present it is provided that, if we save any money it is only that it may thereby pass away forever from the funds of the institution to which we belong. We are men, and that must be an unwise system to place us under which provides that the more we economise the more we lose." (Edward's Report, page 8.)

The claims of University College should be determined by law, not by the Professors of that College, either out of the Senate, or, as is now the case, in and through the Senate. I quite agree with Dr. Wilson that about the worst plan that could be devised is the present one, which leaves the *power* with the immediate friends of University College, but the *apparent responsibility* somewhere else.

With a scheme of this sort the Provincial University can never succeed in connecting together the Collegiate institutions of the country, can never therefore become truly national. After an experiment of eight years, the rival Colleges remain as independent as ever, and flourish with an increasing number of students. The attempted affiliation has undoubtedly failed. The separation, therefore, of the University of Toronto into two institutions, the one a University Board and the other a College, has become a useless and expensive distinction, a mere circumlocution which the general public has, with good reason, failed to understand, and from which it has not been able to profit. Unless some wiser plan can be devised, the University of Toronto and its single College might better be allowed to follow their affinities and blend again into one organization. As they are one in *fact*, they might as well be one in *form* and *name*; for it is vain to narrow the sympathies of the University to one College, and then strive to stretch its *jurisdiction* over *all*.

And in this fruitless struggle lies the failure of the present system of affiliation.

Question III.—What system of affiliation would you consider most satisfactory with special reference to the following points:

- (1). The mode of securing an equal standard of education.
- (2). The principle of the apportionment of funds from public sources.
- (3). The exercise of University powers by the affiliated Colleges.
- (4). The composition of the general University Board.

Answer (1). An equal standard of education would seem to be best secured by requiring in each College, 1st, a competent staff of Professors, adequately paid; 2nd, a common period of training; 3rd, a common University examination.

(2). The affiliated Colleges should either receive equal aid, or such aid as with their own resources would enable each College to give full instruction in the prescribed curriculum. The aid might be proportioned to the number of Matriculants or graduates of each College, ascertained by the common examination. But this plan would render it difficult to conduct the examination so as not to excite jealousies and dissatisfaction, unless examiners could be found wholly disconnected from the competing Colleges. The smaller Colleges would also be in danger of not drawing an adequate support, while even the larger ones would have a fluctuating income. But whatever basis of division be adopted, it should of course be fixed by law, and not left dependent on a vote of the Senate or any similar contingency.

(3). The degrees should be conferred at the Colleges, and by virtue of their present charters, but (except in Divinity) only on such students as had passed the general examination of the University.

(4). The University Board or Senate should be composed of an equal number of representatives from each affiliated College, with additional members appointed by the Government; the latter not to exceed one-third of the whole Board, and to be selected from different localities.

The College representatives should consist of the head of each College, and one member elected by the graduates of each College.

(5). No College should be deprived of the privilege of affiliation and endowment simply on denominational grounds. The University should require a certain standard of secular education; religious instruction and internal discipline should be left to each College to determine for itself.

(Signed,)

S. S. NELLES.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE,
March 19, 1862.

No. 37.

75, 76 & 77.

REPLIES TO THE QUERIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Query I.—"Do you approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University? If so, state the advantages."

Answer I.—I do not approve of affiliation properly so called, for I consider that the co-operation of the several Universities is desirable for the establishment of a general higher standard of education, and for ensuring a wider competition.

Query II.—Do you consider the present system of affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory, and if so, state the reasons?"

Answer II. The present system of affiliation to the University of Toronto appears to me objectionable, because it destroys the independence of other Universities, and compels them to give up principles which some of them feel that they have no right to abandon.

Query III.—What system of affiliation would you consider most satisfactory with special reference to the following points:

- (1) The mode of securing an equal standard of education.
- (2) The principle of the apportionment of funds from public sources.
- (3) The exercise of University powers by the affiliated Colleges.
- (4) The composition of a general University Board?

Answer III.—As I do not approve of the principle of affiliation, I am not prepared to recommend any particular application of that principle; but I venture to submit to the Commissioners what I would propose as a substitute for it, classing my suggestions under the several heads enumerated under Query (3).

- (1) The mode of securing an equal standard of education.

I am of opinion that a very important step may be taken towards securing this object, by providing that all Universities, receiving aid from public sources, shall submit their respective students to a *common examination* for honors, in Classics, Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature and Science as may be thought expedient, *after they have proceeded within their several Universities to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

As another mode of securing the same object, I would suggest a *common examination* for *scholarships* endowed from public sources, such scholarships to be tenable by students during residence at any one of the Universities.

Prizes open to all students of the several Universities would also contribute to promote a wholesome emulation. Again the Universities might agree upon a *common minimum of requirement for the degree of B.A.*

It is, however, in my opinion, essential to any *bona fide* elevation of the standard of University education, that a broad line of demarcation should be drawn between the ordinary examination for degree, and the examination for honors. In the latter examination only, in my opinion, can competition between students of different Colleges or Universities be of any practical utility. If a large number of young men are brought together in the ordinary examination for degree, are arranged in order of merit, and have quasi-honors awarded them, the effect will be to encourage a low ambition and to divert young men from higher endeavours to a uselessly elaborate preparation of a narrow range of subjects.

- (2) The principle of the apportionment of funds from public sources.

I am of opinion that equal aid should be given to the several Universities, or at all events, that a large proportion of such aid should be fixed. Serious embarrassments would obviously arise if the amount of the annual grant were liable to any great fluctuation.

- (3) The exercise of University powers by the affiliated Colleges.

I think it necessary that the Universities should retain the power, both in form and in substance, of conferring degrees, so as not merely to admit to degrees, but to examine for them, and to prescribe the nature of the several examinations.

- (4) The composition of the general University Board.

I consider that the Central Board, for carrying out the objects for which the Universities co-operate, should consist of representatives elected by the governing bodies of the

several Universities, either from those governing bodies, or from the graduates of their respective Universities.

Direct returns to Government, made in such form as it may appoint, may satisfy Government of the faithful administration of the public money; and, if this point be secured, I believe that the interests of education will be best consulted by leaving to the Universities themselves, through their representatives, full control over the examinations for honors and for scholarships, the awarding of prizes, and the sanctioning of a common minimum of requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed),

GEORGE WHITAKER,
Provost of Trinity College.

No. 38.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 75, 76 & 77.

QUERIES OF UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS WITH REPLIES.

Query I.—Do you approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board, and if so, state the advantages?

Answer I.—I do not approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board as at present constituted, but I would approve of affiliation, if by that be meant a system of a general University Board, whose power would not extend beyond that of granting degrees in each of the affiliated Colleges.

Query II.—Do you consider the present system of affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory, and if so, state the reasons?

Answer II.—The present system of affiliation I consider altogether unsatisfactory, because, in the first place, it has been all along inoperative; secondly, because it would destroy the independence of other Universities; and thirdly, because the affiliated Colleges would not reap any advantage from such an affiliation.

Query III.—What system of affiliation would you consider most satisfactory with special reference to the following points:—

- 1st. The mode of securing an equal standard of education.
- 2nd. The principle of apportionment of funds from public sources.
- 3rd. The exercise of University power by affiliated Colleges.
- 4th. The composition of a general University Board?

Answer III.—1. A common board of Examiners. A uniform curriculum.

2. Any assistance from public sources to be equally divided, and in a fixed manner among the affiliated Colleges. Any fluctuating assistance to the affiliated Colleges will, in my opinion, prove always very unsatisfactory.

3. The exercise of University powers by the affiliated Colleges should exist in a Board.

4. The Board should be composed of the heads of the affiliated Colleges, of one additional member from each College, elected by the members of the College Corporation, and a third of the Board might be appointed by the Government.

(Signed),

ANGUS MACDONELL, V. G.,
President of Regiopolis College,
Kingston.

No. 39.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 78 to 85.

FOR THE CHANCELLOR AND SENATE.

Question 1.—“Can you state the nature of the arrangements by which a portion of the Museum has been placed under the control of the Toronto School of Medicine?”

Answer 1.—In 1860, the authorities of the Toronto School of Medicine addressed a memorial to the Provincial Government, in which they prayed that they might have the loan of the Anatomical and Pathological collection which had been used by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, before its abolition in 1853.

This memorial was referred to the Senate of the University of Toronto, and was laid before that body on September 13th of that year. At the next meeting, held on September 20th, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the Anatomical and Pathological specimens, now in the charge of the President of University College, be transferred to the use and safe keeping of the Corporation of the Toronto School of Medicine, subject nevertheless to the call of the Senate of the University, whenever it may be considered advisable to make any other disposition of the said Anatomical and Pathological specimens."

Question 2.—"Cannot the boiler and heating apparatus at the eastern extremity of the building be dispensed with, and the Convocation Hall heated with stoves, and a large saving thereby effected in the proportion of cost charged against the University?"

Answer 2.—This plan seems to be injudicious. The expense of the necessary preparations, would be considerable, the danger of fire would be greatly increased, and the efficiency of the stoves as heaters in so large and lofty a hall is very doubtful.

Question 3.—"Could the necessary instruction in the department of Agriculture be provided for by occasional lectures in Agricultural Chemistry by the Professor of Chemistry?"

Answer 3.—There are many subjects in the department of Agriculture besides Chemistry, in which it is necessary that students of Agriculture should receive instruction.

Question 4.—"Could not the department of Oriental Languages be satisfactorily provided for by a tutor, to be remunerated by fees?"

Answer 4.—The fees would not be sufficient remuneration for the services of a competent teacher.

Question 5.—"Should the chair of Meteorology be a charge in any respect upon the Endowment?"

Answer 5.—So long as the Director of the Observatory gives lectures and demonstrations in Meteorology to the students who are members of the University or College, it seems reasonable that a portion of his salary should be chargeable on the Endowment.

Question 6.—"What is your opinion as to leaving the question of Scholarships to be dealt with by each affiliated College, separate from the University?"

Answer 6.—Some members of the Committee are of opinion that it would be expedient to leave the question of Scholarships, as are limited to the members of any College, to be dealt with by such College separate from the University; and that all Scholarships established from public funds should be connected with the University, and be open for general competition. Others think that some of the Scholarships established from public funds should be attached to the Colleges, and awarded amongst the candidates in each College, according to the proficiency manifested at an University examination.

Question 7.—"What amount would you recommend for Scholarships in University College, should other Colleges affiliate?"

Answer 7.—The Committee are informed that the Council of University College are of opinion, that all Scholarships established from public funds should be attached, not to the Colleges, but to the University, and that in this respect University College should not be an exception to the general principle.

Question 8.—Have any allowances in the nature of gratuities or pensions for past services, been made or sanctioned by the University between 1853 and 1862, and if so, give the names, the amounts paid or payable, and the nature of the services?

Answer 8.

1854.....	Robert Keown, on leaving gate-house in which he had lived for many years as servant of the University, and for improvements made by him in and about the same	\$100.00
1854.....	Patrick Freeland, for extra services.....	300.00
1855.....	William Morrow, for services to late Senate.....	100.00
1856.....	Mrs. Fitzpatrick, widow of old servant and gate-keeper, \$8 per month. Per annum.....	96.00
1858.....	Daniel Orris, on account of ill health.....	80.00

1859.....	David Alderdice, for attendance on Senate.....	50 00
1860.....	David Alderdice, for attendance on Senate.....	30 00
1861.....	W. S. Newton, on abolition of the office of Messenger.....	100 00
1861.....	David Alderdice, for attendance on Senate.....	30 00

No. 40.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 86 to 107.

FOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE COUNCIL.

RESIDENCE.

Question I.

"In the year 1860, the supplies account amounted to	- - - - -	\$2988 62
"And charge for outfit and furnishing	- - - - -	1695 00
		<u>4683 62</u>

"Please furnish the items."

Answer I.—The Council have already submitted the details of expenditure for the academic years 1859–60 and 1860–61. They have in their accounts no such item as "supplies account in the year 1860, \$2988 62." If the Commissioners have taken this from the Bursar's books, the Council are not aware what items the Bursar may have included under this heading. They will however lay before the Commissioners the monthly statements of expenditure in the Residence, which may possibly furnish the information required.

The Council have no memoranda of the outfit expenditure. The details are in the Bursar's Office.

Question I (2).—"In the statement for academic year 1860-61, there appears the charge of \$263 43 for gas: what proportion may fairly be charged to Residence?"

Answer I (2).—Say three-fourths.

Question I (3).—"What proportion of the item for coal and wood in same year, of \$1734 53, should be charged against Residence?"

Answer I (3).—It is impossible to give an exact statement, but the following may be regarded as an approximation of the whole amount, viz: \$1734 53. About \$1050 should be charged to the main buildings, and about \$520 to Residence, whilst the balance may represent the value of the portion which remained unconsumed of the \$520 charged to Residence. \$268 were returned by the payment of the Students for fuel in their rooms.

Question I (4).—"Does the item of \$526 42 for groceries in 1859-60 include candles, for which credit is taken from Students of \$54.49?"

Answer I (4).—Yes.

Question I (5).—"How can a credit of \$142 60 be claimed for "Residence account" in 1860-61, when no charge is made for fuel, gas, and water rate, and credit at the same time taken for receipts from Students for coals in 1860-61

and for candles	- - - - -	\$268 50
		73 59

\$342 09"

Answer I (5).—No such claim was intended to be made, as is evident from the statement in the letter of the Auditor to the President, accompanying the accounts submitted in answer to a former question of the Commissioners. This statement was that it had been found "not possible to isolate the accounts of Residence completely from the general expenditure of the College, there being no means of determining what share of certain expenses should be charged to the Residence, as if it were an independent establishment, allusion being made to the case of such College servants as have certain duties in the Residence to perform during the Session, and of such charges as those for water, gas, heating, and some general repairs, as of drains, and care of grounds and quadrangle. Hence the balance sheet in No. 4 cannot be regarded as complete, although, taken in connection

with the other expenditure of the College, it furnishes a general statement which is strictly accurate." The item for fuel in the gross was taken from the books of the Bursar (who has the management of the supplies), and was charged against the College in the general statement, the Council not being able to determine what proportions were used in the separate departments of the establishment. The item of candles (\$73 59) is charged against the Residence under the head of groceries.

Question I (6).—It appears that in 1859–60, there were in Residence 38 Students.
In 1860–61 - - - - - 46
and at the present time only - - - - - 19

"How do you account for the falling off in numbers?"

Answer I (6).—During the year 1860–61, students of any Faculty and Matriculants, if they attended any of the College Lectures, were admitted; but as this arrangement was found to be inconvenient and injurious, a regulation was adopted before the commencement of the present academic year, limiting the admission of graduates formerly members of the College, and matriculated Students in Arts, Civil Engineering, or Agriculture attending Lectures in the College. This is undoubtedly one reason of the falling off in numbers; another may be the strict discipline, which was found to be necessary; but the chief cause that prevents those who are now admissible, from availing themselves of the opportunity, seems to be that the expense of residence in College is considerably greater than that of board in lodging-houses in town. It must be borne in mind, also, with reference to the numbers stated in the question, that those for the years 1859–60 and 1860–61 are the aggregate of all who resided for any period during those years, whilst that for the current year represents only those in Residence at the present time.

Question I (7).—"Is the boarding-house in your opinion a necessary adjunct to University College; and if so, upon what ground do you base that opinion?"

Answer I (7).—The provision of rooms for the residence of students is in accordance with the usage of the Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the University of Durham. In all these institutions, residence is believed to exercise very beneficial influence on the students. The advantages of having such a provision here was suggested not merely by the usage in the Mother Country, but also by the consideration that it was the duty of the College as a Provincial Institution to afford to those students whose friends lived at a distance from Toronto, the opportunity of residing in the building, under the control of academic discipline, and under the supervision of the Collegiate authorities.

Question I (8).—"Could there not be certain licensed lodging-houses in connection with the College?"

Answer I (8).—Yes, but the control and supervision of the boarders in them cannot be made as efficient as of residents within the walls of a College. Moreover, they seldom present the same inducements to, or opportunities for study, and, are often unsuited for the formation of those habits which characterize well bred members of society.

Question I (9).—"Could not the boarding-house be made self-sustaining; and if so, in what manner?"

Answer I (9).—The subject has frequently been under the consideration of the Council, but they have not yet arrived at any decision on the subject. Various plans have been suggested, such as rendering residence compulsory except in cases allowed by the President and Council; farming out the establishment either wholly or partly; diminishing the fixed charges; giving the residents some pecuniary advantages over the externs. As none of these can be attempted during the present session, the Council have not yet considered them as fully as they intend to do. Their determination, however, is that that part of the establishment shall either be made self-sustaining or be given up.

Question I (10).—"If the boarding-house were no longer a charge on the College funds, what number of servants now on the College staff could be dispensed with, and what saving would be effected thereby?"

Answer I (10).—If the boarding-house were abolished, four servants, whose services are required there, might be dispensed with. Their wages and boarding probably amount to \$600 per annum.

Question II.—"Please give the details of the expenditure from printing and advertising in 1860, and a similar return for 1861?"

Answer II.—We have no memoranda of the expenditure on either. We must refer to the Bursar's books.

Question III.—"Cannot the boiler and heating apparatus at the eastern extremity of the building be dispensed with, so far as College purposes are concerned, leaving it to the Senate to heat the Convocation Hall by stoves?"

Answer III.—No; the plan of heating the Convocation Hall by stoves has been considered and abandoned, as involving considerable expenditure, and attended with danger without sufficient probability of efficiency.

Question IV.—"Please state fully the grounds of the assertion that the suggested arrangement by which the College would occupy the premises in the relation of tenant to the University, is on many grounds highly objectionable."

Answer IV.—This plan, whereby the College would occupy merely as a tenant the accommodation provided from its own funds, would place the institution in a false position before the public, and might endanger its claims to its portion of the property. It would also place the University in a false position, for it would appear to exercise powers which it does not possess, and spending money on objects which do not appertain to it. Nor does it seem possible to carry this plan out in those portions of the building occupied by the College, without an infringement of its distinctive rights, calculated to produce collision between the two corporations. Of the two plans, namely, treating the College as the tenant of the University, or the University as the tenant of the College, the latter is the more reasonable, as the College occupies the larger portion of the premises, and uses them both for a longer period and more constantly. It is liable, however, to the objection that the College would appear exercising powers which it does not possess, and spending money on objects which do not appertain to it.

Question V.—"Upon what principle have matriculated students been exempt from payment of tuition fees, and by what authority?"

Answer V.—As the institution is supported by an endowment given for the benefit of the community at large, it seems right that the advantages of the education given in it should be placed within the reach of all who possessed sufficient knowledge to enable them to avail themselves of its advantages. The fees for occasional students were retained not merely with a view of giving an advantage to regular students, and thus suggesting the expediency of taking the whole course laid down in the curriculum, but also as an incentive to the teacher. The exemption of matriculated students in University College was made at first by resolution of the Council, and subsequently by Statute.

Question VI.—"Under what authority are the fees received from occasional students paid over to the several Professors, and should not such fees form part of the College Fund?"

Answer VI.—All the fees, both of matriculated and occasional students, were paid to the Professors under a Statute of the University of Toronto, passed in 1850, which, by section XXXVIII of 16 Vic., Cap. 89, remained in force, and applied to University College. (2) The fees are so low that it is not a matter of much moment, but it seems better that they should be paid to the teacher as remuneration for the attendance of additional students on his lectures.

Questions VII & X.—"Has the department of agricultural instruction been of such value to University College as to call for the continuance of a Professorship?"

"Should the Chair of Meteorology be a charge in any respect upon the College Funds?"

Answers VII & X.—The Council do not feel themselves at liberty to express an opinion on the changes suggested in these questions, pointing as they do to the removal of some members of their own body. They have already supplied full information as to each of the departments, and they will merely add the following particulars as to the establishment of the Professorships to which the questions refer.

The Professorship of Agriculture was established chiefly through the instrumentality of the late Honorable Robert Baldwin, who regarded the Chair as eminently useful and popular; and in deference to statements which were made in the public papers and elsewhere, that instruction in the subject would be eagerly sought after, and that the lectures could not fail to be highly beneficial to the agriculturists of the Province.

The circumstances under which the Professorship of Meteorology was established, are given in the following preamble to the Statute passed by the Council of University College on 19th April, 1855:

(Copy.)

WHEREAS, in a letter to the Chancellor of the University of Toronto from the Provincial Secretary, dated 23rd March, 1855, it is suggested that "a Chair of Meteorology should be established, to be held in conjunction with the Directorship of the Observatory." And whereas the establishment of such Chair appertains under the provisions of Sec. XXXII of the Provincial Statute, 16 Vic., Cap. 89, to the Council of University College:

BE IT ENACTED, That a Professorship of Meteorology in University College be, and is hereby established."

Question VIII.—"Could a short course of lectures on Agricultural Chemistry be given by the Professor of Chemistry?"

Answer VIII.—This subject is already included in the lectures of the Professor of Chemistry.

Question IX.—"Could not the Department of Oriental Languages be provided for by a tutor to be remunerated by fees?"

Answer IX.—It would be impossible to procure the services of a competent teacher for the requisite number of hours, if the fees were to be his only remuneration. The circumstances under which the lectureship in Oriental Literature was established, are given in the following preamble to the Statute passed by the Senate of the University of Toronto, on 21st December, 1850:

(Copy.)

WHEREAS the study of Hebrew and Oriental Literature forms an essential element of University education in the leading Universities of Europe, and has also attracted much interest and attention in Canada:

AND WHEREAS such study is highly necessary for the acquisition of sound critical and extended knowledge, as well with a view to religious education as to Classical proficiency:

AND WHEREAS, since the appointment of a tutor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in this University, instruction in these subjects has been afforded to many Students of this University, and to a large number of those of other Seminaries:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED—1. That a Lectureship in Hebrew and Oriental Literature be established in the Faculty of Arts in this University.

2. That the salary attached to such Lectureship be one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, in addition to fees paid by students.

3. That the fees to be paid by students for instruction on these subjects be one pound per term, and that the whole of such fees shall be paid to the Lecturer without any deduction whatever.

4. That Mr. J. M. Herschfelder, present tutor in Hebrew and Oriental Literature, be appointed to fill such Lectureship."

Question XI.—"What is your opinion as to leaving the subject of Scholarships to be dealt with by each College separate from the University?"

Answer XI.—The advantages of attaching Scholarships to the University, not to each College, are that the expenditure is less, whilst the competition is greater. Scholarships should be open to all the competitors who offer themselves from each College; and it is desirable that there should be a fixed Provincial standard of proficiency for Scholarships as well as for degrees.

Question XII.—"What would be the amount required for scholarships to University College, should other Colleges affiliate?"

Answer XII.—The Council do not clearly understand the meaning of this, but their views as to College scholarships are stated in the answer to question No. XI.

Question XIII.—Are any pensions paid, or allowances made in the nature of gratuities for past services; and if so, give the names and amounts paid or payable from 1853 to 1862, and state the grounds of the allowance?"

Answer XIII.—There are no pensions. In the removal of two of the servants, James Patterson and James Coady, they received each, as an allowance, their usual pay from January 1st to May 18. The ground in each case was the same, length of service being 16 or

17 years respectively. Recently the Council has recommended an allowance to Mrs. Orris, the housekeeper, of \$300, to enable her to commence some business for the support of herself and family. The grounds of this recommendation are the long and faithful services of her deceased husband, who had been for 16 years bedel, her own satisfactory discharge of the duties which devolved upon her, and the desire to diminish the expenditure on the boarding department.

No. 41.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 108 to 120.

BURSAR'S ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO HIM BY THE COMMISSION OF VISITATION (15th February, 1862.)

Question 1.—What proportion of the expenses of the Bursar's Office is charged against the University, and against what other institution is the balance charged?

Answer.—By letter from the Provincial Secretary, dated 15th January, 1858, I was informed that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had been pleased, upon representation of the Senate, to order that the whole expenses of the Bursar's Office, including my own salary, should be annually divided between the University and Upper Canada College, in the proportion of the incomes of each from their respective endowments during the year.

Questions 2 and 3 are answered by separate returns having reference hereto.

Question 4.—Can you suggest any reduction of such incidental expenditure?

Answer.—Taking the return of incidentals connected with Bursar's Office for the last year, and deducting rent, fuel, stationery, insurance, water rate and postage, it will be found that the true incidental expenses are a trifle under \$70.

As my constant aim is to be as economical as possible, consistently with that appearance of respectability which the office and what issues from it ought to present, and as I have a very careful and saving man as messenger, I do not see how a greater economy can be introduced into the mere incidental expenditure of the Office.

Questions 5 and 6.—Referring to the public accounts for the year 1859, there is an entry of \$400 as having been paid to the Bursar as "Chairman of the Board of Endowments." How is this explained, and by what authority do you receive the same?

Was not the office of Chairman of the Board of Endowment, with the emoluments derivable therefrom, abolished by the Act of 1853?

Answer.—These queries will be best answered together. The Board of Endowment, established by Mr. Baldwin's Act, came to an end with the repeal of that Act; and as a matter of course, the salary of the Chairman ceased at the same time.

When the present Act was passing through Parliament, I was in constant communication with Mr. Joseph Morrison, now the Hon. the Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, who was then a member of the Board of Endowment, and was, as is well known, the confidential friend of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the Minister who had charge of the University Bill in the House of Assembly. Generally speaking, when Mr. Hincks wished any information from me, his desire was conveyed through Mr. Morrison.

On referring to my private papers, I find a copy of a letter written on such an occasion, and after I had first seen a printed copy of the Bill. In that letter I ventured to offer some suggestions connected with my own department, which it appears to me have a partial bearing on the questions under answer, and which at any rate will serve as introductory to what I have afterwards to state. The following is an extract: "Permit me to say, that I entirely approve of your taking the Endowment out of the hands of the University itself, and vesting it in the Crown as you propose to do, or in some body other than the University. I am well assured that the majority at least if not all the present Board, have arrived at the conclusion that some change is wanted; and that as a Board, it would be better that we should be freed from the control of the Senate in the management of the property. The action of that body, as far as our experience has gone, has tended to little else than to retard business."

"I tread on rather delicate ground in venturing an opinion as to whether the business would be better managed by a Board as at present, or by a single officer, responsible to the Crown, as you propose. It cannot be doubted that business would go on faster and less expensively under the one man system; but there are often cases occurring which require consultation or in which it is desirable, and it is in such cases a great advantage to have a Board to fall back upon for advice. But in all ordinary cases, even where a Board exists, they must rely to a great extent upon their Executive officer, and the principal responsibility must rest upon him; and under such checks as you propose, his faithful discharge of the duties assigned to him would seem to be sufficiently secured. *Besides I understand from Mr. Morrison, that you intend to provide for advice being afforded to the Bursar when occasion may require.*"

Until the Bill passed through the House of Assembly, I fully anticipated from what was told me by Mr. Morrison, and otherwise, that a provision would be introduced for affording this advice; and when I found it had been omitted, I was much disappointed. Mr. Morrison, however, continued to assure me that, although not specially mentioned in the Act, it was still the intention of the Inspector General to supply it, and accordingly in the Order in Council, passed 12th and 16th August, for regulating the management of the Bursar's Office, the following provision is introduced:

"That two persons be appointed, who, with the Bursar as Chairman, shall form a Board to be called 'the Board of Endowment,' for the purpose of aiding and advising the Bursar in the duties and management of his office, &c., &c."

By a subsequent Order in Council (February, 1854), the Hon. J. C. Morrison and Stephen Richards, Esq., were appointed to form, with me, this Board of Endowment.

So much with regard to the constitution of a Board of Endowment under the present Act.

I have next to explain how and by what authority the Chairman receives \$400 a year, and it appears to me this can be best done by quoting from a memorial which I addressed to His Excellency the Governor, early in Nov., 1854. After referring to the amount of salary (£400) affixed to the office of Bursar, the memorial proceeds:

"Your memorialist is quite aware that in thus determining the amount of his present salary, Your Excellency has gone to the utmost limit the law, as it at present stands, will permit; but your memorialist would take the liberty to represent that the emolument thus attached to his office is by no means adequate to the duties and the responsibility imposed upon him by the Act, especially under the now very much increased price of all the necessaries of life, and other items of family expenditure, and that but for private means your memorialist could not maintain himself in that respectable manner which his office demands.

"In bringing this matter under Your Excellency's notice, your memorialist would take the liberty to remark that although Dr. Boys, as Bursar of King's College, had nominally a salary of not more than £400 a year, the actual emoluments of his office were much greater, and that during the last eight years of his incumbency, his receipts for share of University fees averaged £61 3s. 8½d., besides having a free house, firewood, &c., so that his situation, with what he received and what he was saved the payment of, could not have been worth less than £550, at a time when all the necessaries of life were only about half their present cost.

* * * * "Your memorialist would also use the liberty to remind Your Excellency, that the Cashier or first Clerk in the Bursar's Office, whose salary was fixed at £300 in August, 1853, has lately had it raised to £400, with payment of arrears at the increased rate for 18 months. His duties cannot surely be placed in comparison with those devolving on your memorialist, his superior in the Department and on whom the whole ultimate responsibility rests."

The memorial concluded by praying that steps might be taken to enable His Excellency to add such an amount to my salary as would make it adequate to the duties and responsibilities of my office of Bursar.

Not having received any definite answer to said memorial for more than a year, I applied again formally and informally, several times in the course of 1856.

On one occasion I furnished the following memorandum, shewing the increase of the salaries in the office, from the passing of the Act and the fixing of the salaries thereunder, up to January, 1856:

Officer.	Salary, 1853.	Increase, 1854.	Percentage increase.	Gross increase on original salary.
Bursar	£400	None...	15 per cent.....	£15
Cashier	300	100...	15 " £60	53½
Book-keeper	250	50...	20 " 60	44
Clerk	150	50	25 " 60	66½
Extra Book-keeper.....	120	30	25 " 50	56½
Extra Clerk.....	120 (1854).....	.....	25 " 37 10	25 10s.
Messenger	60	20	25 " 30	66½

"The professors have had their salaries raised from £350 and fees to £510 and fees, and the Lecturers on Oriental languages and the Librarian from £150 to £300.

"The Bursar is the only party connected with the University who has had no increase except the Parliamentary percentage just allowed on all, and no reason has been given for the exception, nor any hope held out that anything would be done to meet his case."

I was quite well aware that the Act limited the Bursar's salary at £400. I scarcely dared hope that Government would get the Act amended for my special benefit. But it was suggested to the Hon. Mr. Morrison, who accepted the office of Receiver General in 1856, and to other members of the Government, that as His Excellency had appointed me Chairman of the Board of Endowment, surely he could affix a salary to the office, and accordingly by letter, dated 17th February, 1857, the Provincial Secretary intimated to me that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had been pleased to grant me, in addition to my then salary, the sum of £100 as Chairman of the Board of Endowment, "to be paid to me with the arrears from the date of my appointment, i.e., from the 22nd (query 16th) August, 1853."

Query 7.—Are you in any way responsible to or acting under instructions from the Senate?

Answer.—I am not. The 47th section of the existing University Act provides, that the "property, real and personal, shall be managed and administered under the orders of the Governor in Council, by an officer to be appointed by commission under the Great Seal of this Province, to hold his office during pleasure, and to be called the Bursar of the University and College at Toronto."

Question 8.—What check have you upon the expenditure of the University and University College?

Answer.—None whatever. In so far at least as relates to the contracting of debt, I might possibly exercise some check by adopting the arbitrary and disagreeable course of refusing to pay accounts or salaries for want of monies belonging to the "Income Fund;" but although I have frequently brought such an alternative under the notice of the authorities, I have not yet resorted to it; partly because I had received no instructions from Government in answer to inquiries, what I should do in case of a deficiency of income, and partly because I have understood for some time that a Commission such as the present was likely to be appointed to inquire into financial matters.

Query 9.—Supposing the lands to be all sold, what would be required for the probable expense of the Bursar's Office under the present system?

Answer.—That would depend upon circumstances. It will be a good many years in all probability before all the lands are sold; and, at least, eight or ten years after that (probably more) before the lands are all paid for, and the accounts closed. By that time the value of money, the price of the necessaries of life and the consequent rate of salaries, may be so completely changed that I cannot venture an opinion in answer to this question.

Question 10.—As the Commissioners desire to state in their report that they have examined all the securities, will you have the kindness to produce the debentures and coupons?

Answer.—I do not like to get from the Bank and keep in my own office, for an indefinite time, so large an amount of debentures. I can shew the Commissioners the Bank certificates of deposit, and I have arranged with the Debenture Clerk in the Bank of Upper Canada, that whenever the Commissioners will take the trouble to call during Bank hours, the correctness of the certificates will be confirmed, or, if that is not sufficient, the debentures themselves will be taken out of the vault and exhibited to the Commissioners.

Question 11.—In the management and sale of lands, please state fully the instructions by which you are guided?

Answer.—The Order in Council, 16th August, 1853, for regulating the management of the Bursar's Office, to which I have already referred, and by which the formation of a Board of Endowment was authorized, provides "that it shall be the duty of such Board to value and fix the price of lands to be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of, to state the terms of sale, &c."

As soon as possible after the appointment of Messrs. Morrison and Richards as my coadjutors, in February, 1854, I called the Board together, and we met frequently until the whole list of lands, or nearly so (it having appeared afterwards that a few lots had been overlooked), had been gone over, the more recent valuations examined, and a minimum price fixed at which I might sell; it being understood that I was at liberty to exercise my discretion in asking a larger price, if I thought circumstances demanded or warranted it.

There have been three general valuations of University lands: one soon after the patent was issued or about the year 1830; one about the year 1840, and another in 1852 and 1853; besides occasionally a special inspection of a lot or a few lots near together. When I receive an application to purchase a piece of land, into the value of which I have not previously looked with special reference to a sale, my practise is to examine all the valuations of that lot, and others near it of a like character, and compare these values with the prices which may have been obtained for some of them, and fix what I conceive to be a fair price for the lot in question. If it is more than the minimum fixed by the Board, I offer the land at my price; if it is less, I either make a regular offer by circular at the minimum, or say to the party that I am not authorized to sell at less than so and so. This, however, rarely occurs. When it has become quite apparent that it is impossible to get the price fixed by the Board as the minimum, then I seek the authority of the Board to reduce, but this has been seldom necessary.

Question 12.—Is there any regular audit of your accounts and examination of the securities in addition to the usual returns to the Auditor General?

Answer.—There is not.

Question 13.—Can you suggest any scheme for reducing the expenditure in your office, either by a reduction of the staff or otherwise?

Answer.—Soon after the prorogation of Parliament in the spring of 1860, I had an interview with Mr. Langton, who was then the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and, as the Committee of the House of Assembly, which had been appointed to enquire into University matters, had finished its labours, the probable results formed, as a matter of course, the principal topic of conversation.

Mr. Langton made a remark to the effect, that he understood it was intended to introduce a material change in my department. On asking an explanation, he replied, very much to my surprise, that he expected I would be asked to undertake to do the work for a particular sum; in fact to farm the office. I replied that in such a case, a necessary condition would be that I should have the entire control, and the power to select my own assistants, without reference to any existing arrangements. To this he assented, as being a matter of course, and we parted with the understanding that I would think the matter over. After revolving it in my mind for some time, I did not relish the idea of becoming, strictly speaking, a mere farmer of the office; but as I had long been of the opinion that the responsible head of an office should have the right to retain or select his assistants as he pleased, and had experienced the annoyance and inconvenience which frequently results from a contrary system; as, moreover, I had reason to entertain the belief that some such proposal as that suggested by Mr. Langton would be made to me, I preferred to let Government first know, through Mr. Langton, what I was prepared to do; and accordingly I addressed a letter to him a few weeks afterwards, with the expectation that he would lay it before the member of the Government who took charge of University matters.

Nothing further transpired until October of the same year, when I received from the Provincial Secretary a copy of a memorial to His Excellency from the Senate of the University, on the subject of the expenses of the Bursar's Office, with the request that I would report thereon, and at the same time state my opinion "as to the practicability of reducing the expenses of the office without impairing its efficiency."

I made a very full report in answer to the Secretary's communication, and at the close referred to my letter to Mr. Langton, of which I sent a copy; I also referred to Mr.

Langton personally, as well acquainted with the state of the office and my views respecting it. My report is in the hands of the Provincial Secretary, and I presume can be had by the Commissioners on their applying for it.

I would therefore respectfully refer them to the document itself.

I may, however, state what was its most important feature. After alluding to some of the averments in the memorial, and giving a kind of history of the office from my first connection with it; stating also some few facts which transpired previously, I offered, in answer to the enquiry whether I could reduce expenditure and still maintain efficiency, to confine the expenditure of the office to two-thirds of the amount which the Senate alleged was its annual cost, viz: to \$6000 in place of \$9000, and at the same time not to retain for my own advantage more than the sum which His Excellency had allowed me in name of salary; so that if I should be able to keep the expenditure within \$6000, the saving would be for the benefit of the endowments under my charge, and not a gain to me. I also expressed my conviction that the changes which I could introduce would rather increase than impair the efficiency of the department. But I insisted upon the condition that, in undertaking to do this, I must have the entire control of my subordinates, and be at liberty to reject or retain whom I pleased. At the same time I suggested that such members of the present staff as I did not retain, should receive such compensation as others connected with the Institutions had been awarded under similar circumstances.

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 22nd February, 1862.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 109 & 110.

ABSTRACT from Bursar's Return, marked 109, 110, being detailed statements of Salaries and Incidental Expenses of Bursar's Office, from 1853 to 1861, with dates of appointments; increase of Salaries; and duties of Officials, Clerks, &c., &c., therein.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	—
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DAVID BUCHAN, BURSAR.					
Salary as Chairman of Board of Endowment, till April, 1853, and subsequently as Bursar.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Increase of Salary for 1855 and 1856, \$240 per annum				480 00	
Salary continued as Bursar.....					1,840 00
Salary as Chairman of Board of Endowment, established by Order in Council, dated August 16th, 1853, with arrears—first paid in 1857.....					1,750 00
Salary as do per annum, continued.....					400 00
ALAN CAMERON, CASHIER.					
Salary as Bursar, and Secretary of Board of Endowment, till 22nd April, 1853, and subsequently as Cashier in Bursar's Office:					
8 months' Salary at \$1,600.....	\$1,066 66				
4 do 1,200.....	400 00				
	1,466 66				
3 do \$1,600.....	\$400 00				
9 do 1,200.....	900 00				
		1,300 00			
Arrears of Salary for 13 months, being difference between \$1,200 and \$1,600		433 33			
12 months Salary for 1855 and 1856, at \$1,600.....			1,600 00	1,600 00	
Increase of do for 1855 and 1856, at \$240 per annum				480 00	
Salary per annum continued.....					1,840 00
MATTHEW DRUMMOND, BOOK-KEEPER.					
Salary 7½ months at \$300.....	\$500 00				
do 4½ do 1,000.....	375 00				
	\$75 00	1,000 00			
do 1 do 1,000.....	\$ 83 33				
do 11 do 1,200.....	1,100 00				
do 7 do arrears on increased amount	116 67				
			1,300 00		
Salary 12 months, at \$1,200.....				1,200 00	
Increase of do for 1855 and 1856, at \$240 per annum				480 00	
Salary per annum continued.....					1,440 00
JAMES NATION, ASSISTANT CLERK.					
Salary for 12 months.....	600 00	600 00			
Salary for 1 month at \$600.....	\$ 50 00				
do 11 do 800.....	733 38				
do 7 do arrears on increase... ..	116 67				
			900 00		
do 12 do \$500.....	\$800 00				
Increase on do for 1855 and 1856, at \$200 per annum.....	400 00				
				1,200 00	
Salary per annum continued.....					1,000 00
EDWARD W. NATION, EXTRA CLERK.					
Salary for 12 months.....	469 50				
do 3 do at \$1.50 per diem.....		193 50			

ABSTRACT from Bursar's Return of Salaries and Incidental Expenses of Bursar's Office.—(Continued.)

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	
J. E. D. SMITH, EXTRA CLERK.					
Salary for 12 months at \$480	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$
do do do at \$600			480	00	
Increase of do for 1855					120
					00
Salary since continued, at \$750					720
					00
JOSEPH FRANKISIL, Asst. BOOK-KEEPER.					
Salary for 12 months	480	00			
do 3 do at \$480					120
do 9 do do 600					450
do 0 do do 600					00
For extra services					211
					05
Salary for 12 months, at			781	05	
Gratuity do					700
					00
Salary for 9 months, at \$750					562
Increase of do for 1855					150
					50
Salary for part of October, 1856					712
					24
					00
WILLIAM MORROW, MESSENGER.					
Salary for 12 months	240	00	240	00	
do 1 do at \$240					20
do 11 do at 320					293
do 7 months arrears of increase					46
					67
Salary, 12 months, at \$400					400
Increase of do for 1855					80
					00
Salary per annum continued					480
					00
					400
					00

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 109 AND 110.—(Continued.)

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES (DETAILS IN FULL IN ORIGINAL.)

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Totals for each year...	2060 20	1111 76	1426 30	1249 20	1518 46	1266 45	516 89	834 57	834 07

No. 42.

OFFICE OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES AT TORONTO,

Toronto, 19th March, 1862.

SIR,—In compliance with the wish expressed to me on Saturday last by the members of the University Commission, and to save time and trouble in obtaining the originals from Quebec, I transmit herewith a copy of the memorial of the Senate of the University of Toronto to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the subject of the expenses of the Bursar's Office; of the Provincial Secretary's letter to me therewith, and of my report thereon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) DAVID BUCHAN,

The Hon. JAS. PATTON,
Chairman of the University and
University College Visitation Commission.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir EDMUND W. HEAD, Bart., P. C., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SENATE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO;

SHEWETH:

That your memorialists have had under consideration the financial position of the University, the income of which has latterly been unexpectedly reduced by the failure of many persons who had purchased the lands of the Endowment to complete their payments.

Your memorialists have endeavored to make a corresponding diminution in the expenses, but there is one heavy item chargeable on the Income Fund which is beyond their control.

The ordinary expenses of the Bursar's Office have been from \$9,000 to \$10,000 per annum, a portion of which is charged against Upper Canada College. Besides this there are other expenses, as law costs, taxes, &c., being part of the costs of managing the Endowment, forming altogether on the average of the last six years, a first charge upon the income of about 18 per cent. This is a very serious deduction from the amount available for educational purposes; and your memorialists pray that your Excellency will cause an investigation to be made into the expenses of the Bursar's Office, with a view of making such a reduction in them as may be found practicable.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

(Signed,) ROBERT E. BURNS,
Chancellor, [L.S.]

Countersigned,
(Signed,) THOMAS MOSS, Registrar.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 25th October, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, to send you herewith a copy of a memorial from the Senate of the University of Toronto, respecting the expenses of the Bursar's Office.

His Excellency directs me to request you to report thereon, and at the same time to state your opinion as to the practicability of reducing the expenses of your office without impairing its efficiency.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

D. BUCHAN, Esq.,

Bursar, University, &c., Toronto, C.W.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR OF THE UNIVERSITY, &c.,
Toronto, 9th November, 1860.

The Hon. C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive in due course of post your letter of the 25th ultimo, transmitting copy of a memorial of the Senate of the University of Toronto, respecting the expenses of this office, and directing me to report thereon, and at the same time to state my opinion as to the practicability of reducing the expenses of the office, without impairing its efficiency.

The duty thus laid upon me is, in some respects, not a very agreeable one, because it involves the interest and feelings of others. I should have been glad had it been possible for me to avoid it, but as a public officer at the head of a department, I know that it is a necessary consequence of my position, and therefore I do not ask to have the responsibility placed on any other shoulders than my own. I have therefore to report as follows:

Having made the calculations necessary to test the allegations of the memorial, that the items forming a first charge on the income bear a proportion of eighteen per cent. on the gross income of the University, it appears to me that the proportion is somewhat over stated. I presume the calculation furnished to the Senate has been made upon the *gross totals* on each side of my public accounts. Had cross entries been taken into connection, as, for example, repayments of law costs, or taxes, and fees received for instruments and transfers, I think the percentage would have been found to be between sixteen and seventeen instead of eighteen per cent. The difference is not very great, but still it amounts to something.

I think, too, that although there has certainly been an unexpected reduction of income to the extent of \$2,500 or \$3,600, owing to the failure of purchasers to perform their covenants, the memorialists might have admitted that such was not the only or even the principal cause of their financial difficulties. In fact it was scarcely worth naming in the face of the immensely greater reduction arising from the expenditure on the new building and the Library, amounting to nearly ten times the other sum. The loss of interest on sales would soon have been remedied; nearly a half has been supplied already by the sales made since the beginning of the present year. Nevertheless, as the financial difficulties do exist, and as the Senate is looking round for opportunity to economise, I admit not only the propriety but the necessity of looking into my department.

It ought not, however, to be overlooked in making this inquiry, that although the gross income of the University has now been reduced to about £12,000 per annum, yet it had been increased during my administration from £8,000 to about £16,000, and that but for the expenditure on the Building it would now have been nearly £18,000 even with the loss on the forfeited sales; in which case the University share of expenditure for joint management, together with the other items named in the memorial, would not have exceeded twelve per cent. on its gross income.

Having thus noticed the averment as to the proportion which the first charge bears to the Income, I presume it will be proper to give some account of the position of the office when the direct control of its affairs was taken out of the hands of the governing

body of the University, under Mr. Baldwin's Act, and what have been its prominent changes since.

On the first January, 1850, when that Act went into operation. Dr. Boys was at the head of the office. He had been the Bursar of King's College, with a fixed salary of £400 per annum and with a free house, share of fees, firewood, and other perquisites, which made his situation worth about £550 per annum. Mr. Alan Cameron was then a Clerk (chief Clerk, I believe) at a salary of £200 per annum. There was one other Clerk at least and a Messenger. The Board of Endowment authorized by Mr. Baldwin's Act was constituted in the latter part of 1850, (the Hon. Mr. Hincks assuming the office of Chairman *pro tempore* without salary, in order to set the Board in operation), and Dr. Boys continued to manage the office until the end of that year, when he resigned.

On the 30th of December, 1859, three members of the Board being present, of whom Mr. J. H. Cameron was one, it was ordered "that Alan Cameron, Esq., be appointed *Bursar and Secretary* of the Board, in the room of Mr. Boys, resigned," and on April 7th, 1851, the Board (all the members except Mr. Hincks being present) determined "that for the present, the salary of the Bursar and Secretary shall continue at the same amount paid to the Bursar of the University."

I received my appointment as Crown Member of the Board in the end of May, 1851, and took my place on 2nd June. I found the office staff then to consist of Mr. Alan Cameron, Bursar and Secretary of the Board, salary £400. Mr. Matthew Drummond, Book-keeper; (just appointed), salary £200. Mr. James Nation, clerk, salary £150. Mr. Edward Nation, extra clerk, salary £10 per month; and Mr. Morrow, Messenger, £60 with house room and fuel.

On the first occasion on which I was called to vote on Mr. Alan Cameron's salary, Dr. Hayes, one of the University members, entered his dissent from the right of the Board to appoint a successor to Dr. Boys, and I recorded that I did not wish it to be understood that I in any way committed myself to an approbation of the resolution (before quoted) under which the appropriation was made.

The existing University Act was passed without any provision as to the day on which it should become law. It therefore went into operation as soon as it obtained the Royal assent, and the consequence was there was for a time no legal head of the office. Under these circumstances I had a good deal of trouble with Mr. Cameron, who, as far as he could, disputed my right to act as the head of the office, and acted independently as far as he dared. It was not until, on representation made by Government, I obtained a telegram from the Provincial Secretary, authorizing me to act as Bursar, that Mr. Cameron ceased to subscribe letters as Bursar, and I was able to maintain my proper position.

When the office was reorganized under the present Statute, it was ordered by His Excellency in Council that I should be allowed a Cashier or Chief Clerk, a Book-keeper, an Assistant Clerk, with such temporary assistance as might be deemed necessary by the Board of Endowment from time to time, and a Messenger.

It was also ordered that the salary of the Cashier (Mr. Cameron) should be £300, the Book-keeper (Mr. Drummond) £250, the Assistant Clerk (Mr. Nation) £150, and the Messenger £60, with lodgings at the office.

The salaries had previously been: Mr. Cameron, £400; Mr. Drummond, £200; the others as in the order. Mr. Cameron soon afterwards memorialized His Excellency the Governor General as to the reduction in his salary, and without any reference to me, it was restored to its former amount, with payment of the intervening arrears.

In connection with this I may mention another matter of a similar kind. When Mr. Cameron was a clerk in King's College Office, he was appointed to collect the Upper Canada College tuition fees, on which he was allowed a Commission of two per cent., which he continued to exact during his Bursarship of the Board up to the time the present law came into operation; I then refused to allow the charge, because it seemed to me to be out of my place that a Clerk in my office should be paid an extra allowance for receiving money payable to me as Bursar. In this case also, Mr. Cameron memorialized His Excellency, and in a little more than two years after the passing of the Act I received instruction by Order in Council to allow the charge with the arrears. Subsequently, through the interference of the Senate, the anomaly has been removed, but I have felt all along that by the action on those memorials, Mr. Cameron has been encouraged rather to

aim at running as far as possible parallel with me, than to act as a subordinate officer ought to feel he is bound to do in official matters.

When the increase in the rates of rents and the prices of all the necessaries of life took place, Mr. Nation, Mr. Drummond, and the Messenger having memorialized Government, had their salaries increased; Mr. Drummond to £300, Mr. Nation to £200, and the Messenger to £80, with rooms as formerly, and fuel. An increase was also allowed by the Board to the extra clerk.

A further change took place in January, 1856, when I received instructions to add to all the salaries the percentage authorized by Parliament at that time; they now stand as follows:

Mr. Cameron, Cashier or 1st Clerk, - - - - -	£460 0 0
Mr. Drummond, Book-keeper, - - - - -	360 0 0
Mr. Nation, Assistant Clerk, - - - - -	250 0 0
Mr. Smith, Extra Clerk, - - - - -	187 0 0
William Morrow, Messenger, (he having besides rooms and fuel),	100 0 0

My own salary as Bursar is £460, to which there was added afterwards £100 of an allowance to me as Chairman of the Board of Endowment, for the purpose of bringing my remuneration near what it is admitted by those members of the Government who are acquainted with the circumstances it ought to be, viz: £600. Even Dr. Ryerson admits that it ought to have been £500 in 1853, and was intended so to be, which is corroborated by a report of the Hon. Jos. Morrison to the Executive Council on the subject of my salary, when the Order in Council was passed, allowing me the £100 above alluded to.

I ought perhaps to state here that besides the staff before named, an Extra Book-keeper first engaged by the Board of Endowment under Mr. Baldwin's Act, was employed for about four years. He was required for a special purpose, but in consequence of the pressure of other work, was a good deal occupied with the regular business of the office. He left in 1856. The only other change has been in the party employed as extra clerk. Mr. Edward Nation resigned his position in May, 1854. The extra Book-keeper being then in the office, I tried to do without any one in Mr. Nation's place, but I found it would not do, and in January, 1855, having heard of a young man who wanted such employment, I gave him a trial, and then with the approbation of my Board, I gave him a more permanent position. I have no special interest in him further than arises from the office connection, but I have no hesitation in saying that although in the lowest position except that of messenger, he is the most useful man I have. I would rather want any one than him; in fact, as the office is at present constituted, he or some of equal calibre is essential to me as an extra clerk.

Having thus reported upon the facts, it now becomes my duty to state my "opinion as to the practicability of reducing the expenses of my office without impairing its efficiency."

On this question I have to remark that the amount of work to be done in the office is considerably less than it was a few years ago, for in the latter part of 1854 and 1855, 1856 and 1857, I sold upwards of £140,000 worth of land.

The sales since then have been comparatively trifling; but although again on the increase, they can never henceforth cause as much trouble as in the years named, because the quantity of land to be sold is very much diminished, and because so far as that part of the work which I must do myself is concerned, I have now condensed memoranda as to the state of almost every lot we have up to very recent dates. Then the new building has been finished, and there is now no trouble with building accounts.

I therefore do not require the same amount of assistance I formerly did. Under ordinary circumstances, the natural course would have been to dismiss the extra clerk; I have already stated that I cannot do so, and indeed the saving by such an operation would be very trifling, even if the efficiency of the office would not be thereby impaired. But if certain other changes were made in the office, I could do with one Clerk less, and by the entire reorganization which I would effect, I could accomplish a very material reduction in the expenditure, besides I am confident rather adding to than impairing efficiency. In order that His Excellency may be as fully informed as possible not only of the manner in which I propose to proceed, but for my reasons for venturing to make such a proposal, I take the liberty of annexing hereto a copy of a letter which I lately addressed to John Langton, Es-

quire, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, on this very subject. It will be seen thereby that I am prepared on certain conditions which had been previously suggested to me, to conduct the ordinary business of the office for a sum not to exceed £1,500 per annum, paying rent, insurance, and other incidentals; whereas, according to the memorial, the present expenditure is £2,250 or \$9,000, and I think that I would have no difficulty in doing this if left free to make my own arrangements.

I have had repeated conversations with Mr. Langton on these matters. He is well informed in regard to them both through his connection with the University as its Vice-Chancellor, and his position towards me as the Provincial Auditor of my accounts; and being at the seat of Government, he could communicate verbally much that I cannot well embrace in a report. I would therefore take the liberty of referring to him for any further information which may be desired.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,

Bursar.

(Copy.)

TORONTO, 7 August, 1860.

To JOHN LANGTON, Esquire, &c., &c.,
Quebec.

MY DEAR SIR,—When I saw you in Toronto immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, and when speaking with you as to the probable result of the recent Parliamentary investigation into the management of the University, you stated, among other things, that it was intended to make important changes in the Bursar's Department. I of course expressed my desire to know what the nature of such changes might be, and you kindly informed me that it had been suggested to put the office entirely under my control, and arrange with me to carry on the work for a stated sum per annum. I dare say you noticed that the information rather startled me, for I was quite unprepared to have any such proposition made to me; although I have certainly long been satisfied, and I believe have so expressed myself both to you and others, that only under some such government can a thorough economy be carried out. You will remember that after a moment's consideration, I stated as a condition that it would be absolutely necessary that Government should give all my subordinates to understand that after a stated time, and preparatory to my entering upon such an engagement, their employment in the office should cease, leaving me to re-engage or not as I pleased. You replied either that such was the intention, or that such would be a necessary consequence. Apart from the mere reasonableness of such a condition, you are sufficiently well acquainted with the *specialities* in my case to be satisfied of the absolute necessity for such preliminary arrangement, and I need not therefore enter into particulars further than to say that with a staff composed of somewhat different materials to that now in the office, I could so reorganize the department as to do with one clerk less, but that with those now employed I could not do so, even by dismissing one; I must be freed from two, make a new arrangement with the others, and employ a new hand at a small salary.

Since the conversation to which I have referred, I have thought a great deal about this matter, and after looking at it in every aspect, I am prepared to do this: If Government will give me the entire control, terminating the engagements of the present staff, and allowing me to select my own assistants, which I would do from those now under me, as far as possible, I will then undertake to conduct the affairs of the office for £1,500 per annum, and pay the rent and other incidental expenses usually charged to the Bursar's Office. I will also undertake that, as opportunity offers, all further practical reductions shall be effected, and although allowed the specific sum I have named, I will not at any time retain for my own salary a larger sum than that which is allowed me by His Excellency as Bursar and Chairman of the Board of Endowment. As the present expenditure is about £2,100 (in last year's account no rent is charged), this would save about twenty-eight per cent. I take for granted that the clerks not re-employed by me would be compensated in the same way that others have, whose services have at times been dispensed with, viz. by getting a year's salary, which would prevent the reduction from being felt for about a year.

There is another way in which I could economise if the opportunity were afforded me. The Solicitor gets \$2 for every contract or deed, to the correctness of which he certifies, so it is enacted by an old statute of Senate. Unless in the cases of specific deeds, all instruments are prepared in the office under my direction, and in nine cases out of ten there is no difficulty; the 10s. is therefore so much money *given* to the Solicitor. I would still propose to charge the fees, but to let them go to diminish the amount of office expenditure appertaining to the institution to which the land belongs, and only have recourse to the Solicitor in special cases and where a difficulty occurs.

In this connection I may, perhaps, be allowed also to suggest that the other law business of the office would be more efficiently performed were the Solicitor more directly responsible to me. I am certain that I could get my returns of all kinds more readily.

Possibly it may appear to some that in so readily falling in with the suggestion you made to me, and in offering these propositions to be by you submitted to Government if you see fit, I take too much upon me. If so, I can only say that I act upon mature consideration, and with a sincere desire to assist in effecting that economy in the expenditure of the University funds which I have long seen would be and is now actually required. My whole aim ever since I took charge of the Endowment, first as Chairman of the Board of Endowment under Mr. Baldwin's Act, and since the passing of the present Act as Bursar, has been to perform my duties promptly and efficiently, and also economically as far as I had any power. I have now had nearly ten years experience. For the last seven years nearly the whole responsibility has rested on my own shoulders, and I have had the satisfaction of being made aware from time to time that my administration of the business entrusted to me has met with the approbation of those to whom I am responsible. My only real troubles have resulted from causes *within the office*, and if in meeting the suggestion to work the office for a certain sum, I ask as a preliminary to have the entire control of my subordinates, whether in choosing them or otherwise, so that I may be in a position to enforce attention to my orders or requests, I only ask what is reasonable, and what I cannot do without.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours, very truly,

(Signed,) DAVID BUCHAN.

No. 43.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 121.

MEMORANDUM of details of Expenditure for Printing and Advertising in 1860 and 1861 as shewn by the Bursar's Books, on account of University College.

1860.		PRINTING—None.	
		ADVERTISING.	
January 5.....	To paid James Campbell for advertising 2 pages in Toronto "Views," \$25, half to College.....		\$ 12 50
October 19.....	To paid do. Toronto "Colonist".....		1 80
November 2.....	Do do Mackenzie's "Message".....		6 58
			\$ 20 88
1861.		PRINTING.	
January 9.....	To amount paid H. Rowsell.....		\$142 04
January 5.....	Do do do.....		233 90
			\$395 94
		ADVERTISING.	
January 8.....	To amount paid the "Globe".....		\$ 15 50
February 2.....	Do do "Leader".....		8 44
			\$23 91

NOTE.—No further details of above payments can be given, the original accounts being in the hands of the Provincial Auditor.

No. 44.

BURSAR'S OFFICE, UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES AT TORONTO,
MARCH 13, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to furnish me with a copy of any report from the Bursar, which may affect my interest in connection with the Bursar's office, being aware that enquiry has been directed towards that office, and to permit (if necessary) the privilege of replying thereto.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) ALAN CAMERON,
Cashier.

The Hon. JAMES PATTON,
Chairman, Commission of Enquiry, Toronto.

£———

No.———

TO THE CASHIER OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

ENDOWMENT BOARD OFFICE
Toronto,

185 .

Pay to
the sum of
currency, which charge to account of the Principal, Masters and Scholars of Upper Canada
College and Royal Grammar School.

or order,

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES AT TORONTO,

Toronto, 19th March, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—I was not very much surprised when you informed me on Saturday that Mr. Alan Cameron, in his interview with the Commissioners on Thursday, had asserted that he was at one time Bursar, desiring it evidently to be understood by you that he had been superseded by me. Further thought upon this subject has led me to the determination to furnish the Commissioners the copy of memorial and report to which I refer in my answers to some of your queries, and to give you personally a little further information regarding Mr. Cameron's position. The copy referred to, with an official letter to your Chairman, accompanies this letter.

The report will show what Mr. Cameron's standing in the office was when Mr. Baldwin's Act came into operation on 1st January, 1850, and up to the end of that year.

Any one reading that Act, especially the 21st and 22nd sections, will see that the Board of Endowment came in the place of the former Bursarship of King's College.—Consequently, what was the Bursar's office before 1st January, 1850, became the Board of Endowment office on that day.

That you may have something else in proof of this, my interpretation of the Act, I enclose a form of cheque adopted by the Board itself.

But although this is evident, yet in the Act (section 40) in which the order in which the different charges upon the Income Fund are to rank is prescribed, the Bursar is classed with the Librarian and other officers and servants of the University. As this is the only place where such an officer is named, it is clear that the title must have stepped in through oversight. Nevertheless, it was enough to enable an acute lawyer to hang something on; and although a Bursar of the University could not so be appointed, yet it was argued that the Board of Endowment could appoint its own Bursar, such an officer being recognized by the Act. The Senate, I believe, protested against the appointment, but nothing arose out of it, and I believe the whole transaction stood as stated in my report. Mr. Alan

Cameron, therefore, when I was appointed Chairman of the Board and the head of the office as intended by the Act, stood in the anomalous position in which the order of the Board, quoted in my report, placed him, viz: *Bursar and Secretary of the Board of Endowment*, which, in fact, was neither more nor less than principal Clerk of the Board of the real Bursar.

The duties, &c., of the Chairman of the Board of Endowment were defined by the Commission of Visitation under the Baldwin Act. By Statute, clause 1st enacts that "*the Chairman shall be the Executive Officer of the Board.*"

Clause 2nd relates to the security to be given by him.

Clause 3rd provides that the business of the said Board shall be conducted under the personal superintendence of the Chairman, for which purpose it shall be his duty to attend at the office of the said Board every business day during office hours. At such times as the Board may not be sitting, he shall dispatch all business requiring immediate attention, &c.

I do not know that I need to add anything further to enable you to judge correctly as to whether Mr. Cameron ever held anything else than a subordinate position. This, however, I do know, that the *attempt* to put him at the head of the office before a permanent Chairman was appointed by Government, has been a source of endless annoyance and trouble to me.

I have not time to re-write this letter before post hour, else I would do so.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours, faithfully,

DAVID BUCHAN.

JOHN PATON, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Kingston, C. W.

No. 45.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 8.

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR OF THE UNIVERSITY,
Toronto, 8th February, 1862.

SIR,—I have now the honor to hand to you herewith, to be laid before the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General for visiting the University of Toronto and University College:

1. A statement of balances due on sales of lands and other property, including town and city lots; together with the sums for which the ground rents on Bay Street, not yet redeemed, are redeemable, but deducting what I consider bad sales, or so doubtful as to be considered bad, in making such a return as you require. Such bad and doubtful sales are, however, appended in separate lists.

It will be observed that only a few of the sales of rural lots are placed in the black list. That list is principally composed of Port Hope lots, most of which, I have reason to believe, if not all, were purchased for speculative purposes. It is possible that some of them may be yet redeemed at the prices for which they were purchased; but as such a result cannot be calculated on, I have preferred to class them by themselves, being, in my opinion, the more prudent course in seeking to estimate the present position of the University as to income.

2. An estimate of the probable future resources of the University, when all the lands which are for sale have been disposed of, and that portion of the Park which has been laid out in villa lots shall have been leased.

It will be seen from this latter return, that I estimate the future income of the University at, say..... \$60,000
Then there has been expended on the Building, Library and Museum, a sum reaching quite \$400,000, interest on which, at 6 per cent., would have yielded 24,000

Making a total of..... \$84,000

An amount varying but little from an estimate which I gave to the Hon. Francis Hincks, in a letter addressed to him on 4th February, 1853, when the present Act was passing through Parliament, in which, after giving estimates of a somewhat similar description to those now furnished to your Commission, I closed with these words: "So that if the country progresses at its present rate, and interest continues at 6 per cent., it does not seem to me an unreasonable supposition that in the course of ten, fifteen or twenty years, provided the University Park is made productive, an income of £20,000 a year might be realized."

For the last five years the country has been in anything but the progressive state then anticipated; but of the longest period suggested there are yet eleven years to run, and although I may not be the instrument, yet I think it is more than probable that with our returning prosperity, the Endowment will yet be proved to have yielded a return equal at least to the amount of the estimate furnished to Mr. Hincks.

I believe I have now furnished all the returns, either required from, or voluntarily offered by me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

The Hon. JAS. PATTON, LL.D.,
Chairman, &c., &c.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 8.

ABSTRACT from Bursar's Return No. 9, being statement of balances unpaid on principal, and overdue on interest, on 31st December, 1861, upon lands sold for University of Toronto.

	Whole price.	Amount of purchase money paid.	Amount of purchase money unpaid.	Amount of interest unpaid on 31st Dec., 1861.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farming lands, exclusive of sales considered bad or doubtful.....	394,766 75	150,810 07	343,956 69	27,701 42
Invested property in Township of Brantford, Ashfield, &c.....	21,780 00	7,532 89	14,247 01	499 62
Town lots in Port Hope.....	20,050 00	5,144 75	14,905 25	1,965 21
Town lots, Bay Street property, Toronto.....	3,800 00	300 00	3,500 00	1,196 00
Garrison reserve lots, Toronto.....	7,810 00	1,571 20	6,238 80	1,580 15
Town lots, Ridout purchase, Toronto.....	1,800 00	471 00	1,328 00	\$29 10
Latham property, corner of Scott and Front Streets, Toronto.....	3,600 00	.....	3,600 00	464 00
Hamilton property.....	44,860 00	32,860 00	12,000 00	107 33
	\$498,556 75	198,693 01	299,863 75	31,365 73

ABSTRACT FROM No. 8.—(Continued.)

Containing List of Sales considered "Bad or Doubtful," and showing estimated value of, if re-sold.

	Whole price.	Amount of purchase money paid.	Amount of purchase money unpaid.	Amount of interest unpaid on 31st Dec., 1861.	Estimated value of same if re-sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farming Lands, "sales bad or doubtful".....	24,380 00	3,332 00	21,048 00	8,128 00	12,420 00
Town Lots, Port Hope.....	55,129 00	13,112 10	42,017 15	12,745 25	42,300 00
Pine Hill property, Port Hope, sold to Corporation, but surrendered by consent of Government.....	\$79,509 00	26,444 10	63,065 15	30,873 25	8,700 00
					63,420 00

"There is also that portion of University Park not leased to the City, as to value of which no estimate is here offered; $24\frac{36}{100}$ acres have been laid out as village lots to be leased, and there may be about 50 acres at the North end of the Park, which may be used for a like purpose (deducting streets, of course,) without interfering with the University grounds proper."

Above statement corrected and extended to the 31st December, 1861, as per "Estimate," Appendix No. 47.

Estimated value of unsold lands as above, - - - - -		\$175,167 95
Add lot in Oro omitted, - - - - -		800 00
		<hr/>
		\$175,967 95
Deduct sales in December, 1861, - - - - -	\$4,718	
Deduct also over estimates of Port Hope lots, - - - - -	4,200	8,918 00
		<hr/>
		\$167,049 05

No. 49.

STATEMENT of Capital invested and amount expended on account of University and University College, from its commencement to 31st December, 1861.

Capital invested as shown by annual return to Dec. 31, 1860, - - -		\$1,098,536 80
Do to 31st December, 1861, do - - -	\$41,238 52	
Less invested property returned and debentures redeemed, 12,067 63		
		<hr/>
	\$29,170 89	
Add cash invested in Library, - - - - -	4,452 99	
Do do Building, - - - - -	1,018 04	
		<hr/>
		\$ 30,641 92
		<hr/>
		\$1,129,178 72
Amount expended per annual return, 31st Dec., 1860, \$938,310 52		
Do do do for year 1861, - - - - -	58,954 19	
		<hr/>
		997,264 71
		<hr/>
		\$2,126,443 43

BURSAR'S OFFICE, April, 1862.

These statements are thoroughly analyzed in Nos. 50 and 51 of Appendix: No. 50 being a return from Bursar's Office of all investments on account of capital, and No. 51 of all expenditure on account of Income Fund.

No. 50.

ABSTRACT of Statement of amount invested and nature of investments in each year, on account of King's College and University of Toronto, from 1828 to 31st December, 1861. This shows in a condensed form all investments up to December 31, 1852, and separately all ditto up to December 31, 1861.

Nature of Investments.	From 1828 to 1852, inclusive.	From 1853 to 1861, inclusive.
	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
University Park	4,375 0 0	
Claim on Lot on Hulbert Bay.....	40 0 0	
Debentures.....	83,601 4 8	80,458 17 7
Bank Stock, Bank of Upper Canada.....	250 0 0	
Do Gore Bank	187 10 0	
Loans on Mortgages, &c.....	35,075 1 11	27,509 18 9
Lands purchased.....	20,162 0 1	
Designs for University Buildings.....	217 10 0	
University Buildings, (S. E. wing, old).....	13,553 17 0	
Do (new)		88,976 18 3
Medic & School	1,755 0 0	
Parliament Buildings, outfit.....	893 3 6	
Library.....	3,672 16 6	8,313 12 11
Museum	223 8 7	3,054 9 6
Mathematical Department	981 3 8	
Chemical and Curators' Department	894 6 7	
Medical Department	1,188 13 8	
Furniture and Maps for Office	5 5 0	3 12 6
Plan of Botanic Garden	20 6 2	
Museum fittings		1,128 9 10
	167,100 19 0	209,445 19 4
Total		£276,546 18 4
Deduct investment returned, as Debentures, &c.....		134,983 5 0
		241,563 13 4
Add Capital invested in Loan to U. C. Colloge, and cancelled by Act 12 Vic., Cap. 22		40,731 0 3
		£282,294 13 7
		\$1,129,178 72

This Abstract presents a complete analysis of the first part of Statement No. 49, as the succeeding one does of the latter part of said Statement.

No. 51.

ABSTRACT of "Statement of Expenditure on account of Income Fund of University and University College," to 31st December, 1861.

Nature of Service or Account.	From 1828 to 1852, inclusive.	From 1853 to 1861, inclusive.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries and Allowances.....	219,113 77	262,042 03
University grounds.....	40,514 31	9,792 76
Incidental expenses	67,212 08	19,667 16
Bursar's Office.....	78,041 53	63,541 67
Steward's Department.....	5,851 30	
Hospital	5,643 33	
Compensation to Professors and late Bursar	9,770 55	
Repairs to Building	12,873 81	1,467 83
Inspection of Lands.....	4,926 56	
Surveys and Plans.....	4,796 10	
Land Taxes.....	6,867 26	4,132 14
Commission of Enquiry	10,535 53	
Endowment Board	2,235 00	293 33
Prize and Medals	878 19	6,768 98
Law charges	10,663 38	5,226 20
Agency	1,479 50	
Balance due by late Bursar	33 00	
Auditors	200 00	630 00
Insurance	371 25	4,686 47
Printing and Stationery	928 46	16,753 39
Fuel	713 50	12,057 08
Furniture		13,401 02
Advertising		5,194 67
Medical Department, (in 1853)		556 37
Hamilton Property.....		6,252 33
Drawing of Plans of University Buildings—proportion		1,580 00
Expense of removal to Parliament Building		1,132 31
Examiners' Fees		14,640 00
Interest on Debentures purchased.....		617 79
Commission and Brokerage		396 76
Bank of U. C., added to Bonus to purchase 3 shares.....		25 00
Commission on Dr. McCaul's case.....		3,560 30
Observatory Cottages.....		5,020 30
Do Director's Residence		4,340 00
Interest on Bank Balances		1,297 27
Residence		554 31
Gas and Water.....		896 97
Interest on Loans.....		28 93
Scholarships	4,618 78	39,759 89
Library, (in 1856)		2,684 33
Commission of Visitation.....		0 10
	488,267 19	508,997 52
Add		488,267 19
		\$997,264 71

This Abstract presents a complete analysis of the second part of Statement No. 49, as the preceding one does of the first part thereof.

No. 52.—ANSWER TO QUESTION 121.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Average attendance on Lectures from October 1st, 1861, to March 21st, 1862.

Year.	Classics and Logic.	Metaphysics and Ethics.	Chemistry.	Agriculture.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	History and English Literature.	Natural Hist.	Minerology and Geology.	Modern Languages.				Meteorology.	Oriental Literature.
									French.	German.	Italian.	Spanish.		
1st Year	35 } 6 }	33 4	*11 4 Practical. 14	2 10	37 } 10 }	39 * 13	41 } 6 }		31 } 11 }					6 } 12 }
2nd Year	20 23	22	25 } 56 } 7 } 1 }	2	26	*19 † 13 13	.....	23 6	9 7	11				1 9 3
3rd Year	3 7	7	.....	.....	12 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 5				.....
4th Year	4 †20	1	*3 † 3	.....	6	.....	.....	8 .....	.....	2 1 1	1		4	5

*From October 1st to December 22.

†From January 6th to March 21st.

‡Additional courses for Occasional Students.

All others except after † are of Matriculated Students.

N. B.—The lower of the numbers in brackets is of Occasional Students.

No. 53.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

RETURN of number of Students attending Lectures in 1860-1861 & 1861-62.

1860-61.—Matriculated.....	129
Students and Occasional Students.....	96
	225

Of the 129 Matriculated Students, 95 were undergraduates in Arts, and 2 Bachelors of Arts, 4 matriculated Students in Arts and Medicine, 1 in Arts and Agriculture, 1 in Medicine and Agriculture, 4 in Civil Engineering, 2 in Agriculture, 19 in Medicine, and 1 in Law.

1861-62.—Matriculated.....	158
Students and Occasional Students.....	102
	260

Of the 158 Matriculated Students, 121 were undergraduates in Arts, 5 in Civil Engineering, 3 in Agriculture, 27 in Medicine, 1 in Law, and 1 Master of Arts.

No. 54.

ABSTRACT from Annual Return from Bursar's Office, showing the number of acres in the original Endowment, the number of acres sold, the number of acres re-sold, amount of sales, &c., &c., up to 31st December, 1861.

Original Endowment.....	226,201 acres.
Less lost by Survey, &c., say.....	397 "
	225,804 "

Number of acres sold.....	207,493½
Number of acres unsold.....	18,310½
Amount of sales - - - - -	\$1,358,903 63
Amount received on sales - - - - -	1,036,975 17
Amount on sales unpaid - - - - -	321,928 46

This does not include the University Park, Toronto, originally containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

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 52. Return of average attendance on lectures in University College, 1861-2.
 53. Return of number of Students attending University College, 1860-61 and 1861-62, shewing Matriculated and other Students, and the different classes of Matriculants.
 54. Abstract from Annual Return from Bursar's Office, shewing the number of acres in original endowment, &c., &c.
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REPORT

OF THE

Senate of the University of Toronto.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Viscount MONCK, C.B., Governor General of British North America, and Visitor of the University of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University of Toronto have the honor to present their Annual Report for the year 1861.

During the past year the progress of the University, as evidenced by the number of Students who have entered upon its course, and the proficiency manifested by those who have passed the various examinations, is highly satisfactory, and furnishes convincing proof of the existence of a growing desire on the part of the youth of the Province to procure a superior education.

The whole number of students examined in 1861 (not including rejected candidates) was 229, while the whole number in 1860 was 206. The numbers examined in the respective faculties and departments were as follows:—in Law, 52; in Medicine, 45; in Arts, 124; in Civil Engineering, 5; in Agriculture, 3. In the faculty of Arts, five students of the first year and three of the third year availed themselves of that provision in our Statutes which allows a student to omit the examination of those years upon producing a certificate, from the head of some affiliated College, that he has passed satisfactory examinations on the subjects prescribed for students of his standing. The number of Matriculants was 91, against 73 in 1860. Degrees were conferred upon 36 candidates. This numerical increase has not been the result of any lowering of the standard with respect either to the number and difficulty of the subjects, or the stringency of the examinations. Indeed, the number of candidates rejected for insufficient preparation was larger than during any preceding year.

Our attention has been anxiously directed to the financial position of the institution. The Bursar having reported to us that he entertained no expectation that the causes which had operated to produce a diminution of the income, and which were referred to in our last Annual Report, would cease to act for some time to come, we proceeded to adopt means for reducing the expenditure. With this view the whole number of scholarships offered for competition was reduced, although reluctantly, from 61 to 32; the remuneration of the Examiners, instead of being fixed at the same sum for each department, is made to depend on the amount of labor involved; the value of the medals has been reduced, and other retrenchments effected, the joint result of which, we trust, will be to keep the annual expenses within the income.

We have likewise had under our notice the desirability of securing, if possible, at our ordinary meetings, a larger attendance of members resident at a distance from Toronto.

As a partial step towards this end, a Statute has recently been submitted for your Excellency's sanction, providing for a payment by way of compensation for travelling expenses to non-resident members who are heads of affiliated Colleges; and as a further step in the same direction, we have recently passed a Statute providing for continuous sessions at fixed seasons of the year.

We have also to report that Upper Canada College is in a satisfactory condition. During the past year a new Principal has been appointed, by whom many improvements have been introduced, and are being carried into successful operation.

No additions of great importance have been made either to the Library or Museum during the past year, in consequence of the want of any fund applicable to these purposes.

The Reports of the Librarian and the Committee on the Observatory, and the Class Lists of the year, are herewith submitted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. PATTON,
Vice-Chancellor.

(Countersigned,)

THOMAS MOSS,
Registrar

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

TORONTO, December, 1861.

SIR.—I have the honor to present to you a Report on the State of the Library at the close of the year 1861.

The additions made to the Library during the year have been 204 volumes. 162 volumes of these have been purchased, and 42 have been received as gifts. The number of volumes in the Library at the close of 1860 was 14,860; the present number is 15,064.

The following are the donations made to the Library during the year:—

From Wm. Kingsford, Esq.

Synonymes Français, par Beauzée, 2 vols.

Impressions of the West and South.

From the Regent of the University of N. Y.

Document of the Colonial History of the State of New York, vol. 8.

From Dr. Wilson.

Canada at the Universal Exhibition of 1851.

From the Duke of Newcastle (through R. F. Pennefather, Esq.)

Addresses presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, with the Replies, 1860.

From Prof. Buckland.

Transactions of the Board of Agriculture, and of the Agricultural Association of U. C., 1859-60.

From Capt. Geo. G. Meade.

Report of the Superintendent of the Lake Survey, U. S., 1860.

From the Duke of Newcastle (through Rev. Dr. McCaul.)

Journal of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit to America, by G. D. Engleheart.

From Miss Harriette de Blaquièrre, by Dr. Croft.

Life of Admiral Lord Nelson, by J. S. Clarke and John McArthur, 2 vols., 1809.

From the Librarian.

Statutes of the Province of Canada, 1861.

From the Secretary of McGill College.

Calendar of the University of McGill College, 1861-2, with the Examination Papers.

From Mason Brothers.

General French and English Dictionary, by Spiers & Jewett.
A School Pronouncing Dictionary, French and English, by do.

From Christ. Walton, Esq.

An Introduction to Theosophy.
Memorial of Wm. Law.

From H. G. Bohn, Esq.

Ure's Philosophy of Manufactures.
Ure's Cotton Manufactures, 2 vols.
Milton's Poetical Works, 2 vols.
Longfellow's Poetical Works.
Andersen's Danish Fairy Tales.
Virgil, in Verse, by Kennedy.
Letters and Works of Lady Mary W. Montagu, 2 vols.
Hogg's Natural Philosophy.
Demosthene's Private Orations.
Maryatt's Pirate and the Three Cutters.
Southey's Life of Nelson.

From the Clerk of Records, Leg. Ass.

Sessional Papers of the Legislative Assembly, vol. 18, Nos. 3 and 4.
Journals of the Legislative Council, vol. 18.
Journal and Sessional Papers of the Legislative Assembly, vol. 19, and Nos. 1 and 2.
Journal and Proceedings of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, '60.

From the Registrar of the University.

Examination Papers for 1860 (3 copies).

From President of University College.

The Calendar of University College, 1861-2.

From the Council of the Canadian Institute.

The Canadian Journal, 1861.

From the Education Office.

Journal of Education, Upper Canada, 1861.

From Jas. Beaty, Esq.

The "Leader," daily and weekly editions, 1861.

The thanks of the Library Committee have been returned to the donors of these volumes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

ALEX. LORIMER.

The Hon. JAS. PATTON, L.L.D., M.L.C.,
Vice-Chancellor, &c.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SENATE ON THE OBSERVATORY.

The Committee of the Senate on the Observatory beg to submit the Director's Report for the past year. It will be seen that a balance has been accumulated, which it is hoped will be sufficient for the purpose of publishing the observations, and thus render it unnecessary to draw on the sum already appropriated by the Senate for that purpose.

The Committee have only to add that the condition of the Observatory is in every way satisfactory.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

J. B. CHERRIMAN.

Chairman.

March 10th, 1862.

MAGNETICAL OBSERVATORY, TORONTO.

REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1861.

The general arrangements of the Observatory continue the same as heretofore.

INSTRUMENTS.

The only addition made during the year is an apparatus for measuring the hourly fall of rain. The rain received by an ordinary gauge, placed on the summit of a chimney in the south-eastern wing of the building, is conveyed by a pipe into the room beneath, where it is discharged into a small copper cylinder, two inches in diameter, which is made to revolve by clock-work, about its axis, placed vertically, once in twenty-four hours. From the lower end of this small distributing cylinder, a tube is extended horizontally, whose outer extremity, bent downwards, is directed successively into twenty-four compartments of a large vessel, bounded by two cylindrical surfaces, having the same axis as the distributing cylinder. The compartments are separated by thin vertical partitions radiating from the common axis of the cylinders, and are each furnished with a small, short pipe, through which the rain may be drawn off and measured at the convenience of the Observer. The whole cost of the instrument, exclusive of the time-piece, was under \$15. The instrument was in operation from April till the commencement of the cold weather, and has been found perfectly successful.

OBSERVATIONS.

No material change has been made in the time and manner of taking the magnetical observations.

RECORDS.

The primary reduction of the observations for 1861, is, for the most part, completed to the end of the year, and will be wholly so in a few days.

Tenders for printing abstracts of the observations to the close of 1859 have not yet been sought, in consequence of a delay in preparing the magnetical abstracts, occasioned by the necessity of applying new temperature corrections to all the past observations of the small Bifilar. The very great disagreement between $\frac{\Delta R}{\Delta t}$ the value of the temperature correction obtained by comparing the scale readings of the magnetic instruments with the readings of the attached thermometers, and the value $\left(\frac{q}{k}\right)$ of this correction calculated from the temperature co-efficient (q), has for some time been a matter of notoriety in several Observatories. It has been attributed to the action of changes of temperature on the supports and appendages of the magnets when in adjustment, independent of, and in addition to, q (Δt), the alteration which such changes produce on the magnetic moment of the magnet.

It is probable that these hidden causes have generally a share, and often the greatest share, in the production of the discrepancies referred to; but from experiments made here in the early part of 1861, with the magnets of the small Bifilar and of Lloyd's

Vertical Force, I am inclined to the belief that the discordance is also in a great measure due to a change which sometimes occurs in the *distribution* of magnetism consequent on changes of temperature. This may be detected where it exists by inverting the deflector in the ordinary temperature experiments, but seems to have been commonly overlooked by regarding v as constant in taking the logarithmic derivative of the formula,

$$m = f(v) \times \text{Sin. } v,$$

where there is a change in the position of the magnetic centre is not the case. I am fortified in my belief by the results of some experiments made lately by my desire at the Observatory of the Royal Society at Kew, which show that a property similar to that detected in the Toronto magnets is found to exist in others, although the cases are comparatively rare.

This effect of changes of temperature on the distribution of magnetism will, in many instances, in a great degree, if not completely, explain the discordance I have mentioned between $\frac{\Delta R}{\Delta t}$ and $\frac{q}{k}$. In the case of our magnets, the agreement is much nearer (when due precaution has been taken in determining q) than in the older series; but there is still a residual effect of temperature on the scale readings of the force instruments, attributable to other causes than the changes of magnetism in the magnet, and I consider that even though (q) be determined correctly by performing the experiment with *both* ends of the deflector presented successively, it is not safe to regard $\frac{q}{k}$ as a true measure of the temperature correction.

This provisional value $\frac{q}{k}$ of $\frac{\Delta R}{\Delta t}$ may be used where it enters a calculation in combination with some small factor, as, for example, in the reduction of the absolute determinations of Horizontal Intensity; but it should not be employed to correct the regular daily observations. The corrections for these should be derived from the observations themselves, and should not, therefore, be applied to the current observations, if practicable, till the instrument has been at least one year in adjustment.

Acting on this conviction, the values of $\frac{\Delta R}{\Delta t}$ have, during the year, been calculated for the several force instruments from an examination of some thousands of daily means. The determinations of these corrections, their application to each separate reading, the separation of the disturbed readings in the calculation of the final hourly means; and lastly, the classification and tabulation of the disturbed readings, according to the methods followed by General Sabine in the third volume of the Toronto Observations, have necessarily involved a large amount of time, and have prevented me from reporting now, as I trust that I shall do in the course of a few weeks, that the Magnetical Abstracts are ready for publication.

LIBRARY.

Under this head I have to mention the valuable addition of a long series of old Nautical Almanacs, presented to the Observatory by the firm of Messrs. Chewett & Co., of this city. Beyond this, no additions of any amount have been made to the Library, excepting the usual serials and volumes of observations.

FURNITURE AND BUILDINGS.

No additions whatever have been made to the furniture or buildings.

STAFF.

The permanent staff, consisting of Messrs. Walker, Menzies and Stewart, remains the same as before, and Mr. Davidson has also been employed as heretofore.

It will be seen by the accompanying account that the expenditure has been such as to leave a balance of \$579.41½, which, together with \$181.33 remaining at the close of 1860, gives a balance of \$761.74½ in favor of the Observatory.

The above is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) G. T. KINGSTON.

January 8th, 1862.

MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY, TORONTO, CANADA WEST.

ACCOUNT of Expenditure during the year ended 31st December, 1861.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salaries.—Director.....	1360	00		
Three Observers at \$480 each.....	1440	09		
Computer	440	00		
Messenger.....	240	00	3480	00
Allowances.—Fuel for three Observers and Messenger, at \$60 each.....			210	00
Instruments.—Apparatus for measuring hourly fall of rain			14	37½
Printing, Stationery and Books.—Maclear's Account.....	7	50		
Do do Rowsell's 1st Account.....	6	71		
Do do do 2nd do	8	95		
Sundries.....	9	80	32	96
Photographic.—Chemicals from New York	18	42		
Materials exclusive of Oil.—Do Hooper & Co.....	3	20	21	62
Piper, 1st Account	35	86		
do 2nd do	21	55		
do 3rd do	25	05	82	46
Candles, Soap, &c.—Thompson's 1st Account.....	7	64½		
Do do 2nd do	16	51	24	15½
Fuel, Cordwood.—Stewart's 1st Account.....	47	25		
Do do 2nd do	135	00		
Coals, Wyatt's 1st do	6	99		
Do do 2nd do	31	69	220	93
Hardware.—Rice Lewis			20	58
Lumber.—Drummond's 1st Account	5	14		
Do 2nd do	4	14	9	23
Postage.....			11	34
Sundries.—Charges on parcels.....	6	38		
Washing towels, &c.....	12	00		
Labour.....	1	60		
Sweeping chimneys	1	85		
Sinking Well at Director's house.....	27	00		
Adapting chain pump to do	2	30		
Repair of roof.....	3	50		
Manure to Observatory enclosure.....	1	87½		
Small payments	6	35	62	88½
Total.....			\$4220	58½

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—Statement of the number of Acres of Land which have been sold from the period of the original endowment to the 31st December, 1861; showing the total amount of sales, amount received, and amount unpaid, also the average price per acre.

Original Endowment—226,201 Acres.	No. of Acres.	Acres sold.	Acres unsold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount received.	Amount unpaid.	REMARKS.
Endowment per Return to the 31st December, 1860.....	225,840 3 14	20,461 8 2 21	21,228 0 33	\$ cis. 134,188 13	\$ cis. 100,062 0 56	\$ cis. 34,126 7 57	Sales during quarter ended March 31. do do do June 30. do do do Sept. 30. do do do Dec. 31.
	225,846 3 14 44 0 0	20,766 0 2 37	18,240 0 17 44 0 0	\$ cis. 136,953 63	103,706 9 54	33,251 4 09	Loss on survey Lot 12, Con. 7, Pitts- burgh.
	225,862 3 14	20,766 0 2 37 14 1 34	18,166 0 17 14 1 34	136,953 63 9,600 00	103,706 9 54	33,251 4 09 9,600 00	Pine Hill, Port Hope property, sale cancelled.
	225,862 3 14	20,752 1 03 100 0 0	18,210 2 11 100 0 0	135,983 63 1,080 00	103,706 9 54	32,291 4 09 1,080 00	Sale, 1739, cancelled.
	225,862 3 14	20,742 1 03	18,310 2 11	135,893 63	103,706 9 54 21 27	32,183 4 09 21 27	Deposit 1858 appropriated, reversed.
				135,893 63	103,709 81 17 10	32,181 2 82 17 10	Reappropriation Lot 5.15, Wolfe Isl'd.
				135,893 63	103,710 7 91 75 34	32,179 5 72 75 34	Reappropriation Lot 33.7, Pittsburg.
				135,893 63	103,703 2 57 57 40	32,187 1 06 57 40	Reappropriation Lot II 8, Beverly.
	225,862 3 14 1 2 11	20,742 1 03 1 2 11	18,310 2 11	135,893 63	103,697 5 17	32,192 8 46	Gain on Survey.
	225,864 1 25	20,743 3 14	18,310 2 11	\$135,893 63	103,697 5 17	32,192 \$ 46	Average price per acre, \$6.55.

STATEMENT of Capital Invested and Amount Expended on account of the University, from its commencement to 31st December, 1861.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Capital invested, as per return to 31st December, 1860.....					1,098,536	86
Cash invested in Montreal Harbor Bonds, as per account No. 1.....	2,100	00				
Less, amount over 6 per cent interest received on account of do.....	200	00				
			1,899	50		
Cash invested in Government and other Debentures, as per account No. 1.....			39,339	02		
			41,238	52		
Less, amount invested, property returned.....	1067	63				
“ Debentures redeemed.....	11,000	00				
			12,067	63		
			29,170	89		
Capital invested in Library, as per account No. 6.....	452	99				
“ in Building, as per account No. 10.....	1,018	04				
			1,471	03		
					30,641	92
					\$1,129,178	72
Amount expended on account of Income Fund, from 1828 to 1855; as per return to 31st December, 1855.....			628,616	72		
1856.						
Amount expended on account of Income Fund, as per return to 31st December.....	63,073	88				
Interest on Insurance erroneously deducted.....	16	69				
			63,090	57		
1857.						
Amount expended on account of Income Fund, as per return to 31st December.....	61,431	84				
Deduct amount returned.....	514	18				
			60,917	66		
1858.						
Amount expended on account of Income Fund, as per return to 31st December.....	57,182	67				
Deduct amount returned.....	1,796	42				
			55,386	25		
1859.						
Amount expended on account of Income Fund, as per return to 31st December.....	72,622	67				
Deduct amount returned.....	2,467	78				
			70,154	89		
1860.						
Amount expended on account of Income Fund, as per return to 31st December.....	68,277	86				
Deduct amount returned.....	8,138	43				
			60,144	43		
1861.						
Amount expended on account of Income Fund, as per return to 31st December.....	63,171	89				
Deduct amount returned.....	4,217	70				
			58,954	19		
					997,264	71
					\$2,126,443	43

No. 1.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the PERMANENT FUND, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.
To balance, 31st December, 1860.....		3,780	42
" amount received on account of purchase money.....		36,448	98
" " " " " invested property.....		1,067	63
" " " " Debentures redeemed.....		11,000	00
" " " " from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to establish a prize to be called the Prince's Prize, in commemoration of the visit of H. R. H. to Toronto.....		800	00
" re-appropriation account, W $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, 2, Burford, as principal instead of interest.....		21	27
" " " " 5, 15, S. B. Line, Wolfe Island, as principal instead of interest.....		17	10
		\$58,135	40

EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By amount invested in Montreal Harbor Bonds.....				1,000	00		
Add premium on do, at 5 per cent.....				50	00		
				1,050	00		
By amount invested in Government Debentures.....		4,000	00				
Add premium on do, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....		20	00				
				4,020	00		
By amount invested in Montreal Harbor Bonds.....		1,000	00				
Add premium on do, 5 per cent.....		50	00				
				1,050	00		
By amount invested in 5 per cent Montreal Harbor Bonds.....		800	00				
Less, discount on do, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....		20	00				
				780	00		
By amount invested in Government Debentures, 6 per cent.....		8,000	00				
Add premium on do, $\frac{6}{4}$ per cent.....		520	00				
				8,520	00		
By amount invested in Toronto Sterling Bonds, per O. C., (£36,800 sterling).....		179,093	35				
Deduct discount, 10 per cent.....		17,909	33				
		161,184	02				
Deduct amount in Receiver General's hands, being proceeds of 224 Municipal Loan Fund Debentures redeemed, applied to this purchase.....		153,000	00				
Add 9 months' interest thereon, at 5 per cent, being the period it remained invested in his hands.....		5,737	50				
		158,737	50				
Amount remitted.....				2,446	52		
Amount invested in County Grey Sterling Bonds (£4,250 sterling).....		20,683	34				
Less discount, 10 per cent.....		2,068	34				
				18,615	00		
				36,481	52		
Deduct interest over 6 per cent received during the year on Montreal Harbor Bonds, and credited to premium paid thereon.....				200	50		
						36,281	02
Amount credited to Income Fund, being 9 months interest at 5 per cent on \$153,000, proceeds of redemption of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures as above.....						5,737	50
Amount appropriated to "Building," as per O. C.....						2,000	00
Re-appropriations as interest instead of principal, account 33, 7, Pittsburg. \$75.34, and account II 8 Beverly, \$57.40.....						132	74
Balance, 31st December, 1861.....						13,984	14
				\$58,135	40		

No. 3.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of MONIES IN DEPOSIT, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

RECEIPTS.

	\$	cts.
To balance, 31st December, 1860.....	2,839	48
“ amount received in deposit.....	721	45
	\$3,560	93

APPROPRIATIONS, &c.

	\$	cts.
By amount placed to account.....	584	45
“ returned to Stanton and Tisdale on account of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot No. 21, 9, Townsend.....	280	00
“ paid as Solicitor's fees for opinions “ “ “	10	00
Balance, 31st December, 1861.....	2,686	48
	\$3,560	93

No. 4.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of THE OBSERVATORY, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

RECEIPTS.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance, 31st December, 1860.....	198	23		
“ amount of warrants on Receiver General.....	4,800	00		
			4,998	23

SERVICE.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salaries.....	3,720	00		
Fuel.....	220	93		
Stationery.....	15	66		
Assurance.....	40	50		
Incidental expenses.....	236	98		
Balance, 31st December, 1861.....			4,234	07
			764	16
			\$4,998	23

No. 5.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the MUSEUM APPROPRIATION, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

RECEIPTS.

	\$	cts.
To balance, 31st December, 1860.....	3,543	94
	\$3,543	94

EXPENDITURE.

	\$	cts.
By balance, 31st December, 1861.....	3,543	94
	\$3,543	94

No. 6.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the LIBRARY APPROPRIATION, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.
To balance, 31st December, 1860.....		3,514	09
		\$3,514	09
EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.
By amount paid Little, Brown & Co. for 1 volume Agassiz's Natural History.....		12	00
“ “ John Wiley for books and draft.....		49	94
“ “ Rollo & Adam for books.....		22	00
“ “ Brown Bros. for binding books.....		12	85
“ “ Bank of Upper Canada for books purchased through E. G. Allen, of London, England, and all expenses attendant thereon to New York.....	\$173 68		
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	182 52		
		356	20
Balance, 31st December, 1861.....		\$452	99
		3,061	10
		\$3,514	09

No. 7.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the APPROPRIATION FUND, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.
To balance, 31st December, 1860.....		2,287	81
		\$2,287	81
EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.
By balance, 31st December, 1861.....		2,287	81
		\$2,287	81

No. 8.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the SURPLUS INCOME FUND, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.
To balance, 31st December, 1860.....		23,247	53
		\$23,247	53
EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.
By balance, 31st December, 1861.....		23,247	53
		\$23,247	53

No. 9.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the DIRECTORS' RESIDENCE APPROPRIATION, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.
To balance, 31st December, 1860.....		91	83
		\$91 83	
EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.
By amount paid William Wilson for making a well.....		27	00
" balance, 31st December, 1861.....		64	83
		\$91 83	

No. 10.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the BUILDING APPROPRIATION, for the year ending 31st December, 1861.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.
To amount appropriated by Order in Council from the Permanent Fund.....		2,000	00
		\$2,000 00	
EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.
By amount paid Ridout, Bros. & Co., hardware, &c.....		151	38
" " J. Worthington, bricklayer's work.....		372	71
" " George Harding, plumbing.....		45	57
" " J. Jordan, smith's work.....		21	00
" " A. Hamilton, painting.....		10	50
" " Thomson, Keith & Co., 30th May, 1860, hose fittings, &c., transferred from Income Fund account.....		416	88
By balance, 31st December, 1861.....		981	96
		\$2,000 00	

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 31st December, 1861.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—Statement of the number of Acres of Land which have been sold from the period of the original endowment to the 31st December, 1861; shewing the total amount of sales, the amount received, the amount unpaid, also, the average price per acre.

Original Endowment— 63,246 acres.	No. of Acres.	Acres sold.	Acres unsold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount rec'd in 1861.	Total amount received.	Amount unpaid.	REMARKS.
Endowment as per return to 31st December, 1860..	63,430 2 0	49,321 2 32 1,128 0 0 651 0 0 100 0 0 500 0 0	14,108 3 8	\$ cts. 288,947 06 9,941 50 4,307 00 500 00 3,930 00	\$ cts. 3,075 24 3,231 62 550 18 2,403 47	\$ cts. 144,490 83	\$ cts. 124,450 23	Sales during quarter ended March 31. " " " June 30. " " " Sept. 30. " " " Dec. 31.
	63,430 2 0 28 0 0	51,700 2 32 28 0 0	11,729 3 8	287,625 56	.....	153,751 34 84 00	133,874 22 84 00	Sale 115, lot 102, Mosu, S. L. W. R., made in error. Purchase money paid over to Commissioner of C. L.
	63,402 2 0	51,672 2 32 200 0 0	11,729 3 8 200 0 0	287,625 56 900 00	.....	153,607 34	133,958 22 900 00	Sale 176 cancelled.
	21 2 0	51,472 2 32 21 2 0	11,929 3 8	286,725 56 61 50	.....	153,607 34	133,058 22 61 50	Sale 96, Gain.
	63,424 0 0	51,434 0 32	11,929 3 8	286,790 06	.....	153,607 34 42 10	133,122 72 42 10	Re-appropriation account, lot 12, 2, Mosu, S. L. W. R.
	63,424 0 0	51,494 0 32	11,929 3 8	286,790 06	.....	153,709 44 9 16	133,080 62 9 16	Sale 96, interest overpaid and deducted from principal.
						153,700 28	133,085 78	Average price per acre, \$5.57.
				\$28,523 00	.....	\$13,453 28	\$15,069 72	per return to 31st December, 1860.

DAVID BUCILAN,
Bursar.

Block D, City of Toronto, containing 54 acres, is also part of the endowment; it is divided into 46 building lots, of which 4 have been deced to Trustees of Toronto Grammar School, free, and 41 have been sold. Also, Block A, in the said city, containing 9 acres, which is the site of the College Buildings.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—Statement of Capital invested and amount expended by the College, from its commencement to the 31st December, 1861.

Capital invested to 31st December, 1860, as shewn in return to Parliament to that date.....	\$	cts.	153,851 98
“ “ during the year 1861.....			17,378 98
			171,230 96
Amount expended to 31st December, 1860, as shewn in return to Parliament to that date.....	\$610,746	16	
Amount expended during the year 1861.....	19,563	03	
			630,309 19
			\$801,540 15

No. 1.—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the PERMANENT FUND, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

R E C E I P T S .

	\$	cts.
To balance, 31st December, 1860.....	24,397	61
“ amount received on account of purchase money.....	9,260	51
“ re-appropriation of payment on 13th September, 1858, account part of lot 12, 2 R, Township of Mosa, S. L. W. R.....	42	10
	\$33,700	22

E X P E N D I T U R E .

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By amount invested in Montreal Harbor Bonds.....	\$1,000	00				
Less, discount 2½ per cent.....		25				
				975		00
By amount invested in Montreal Harbor Bonds.....	800	00				
Add premium, 7 per cent.....	56	00				
				856		00
By amount invested in Provincial Debentures.....	2,000	00				
Add premium, 6½ per cent.....	130	00				
				2,130		00
By amount invested in City of Toronto Sterling Bonds (£5,700 stg.).....	27,740	00				
Less, discount 10 per cent.....	2,774	00				
	24,966	00				
Deduct amount in Receiver General's hands, being proceeds of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures redeemed, applied to this purchase.....	\$23,800	00				
Add 9 months interest thereon, at 5 per cent, being the period it remained invested in his hands.....	892	50				
	24,692	50				
		273				50
Add proportion of \$2,720 remitted to complete purchase of debentures on account of University of Toronto and Upper Canada College.....	\$366	00				
Less, amount received from University of Toronto, being balance of purchase money of Toronto Sterling Bonds, No. 2,453, being the difference in dividing the whole amount of bonds purchased between the two institutions.....	92	52				
	273	48				
				273		48
Carried forward.....				4,234		48

No. 1.—(Continued.)—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought over</i>		4,234 48	
By amount invested in County of Grey Sterling Bonds (£2,250).....	10,950 00		
Less, discount 10 per cent.....	1,095 00		
		9,855 00	
		14,089 48	
Less, amount of interest over 6 per cent received, credited to premium on debentures.....		3 00	
			14,086 48
By amount credited to Income Fund, being 9 months interest at 5 per cent on \$23,800, proceeds of redemption of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, as above.....			892 50
By amount paid Commissioner of Crown Lands, being purchase money of lot 10, 2, Mosa, sold in error.....			84 00
By amount appropriated by Order in Council for the purpose of fitting up a lavatory and cloak room, and for making additions to the present stock of philosophical apparatus, furniture, maps, &c.....			2,400 00
By balance, 31st December, 1861.....			16,237 24
			\$33,700 22

No. 2.—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the INCOME FUND, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

R E C E I P T S .	\$ cts.
To interest on purchase money.....	\$5,767 22
“ “ debentures.....	\$1,191 00
“ “ at 5 per cent for 9 months on \$23,800, proceeds of Municipal Loan Fund debentures redeemed, in Receiver General's hands awaiting investment. See account No. 1.....	892 50
To interest allowed on purchase of Toronto Sterling Bonds. See account No. 1....	216 15
	\$2,299 65
Deduct amount of interest, over 6 per cent, received on Montreal Harbor Bonds, credited to premium paid on purchase of these debentures.....	3 00
	2,296 65
To interest on loans.....	948 00
“ rent of leased lots.....	603 25
“ “ Bursar's office.....	384 00
“ interest on bank balances.....	469 04
“ tuition fees.....	4,365 65
“ board dues.....	5,055 25
“ fees on transfers, deeds, &c.....	119 63
“ postage repaid.....	00 27
“ taxes repaid by Treasurer of County of Norfolk, twice charged by and paid to him on account lot 8, 11, Walsingham.....	116 93
To amount paid by Dr. Barrett, being his share of expense of boarding-house for 12 months....	400 00
	\$20,525 89
E X P E N D I T U R E .	\$ cts.
Balance, 31st December, 1860.....	7,357 67
Salaries.....	12,344 37
Pensions.....	1,900 00
Examiners.....	80 00
Exhibitions.....	270 00
Taxes.....	602 04
Stationery, &c.....	493 42
<i>Carried forward</i>	23,047 50

No. 2.—(Continued.)—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.
<i>Brought over</i>		23,047	50
Fuel.....		288	00
Advertising.....		162	55
Repairs.....		265	56
Water rate.....		10	00
Prizes.....		314	15
Repairs to Principal's House.....		742	94
Insurance.....		212	50
Commission and brokerage.....		138	59
Interest on debentures.....		240	28
Joint management.....		363	00
Law costs.....		109	00
Resident school house.....		5,986	52
Interest on purchase money.....		102	99
Re-appropriations.....		42	10
Incidental expenses.....		466	47
		\$32,493	15

No. 3.—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Appropriations on account of MONIES IN DEPOSIT, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.
To balance, 31st December, 1860.....		236	80
" amount received in deposit.....		138	00
		\$374	80
EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.
By amount returned to Thomas Rutledge.....		62	00
" appropriated and placed to account.....		28	00
By balance, 31st December, 1861.....		284	80
		\$374	80

No. 4.—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the APPROPRIATION FUND, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.
To amount appropriated by Order in Council for the purpose of fitting up a lavatory and cloak room, and for making additions to the present stock of philosophical apparatus, furniture, maps, &c.....		2,400	00
		\$2,400	00
EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.
By amount paid John Morse for plastering black board.....		85	00
" " Wm. Mowids, account contract, (carpenter, &c.).....		772	00
" " John Carr, " (painting, glazing, &c.).....		506	50
" " Cuming & Wells, " (plumbing, &c.).....		311	00
" " Jaques & Hay, " (furniture, &c.).....		640	87
		\$2,315	37
By balance, 31st December, 1861.....		84	63
		\$2,400	00

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 15th June, 1862, for copies of all papers relating to the re-building of Spencer Wood.

By command.

T. D. MCGEE,
Acting Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
27th February, 1863.

No. 43,330.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 14th November, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to transmit to you the enclosed copies of the correspondence and documents in this office having reference to the rebuilding of His Excellency's residence at Spencer Wood, prepared in accordance with the Address herewith returned of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 5th June, 1862.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.,
Quebec.

No. 58,687.

QUEBEC, May 7, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to draw your attention to the fact that the House now occupied by him in St. Louis Street is not a residence that he can make use of in summer; that it would be both disagreeable and unwholesome, and in every way unsuited to hot weather.

Cataragui is, as you are aware, much too small to accommodate His Excellency's family and household.

I am, therefore, to request that you will cause such repairs and additions to be made at Spencer Wood as will enable His Excellency to reside there during the summer.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DENIS GODLEY.

The Honorable Joseph Cauchon,
Commissioner of Public Works.

[Translation.]

No. 58,814.

QUEBEC, 17th May, 1862.

I, the undersigned, propose to do the work at Spencer Wood, as shewn by the plans and specifications furnished by the Board of Public Works, for the price and sum of sixteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars (\$16,640).

(Signed,)

TOUSSAINT VEZINA,
House Carpenter.

No. 58,815.

QUEBEC, 17th May, 1862.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, offer to erect the proposed building for His Excellency's residence, at Spencer Wood, according to the plans and specifications shewn us in P. Gauvreau, Esquire's, office, for the sum of \$15,980.

We have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

S. & C. PETERS.

No. 58,816.

QUEBEC, 17th May, 1862.

I propose to perform, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Spencer Wood building, all the works of the different trades, for the sum of sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty dollars, currency (\$16,940).

(Signed,)

ISAAC DORION.

No. 58,817.

QUEBEC, 17th May, 1862.

Tender for the erection of a building for the Government at Spencer Wood, including masonry, frame work and joiner's work, that is to say, the whole complete, according to the plans and specifications furnished by the Board of Works, for the sum of \$16,944.

(Signed,)

EDOUARD GABOURY.

No. 58,818.

QUEBEC, 17th May, 1862.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works.

I, the undersigned, propose and promise to perform, in accordance with the plans and specifications, the masonry, plastering, removal of rubbish, frame work and joiner's work, tinning, plumber's work, painting and glazing, &c., &c., the whole for the price and sum of eighteen thousand five hundred dollars, currency (\$18,500).

(Signed,)

P. CHATEAUVERT.

No. 58,819.

QUEBEC, 17th May, 1862.

Tender.—I propose to execute, according to the plans and specifications, the building to be erected by the Government at Spencer Wood. If to be handed over, completely finished, on 1st April, 1863, for the sum of \$19,929.60; if to be handed over on the 15th September, 1862, it will cost \$4,000 more.

(Signed,)

LOUIS AMIOT,
Contractor.

To the Honorable
the Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 58,820.

Schedule of Tenders received for the construction of a building at Spencer Wood, for a residence for His Excellency the Governor General:

Toussaint. Vezina.....	\$16,640	\$4,000 more if to be delivered 15th September, 1862.
S. & C. Peters.....	15,980	
Isaac Dorion.....	16,940	
Edouard Gaboury.....	16,944	
P. Chateauvert.....	18,500	
Louis Amiot.....	19,929	

No. 41,096.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 19th May, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to inform you that your tender, sent in on the 17th instant, for the erection of a building for His Excellency's residence at Spencer Wood, for the sum of fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars (\$15,980), has been accepted, and that it is his wish that you should begin the work forthwith. A contract will be prepared and made out at once.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

Messrs. S. & C. Peters,
Contractors, Quebec.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Entered into on the twenty-first day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and made in triplicate between Messrs. Simon Peters and Charles Peters, master joiners and builders, residing in the City of Quebec, District of Quebec, Lower Canada, carrying on trade and business at Quebec under the name and firm of S. & C. Peters, contractors, of the first part; and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented herein by the Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Canada, of the second part; and Messrs. James Tibbitts, merchant, and John O'Leary, master plasterer, of the City of Quebec, sureties, of the third part. Witness, that the parties of the first part

hereby bind and oblige themselves, their heirs and assigns, to and in favor of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for and in consideration of the covenants, conditions and agreements hereinafter mentioned, to find all necessary tools, implements and materials whatsoever, and to construct, complete and finish, in every respect, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner, and agreeably to the specifications hereunto annexed, and to the plans and designs thereof duly signed by the parties, and remaining deposited in the Department of Public Works, at Quebec, where reference may be had thereto, to wit: all the works generally whatsoever requisite and necessary, as well for the repairs to the old wing already existing, as for the construction of a two story brick building to be erected upon a property belonging to the Provincial Government, and known as "Spencer Wood," near the said City of Quebec, and intended as a residence for His Excellency the Governor General, the whole to be completed and finished, and to be in every respect ready for use, on or before the fifteenth day of September next (1862).

In consideration whereof Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the said Commissioner as aforesaid, doth hereby promise and agree to pay to the parties of the first part, or to the heirs, assigns or legal representatives of the parties of the first part, the rates and prices hereinafter mentioned, viz., the bulk sum of fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars, currency, and payment thereof will be made by Her said Majesty according to the provisions of Statute 9 Victoria, Chapter 37, Section 35.

And the said parties of the first part, and Her said Majesty, represented as aforesaid, do hereby declare, covenant and agree that the said contract and undertaking shall be and is further made and entered into by them, the said parties of the first part and Her said Majesty, represented as aforesaid, under the express agreements, stipulations, covenants and conditions following, that is to say:

Firstly.—That payments of the price hereinbefore mentioned shall be made to the parties of the first part within ten days after an estimate of the engineer or officer in charge shall have been received by the Commissioner, specifying the amount of work done during the month then ending; but that nevertheless it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to withhold from the parties of the first part and retain ten per cent. out of the amount of the estimates until the perfect completion of the work, and the acceptance of the same by the Commissioner, which ten per cent. so withheld and retained shall be paid with the last instalment, within ten days after the engineer or officer in charge shall have delivered to the Commissioner his final estimate of the work performed, and the materials furnished, in virtue of these presents, with detailed measurements, weights, &c., and his certificate of the work having been fully completed and finished, if the Commissioner shall so soon have accepted and approved of the work; and that in forming his final estimate, the engineer or other officer shall not be bound or governed by the preceding monthly estimates, which shall be taken and considered merely as approximate. Provided always, and it is further agreed, that Her said Majesty, from time to time during the progress of the works, may pay to the parties of the first part the whole or any portion of the ten per cent. so withheld or retained.

Secondly.—That if, by the report of the engineer or superintendent employed by the Commissioner in that behalf, it shall appear that the establishment and rate of progress at and in the said works are not such as to ensure the completion of the same within the time herein prescribed, or if the parties of the first part shall persist in any course violating the provisions of this contract, Her said Majesty shall have the power, at her discretion, by the Commissioner aforesaid, or his successors in office, without previous notice or protest, and without process or suit at law, either to take the work, or any part thereof, out of the hands of the parties of the first part, and to re-let the same to any other contractor or contractors, without its being previously advertised, or to employ additional workmen, and provide materials, tools and other necessary things at the expense of the parties of the first part; and the parties of the first part shall in either case be liable for all damages and extra costs and expenditure which may be incurred by reason thereof; and shall in either of such cases likewise forfeit all moneys then due, under the conditions and stipulations, or any or either of them herein contained.

Thirdly.—That in case of failure in the contract, the parties of the first part shall thereby forfeit all right and claim to the said ten per cent., or any part thereof remaining unpaid, as well as to any moneys whatever due on this contract.

Fourthly.—That all materials for the said work shall be inspected and approved of, before being used, either by the Commissioner or such person as he may appoint, and any materials disapproved of shall not be used in the work, and if not removed by the parties of the first part, when directed by the Commissioner or his engineer or person in charge, then the rejected materials shall be removed by the Commissioner, his engineer or person in charge, to such place as he may deem proper, at the cost and charge and at the risk of the parties of the first part; but it is distinctly understood and agreed that the inspection and approval of materials shall not in any wise subject Her said Majesty to pay for the said materials, or any portion thereof, unless employed or used in the said works, nor prevent the rejection afterwards of any portion thereof which may turn out to be unsound or unfit to be used in the work, nor shall such inspection be considered as any waiver of objection to the work on account of the unsoundness or imperfection of the materials used.

Fifthly.—That it shall be in the power of Her said Majesty to make payments or advances on materials, implements, vessels or tools of any descriptions procured for the works, or used, or intended to be used, about the same, in such cases and upon such terms and conditions as to the said Commissioner may seem proper; and that whenever any advance or payment shall be made to the parties of the first part, upon any tools, implements or materials of any description, the tools, implements, or materials upon which such advance or payment shall be made, shall thenceforward be vested in and held as collateral security by Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, for the due fulfilment by the parties of the first part, of the present contract; it being however well understood that all such tools, implements or materials of any kind are to remain at the risk of the parties of the first part, who shall be responsible for the same, until finally used and accepted as part of the work by the Commissioner; but the parties of the first part shall not presume to exercise any act of ownership or control whatever over any tools, implements or materials upon which any advance or payment shall have been so made, without the permission in writing of the Commissioner.

Sixthly.—That should any overseer, mechanic or workman employed on or about the work, give any just cause of complaint, the parties of the first part shall, immediately upon the application of the Commissioner, his engineer or person in charge, dismiss such person or persons forthwith from the works, and he shall not be employed again thereon, without the consent of the Commissioner; and should the parties of the first part continue to employ such overseer, mechanic or workman, the parties of the first part shall forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the sum of five pounds, current money aforesaid, for each and every day during which such overseer, mechanic or workman shall be employed on the works, after such application as aforesaid; and all sums so forfeited, shall be deducted from and out of the amount which the parties of the first part may be entitled to receive from Her said Majesty, at the commencement of the month next ensuing such forfeit, or at a later period, as Her Majesty shall deem proper.

Seventhly.—That if any change or alteration, either in the position or details of any part of the work, shall be required by the said Commissioner during the progress thereof, the parties of the first part are hereby bound to make such alteration or change, and if alterations or change shall entail extra expense on the said parties of the first part, either in labour or materials, the same shall be allowed to the said parties of the first part, or, should it be saving to the said parties of the first part, in either labour or materials, the same shall be deducted from the amount of this contract; in either case, the amount is to be determined by the estimate made by the Commissioner, his engineer or officer in charge. But no such change or alteration, whatever may be the extent or quality thereof, or at whatever time the same may be required to be made, pending the said contract, shall in any wise have the effect of suspending, superseding, annulling or rescinding this contract, which shall continue to subsist, notwithstanding any such change or alteration; and every such change or alteration shall be performed and made by the said parties of the first part, under and subject to the conditions, stipulations and covenants herein expressed, as if such

change or alteration had been expressed and specified in the terms of this contract; and should the said parties of the first part be required by Her Majesty, represented as aforesaid, to do any work, or furnish any materials for which there is not any price specified in this contract, the same shall be paid for at the estimated prices of the engineer in charge of the works: but no change or alteration as aforesaid whatever, and no extra work whatever, shall be done without the written authority of the engineer in charge, given prior to the execution of such work, nor will any allowance or payment whatever be made for the same, in case it should be done without such authority.

Eighthly.—That the parties of the first part shall not in any way dispose of, sub-let, or re-let any portion of the work embraced in this contract, except the procuring of materials.

Ninthly.—Should any difference of opinion arise as to the construction to be put upon any part of the specifications or plans, the same shall be determined by the Commissioner alone, and such determination shall be final and conclusive, and binding upon the parties to this contract, and every of them.

Tenthly.—That any notice or other paper connected with these presents, which may be required or desired, on behalf of Her Majesty, to be served on the parties of the first part, may be addressed to the parties of the first part, at his or their domicile or usual place of business, or at the place where the work hereby contracted for is to be carried on, and left at the Post Office, and any paper so addressed and left at the Post Office shall, to all intents and purposes, be considered legally served.

Eleventhly.—That should the parties of the first part not complete the work herein contracted for, at the period agreed upon as above mentioned, the said parties of the first part shall be liable for, and shall cause to be paid to the party of the second part, all salaries or wages which shall become due to the person or persons superintending the work, on behalf of the said Commissioner, from the above named period for completion until the same shall actually be completed and received.

Twelfthly.—That none of the foregoing clauses or conditions shall be considered comminatory (*comminatoires*), but on the contrary shall be strictly observed and enforced; and the said clauses and conditions being essential for the preservation of the interests of the public and expressing the exact intention of the parties thereto, and without the said clauses and conditions, and each of them, the present contract would not have been entered into.

Thirteenthly.—That should the amount now voted for this service by the Legislature, be at any time expended previous to the completion of the work now contracted for, the said parties of the first part may or not, as may be seen fit, on receiving a notice in writing from the said party of the second part to the above effect, stop the work; but in any case, the parties of the first part shall not be entitled to any further payment for work done, after the service of the notice above referred to, until the necessary funds shall have been voted by the Legislature; nor shall the said parties of the first part have any claim for compensation or damages for the said suspension of payment.

And for the fulfillment of all and every the covenants and obligations, undertakings and clauses hereinbefore expressed, and every part thereof, the parties of the first part for themselves, their heirs and assigns, do hereby bind and oblige themselves to and in favor of Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the parties of the third part for themselves, their heirs and assigns, do also hereby bind and oblige themselves jointly and severally the one for the other, and for and with the said party of the first part, to and in favour of Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, for the due and faithful performance and fulfilment of all and every the covenants, obligations and undertakings hereinbefore expressed, so to be performed and fulfilled by the said parties of the first part, the parties of the third part making the same their own affair, as if they were themselves the Contractors for the work, and renouncing the benefit of the exceptions of division, discussion and fidejussion, and all other advantages allowed by law to securities in ordinary cases.

In witness whereof, the parties of the first part, and the said Commissioner representing Her Majesty as aforesaid, and also the parties of the third part, have hereunto

signed their names and set their seals, and the Secretary for the said Public Works hath also countersigned these presents.

(Signed,) S. & C. PETERS [L.S.]

Signed and sealed by the parties of the first part in presence of

(Signed,) H. A. FISSIAULT,
" P. GAUVREAU.

(Signed,) JOSEPH CAUCHON.

Signed and sealed by the said Commissioner of Public Works, and countersigned by the Secretary, in presence of

(Signed,) H. A. FISSIAULT,
" P. GAUVREAU.

(Signed,) JAMES TIBBITTS [L.S.]
" JOHN O'LEARY [L.S.]

Signed and sealed by the said parties of the third part, in presence of

(Signed,) P. GAUVREAU,
" H. A. FISSIAULT.

(Signed,) T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

[Translation.]

SPECIFICATION OF WORKS

To be done for the construction of a two story brick building, to be erected on one of the properties of the Provincial Government known as Spencer Wood :

CONDITIONS.

The building shall be constructed as shewn by the plans accompanying this specification, and according to all other details and drawings which shall be given from time to time during the progress of the works.

The plans shall in all cases be interpreted conjointly with the specification, so that whatsoever may be omitted in the one, and specially described and explained in the other, and *vice versa*, shall be carried out in the most satisfactory manner, and that the building shall be wholly completed for the price agreed upon between the Honorable the Commissioner and the contractor, and it is clearly understood that there shall be no extra works, nor any payment for extras.

The contractor shall furnish all implements, scaffolding, labor, and all materials requisite for the completion of the building.

When the Honorable the Commissioner, or the officer in charge of the building, shall be of opinion that any portions of the works are not done as well as they ought to be, and in violation of the sense of this specification and of the plans, he shall cause the same to be taken down and done afresh at the expense of the contractor.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works shall have the power, if the contractors become insolvent or neglects the works long enough to give grounds for the belief that the building will not be finished within the time specified, to cause the works to be finished by other persons commencing three days after service of a written notice upon the contractors, the amount of the cost of such work to be deducted from the amount which shall be due to the contractor.

The whole shall be completed for the fifteenth day of September next (1862). The contractors shall be held responsible for any part of the work which shall be burned, stolen, injured or destroyed, and he shall be bound to do such works afresh in the most satisfactory manner and at his own expense.

The Commissioner may dismiss any workmen employed at the works who shall give any ground for complaint, either by bad conduct or incapacity.

If a dispute should at any time occur in the interpretation and reading of the plans and specifications, or respecting the quality of the materials, it shall be submitted to the Commissioner of Public Works, or to the officer in charge, who shall be the sole judges in the matter, and whose decision shall be final.

The payments shall be made on the monthly returns of the acting superintendent, specifying the quantity of work done and materials delivered on the grounds, save and except a deduction of ten per cent. payable only after the entire completion of the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

Parties tendering shall include in their prices not only all works to be done for the completion of the building, but also the works necessary for the repairing of the old wing.

The building shall be two storeys high, and 185 feet in length by 50 feet in width.

EXCAVATIONS.

The whole of the space covered by the building shall be excavated of an equal depth with the cellar of the old building, except the portion surrounded with a red line on the plan, which lies under the location of the old ball-room, and which shall be excavated down to the rock for the walls only.

The excavations for walls, and all other excavations requisite and necessary under the plans, shall also be made. 100 feet of drain shall be dug and made with earthenware drain-pipes, nine inches in diameter, below the level of the cellar, so as to receive the drains from the water-closets, baths, &c.

The joints of the pipes shall be properly cemented.

All the earth and rubbish from the excavations for the cellars, walls, &c., shall be removed and placed in accordance with the directions of the officer in charge on certain parts of the property.

A well, ten feet in depth, shall also be dug.

MASONRY.

The outer walls of the basement shall be built of rubble masonry, with Cap Rouge or Chateau Richer stone, except the portions standing over ground, which shall be of hammer-dressed stone, coursed, and with the lines well drawn. The stones shall be well joined and laid in a bed of mortar. The walls shall be two feet in thickness, and shall be carried up to a height of 18 inches above the highest point of the surface.

The inner walls may be made in the same manner, or of brick, and 12 inches in thickness, at the option of the contractor.

The foundations of the chimneys shall also be of stone, with the exception of those in which there shall be an open fire-place in the basement, which shall be of brick.

There shall be such openings left in the walls for temporary ventilation as will be required.

The mortar shall consist of one part of good lime and two parts of river sand, free from earthy matter. The walls of the building, above the ground, shall be built of well burnt red brick, laid in level courses, and in every fifth course the bricks shall be laid as headers. The brick for the outer facings shall be of uniform colour, and sufficiently hard to stand the cold of winter. The walls shall be a brick and a half in thickness.

Arches 12 inches in height shall be turned over all openings. The joists of the outer facings shall be painted black.

The chimneys shall be made according to the plan, of red brick, with iron plat-bands to support the arches. The brick work for the outer facings above the roof shall be of choice brick and very hard. The chimney-tops shall be at least two feet above the roof.

All works required for fitting up the pipes of four water-closets and a bath shall be performed by the contractor.

The inner facings of the outer walls shall be coated with a good coat of mortar before being battened.

The work must progress uniformly in all parts of the building.

All timber which shall be inserted in the works shall be laid in mortar. The bricks shall be steeped in water before being used.

The mortar for the brick-work shall be prepared in the same manner as that for the masonry, but it shall be filtered.

The floors shall be "pugged" with a layer of mortar one inch and a half in depth.

Stovepipe-holes to the number of 30 single and 40 double shall be made in the chimneys and partitions, according to instructions.

Hearths of polished stone shall be laid in all the open chimney-places.

The joints of the walls between the building and the old wing shall be made in the most solid manner.

The well shall be surmounted with good masonry, and shall measure five feet in diameter inside the walls.

PLASTERING.

All the walls, partitions and ceilings of the first and second stories shall be lathed, and covered with three coats of filtered mortar mixed with cow hair, and finished with plaster.

Plaster cornices, joined without ornaments, should be made in the rooms and passages of the first story; each cornice shall be made in proportion with the size of the room and in accordance with the drawings which shall be furnished, with a lamp-flower in each room and two in the passage.

There shall also be a cornice in the passages of the second story of the stairs.

Hearth-stones, in one piece and polished, shall be laid in all open fireplaces.

Grates, worth from \$20 to \$25, shall be placed in all open fireplaces.

CARPENTER AND JOINER WORK.

The timber to be used in such works shall be all pine, except where otherwise specified. The work shall be free from large knots, sap, cracks, &c.

The wood for joiners' work especially must be thoroughly dry. The carpenter and joiner work throughout the building shall be done and completed with all bolts, nails and bands or straps of iron necessary. All bind-timber and blocks of wood required shall be furnished and applied by the contractor. The paneling (*palétrages*) shall be one inch and a half in thickness per running foot, and shall be sixteen inches longer than the width of the openings in which it is to be placed.

No wood-work whatever shall be laid nearer than nine inches to the flues or stovepipes.

The first and second rows of joists shall be 12 by 3½, laid two feet apart, on string pieces of wood two inches in thickness, with all openings and frames required for the stairs, chimneys, &c., &c.

The third row shall be of the same thickness as the two first, except the joists which shall receive the rafters, which shall be four inches in thickness, and which shall project three feet outside of the walls.

The windows shall have wooden sills, four inches in thickness outside and five inches inside, with a projection of six or seven inches on either side of the window.

The roof-frame shall consist of two principal rafters, a tie-beam and two uprights. The principals shall measure ten by four inches at the base and seven by four inches at the top. The tie-beam and upright, nine by four inches.

The rafters shall be laid at intervals of four feet, let into the joists, as shown in the plan. The roof shall be covered with boards one inch and a quarter in thickness, tongued and grooved, and laid in rows.

The flat part of the roof shall also be covered with board one inch and a quarter in thickness, and, in addition, with Warren's cement.

The sloping portion of the roof shall be covered with bevelled-edge shingles, laid upon a gauge of three and a half inches.

The angles of the hips shall be covered with tin.

On the platform there shall be two sky-lights, to measure five feet by seven, and four feet in height.

Sound boards of one-inch stuff shall be laid between all the beams.

The inner facings of the outer walls shall be battened with three by three inch battens, placed at intervals of twelve inches.

The large longitudinal partitions, to support the joists, shall be made of plank seven by three inches, placed at distances of twelve inches from centre to centre, set in string pieces measuring six by five inches above and below, and with two rows of traces.

All the other partitions shall be made with three by four inch scantling, placed at intervals of twelve inches from centre to centre, with string pieces above and below.

The floors for the first and second stories shall be of one and a half inch boards, planed, tongued and grooved, and laid to break joint, the rows not to exceed six inches in width.

The flooring of the attic to be of one and a quarter inch boards, tongued and grooved, and laid in straight rows.

The under side of the joists of the first and second story, and those over the rooms in the basement, to be battened with two and a half inch stuff, at distances of twelve inches apart.

Double plinths shall be fixed in all the apartments and passages.

Two sets of staircases to lead to the second story shall be made as shewn by the plan, with banisters, rails, strings, &c., of birch, and with all requisite fittings.

Two other sets of staircases shall be made, one to lead to the basement and the other to the attic. These two staircases shall be enclosed, and shall each have a door below or above.

Chimney-fronts of wood shall be made for all open chimney-places.

French windows shall be made for all openings, as shewn by the plan, two inches in thickness, hinge-folding, with water-shoots; each sash shall be furnished with three inch but-hinges, bolt and white ware handles. The resels of the windows shall be framed and battened to represent shutters. There shall also be sills, transoms and sidelinings inside the windows. The whole shall be completed with casings, as shewn by the drawings to be furnished during the progress of the works.

The windows of the first story shall reach down to the floors.

The lower part of the windows shall be panelled.

The upper portion, to the depth of one pane, shall be fixed. The lower portion shall be hung, folding like the other windows, and completed in the same manner as the others.

The doors within the building shall be panelled two inches in thickness, with frame and architraves on both sides, four-inch but-hinges, locks with white ware handles, and all other fittings required and necessary.

The outer doors shall be made two and a-half inches in thickness, with jambs, transom rail and sashes, with the exception of the main door, which shall be made in the same manner, but in the Venetian style. The doors shall have porches.

The under side of the edge of the roof to be ceiled with joists, with frieze and cornices.

The frames of openings in the basement shall be of wood, and the openings shall be finished with sashes, panels, coping, joints and heads on the angles.

The floors of the rooms in basement shall be of three-inch boards, tongued and grooved, and laid on cedar sleepers.

The inside doors in the basement shall be of one and a-half inch boards, planed, tongued and grooved, and backed, with heading and moulding on both sides, and finished with hinges and locks.

There shall also be plinths in all the rooms and passages of the basement.

The cellars shall be floored with three-inch boards.

Battens shall be put up, with hanging pins, wherever required.

All the wood work necessary for four water-closets and a-bath shall be executed, the seats and risings of the water-closets shall be of black walnut.

Two tanks, five feet in length by three feet in height and three feet in width, shall be made and placed in the attic.

Blinds, with moveable laths, shall be made for all the windows of the building. These blinds shall be iron-fastened, in a frame to fit the openings, with fastenings, and shall open in four folds.

The closets shall be made as shewn, with doors, shelves, rows of pegs, &c.

A gallery shall be made to the front of the building, as shewn by the plan. The roof to be of narrow boards, two inches in thickness, planed, tongued and grooved. The rafters and other timber shall also be planed. The flooring shall be of two-inch narrow boards, planed, tongued and grooved, and laid to break joint. The joists shall also be of cedar or tamarack.

The gallery shall have nosing and riser all round.

The cast-metal columns shall be furnished by the Department of Public Works.

TINSMITH, PLUMBER, AND BELL HANGER.

The chimney tops shall be finished with hoods of galvanized sheet iron.

Regulators shall be placed in all the chimneys, for ventilation.

Tin stoppers shall be placed in all stove-pipe holes in the partition walls.

Gutters of galvanized iron shall be fitted all round the building, four inches in depth, three and a-half inches high in front, and seven inches behind.

Eight tin scuppers shall be fitted, according to directions.

A bath, as shewn.

50 bells shall be fitted up as shall be directed.

The roof of the gallery shall be covered with galvanized iron.

A galvanized iron gutter shall be fixed to the front of the gallery, and two scuppers.

A sheet of lead, 6lb. to the foot, shall be fitted along the front of the building, reaching three inches under the rests and four inches outside, on the roof of the gallery.

Two water-closets and a bath shall be made in the first story of the building, and two additional water-closets in the second story. They shall be of the first quality, and shall be finished in the best manner, with all requisite lead pipes—such as service, waste-pipes, &c., &c., so that the whole may be put in operation.

Two reservoirs 5 ft. + 3 ft. + 3 ft., lined with lead, 6lb. to the foot, to feed the water-closets.

A pump of the value of \$50.00 shall be fitted, with all requisite pipe, to feed the cisterns.

PAINTING.

All the wood work, both inside and outside the building, to receive three good coats of oil paint.

The iron roof and cast metal columns shall also receive three coats of oil paint.

The color shall be fixed by the officer in charge. The fronts of the chimneys shall be in imitation of marble. The outer-doors shall be oak-grained. The shingle roof shall also receive three coats of oil paint.

The windows and sky-lights shall also be glazed with the best English glass.

Public Works Department,

Quebec, 12th May, 1862.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.
S. & C. PETERS.

Witnesses to Commissioner's signature
and Contractors' signatures,

(Signed,) H. A. FISSIAULT,
" P. GAUVREAU.

JAMES TIBBITTS,
JOHN O'LEARY.

To Witnesses' signatures,

(Signed,) P. GAUVREAU,
" H. A. FISSIAULT.

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

No. 21.

Statement of Law Fees collected by the several County Attorneys in Upper Canada, under Consolidated Statutes, U. C., Cap. 20 (Acts 8 Vic., Cap. 13, and 13 & 14 Vic. Cap 53), for the year ending 31st December, 1862, together with the salaries paid therefrom for the year 1862, and the surplus fees deposited during the same period.

No. 22.

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 27th Feb..1863, For information respecting Fishery Bounties.

By Command,

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
4th March, 1863.

No. 23.

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 2nd instant, For a copy of the late Commission of the Peace for the County of Wellington; also, that of the one recently issued.

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary,

Secretary's Office,
6th March, 1863.

No. 24.

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 2nd instant, For all correspondence respecting the abduction of Tyler, by an officer and soldiers of the United States of America, from Wolf Island, on or about the 8th January last.

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
24th March, 1863.

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, "for information respecting payments made for conveyances of Trans-Atlantic Mails."

By Command:

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
12th March, 1863.

STATEMENT shewing the amounts paid since 1st March, 1862, by the Provincial Government for the conveyance of the Trans-Atlantic Mails, shewing the dates of such payments, for what period of service, and to whom they were made; and also what sums are now due for that service.

Date of each payment.	Period of Service for which Payment was made.	To whom payment was made.	Amount paid.
1862	For the conveyance of the Mails between Canada and Great Britain, for quarter ended 31st March, paid through Receiver General's Department.....	Hugh Allan.....	\$ cts. 104,000 00
July 18.....	For like service for quarter ended 30th June, 1862.....	do	104,000 00
October 16....	For like service for quarter ended 30th September, 1862....	do	104,000 00
1863.	For like service for quarter ended 31st December, 1862...	do	104,000 00

The next quarter's Subsidy will not be due until 1st April, 1863.

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th March, 1863.

No. 26.

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, For a statement of persons who have died, been removed, dismissed or suspended in the Provincial Registrar's Office, since 1st June, 1862; of persons temporarily employed therein since that date, with the annual or temporary salary of each; also, of persons appointed as Commissioners of Enquiry.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 13th March, 1863.

No. 26.

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, For information respecting appointments and dismissals in Public Departments, Commissions of Enquiry, &c., since 1st June, 1862.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 1st May, 1863.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated the 4th of March, 1863, "for Copies of Correspondence with T. K. RAMSAY, Esq., late one of the Secretaries for the Codification of the Laws."

By Command.

(Signed,) J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 13th March, 1863.

[Translation.]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount MONCK, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The undersigned, member of the Legislative Assembly for the County of Iberville, respectfully represents:

That at the last general election he was elected member of the Legislative Assembly by a majority of the electors of the County of Iberville:

That his opponent at the election for the said county, E. R. Demers, Esq., thought fit to contest the validity of the return in virtue whereof the petitioner assumed the seat which he now occupies in the Legislative Assembly.

That that contestation was set aside by the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, on account of the irregularity of the proceedings adopted against the petitioner.

That the said E. R. Demers, Esq., selected as his counsel in the contestation T. K. Ramsay, Esq., one of the secretaries to the Commission appointed to codify the laws of the country.

That the said T. K. Ramsay, Esq., acted as counsel for the said E. R. Demers, Esq., and as such appeared before the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in support of the said contestation, conjointly with the Honorable the then Attorney-General.

That the Honorable the then Solicitor General himself prepared and drew up the documents relating to the contestation, and that the surety of the said E. R. Demers, contesting, was an *employé* of the Government, entirely unknown to the said Demers up to the time when the said recognizance was entered into.

That the said T. K. Ramsay could not, in conformity with the 17th Section of Chapter 2 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province, practise as an advocate or counsel, as the law peremptorily requires that the secretaries of the Commission for the codification of our laws should devote their whole time to the duties of their office.

That, in consequence, your petitioner considers that he has just cause to complain of the conduct of the said T. K. Ramsay towards the petitioner.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays Your Excellency to be pleased to take the grievances mentioned in this petition into consideration, and to cause such action to be taken as in your wisdom Your Excellency may consider advisable in the interests of justice.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed,) A. DUFRESNE.

Iberville, 12th August, 1862.

QUEBEC, 23rd August, 1862.

SIR,—I have just received a petition, purporting to be written by Mr. A. Dufresne, member for Iberville, and which you have referred to me for my remarks.

I desire to know the nature of the remarks which are expected of me.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,)

T. K. RAMSAY.

Parent, Esq., &c., &c;

QUEBEC, 30th August, 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, I have the honor to state, that the complaint of Mr. Dufresne has been referred to you for your information, and in order that you may furnish such observations thereon as you might think proper. The Government has no suggestion to make to you as to those observations, which you must take the responsibility to offer or not.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed,)

A. A. DORION.

T. K. Ramsay, Esq., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, 30th August, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning, in which you say that Mr. Dufresne's complaint has been referred to me for my information, and in order that I may furnish such observations thereon as I may think proper; and further, informing me that the Government has no suggestions to make to me as to those observations, which I must take the responsibility to offer or not.

You entirely misapprehend the object of my letter to Mr. Parent of the 23rd, if you suppose that it was written to obtain suggestions from any one. My motive in writing that letter was simply to learn what was meant by the reference to me.

As that object is to some extent attained by your letter of this morning, I have now to state that I totally deny the right of any officer of Government to interrogate me, except he be acting in the name of His Excellency the Governor General.

I therefore accept, without hesitation, the responsibility of declining to make any observations in answer to Mr. Dufresne's complaint until, according to constitutional practice, I am called upon to do so in the name of His Excellency the Governor General, to whom alone I am responsible for my conduct in the discharge of duties confided to me under the commission I hold from the Crown.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed,)

T. K. RAMSAY.

The Honble. A. A. Dorion, &c., &c., Secretary.

CODIFICATION OFFICE,
1st September, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am sorry I cannot comply with the wish expressed in your note of this morning, as I have placed the petition in the hands of my legal advisers, in order to see if there is no lawful means to put an end to such vexatary proceeding.

As I take your note to be a private one I answer it privately, but I have no objection to your making any use of my answer you may find convenient.

Yours truly,
(Signed,)

T. K. RAMSAY.

S. Tétu, Esq.

QUEBEC, 5th September, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo declining to make any observations in answer to Mr. Dufresne's complaint, referred to you

for such remarks as you might judge proper to offer, and to request that you will return to me the said complaint with all entries accompanying the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) A. A. DORION, Secretary.

T. K. Ramsay, Esq., Quebec.

QUEBEC, 6th September, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt, on the 6th instant, of your letter of the 5th instant, in which you say that in my letter of the 30th ultimo I declined to make any observations to Mr. Dufresne's complaint, referred to me for such remarks as I might judge proper to offer.

I have neither time nor inclination to continue a discussion as to the proper mode of addressing such a complaint to me for my remarks, and it appears to me that my letter of the 30th was sufficiently clear to protect me against any such misunderstanding of the position I take, as that contained in your letter of the 5th instant. To avoid further misinterpretation I once more repeat that I decline to answer Mr. Dufresne. If I am called upon to answer it by command of His Excellency, it will be time enough for me to decide whether I shall make any remarks upon it or not. I can assure you, however, that my silence does not arise from any difficulty that exists in my mind as to the proper mode of qualifying the complaint in question.

I should have returned the petition enclosed as you request, but it is not at this moment in my possession, as I have forwarded it to counsel for their opinion as to the proper manner of treating Mr. Dufresne, for what I conceive to be a trespass. So soon as it is returned to me, I shall forward it to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) T. K. RAMSAY.

The Honble. A. A. Dorion, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary.

QUEBEC, 15th September, 1862.

SIR,—I herewith return M. A. Dufresne's petition and the docket, as you request. You will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) T. K. RAMSAY.

The Honble. A. A. Dorion, M.P.P., Secretary.

On complaint of A. Dufresne, Esq., M.P.P., against T. K. Ramsay, Esq., one of the Secretaries of the Codification Commission.

[7696.]

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th September, 1862.

Mr. Dufresne complained, by petition, to His Excellency against Mr. Ramsay for having acted as counsel before the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, on the part of Mr. Demers, who had contested his seat, stating, that by the statute Mr. Ramsay, as Secretary of the Codification Commission, was precluded from acting as counsel, and from devoting his time to matters foreign to the codification.

The petition was referred, in the usual manner, on the 22d August last, to Mr. Ramsay for his remarks.

Mr. Ramsay, in a letter addressed to the Assistant Provincial Secretary, desired to know the nature of the remarks which were expected from him, and was told that the Government had no suggestions to make as to the observations he could make.

In the two subsequent answers made by Mr. Ramsay to the demand of the Provincial Secretary, he declines to make any observations on Mr. Dufresne's complaint until, according to constitutional practice, he is called on to do so in the name of His Excellency the Governor General, to whom alone he says he is responsible for his conduct in the discharge of duties confided to him under the Commission he holds from the Crown. Mr. Ramsay also informed the Provincial Secretary that he had placed his petition in the hands of his legal advisers, in order to see if there was no lawful means to put an end to such vexatious proceedings.

The first point which it is proper to examine is whether, according to the statute under which the Codification Commission was appointed, Mr. Dufresne had just ground to complain. The 17th Clause of Chapter 2 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada provides for the payment of two Secretaries, and also enacts that these officers "shall give all their time to the duties of their office."

Mr. Ramsay, in devoting his time to follow a case of contested election, was certainly not giving the whole of his time to the duties of his office as Secretary to the Codification Commission, and it was certainly a proper ground of complaint against him. The Government was bound to notice such complaint, and to call upon Mr. Ramsay, who is a public officer, appointed to perform certain duties, to explain and answer, as he saw fit, such complaint.

The reference and the demands made upon Mr. Ramsay, were made and transmitted to him in a constitutional manner. The ground of exception taken by Mr. Ramsay to decline answering a complaint, put and couched in proper language, is as extraordinary as his reference of the complaint to his legal advisers, in order to put an end to such vexatious proceedings.

The Government had the right to call upon him, as their officer, to give explanations on his conduct upon the facts submitted, and the Provincial Secretary was the proper officer to make such demand, in his capacity and name of Provincial Secretary.

The conduct of Mr. Ramsay is highly reprehensible, and deserves, as a punishment, that he be removed from his situation of Secretary to the Codification Commission.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that Mr. Ramsay be removed from the situation of Secretary to the Codification Commission.

(Signed,)

L. V. SICOTTE,
Atty. Gen. L. C.

The Committee concurs in the above recommendation of the Honorable Attorney General for Lower Canada.

T. D. M.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 24th of October, 1862.

On a complaint preferred by A. Dufresne, Esq., M. P. P., against T. K. Ramsay, Esq., one of the Secretaries to the Commission for the Codification of the Laws, of his having acted as counsel, before the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, on the part of Mr. Demers, who had contested his (Mr. Dufresne's) seat; stating, that by the statute Mr. Ramsay, as such Secretary, was precluded from acting as counsel, and from devoting his time to matters foreign to the codification.

The Honorable the Attorney General (Lower Canada) reports, that Mr. Dufresne's complaint was referred in the usual manner, on the 22nd August last, to Mr. Ramsay, for his remark:

That Mr. Ramsay, in a letter addressed to the Assistant Secretary, expressed his desire to know the nature of the remarks that were expected from him, and was thereupon informed that the Government had no suggestions to offer as to the observations he might think proper to make upon the complaint.

That in two subsequent answers made by Mr. Ramsay to the request of the Provincial Secretary, he declined to offer any remarks upon the complaint until, according to constitutional practice, he should be called upon to do so in the name of Your Excellency, to whom alone, he says, he is responsible for his conduct in the discharge of duties confided to him under the commission he holds from the Crown. That Mr. Ramsay also informed the Provincial Secretary that he had placed the petition in the hands of his legal advisers, in order to see if there were no lawful means to put an end to what he termed such vexatious proceedings.

The Attorney General submits that the first point which it is proper to examine, is whether, according to the statute under which the Codification Commission was appointed, Mr. Dufresne had just ground to complain.

That the 17th Clause of chapter 2, Consolidated Statutes, Lower Canada, provides for the payment of two secretaries, and also enacts that these officers "shall give all their time to the duties of their office." That Mr. Ramsay, in devoting his time to follow a case of contested election, was certainly not giving the whole of his time to the duties of his office as Secretary to the Codification Commission, and that it was certainly a proper ground of complaint against him. That the Government was bound to notice such complaint and to call upon Mr. Ramsay, who is a public officer, appointed to perform certain duties, to explain and answer, as he saw fit, such complaint.

That the reference and the demands made upon Mr. Ramsay, were made and transmitted to him in a constitutional manner.

That the ground of exception taken by Mr. Ramsay to decline answering a complaint, put and couched in proper language, is as extraordinary as his reference of the complaint to his legal advisers, in order to put an end to such "vexatious proceedings."

That the Government had the right to call upon him, as their officer, to give explanations of his conduct upon the facts submitted, and that the Provincial Secretary was the proper officer to make such a demand in his capacity and name as Provincial Secretary.

That for these reasons he considers the conduct of Mr. Ramsay as highly reprehensible and as deserving, as a punishment, his removal from his office as Secretary to the Codification Commission, and he recommends that Mr. Ramsay be removed accordingly.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation of the Honble. Attorney General, and submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE, C.E.C.

QUEBEC, 25th October, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that your letters of the 30th August and 8th September last, in relation to the complaint preferred against you by Mr. A. Dufresne, which was referred to you for your remarks, have been submitted to the consideration of the Government, and that your conduct was declared highly reprehensible.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has, in consequence, been pleased to remove you from your office as Secretary to the Codification Commission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. PARENT,
Assist. Secretary.

T. K. Ramsay, Esq., Advocate, Quebec.

[Translation.]

QUEBEC, 25th October, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you—requesting you at the same time to communicate this information to your colleagues—that His Excellency the Governor General in

Council has been pleased to dismiss T. K. Ramsay, Esq., from his office of Secretary to the Codification Commission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

E. PARENT,
Asst. Sec.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Caron,
C.C.L., L.C., Quebec.

QUEBEC, 25th October, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of to-day, in which you inform me that my letters of the 30th August and the 8th September last, in relation to the complaint preferred against me by Mr. Dufresne, have been submitted to the consideration of the *Government*, and that my conduct was declared to be highly reprehensible, and further, telling me that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had, in consequence, been pleased to remove me from my office as Secretary to the Codification Commission.

By the use of the word *Government*, in contradistinction to the *Governor in Council*, I am left to presume that by *Government* meant the members of the Council, without the Governor, and it is the former which, it appears by your letter, had the courage, quasi-anonymously, to stigmatize my conduct as highly reprehensible. As I do not recognize any right on the part of ministers to address me officially, except in His Excellency's name, I feel myself perfectly at liberty to beg you to inform that distinguished body (the ministers apart from His Excellency, and speaking in their own collective name) that the expression of their opinion, as regards me, is a piece of unwarrantable and vulgar impertinence, which I despise as completely as I do the authors of it.

Ministers must learn, it appears, that a seat in the Executive Council does not imply a right of personship, and that the exercise of the latter, having no legal warrant, simply depends for its authority on the individual respectability of those who utter it. Unfortunately for those and him, here the Cabinet of this Province is at present largely recruited from the very dregs of society—drunkards, political acrobates of surprising agility, and unwashed adventurers. It is, therefore, a subject of unqualified satisfaction to me to know that my conduct should have met with the disapprobation of the persons in question. I beg also to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that, under the circumstances, I accept my dismissal without regret, as I have no reason to reproach myself, in any way, as to the performance of the duties of my office. Candid people will have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that my *removal* is due to other causes than those advanced. In support of this position, it is only necessary for me to make one remark: the petition of Mr. Dufresne, upon which His Excellency's advisers pretend to rely, establishes clearly that, in the act complained of, I was acting in concert with *both* the Law Officers of the Crown for Lower Canada, then His Excellency's constitutional advisers, and who must be supposed to be quite as competent judges of the value and import of a clause in a statute—which one of those had even drawn—as their successors. I am, therefore, fully entitled to say, that the excuse given for my removal is a subterfuge, and that, if not intended as a punishment for my political opinions, which, strange as it may appear to some of His Excellency's present advisers, I do not change for office, it is, at all events, meant as an insult to their predecessors.

In a recent despatch to the Lieutenant Governor of a neighboring colony, the Duke of Newcastle, as Colonial Secretary, has fully exposed the opinion entertained in England as to political dismissals; and to the evil effect such a course is likely to have on the political service.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T. K. RAMSAY.

E. Parent, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Quebec.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.*

To all whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—GREETING :

Whereas, in and by Our certain Letters Patent, bearing date at Our City of Toronto, the tenth day of February, in the twenty-second year of Our Reign, we did nominate, constitute and appoint Joseph Ubalde Beaudry and Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, both of the City of Montreal, Esquires, Barristers, to be Secretaries to the Commissioners for Codifying the laws of Lower Canada, in civil matters, under the provisions of An Act of the Legislature of Canada, passed in the twentieth year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Codification of the Laws of Lower Canada, relative to civil matters and procedure" during Our Royal pleasure; and whereas, for divers good causes, Us thereunto moving, we have been pleased to determine Our Royal will and pleasure in relation to the said Letters Patent; Now know ye, that We do hereby cancel, revoke and make void the said Letters Patent, in so far as they relate to or concern the said Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, and do hereby discharge the said Thomas Kennedy Ramsay from the office of Secretary to the Commissioners aforesaid.

In testimony, &c.,
Witness, &c.,

To bear date, October 25, 1862.

This is my draft, Quebec, 28th October, 1862.

(Signed,)

L. V. SICOTTE,
Attorney Genl. L.C.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

MONCK,

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern,—GREETING :

Whereas, in and by our certain Letters Patent, bearing date at Our City of Toronto, the tenth day of February, in the twenty-second year of Our Reign, We did nominate, constitute and appoint Joseph Ubalde Beaudry and Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, both of the City of Montreal, Esquires, Barristers, to be Secretaries to the Commissioners for Codifying the laws of Lower Canada, in civil matters and "procedure" during Our Royal pleasure; and whereas, for divers good causes, Us thereunto moving, we have been pleased to determine Our Royal will and pleasure in relation to the said Letters Patent; Now know ye, that we do hereby cancel, revoke and make void the said Letters Patent, in so far as they relate to or concern the said Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, and do hereby discharge the said Thomas Kennedy Ramsay from the office of Secretary to the Commissioners aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed; Witness our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon in the County of Wexford, 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 for the same, &c., &c. At Quebec, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the twenty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

(Signed,)

E. PARENT,
Asst. Secretary.

[Translation.]

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Baron MONCK of Ballytrammion, in the County of Wexford, 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, &c., &c.

The petition of Louis Marion, farmer, of the Parish of St. Jacques de l'Achigan, in the County of Montcalm, and of Placide Octave Morin, brewer, of the aforesaid parish, in the said county,

Humbly represents to Your Excellency :

That your petitioners, at the time of the opening of the present Parliament, contested the election of Joseph Dufresne, Esq., sitting member for the County of Montcalm.

That objections having been made by the sitting member to the form of recognizance the contestation was dismissed with costs, which were taxed at the sum of \$87, in favor of Mr. Thomas K. Ramsay, Esq., advocate, who had been employed by the sitting member to make and plead objections before the Speaker. That that sum was paid to the said Thomas K. Ramsay, all of which appears by the documents hereto attached.

That the said Thomas K. Ramsay is one of the Secretaries of the Commission for the Codification of the Laws, and as such is bound to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office.

That your petitioners consider it their duty to signalize this conduct of the said Thomas K. Ramsay as being in flagrant contradiction to the law constituting his office, and as being prejudicial to the public service.

That your petitioners are informed that the said Thomas K. Ramsay has also acted as advocate and agent of the parties in several other contestations of elections, thereby neglecting his duties as Secretary in order to serve his political partisans.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray Your Excellency to take this petition into your favorable consideration, and order whatever to you may seem just and reasonable.

And they will ever pray.

(Signed,)

LOUIS MARION.
P. O. MORIN.

St. Jacques, 18th September, 1862.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OFFICE,
Tuesday, 10th June, 1862.

J. B. E. Dorion, Esq.

SIR,—The costs in the Montcalm Election case are taxed by the Speaker at £21 15s., to be paid by the petitioners to the sitting member (or his agent, Mr. Ramsay, advocate, of this city).

Your obedient servant,

A. PATRICK.

CONTROVERTED ELECTION OFFICE,
Friday, 20th June, 1862.

To V. P. W. Dorion, Esq.

SIR,—Mr. Ramsay has just called in here to-day, that unless the costs and expenses in the case of Montcalm, and amounting to \$87, be settled by return of post, he will at once enter proceedings for the recovery of the same.

Mr. Patrick received yours of the 9th instant, and answered your inquiries on same date of its reception. He is absent in Upper Canada at present, and in his absence, and by request of Mr. Ramsay, I send you this intimation.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN NOTMAN,
Assistant in Con. Elections.

QUEBEC, 20th June, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—Your brother, from Arthabaska, asked about the cost in the Montcalm case, and directed the information to be sent to you. I am the recipient; by the Speaker's certificate, the amount is £21 15s.

Yours truly,

(Signed,)

T. K. RAMSAY.

V. P. W. Dorion, Esq., Montreal.

QUEBEC, 30th June, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I owe you an apology for not sending you a receipt, which you will find on the back of this.

Yours truly,

(Signed,)

T. K. RAMSAY.

V. P. W. Dorion, Esq., Montreal.

Received from V. P. W. Dorion, Esq., advocate, the sum of \$87, amount of taxed costs in contested election of Montcalm.

(Signed,)

T. K. RAMSAY.

Quebec, 24th June, 1862.

[Translation]

CODIFICATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 28th December, 1862.

SIR,—Since I transmitted to you the statement of the salaries of the Commissioners and their *employés* for the current quarter, I have received from T. K. Ramsay, Esq., formerly one of the Secretaries of the Commission, a communication, in which he requests me to include in that statement the amount of salary which would be due to him up to the 1st of April next, in accordance with the letter of the Provincial Secretary, dated the 14th of February, 1859.

I send you a copy of that letter, and also of that addressed to me, requesting you to submit them together with this letter to the proper authorities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,)

R. E. CARON.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

[Copy.]

MONTREAL, 19th December, 1862.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your including in your quarterly estimate for the expenses of the Codification Commission, the amount of salary due to me up to the 1st day of April next, in terms of the Assistant Secretary's letter of instructions, bearing date the 14th of February, 1859, and of which I transmit you a copy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. K. RAMSAY.

the Honorable Mr. Justice Caron,

One of the Commissioners for the Codification of

The Laws in Civil Matters in Lower Canada, &c., &c.

[Copy.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 14th February, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, by this day's mail, a commission is transmitted to Jos. U. Beaudry, Esq., appointing him and yourself Secretaries to the Commissioners for Codifying the Laws of Lower Canada in civil matters, and at the same time to intimate to you, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, that your labors are to commence on the 1st April next, from which day your salaries will be calculated, which have been fixed at £750 per annum.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,)

ET. PARENT.

T. K. Ramsay, Esq., Barrister, Montreal.

[Translation.]

QUEBEC, 24th January, 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, respecting the claim of T. K. Ramsay, Esquire, to be paid his salary up to the 1st April next, I have the honor, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency is advised that Mr. Ramsay's salary ceased from the time when his services were dispensed with.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

E. PARENT.
Asst. Secretary]

The Hon. Mr. Justice R. E. Caron,
Codification Commissioner, Quebec.

RETURN

To an Address dated 4th March, 1863, for Copies of Correspondence with Major P. O. Roy, 2nd Battalion of Leinster.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
3rd September, 1862.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD,

Minister of Militia Affairs;

DEAR SIR,—I beg to recommend Mr. Charles Eugene Courteau to fill the vacancy of Lieutenant Colonel of Militia of the 2nd Battalion of Leinster. Mr. Courteau is recommended by the member of the County of L'Assomption, and by six of the captains of the Battalion, and I know him personally as a man of about forty years of age, well educated and very active and energetic. The major of the Battalion, Mr. Octave Roy, is an old man, whom I believe to be above sixty years of age.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed)

A. A. DORION.

Under the circumstances disclosed in the annexed papers, I would respectfully recommend the appointment of Mr. Courteau to the Lieut.-Colonelcy, especially as no one else seems fitted for the command among the officers.

(Signed)

J. S. MACDONALD.

4th September, 1862.

L'ASSOMPTION, August 19th, 1862.

Hon. A. A. DORION, &c., &c.;

SIR,—The Captains of the 2nd Battalion of Militia of Leinster, having received intelligence that their petition, praying for the dismissal of Louis Archambault, Esquire, from being Lieutenant Colonel of that Battalion, has had favorable consideration by His Excellency, and that Louis Archambault will shortly be deprived of that office, have addressed to me the letter here inclosed, in which they request me to recommend to His Excellency Charles Eugène Napoléon Courteau, Esquire, physician, of the Parish of St. Roch, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the said Battalion, in the place and stead of the said Louis Archambault, Esquire.

I hold it to be my duty to transmit to you this their request, which I do herewith, to be laid before His Excellency. Their motives will, I trust, weigh with His Excellency to obtain the object of their petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obed't. serv't,

(Signed)

ALEXANDRE ARCHAMBAULT.

ALEX. ARCHAMBAULT, Esquire, M.P.P.,
for the County of L'Assomption;

SIR,—The undersigned Captains of Militia of the 2nd Battalion of Leinster humbly represent: That the efforts which you made to obtain justice from the Government in the matter of the dismissal of Louis Archambault, Esquire, N. P. of L'Assomption, from being Lieutenant Colonel of their Battalion, have given them great satisfaction;

That the senior officers of the Battalion are Captains, Pierre Archambault, Joseph Rivais, François Bourk and Louis Tellier, whose signatures are all attached to the petition.

That with regard to the appointment of a new Lieutenant Colonel, they take the liberty of offering to you the following remarks and suggestions:

1. That it is highly important and necessary, having in view the requirements of actual circumstances and the interest of the command of this Battalion, that the Lieutenant Colonel shall be a person of education, energy and unimpeachable character.

2. That unfortunately, although the officers are in all respects men of honor, they do not possess the amount of education which is indispensable in a person who is called to fill that important office in a suitable manner.

3. That, having in view the general reorganization of the militia for the purpose of rendering it more efficient, as present circumstances require, they take the liberty of recommending to your especial notice, that Charles Eugène Napoleon Courteau, of St. Roch de l'Achigan, as a resident within the limits of the Battalion, as possessing their confidence in the highest degree, and as perfectly competent to fill the office of Lieutenant Colonel.

Wherefore, they pray that you will make application to His Excellency, that he may be pleased to grant this their request.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)	Pierre Archambault, Captain,
"	Jouis Tellier, "
"	François Bourk, "
"	Joseph Rivois, "
"	Urbain Courteau, "
"	Eusèbe Chaput, "

(True Copy.)

A. DE SALABERRY,
Lt.-Col., D.A.G.M., L.C

St. Roch de l'Achigan,
August 13th, 1862.

L'ASSOMPTION, September 6, 1862.

A. DE SALABERRY, Esquire,
Dep. Adjt. Gen. of Militia;

SIR,—I regret that at this late period, so long behind the time appointed, I am able to send you only an incomplete return of the Second Battalion of Leinster, of which I am Lieutenant Colonel.

I beg you will assure His Excellency that the omissions which you will notice, and the delay in sending in these returns are not to be imputed to any neglect or dereliction of duty on my part. Any doubt on this head will be set at rest by an explanation of the facts, and by my showing where the responsibility ought to fall, and this I can do effectually by laying before the Governor General the letter which you wrote to me, *by order*, together with the complaints made to His Excellency by five of the captains of my battalion. These will thoroughly explain the situation of affairs.

I have likewise to regret that I have to transmit to you for the information of His Excellency a copy of a letter delivered to me on the 5th instant, by a bailiff of the name of Guilbault, (the same who for a few weeks past, has acted as postmaster at L'Assomption), together with the returns from four of my captains.

Neither the conduct of those gentlemen nor their letter requires any commentary from me. It is enough that I call the attention of the authorities to them, and to observe that in my capacity as Lieutenant Colonel, I have given no one cause to complain of me. The spirit of party and political reasons, have been the only inducements to the five officers who have committed a breach of discipline, to conduct themselves thus towards me. For the sake of the general interest, I sincerely deplore this step of theirs, inasmuch as they have given the militia of Leinster a fatal example, by introducing a spirit of party into an institution, in which a general spirit of emulation ought to prevail for the defence of our common country.

In these circumstances I submit for the sake of good discipline now seriously compromised in the second battalion of Leinster by the present state of affairs, that it is desirable that I should receive, by return of mail, either an intimation of my dismissal or an injunction to restore order, with authority to bring the offenders to justice.

I demand this, moreover, out of my concern for the public interest. I claim that there should be prompt action in this thing, in strict justice to myself and my family, and in view of the circumstances in which I am placed, as well by the letter addressed to me officially as by that of my captains. The Government having been nearly three weeks in possession

of the letter in which I intimated my intention not to resign my commission as Lieutenant Colonel, was bound in terms of the communication made through you: to give immediate effect to its own decision, whereby I was to be dismissed on failing to resign at once.

Continued delay would be most prejudicial to the moral condition of the battalion, and would be moreover, highly cruel and unjust to me, by exposing me daily to the grossest insults, such as those contained in the letter of my captains—insults from which I am entitled to be protected by the commonest regard to fair play. I rely on you for a prompt reference of this letter and the documents accompanying it to the Attorney General.

My confidence in His Excellency leads me to believe that he will not allow of longer delay in arriving at a final solution of the present difficulty; a solution which will put the finishing stroke to the ill will of those who for eight years have unrelentingly pursued me with outrage and insult on account of the public offices with which the Crown has deigned from time to time to honor me.

I close this letter by demanding either my dismissal or a word from the militia department, disavowing your communication, dated 13th August last with authority to bring before a competent tribunal those officers who have contravened the law.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obd't serv't,

(Signed) LS. ARCHAMBAULT.

[P.S.—The above letter was written and in the hands of a friend at Montreal when yours reached me yesterday. Although my dismissal is now effected, I still hold myself entitled to let you know the impression which the delay of the Government in carrying it out had naturally produced in my mind. You will receive in another cover the returns made to me by nine of the captains of the second battalion of Leinster.

(Signed) L. A.]

(True Copy.)

A. DE SALABERRY,
Lieut. Col., D.A.G.M., L. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUEBEC,
3rd November, 1862.

SIR,—As Major P. O. Roy complains that the Government have acted unjustly towards him, will you have the goodness to inform me, confidentially, respecting his education, whether he is far advanced in years, and whether he possesses the qualities requisite to enable him to aspire to command the Battalion entrusted to you, and to which he lays claim.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. DE SALABERRY,
D. A. G. M. L. C.

Lt. Col. Chas. E. N. Courteau,
Com. 2nd Batt. Leinster, St. Roch de l' Achigan.

ST. ROCH DE L' ACHIGAN,
6th November, 1862,

SIR,—I hasten to reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, and to comply with your wish by informing you that Major P. O. Roy, of the 2nd Battalion of Leinster, is utterly destitute of education, as he only knows how to read and write wretchedly in every sense. His age is upwards of sixty, and he is always valetudinary.

You will see by this statement that it would be disgraceful to this Battalion, in the circumstances, and to any Battalion, that he should fill the office of its Lieutenant-Colonel.

I shall add nothing on this subject; inasmuch as it is altogether ridiculous in Major Roy, that he should aspire to such an office.

I am, with consideration, Sir, your very humble serv't,
(Signed) CHAS. E. N. CORTEAU,
Lt. Colonel;

(True Copy.)
A. de Salaberry,
Lt. Colonel, D. A. G. M. L. C., Quebec.

(Copy.)

24th October, 1852.

A. DE SALABERRY, Esquire,
Dep. Ad. Gen. of M. L. C. ;

SIR,—I had the honour to address to you, on 12th September last, a letter in which I requested that you would be pleased to apprise me of the motives influenced into the Militia Department to promote Mr. Charles Eugène Napoléon Courteau, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the second Battalion of Leinster, in which I have been Major more than six years. Hitherto I have received no answer to that letter. I trust that you will, with expedition, draw the attention of your Department to the circumstance.

I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servant,

(True Copy.)

(Signed,)

P. O. ROY,
Major.

A. de Salaberry,
Lt. Colonel, D. A. G. M., L. C.

A. DE SALABERRY, Esquire,
Dep. Ad. Gen. of M. L. C. ;

SIR,—The last number of the Official Gazette contains the appointment of Mr. Charles Eugène Napoléon Courteau, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of Leinster, in which I have been a Major upwards of six years.

This appointment being at variance with the General Order of 6th December, 1855, regulating promotions in the Militia, I must suppose that, for reasons unknown to me, I have had the misfortune to incur His Excellency's displeasure.

Under these circumstances, I request that, in justice to myself, and to afford the Battalion an explanation of an appointment totally unexpected by them, you will be pleased to give me early information of the motives which influenced the Militia Department in my particular case to depart from the ordinary rule.

I rely on your speedily giving me the answer, to which I humbly submit I am entitled.

I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servant,

St. Roch de l' Achigan,
12th September, 1862.

(Signed,)

P. OCTAVE ROY,
Major, 2nd Batt. of Leinster.

(Copy.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUEBEC,
November 11th, 1862.

SIR,—If I failed to reply at an earlier date to your two letters of September 12th, and October 24th, expressive of your surprise that the Department had acted unjustly towards you in the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Courteau, it was owing to a serious indisposition, which prevented me from attending to the duties of my office. In answer, I have the honor to inform you that the appointment in question was made by His Excellency, after the fullest consideration of the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. DE SALABERRY,
D. A. G. M., L. C.

Major P. O. Roy, 2nd Batt. of Leinster,
St. Roch de l' Achigan, L. C.

(True Copy.)

A. de Salaberry,
Lt. Colonel, D. A. G. M., L. C.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, praying for a "Copy of the correspondence relative to the dismissal of Lieutenant Colonel Louis Archambault.

By Command.

(Signed,)

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 16th March, 1863.

[*Translation.*]

L'ASSOMPTION, July 19, 1862.

Hon. A. A. Dorion,

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the petition of the Captains of the 2nd Battalion of Sedentary Militia, Military District, No. 8.

I beg that you will be pleased to lay it before His Excellency for his consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ALEX. ARCHAMBAULT.

True Copy. (Signed,) A. DeSalaberry, Lt. Col.,
D. A. G. M., L. C.

[*Translation.*]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY Viscount MONCK, of Ballytrammion, Governor General of British North America, Captain General and Governor in Chief of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Petitioners, who are all Captains in the Second Battalion of Sedentary Militia, Military District, No. 8, respectfully shew :—

1. That they are at all times ready, and firmly resolved to serve their Gracious Sovereign with all loyalty, by defending their country with their lives and fortunes.

2. That, on the 9th July instant, they received an order, dated on the 7th July, from Louis Archambault, Notary Public of L'Assomption, as Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant of their battalion.

3. That for the space of eight years past they have never known the said Lieutenant-Colonel, and still less as their Commandant.

4. That the said Louis Archambault was, to the best of their recollection, under the administration of the Honorables L. T. Drummond, G. E. Cartier, and others, in virtue of a public enquiry holden at L'Assomption, by the Honorable Dunbar Ross, in the course of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, dismissed by the late Governor General of Canada from all his public offices, for peculation, extortion, malversation, &c., &c.

5. That the public offices aforesaid consisted at that period of the office of Registrar,

Returning Officer, Lieutenant Colonel, Seigniorial Tenure Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace.

6. That it appears from the said order of the 7th July instant, coming from the said Louis Archambault, that he has been reinstated in his post of Lieutenant Colonel.

7. That the appointment of the said Louis Archambault—if, indeed, such appointment be real,—is offensive to the petitioners, highly unjust, and detrimental to several old officers of this battalion.

8. That they deeply regret, out of respect for themselves, being unable to obey the orders of a Lieutenant Colonel disgraced by His Excellency the late Governor, Sir E. Head, for acts unworthy of a gentleman.

9. That military honour, above all, leaves them no alternative but to place their commissions in the hands of His Excellency, if His Excellency should persist in having them commanded by the said Lieutenant Colonel Louis Archambault.

For these reasons and motives,—and again expressing their regret at the necessity of this step,—the petitioners earnestly pray Your Excellency to take their petition into consideration, and to grant them relief by appointing another Lieutenant Colonel, in the place of Louis Archambault, to command the 7th Battalion of the Sedentary Militia of Military District No. 8.

And the petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed,)	PIERRE ARCHAMBAULT, Captain, Sedentary Militia.
“	LOUIS TELLIER, “ “
“	FRANÇOIS BOURK, “ “
“	EUSÈBE CHAPUT, “ “
“	JOSEPH RIVAIS, “ “
“	URBAIN COURTEAU, “ “

St. Roch de l'Achigan, County of l'Assomption,

12th of July, 1862.

True copy.

(Signed,) A. DE SALABERRY, Lt. Col.,
Dep. Adj. Gen. of Militia, L. C.

The Minister of Militia Affairs has the honor to report that he has had under his consideration the petition of certain captains of the 2nd battalion of the Sedentary Militia, of No. 8 Military District of Lower Canada, in respect to their disinclination to serve under Lieutenant-Colonel Archambault.

It appears that in the year 1855, certain charges were preferred against M. Louis Archambault, at that time Registrar of Deeds for the County of l'Assomption, and a Commissioner under the Seigniorial Act of 1854; that these charges were fully investigated and reported upon by the Law Officers of the Crown, and that, by an Order in Council of 31st December, 1855, (stating that the Law Officers were of opinion that the serious charges preferred against Mr. Archambault had been fully proved, and that the Committee of Council fully concurred in the opinion expressed by the Attorney General, that under those circumstances it would be equally detrimental to public morality and to the public service, if Mr. Archambault were permitted to continue in the enjoyment of the offices he then held under the Government,) it was ordered that Mr. Louis Archambault should be dismissed from the office of Registrar of Deeds for the County of l'Assomption, and of Commissioner under the Seigniorial Act of 1854.

It further appears that he was permitted to resign his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sedentary Militia, and that such resignation was gazetted on 6th March, 1856.

The undersigned is unable to ascertain any circumstances which led to the re-appointment of Mr. Archambault as Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia, and is of opinion that the objections stated in the Memorial of the captains alluded to are founded on fact, and that it would be highly detrimental to the service and its discipline that officers should be obliged to serve under one who had, after a full enquiry, been found guilty of the serious charges alluded to by the Order in Council.

The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that the option of resigning his commission in the Militia be given to Mr. Archambault, and that in the event of his declin-

ing to take advantage of this offer, he should be removed from the Militia, and informed that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to dispense with his services.

(Signed,)

J. S. MACDONALD.

August 6, 1862.

Respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

Approved.

(Signed,)

M.

August 9, 1862.

(True copy.)

A. DE SALABERRY Lieut. Colonel,

D. A. G. M. L. C.

[Translation.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 13th August, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit you a copy of the Petition of Pierre Archambault, and five other captains of the second battalion of Leinster, of the Sedentary Militia of Military District No. 8, complaining of your appointment as lieutenant-colonel of their battalion, and praying that another lieutenant-colonel may be appointed.

His Excellency further directs me to inform you, that having taken the said petition into consideration and having enquired into the facts therein alleged, he finds that in 1855, certain serious charges were preferred against you, and that you were then registrar for the County of l'Assomption, and one of the commissioners under the Seigniorial Act of 1854; that an enquiry was instituted by the law officers of the Crown, who made their report, and that, by an Order in Council of the 31st December, 1855, setting forth that the law officers were of opinion that the serious charges which had been preferred against you were fully proved, and that the Council concurring in the opinion expressed by the Attorney General, (*that under those circumstances it would be alike detrimental to public morality and to the public service, to permit you to continue in the enjoyment of the offices you then held under the Government,*) it was ordered that you should be removed from the office of registrar for the county of l'Assomption, and from that of commissioner under the Seigniorial Act of 1854; that you were then permitted to resign as lieutenant-colonel in the Sedentary Militia, and that such resignation was published in the *Canada Gazette*, of the 6th March, 1856; that being unable to ascertain any circumstances which led to your re-appointment as a lieutenant-colonel of militia, His Excellency is of opinion that the objections made by the Petitioners are well founded; that it would be highly prejudicial to the service and its discipline to oblige the officers to serve under your orders, after you had been found guilty of the serious charges which had been preferred against you, and that he has no other alternative but to leave you the option of resigning as lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion of Leinster, of the Sedentary Militia, Military District No. 8, or of being dismissed in case you should be unwilling to tender your resignation.

I have therefore to request that you will, without delay, let me know, for the information of His Excellency, the course you have determined to adopt.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

A. DE SALABERRY, Lt. Col.,

D. A. G. M. L. C.

Lieut. Colonel Louis Archambault,

Commanding 2nd Battalion, Leinster, l'Assomption, L. C.

[Translation.]

L'ASSOMPTION, 19th August, 1862.

A. DE SALABERRY, Esquire, Lieut. Col., D. A. G. M. L. C., Quebec:

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, written by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, enclosing a copy of the Petition of Pierre Archambault and five other captains of the 2nd battalion of Leinster, of the Sedentary Militia, Military District No. 8, complaining of my appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel of their battalion, and asking that another Lieutenant-Colonel may be appointed; informing me at the same time, that His Excellency having taken the said Petition into consideration, has decided to leave me the option of resigning as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd battalion of Leinster, or of being removed in case I should be unwilling to tender my resignation.

I have the honor to state in reply that I was greatly surprised, and hurt at the same time, on receiving that letter. As you are aware, it was at the urgent and repeated solicitation of the Department, and at a time when lively apprehensions existed that the peace then enjoyed by the Province was about to be disturbed, that I yielded to the request made me to accept again the post of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd battalion of Leinster. Nothing but a sense of duty and a desire of contributing, to the extent of my ability, to repel a foreign invasion, and of risking my life for the safety of the colony and the maintenance of the liberal institutions it enjoys under the protection of the British flag, could have induced me to accept again the post of lieutenant-colonel, which I had been permitted to resign at a period of less difficulty for the Province.

His Excellency now leaves me *the option of resigning, or of being removed in case I should be unwilling to offer my resignation.*

His Excellency does not state the reasons which have induced him to withdraw the confidence he reposed in me a few months ago, when a spontaneous offer was made to me of the post I am now ordered to resign.

True, there is an allusion in the letter you send me on behalf of His Excellency, to my dismissal from certain lucrative offices held by me under the Crown, some years ago, (a dismissal the merits of which it would be out of place to discuss here,) but these facts were known to His Excellency when my recent appointment was made.

The only reason alleged for the adoption of the rigorous measure of which I am to be the victim, the only reason at least of which your letter informs me, is that six of my subordinate officers, whom it has been my duty to report to you for disobeying the orders you directed me to transmit to them, by your letter of the 20th June last, have expressed to His Excellency their unwillingness to obey my orders or to serve under me.

Under these circumstances, I owe it to myself as well as to the country, to decline complying with your request that I should resign my post of Lieutenant-Colonel, holding as I do the firm conviction that the course which it has been decided to adopt, is a violation, in my person, of the spirit of our institutions, and tends to nothing short of a complete subversion of every idea of sound discipline; that it would be the adoption of a precedent fraught, in my opinion, with disastrous results for the future, namely, the making eligibility to public offices to depend on the caprice of the majority.

I beg, therefore, that you will assure His Excellency of my deep respect for himself personally, and for the high position in which it has pleased our well beloved Sovereign to place him, praying him to believe that in continuing to hold, until I shall have been removed by authority, the post of Lieutenant Colonel, I am simply obeying a sentiment of duty, and that I cannot see with His Excellency that the dismissal or removal of a superior officer, against whom no complaint whatever has been made as to the performance of his duties, at the request of subordinate officers guilty of disobedience and of a violation of the militia law, is in the *interest of discipline and of public morality.*

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

Ls. ARCHAMBAULT.

[A true copy.] (Signed,) A. DeSalaberry, Lt. Col.,
D. A. G. M., L. C.

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, dated 5th March, 1863, "For a Statement of Money advanced for Seed Grain in 1855, and refunded."

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
16th March, 1863.

Advanced to Honorable G. E. Cartier.

County of Gaspé.....	\$1,600	Brought forward.....	\$16,800
" of Bonaventure.....	2,000	County of Beauharnois.....	600
" of Chicoutimi & Saguenay,	2,400	" of Maskinongé.....	200
" of Charlevoix.....	1,000	" of Pontiac.....	200
" of Rimouski.....	600	" of Laprairie.....	360
" of Kamouraska.....	600	" of Temiscouata.....	200
" of Drummond and Artha-		" of St. Maurice.....	120
baska.....	1,200	" of Yamaska.....	280
" of Wolfe and Sherbrooke.	1,600	" of Joliette and Berthier...	200
" of Compton.....	1,400	" of De Rouville.....	200
" of Stanstead.....	800	" of Bellechasse.....	280
" of Missisquoi.....	600	" of Montcalm.....	240
" of Shefford.....	800	" of Bagot.....	160
" of Chateauguay.....	1,400	" of Soulanges.....	160
" of Huntingdon.....	800		
Carried forward.....	\$16,800	Total.....	\$20,000

<i>Less</i> —Received from Honorable G. E. Cartier, amount granted to Parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, being too little (3rd July, 1855).....	\$35 00	
Balance of amount entrusted to D. E. Price, Esq., M.P.P., for distribution (20th September, 1855)	77	\$35 77
		<u>\$19,964 23</u>

<i>Amounts Refunded.</i> —Honorable G. E. Cartier, refund of sum advanced 8th April, 1856.....	\$10 00	
T. E. Campbell, refund of sum advanced to Parish of St. Hilaire, 21st June, 1856.....	200 00	210 00
Total remaining unpaid.....		<u>\$19,754 23</u>

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 11th March, 1863.

W. W. DICKENSON,
Acting D. I. G.

SCHEDULE OF COUNTIES to participate in GRANT of £5,000, for procuring SEED GRAIN, under ORDER in COUNCIL of 21st May, 1855.

- Gaspé*, £400.—*T. Le Boutillier*, M.P.P.—Distributed in the following proportions:—*Gaspé Basin*, £70; *Griffin Cove*, £30; *Percé*, £200; *Ste. Anne des Monts*, £50; *Magdaleine Islands*, £50=£400.
- Bonaventure*, £500—*John Meagher*, M.P.P.—Proportions, *New Carlisle*, £250; *Carleton*, £250=£500.
- Chicoutimi and Saguenay*, £600—*D. E. Price*, M.P.P.
- Charlevoix*, £250—*D. E. Price*, M.P.P.—Proportions, *Ste. Agnes*, £175; *Eboulements and Settrington*, £75=£250.
- Rimouski*, £150—*André Gauvreau*.—*Ste. Luce*, £25; *Ste. Flavien*, £25; *St. Simon*, £20; *St. Fabien*, £20; *Ste. Cécile*, £20; *Matane*, £20; *Townships McNider and Matane*, £20=£150.
- Kamouraska*, £150—*T. C. Chapais*, M.P.P.—*Ixwood*, *Woodbridge*, and *Parish of St. Paschal*, £50; *St. Pacome*, *Ste Hélène*, *Mont Carmel*, and *St. Alexandre*, £100=£150.
- Drummond and Arthabaska*, £300—*Rev. P. H. Suzor*, curate *St. Christophe*.
- Wolfe and Sherbrooke*, £400—*T. Jebel*.—*Walton*, £120; *Ham*, £20; *Garthby*, £20; *Stratford*, £40; *Wolfstown*, £75; *Weedon*, £25=£300. To be remitted to *C. B. Cleveland*, *Richmond*, £100=£400.
- Compton*, £350—*John S. Sanborn*, M.P.P.
- Stanstead*, £200—*P. L. Terrill*, M.P.P.
- Missisquoi*, £150—*B. Seaton*.—For new settlements in *Sutton*, £75; to *Rev. M. Monck*, for *Grass Pond*, and other parts of *Bolton* £75=£150.
- Shefford*, £200—*Captain Cummings*, £150 for *Roxton*, *Ely*, *Milton*, and new settlements of *Shefford* and *Granby*; and £50 to be sent to *Rev. Mr. Marrelle*, for *North Stukely*.
- Chateauguay*, £350—*Mr. A. Primeau*.—£50 for *Russeltown*, to *Rev. T. Fulton*.
- Huntingdon*, £200—*John Morrison*.—£50 for *Covey Hill*, to same.
- Pontiac (Allumettes Island)*, £50—*Rev. M. Lynch*, to be distributed by *T. Lynch*, *Crown Lands Agent*, and *A. H. McDonald*.
- Beauharnois*, £150—*Louis Hainault*, and *A. De Martigny*—By *Mr. Hainault*, £40, in *St. Timothée* and *Clement*; and by *M. De Montigny*, £60 in *St. Stanislas*, and £50 in *St. Louis de Gonzague*=£150.
- Maskinongé*, £50—*Rev. M. Turgeon*, for *St. Vidace*.
- Laprairie*, £90—*Mr. Loranger*.—£30 each to *St. Jacques le Mineur*, *St. Philippe*, and *St. Isidore*.
- Temiscouata*, £50—*M. Dionne*, M.P.P.—To *Whitworth*, £30, to *Viger* £20=£50.
- St. Maurice*, £30—*Rev. T. H. Dorion*.—For *St. Etienne*.
- Yamaska*, £70—*S. Gill*, M. P. P.—To be distributed in *Pierreville* and *St. François*.
- Joliette and Berthier*, £50—*Gaspard de Lanaudière*.—*Industry Village* £22 10s., *Augmentation of Kildare*, £17 10s.; in *Rawdon*, £10; in *d'Énergie*=£50.
- De Rouville*, £50—*Major Campbell*—*Parish of St. Hilaire*.
- Bellechasse*, £70—*Dr. O. Fortier*.—To be distributed in *Parishes of St. Lazare* and *St. Raphael*.
- Montcalm*, £60—*J. B. Leblanc*.—£30 for churches of *Rawdon*, and £30 to *Messire Martel*, of *Kilkenny*, equally between *Kilkeany* and *Wexford*.
- Bagot*, £40—*Mr. Brodeur*, M.P.P. for *St. Dominique*.
- Soulanges*, £40—*Mr. Masson*, M.P.P. for *St. Polycarpe*.

No. 31.

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of any Correspondence between the Officers of the First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Peterborough, or any of them, and the Militia Department, relative to certain charges against Adjutant and Ensign Kennedy of that company; also, copies of any correspondence between the Militia Department and Lieut. Colonel Haultain on the same subject, and copies of any correspondence between Lieut. Colonel Haultain and the Militia Department complaining of the officers of the company, and the correspondence submitted by these officers to the Department in reply, with the decision of the Department, if any has been arrived at, on the questions involved."

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 16th March, 1863.

No. 32.

Return to an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 15th May, 1862, For statement of amounts paid for printing, &c., for the years 1860 and 1861, in the following public offices, viz., Customs, Post Office, Crown Lands, Receiver General, and Inspector General.

By command.

T. D. MCGEE,
Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 27th February, 1863.

No. 32.

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 15th April, 1863, For a statement in detail of the sums paid by the different Public Departments between 1st January, 1863, and the 15th instant, for printing, stationery, bookbinding, books, and blanks, the prices in detail of the various articles, and the names of the parties who furnished the articles and performed the printing.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 12th May, 1863.

No. 33.

Return to an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 23rd February, 1863. For a statement of all sales of land *en bloc*, made within the last three years, &c., &c.

By command.

_____,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 4th March, 1863.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above return is not printed.*]

RETURN

To An Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated the 2nd March, 1863, asking for information relative to the issue of Provincial Debentures or Treasury Notes.

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
11th March, 1863.

RETURN to an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated the 2nd March, 1863, shewing the Amount of Provincial Debentures or Treasury Notes disposed of by the Provincial Government since the 1st day of July last, with the names of the parties or Banks to whom the same have been disposed, and the rates at which the same were so disposed; also the amount of the Provincial Funds in the said Banks respectively, on the 1st days of July and January last respectively; also all the correspondence which has taken place since the first day of July last, between the Receiver General, or any other Officer of the Government, and the Officers of the said Banks respectively, respecting such deposits.

Name or Bank.	Date of Note.	Rate.	Amount to each.	Total Amount.	Provincial Funds in Banks.		REMARKS.
					July 1st, 1862.	Jan. 1st, 1863.	
Durnford, A. M. J.....	1862. Dec. 1st....	Par	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$	Cash deposited in Bank of Upper Canada for account of Receiver General. (See below.) Exchange on London received for the greater portion. Cash deposited in Bank of Upper Canada for account of Receiver General.
Brown, J. F.	do	do	4,900	4,900	.....	.....
Kilborn, Horace	do	do	300	300	.....	.....
Lemoine, A.	do	do	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Baillr 76, Louis G.	do	do	4,000	4,000	.....	.....
Ontario Bank.....	do	do	200,000	200,000	80,132 32	.....
Bank B. N. America.....	Dec. 11th....	do	500,000	500,000	221 75	7,223 03	
Misener, Leonard.....	Dec. 24th....	do	700	700	.....	.....
Lindsay, E. B.....	1863. Jan. 1st....	do	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Ontario Bank.....	1862. Dec. 1st....	.....	.....	723,900	.....	349,014 53
				\$1,123,900			

Although these had to be treated as Cash in the Books of this Department, the Notes were really placed in the hands of the Bank for disposal at par, for account of the Province: hence the apparent amount of Funds in Bank. \$345,000 have been returned not disposed of, and for \$55,000 sold the Bank has furnished a Certificate of Deposit.

T. D. HARRINGTON,
Deputy-Receiver-General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 7th March, 1863.

(Copy.)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Tenders will be received at this Department until noon, on Thursday the twentieth instant, for Provincial Notes, (of the denomination of one hundred dollars and five hundred dollars respectively,) payable at the Office of the Receiver General, one year after date, with interest at the rate of Five per cent per annum.

The Notes will be allotted and delivered on Monday, the first day of December next, at any Office of the Bank of Upper Canada which parties in their tenders may designate, and where they will be required to make payment for the same. No tender offering less than par will be entertained.

The following form of Tender will be observed:—

“ hereby tender for Provincial Notes to the amount of \$ payable at
“ the Office of the Receiver General, one year after date, with interest at the rate of Five
“ per cent per annum, said amount to be made up as follows :

“ “ In notes of \$100 \$

“ “ In notes of \$500 \$

“ and undertake to pay into the Bank of Upper Canada, at
“ to the credit of the Receiver General, the amount allotted to under this tender.
“ “ Name, &c.”

Tenders to be endorsed “Tenders for Provincial Notes,” and addressed to “The Honorable The Receiver General, Quebec.”

(Signed,)

JAMES MORRIS,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
Quebec, 1st November, 1862.

ONTARIO BANK.

TENDER FOR PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Bowmanville, 14th November, 1862.

The Ontario Bank hereby tenders for Provincial Notes at par, to the amount of Two hundred thousand dollars, payable at the Office of the Receiver General, one year after date, with interest at the rate rate of Five per cent. per annum, said amount to be made up as follows :

In notes of \$100 \$ 25,000

In notes of \$500 \$175,000

and said Bank undertakes to pay in the Bank of Upper Canada, at Montreal, to the credit of the Receiver General, the amount allotted to it under this tender.

(Signed,)

D. FISHER,
Cashier.

To the Honorable the Receiver General,
Quebec.

(No. 711.)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 24th November, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Receiver General to acknowledge your tender for Provincial Notes, at par, under date the 14th instant, to the amount of \$200,000, which is accepted by the Government. The Notes will be ready for delivery to you at Montreal, on

the amount being deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, on or after the 1st proximo.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) T. D. HARRINGTON,
D. R. G.

D. Fisher, Esq.,
Cashier, Ontario Bank,
Bowmanville.

ONTARIO BANK,
Bowmanville, 27th Nov., 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, informing me that my tender on behalf of this Bank for Provincial Notes at par, under date the 14th inst., to the amount of \$200,000 had been accepted.

I have now the honor to inform you that I have this day instructed Mr. Starnes, our Manager at Montreal, to receive the notes referred to, and to deposit to the credit of the Receiver General, the amount required in payment of the same.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) D. FISHER,
Cashier.

T. D. Harrington, Esq.,
Deputy Receiver General,
Quebec, C. E.

(No. 720.)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 1st Decr., 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Receiver General to advise you of the transmission to morrow, by favor of Mr. Morris himself, of a parcel, contents being as follows, viz :

NEW PROVINCIAL NOTES.

No.	A	@	A	=	215	×	500	=	107,500	00
	0036		0250							
"	B	@	B	=	135	×	500	=	67,500	00
	0001		0135							
									\$175,000	00
Nos.	A	@	A	=	122	×	100	=	12,200	00
	0008		0129							
"	B	@	B	=	128	×	100	=	12,800	00
	0001		0128							
									\$25,000	00

the value of which at par (200,000) is placed to the debit of your Bank. Be so good as to acknowledge and remit me a certificate of Deposit for the above amount.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) T. D. HARRINGTON,
D. R. G.

H. Starnes, Esq.,
Cashier, Ontario Bank,
Montreal.

(No. 726.)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 3rd December, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing Exchange on London at 11 per cent. premium for the sum of £20,270 5s. 4d., sterling, for which I remit you cheque on your own Bank for \$100,000.

The Receiver-General, who left this morning for your city, carries with him for your account, besides the \$200,000 *Provincial Notes*, the amount of your tender, and particulars of which I advised you on the 1st instant, *Provincial Notes*, (\$400,000) viz:—

Nos. 0136 B @ 0500 B =	365 × 500 =	182,500.00
" 0251 A @ 0500 A =	250 × 500 =	125,000.00
" 0129 B @ 0591 B =	463 × 100 =	46,300.00
" 0130 A @ 0591 A =	462 × 100 =	46,200.00

\$400,000.00

with both of which sums your Bank is debited.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) T. D. HARRINGTON,
D. R. G.

H. Starnes, Esq.,
Manager, Ontario Bank,
Montreal

ONTARIO BANK,
MONTREAL, 1st December, 1862.

\$200,000.

Received for account of the Receiver-General, "New Provincial Notes," as follows:

Nos. 0036 @ 0250 =	215 × 500	\$107,500
0001 @ 0135 =	135 × 500	67,500
		<u>\$175,000</u>

Nos. 0008	^A @	^A 0129	=	122 × 100	.....	\$12,200
0001	^B @	^B 0128	=	128 × 100	.....	12,800
						\$25,000
Total,.....						\$200,000

Say two hundred thousand dollars at credit of the Receiver-General.

(Signed,) Hy. STARNES,
Manager.

ONTARIO BANK,
Montreal, 1st December, 1862.

\$400,000.

Received from the Receiver-General "New Provincial Notes," say, four hundred thousand dollars, as follows:—

Nos. 0136 B	@	0500 B	=	365 × 500	=	182,500
" 0251 A	@	0500 A	=	250 × 500	=	125,000
" 0129 B	@	0591 B	=	463 × 100	=	46,300
" 0130 A	@	0591 A	=	462 × 100	=	46,200
						\$400,000

(Signed,) Hy. STARNES,
Manager.

N.B.—Received on return of Receiver-General, on the 12th December, with the following letter:—

ONTARIO BANK,
Montreal, 10th Dec., 1862.

The Hon. James Morris,
Receiver General,
Quebec.

SIR,—I beg to enclose first of the following Bills, viz:—

	Stg.	
C. E. Hunt, on C. R. Somervail & Co.	£1000	0 0
Wm. Cunningham, on T. Lattryche & Co.	500	0 0
C. E. Levey & Co., on Glyn, Mills & Co.	2000	0 0
Do. on Simson & Mason.....	1000	0 0
Bank of Montreal, on British Linen Co.....	5000	0 0
J. Buchanan, Harris & Co., on Peter Buchanan & Co.....	5000	0 0
W. T. Power, C. G. No. 507, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.....	1000	0 0
506 Do.	1000	0 0
508 Do.	1000	0 0
504 Do.	1000	0 0
505 Do.	1000	0 0
Hy. S. Mgr., No. 39, on Glyn, Mills & Co.....	770	5 4
Do. 40 Do.	20,270	5 4

amounting to £40,540 10s. 8d., sterling, which sum, with 11 per cent. premium, say, two hundred thousand dollars, is placed to your debit, against the \$400,000 of Provincial Bills, received on the 1st inst., as per enclosed receipt. I also beg to hand you a receipt for the \$200,000 of Provincial Bills, received on the same day. The Seconds and Thirds of the enclosed Sterling Bills will go forward to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed)

Hy. STARNES,
Manager

ONTARIO BANK,
Montreal, 3rd March, 1863.

The Hon. James Morris,

Receiver-General, Quebec:

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to return to you, by Express, Provincial Bills amounting to \$345,000, as per memorandum below:—

I remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

HY. STARNES,
Manager.

B No.	0246 @	0250 =	5 × 500 =	2,500
A "	0251 @	0500 =	250 × 500 =	125,000
B "	0251 @	0500 =	250 × 500 =	125,000
A "	0130 @	0591 =	462 × 100 =	46,200
B "	0130 @	0591 =	462 × 100 =	46,200
B "	0129 @	— =	1 × 100 =	100
				<u>\$345,000</u>

(No. 868.)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 5th March, 1863.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt, by Express, of Provincial Bills, amounting to \$345,000, as per details in your letter of the 3rd instant, being part of an amount charged against your Bank, viz: \$400,000, and now returned—the balance being sold by you, for account of the Province, and for which (\$55,000) I request your certificate of deposit.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. D. HARRINGTON,
D.R.G.

Hy. Starnes, Esq., M.P.P.,
Cashier, Ontario Bank,
Montreal.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

(No. 717.)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 1st December, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Receiver General to transmit to your Bank new Provincial Notes, viz:—

Nos.	^A 0001 @	^A 0017 =	17 × 500 each =	\$8,500 00
Nos.	^A 0001 @	^A 0004 =	4 × 100 each =	400 00

To be disposed of as follows:—

To be delivered to Mr. A. M. J. Durnford, of Collingwood, or his authorized attorney,
Nos. 0001 A @ 0008 A = 8 × 500 = \$4,000 00

And to Mr. James F. Brown, stockbroker, No. 58, King Street East, Toronto, or his authorized attorney,

Nos. 0009 A @ 0017 A = $9 \times 500 = \$4,500\ 00$

Nos. 0001 A @ 0004 A = $4 \times 100 = 400\ 00$

\$4,900 00

on the payment by each of those gentlemen to you of the value of their respective amount of Notes at par, and for which you will remit the usual certificate of deposit and draft here.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

R. Cassels, Esquire,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada,
Toronto.

(No. 718)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 1st December, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Receiver General to transmit to your branch of the Bank of Upper Canada New Provincial Notes, viz:—

Nos. 0005, 6 and 7 A = $3 \times 100 = \$300\ 00$

to be delivered to Mr. Horace Kilborn, of Newboro', or his authorized attorney, on that gentleman paying to you the value of the Notes at par, and for which I shall be obliged by your remitting the usual certificate of deposit and draft here. Mr. Kilborn has been advised to apply to you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

J. B. Rivers, Esquire,
Agent, Bank of Upper Canada,
Brockville.

(No. 719.)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 1st December, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Receiver General to transmit to your branch of the Bank of Upper Canada New Provincial Notes, viz:—

A A
Nos. 0018 @ 0035 = $18 \times 500 = \$9,000\ 00$

to be delivered as follows:—

To Mr. A. LeMoine, Treasurer, Trinity House, in this city, or his authorized attorney,

Nos. 0018 A @ 0027 A = $10 \times 500 = \$5,000\ 00$

And to Mr. Louis G. Baillargé, of this city, or his authorized agent or attorney,

Nos. 0028 A @ 0035 A = $8 \times 500 = \$4,000\ 00$

on the payment by each of those gentlemen to you of the value of their respective amount of Notes at par, and for which you will be so good as to send me the usual certificate of deposit and draft here.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

B. S. Cassels, Esquire,
Manager, Bank of Upper Canada,
Quebec.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Bank of British North America made verbal application respecting Provincial Notes, and Mr. Receiver General Morris arranged with the General Manager at Montreal, when there. The Bank took \$500,000 at par, and furnished Exchange on London for nearly the whole amount, being paid by cheque on itself.

(No. 734.)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 11th Dec., 1862.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Exchange on London, from your institution, for One hundred thousand pounds sterling, which at 11 per cent premium, will be equivalent to \$493,333.33, and with which amount your account will be credited.

The Provincial Notes amounting to \$493,333.33, which are in course of preparation, will be delivered to you in the course of a few days. They will bear interest at five per cent from this date (11th December.)

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. MORRIS,
R. G.

To C. J. Smith, Esq.,
Acting Manager,
Bank of B. N. America,
Quebec.

(No. 761.)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 22nd December, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Receiver General, to transmit you Provincial Notes to the amount of Five hundred thousand dollars, (\$500,000), dated 11th instant, and numbered as follows:—

Nos. 0501 @ 1000 A = 500 × 500 =	\$250,000
“ 0501 @ 1000 B = 500 × 500 =	\$250,000
	<u>\$500,000</u>

They are payable twelve months after date, and bear interest at Five per cent per annum, from the 11th.

I enclose also the Receiver General's cheque on your Bank for \$493,333.33, in payment of Exchange on London, received from you for £100,000 stg., at 11 per cent. premium.

I request a certificate of deposit for \$500,000, and have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) T. D. HARRINGTON,
D. R. G.

C. F. Smith, Esq.,
Manager, Bank B. N. America,
Quebec.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Quebec, 22nd December, 1862.

Received this day from the Receiver General, one thousand Notes of the Government of Canada of five hundred dollars each, dated 11th December, 1862, and payable one year after date, with Five per cent interest.

(Signed,)

C. F. SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Receiver General's Office,
Quebec, 7th March, 1863.

T. D. HARRINGTON,
D. R. G.

RETURN

To an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd instant, "praying His Excellency to cause a copy of the Lease of the Goderich Harbor, issued to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, and all petitions, applications, correspondence, reports, orders in Council, and any other documents relating thereto, to be laid before this House."

By command,

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 13th March, 1863.

BRANTFORD, 15th February, 1862.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Esq.,
Asst. Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,—On the 13th December last, I received from you a letter, stating that my application, on behalf of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, for renewal of lease of lands at Goderich, had been submitted to the Commissioner of Public Works, and that his Report thereon had not, at that time, been received by your Department.

For reasons stated in the application, and others, which will readily suggest themselves to your mind, the Directors of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company are exceedingly anxious that this application should be brought to a successful issue as speedily as possible. It is now some six months since the application was made, and at the time of making it, I was answered by the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, that there could be no objection to granting the request of the Company, without any delay. May I therefore request that you will at once take the necessary steps to secure to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, without any delay, a renewal of the lease in question.

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. B. WOOD.

Examined and certified a true copy,

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, March 12, 1862.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 4th June, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith for your information and guidance, a copy of an Order in Council, on an application of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, for a renewal for a term of 99 years, of the lease of the Goderich Harbor, granted to the Canada Company on the 14th June, 1859, for 21 years.

I also send you the papers connected with the application in question, with a view to their remaining of record in your Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. A. DORION, Secretary.

The Honble. the Comr. of Crown Lands.

Examined and certified a true copy,

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, March 12, 1863.

GODERICH HARBOR.

THE COMMISSIONER.—The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company request a renewal, for a term of ninety-nine years, of the lease of Goderich Harbor, formerly granted to the Canada Company, the rights under which they had acquired by purchase.

The question was referred to the Honorable H. H. Killaly, who had been charged with the survey of the Lake Coast, for the purpose of reporting upon Harbors of refuge, to state whether, in his opinion, the granting of the lease would be likely, at any future time, to interfere with any works or improvements which might be proposed to be made by this Department.

Mr. Killaly's report (No. 57,589) is entirely in favor of granting the Railway Company a renewal of the lease for the term applied for. He says the Company have judiciously expended a large sum of money upon the improvements of the Harbor, and that in their application they state that "they will yet have to spend large sums in perfecting the Harbor Works, and as they have received no aid from the Government, either for Harbor or Railway purposes, they therefore consider themselves entitled to the lease they apply for." In this Mr. Killaly entirely concurs; but in drawing up a new lease, he is of opinion that some conditions are necessary.

1. That in describing the limits of the Harbor, reference shall be had to a fixed point, and not to the variable position of the River Maitland.

2. That the improvements at the Harbor shall be adapted to accommodate the largest class of vessels navigating the Lake.

3. That all the improvements must be designed and executed to the satisfaction of the Government, and the plans thereof submitted for the approval of the Crown Lands and Public Works Departments before proceeding with the works.

I recommend that these conditions be approved and adopted, and that in explanation thereof, extracts from Mr. Killaly's report above referred to, be communicated to the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with the recommendation that the renewal of the lease be granted on these conditions.

11th April, 1862.

(Signed)

S. KEEFER.

Examined and certified a true copy,

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Quebec, 12th March, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 6th May, 1862.

SIR,—With regard to your orders of reference, of 13th December and 24th February last, relative to the application of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company for a renewal, for a term of ninety-nine years of the lease of Goderich Harbor formerly granted to the Canada Company.

I have now the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the Deputy Commissioner's Report on the subject, together with certain extracts from the report of the Honorable Mr. Killaly on the same, and to inform you that the Honorable the Commissioner concurs in the opinion therein expressed, and recommends that the renewal of the lease be granted on the conditions set forth in said Reports.

Herewith I beg to return the several documents transmitted with your orders of reference.

I am, Sir, &c.,
(Signed), T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Esq.,
Asst. Com. Crown Lands, Quebec.

Examined and certified a true copy,

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Quebec, 12th March, 1863.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 30th May, 1862.

On an application from the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company for the renewal, for a term of 99 years, of the lease of Goderich Harbor, granted to the Canada Company on the 14th of June, 1859, for 21 years.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands reports that it appears the Railway Company acquired by purchase the interest of the Canada Company, under the supposition that the lease-hold was for a term of 999 years.

He submits and requests reference to reports of the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works and the Honorable Mr. Killaly, also the recommendation of the Honorable the late Commissioner of Public Works, that the renewal of the lease be granted on the following conditions, viz :

1st. That in describing the limits of the Harbor, reference shall be had to a fixed point, and not to the variable position of the River Maitland.

2nd. That the improvements at the Harbor shall be adapted to accommodate the largest class of vessels navigating the lakes.

3rd. That all the improvements must be designed and executed to the satisfaction of the Government, and the plans thereof submitted for the approval of the Crown Lands and Public Works Departments, before proceeding with the works.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands submits that a lease for 99 years be granted to the said railway company, agreeable to the conditions suggested by the late Commissioner of Public Works.

Examined and certified a true copy,

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Com.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, March 12, 1863.

This Indenture, made the fourteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, between the Canada Company of the first part, and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company of the second part. Witnesseth, that the parties of the first part in consideration of the sum of thirteen thousand pounds, sterling money of Great Britain,

do agree to sell and convey to the parties of the second part, their successors and adminis-

trators; all and singular the lands and tenements hereinafter particularly mentioned, for which patents or grants have been issued by the Crown to the parties of the first part; and also, all the rights, title and interest of the parties of the first part, whatever they may be to the lands, harbor privileges and easements hereinafter secondly mentioned, and which said lands firstly above mentioned are situated, and may be described as follows, that is to say:

and also, all the right, title and interest of the parties of the first part, whatever they may be in and to the lands, harbor privileges, and easements secondly above mentioned, which are situate and may be described as follows:

All the rights, interest and privileges of the parties of the first part conferred upon them, and which they may now have, to and in the Goderich Harbor, in virtue of the Provincial Act seven, William the Fourth, chapter fifty, with all their right to the piling wharves and piers thereof. The boundaries of the said harbor being construed by the said Act, as situate, lying and being in accordance with the lease from the Crown, of date the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five; also, all the right, title and interest which the parties of the first part may now have in and to the strip of land in the township of Colborne aforesaid, and lying to the north of the entrance of the harbor, and between the said harbor and the lake, and estimated as containing twelve acres of land, be the same more or less. And all the right, title and interest, which the parties of the first part may now have in and to those certain parcels or tracts of land covered by water, lying between the townships of Goderich and Colborne, that is to say: By the River Maitland, from its confluence with Lake Huron, for a distance up stream of one mile and seven-eighths of a mile. Also, all the right, title and interest, which the parties of the first part may have in and to the portions of land, lying to the south of the entrance to the Harbor, and between the town plot and the Lake, commonly called St Christopher's Blocks, and estimated as containing six acres and three-quarters of an acre of land, be the same more or less, together with all the right, title and interest which the parties of the first part may now have, in and to all woods, ways, waters, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, or therefore enjoyed therewith, in as full and ample a manner as the same have or might have been heretofore used and enjoyed by the parties of the first part.

(Signed),

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"

FRED. WIDDER,

W. B. ROBINSON,

R. S. CARTER,

H. McLEAN.

{ Corporation }
{ Seal. }{ Corporation }
{ L. S. }

Examined and certified a true copy,

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Comr.Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, March 12, 1863BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY COMPANY,
Brantford, Canada West, 7th Decr., 1862.ANDREW RUSSELL, Esq.,
Asst.-Comr. of Crown Lands, Quebec.

DEAR SIR,—Lease of lands at Goderich—In the month of September last, I, on behalf of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, sent to your office an application for a renewal of the lease granted to the Canada Company of which the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company are the Assignees. I beg to refer you to that application and the papers accompanying it, although immediate attention was solicited to the subject of that application for reasons therein fully set forth, as yet, however, I am not advised that it has even received any attention from your Department, *its receipt not having been acknowledged.*

May I request that you will be good enough at once to take into consideration this

matter, and advise me whether or not so reasonable a request as the renewal of the lease in question will be granted by the Crown to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company.

I have the honor to be, your obdt. servant,

(Signed,) E. B. WOOD,
Solicitor for the B. & L. H. R. Co.

Examined and certified a true copy,

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, March 12, 1863.

(Extracts from the Honorable Mr. Killaly's Report.)

In obedience to the order of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, as conveyed to me in your letter of the 9th ultimo, with respect to the application of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, to have a lease made to them, for the period of 99 years, of the lands and other premises connected with the Harbor of Goderich, which had been conveyed by a lease (now expired) to the Canada Company. I have made due enquiry into the subject, and have now the honor to report.

From the statement given in the present application of the Railway Company, the extraordinary fact appears, that that Company acquired from the Canada Company, for the consideration of £13,000 sterling the Goderich Harbor, and the lease hold lands in question by deed of purchase, dated 14th June, 1859; whereas the lease to the Canada Company by the Government had expired on the 28th July, 1858! In fact this large sum was paid for an expired lease, under the supposition that it was for 999 years or perpetual!

This Railway Company have, as I stated in my late report upon the Goderich Harbor, judiciously expended a large sum of money upon its improvement.

In the application for the renewed lease from the Government, they say:—"They will yet have to expend large sums in perfecting the Harbor works, and as they have received no aid from the Government, either for Harbor or Railway purposes, they therefore consider themselves manifestly entitled to the lease they apply for."

In this I quite concur. The completion of the Harbor is a matter of the utmost importance to that section of the country; but in the drawing up of the lease, I am of opinion some conditions are necessary.

In the original lease the limits of the front water lots leased were "*half a mile North and South of the River Matiland.*" The position of this river is materially changed since the date of this lease, July, 1835, and if the completion of the Harbor is carried out, as shown on the Company's plan (a copy of which is appended to my report,) the river will be diverted a considerable distance North. It seems to me that some reference should be had to a fixed point. I observe a condition in the lease, binding the Company to build and complete a good and substantial wharf or pier, extending into the water a sufficient distance, and in such a direction as shall render secure the free navigation of vessels into the Harbor of Goderich of the burden of *twenty tons at the least*; but the operations of the Company are by no means so limited. The depth they have contracted to be dredged in the Basin is fourteen feet, and that in the entrance, to be sufficient for vessels of the largest class which navigate the Lake. So that it appears to me deserving the consideration of the Commissioner what alterations should be made in this respect.

The proposed Railway Wharf to the extent and in the position in the centre of the Harbor, as shown on the Company's map, I think, would seriously restrict and impair the value of the Harbor for *general* purposes; the lease should provide that none such shall be constructed without the consent of the Department.

As the piers are run out into the Lake, a very extensive beach is immediately formed at the back of it. This beach has been, and will continue to be, of much importance to the fishing interests. It will therefore be necessary that this point be duly considered by

the proper Department, with the view of determining what the rights of the Company shall be over it.

Examined and certified a true copy,

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, March 12th, 1862.

To the Honorable Philip M. Vankoughnet,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,—As suggested by you at the personal interview the General Manager of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company and I had the honor of having with you on the 19th inst. on the subject of renewing the lease to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, granted to the Canada Company, and at which you stated there would be no difficulty in getting the renewal; but that the application had better be made in writing, I now beg to submit the following statement:

1. On the 28th July, 1835, the Crown granted to the Canada Company a lease of the lands, etc., therein particularly described, for the term of twenty-one years from its date, for the nominal rent of one pepper-corn per year. (See copy lease herewith.)

2. On the 4th day of March, 1837, the Canada Company obtained the passing of the "Goderich Harbor Act" (7 Wm IV., cap. 50,) which recites the lease, and shows (as does, in fact, the lease itself, on the face of it) that the lease was obtained and granted with the view of enabling the Canada Company to construct a harbor at the mouth of the River Maitland.

3. The Act incorporating the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company (19 Vic., cap. 21) was passed 16th May, 1856. *Attention is called particularly to section 37 of this Act*, wherein power is given to the Canada Company to sell, and to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company to buy out the rights and interest of the Canada Company in the Goderich Harbor, and in the leasehold lands held under the lease in question.

4. By deed of purchase, dated the 14th day of June, 1859, from the Canada Company to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, the latter, for the consideration of £13000 sterling, purchased the Goderich Harbor, and the leasehold lands in question. This deed was shown to you in the personal interview above referred to. An extract relating to the leasehold lands is enclosed herewith.

5. The lease expired on the 28th day of July, 1858; a few days after the purchase by the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company. The reason of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company not at once applying for a renewal is, that they supposed the lease was for 999 years, or perpetual. It would have been absurd for them to have paid so large a sum for an expired lease; and their purchase was, in fact, based on the supposition that it was perpetual.

6. The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company have, since their purchase, done a great deal towards making the Harbor capable of receiving large vessels, and, with large expense and outlay, extended their Railway down to the water of the Harbor, which is now open and doing business. They have also expended a large sum in building wharves, constructing piers, erecting an elevator, and in dredging out the Harbor and removing the bar at the mouth thereof; but much yet remains to be done.

7. The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company therefore ask (what they think they are in justice entitled to) a lease to them of the lands and other the premises embraced in the lease now expired, to the Canada Company for the period of 99 years. They expended money on the faith that they, under the lease and deed of purchase, owned the property. They will yet have to expend large sums in perfecting the Harbor works, and as they have received no aid from the Government, either for Harbor or Railway purposes, they think the least the Government can do is to grant to them what they are (as is humbly conceived) so manifestly entitled to.

8. Of course, in the lease asked for, the considerations embraced in the lease to the Canada Company will be entirely inapplicable. The only conditions necessary, as is conceived, would be, that premises should be held for Harbor and Railway purposes, and for objects incident and appurtenant thereto.

9. As the discovery of the expiry of the lease has caused a good deal of alarm among the proprietary in England, it is hoped that the new lease will be granted with as little delay as possible. The postponement of it will seriously affect the Company and its present operations at Goderich. I therefore request that you will at once take the subject up, so that the apprehensions of the proprietors may be quieted and put at rest, and that confidence may be restored as to the investment they have already made, are making, and will have to make in the Goderich Harbor and Works.

I am, sir, your obdt. servant,
(Signed)

E. B. WOOD.

Examined and certified true copy,

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner

Department Crown Lands,
Quebec, March 11, 1863.

[UPPER CANADA.]

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come; Greeting:—

J. COLBORNE. [L. S.]

Know ye that in consideration of the rent, reservation, provisoes, conditions and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained, We have demised, leased, set and to farm let, and by these presents do demise, lease, set and to farm let, unto the Canada Company, all those parcels of land covered with water, situate in the Townships of Goderich and Colborne, in the County of Huron, in the District of London, of Our said Province of Upper Canada, being the water lots in front of the Town of Goderich, in Lake Huron, and extending half a mile to the south and north of the River Maitland, together with the water lots in the said river, extending from Lake Huron up the said river one mile and seven-eighths of a mile, to opposite the north-east corner of the said Town of Goderich, that is to say: commencing at the water's edge of Lake Huron, in the southern limit of the tier of small farm lots abutting on the south side of the town plot of Goderich; then west five hundred yards, more or less, to deep or navigable water; thence northerly, parallel with the shore, always at the distance of five hundred yards, more or less, in a manner to continue in navigable water one mile; thence east to the water's edge, in the Township of Colborne; thence southerly, along the water's edge of Lake Huron, to the River Maitland; thence up, along the water's edge of the River Maitland, along the Colborne side thereof, one mile and seven-eighths of a mile, more or less, till a line produced westerly will strike the north-east corner of the said Town of Goderich, then westerly, crossing the river, to the Goderich side thereof; thence down, along the water's edge of the River Maitland, along the Goderich side thereof, to Lake Huron; thence southerly, along the water's edge of Lake Huron, to the place of beginning, saving and reserving to Us, Our heirs and successors, the free use at all times of the said land and premises, and of any wharf, pier or building that may be hereafter erected thereupon, for the landing and warehousing, or transporting (without charge), of military or naval stores and muniments of war, troops and baggage. To have and to hold the said land and premises hereby demised, with the appurtenances, unto the said Company and their successors, from the day of the date of these presents, for, and during, and unto the full end and term of twenty-one years, from thence next ensuing, and fully to be completed and ended. Yielding and paying therefor, yearly and every year, during this demise unto Us, Our heirs and successors, the yearly

rent of a pepper-corn, if the same shall be lawfully demanded; and We do hereby declare it to be Our Royal will and pleasure; and that We have granted these Our Letters Patent, upon certain express conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: Upon condition that the said Company and their successors shall and do, at their own expense, within the space of five years from the date hereof, erect, build and complete, or cause and procure to be erected, built and completed, a good and substantial wharf or pier upon the said land and premises hereby demised, extending into the water a sufficient distance, and in such a direction as shall render and insure the free navigation of vessels into the Harbor of Goderich, through the said River Maitland, of the burden of twenty tons, at least; and upon condition that the said Company or their successors shall and do, at their like expense, within the said period of five years, excavate, remove, and take and carry away so much of the said sand bar, rock, or other obstruction, at the entrance of the said river and harbor, as shall be found lying to the southward of the said intended wharf or pier, impeding or obstructing navigation, at the entrance of the said river and harbor; and shall and do at their like expense, deepen the bed of the said river and lake there, so as to permit the free navigation of all such vessels as shall from time to time navigate thereon, of the said burden of twenty tons, at the least; and at their like expense, from time to time, and at all times during the term hereby granted, well and sufficiently repair, uphold, maintain and keep the said wharf or pier, and all erections and buildings thereon, in good, substantial, and sufficient repair, and fit and proper for the landing and warehousing of goods and passengers. And upon condition that the said Company and their successors shall and do, at their like expense, from time to time, and at all times during this demise, well and sufficiently keep open the navigation of the said river and lake, at the entrance of the said harbor, and remove and carry away, or cause and procure to be removed and carried away, all such obstructions as shall at any time or times hereafter accumulate and hinder or impede the free navigation of the said river and lake, at the entrance of the said harbor, for such vessels as aforesaid. Also, upon condition that the said Company and their successors shall and do permit and suffer foot passengers, and other persons, to use the said wharf or pier for the purpose of air and exercise, or upon other lawful or reasonable occasion, at any time or times, without charge; and also shall and do permit and suffer passengers to land at the said wharf or pier from any boat, ship or vessel, with their personal baggage or luggage, without charge. And also, upon condition that the said Company and their successors shall demand and receive reasonable wharfage dues only for, or in respect of, goods and merchandize landed at, or shipped from, the said intended wharf or pier, and shall upon no account exact unreasonable or exorbitant dues for the same; and shall and do affix upon some conspicuous part of the said intended wharf or pier a table in writing of the dues prepayable for, or in respect of, goods and merchandize landed at or shipped from the same as aforesaid, such table of dues having been first submitted to, and approved by Our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other person administering the affairs of the said Province for the time being; and lastly, upon condition that if at any time hereafter, during this demise, a Company shall be duly incorporated, and chartered by Act of Parliament, for the purpose of improving the said Harbor of Goderich, then that the said Canada Company or their successors shall and do, upon being fully paid and reimbursed all such outlay and expense as they shall have actually expended upon the said harbor, and upon the wharves and buildings upon the said demised premises, to be erected, with interest, at the rate of six per centum per annum, so much thereof as shall remain due and owing, after deducting and allowing the monies received by the said Company or their successors, for or on account of wharfage, or otherwise as aforesaid, assign and transfer to the Company so to be incorporated and chartered as aforesaid, and to their successors, all their remaining interest in the said demised premises and the term hereby granted, and in the wharves, buildings and improvements thereon, without any further or other consideration than hereinbefore is expressed. In default of all or any of which conditions, provisions, limitations and restrictions this demise and lease and the term hereby granted, and everything herein contained shall be, and We do hereby declare the same to be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and the land and premises hereby demised and leased and every part and parcel thereof shall revert to, and become reinvested in Us, Our heirs and

successors, in like manner as if the same had never been demised, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding.

Given under the Great Seal of Our Province of Upper Canada; Witness, Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General commanding Our forces therein, at Toronto, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

J. C.

Entered with the Auditor, twenty-eighth day of July, 1835.
(Signed,)

THOMAS BAINES,
D'y Auditor Gen.

By command of His Excellency,
(Signed,)

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Order in Council, 21st July, 1835, under
the administration of Sir John Colborne. }
Rent nominal.

Examined and certified a true copy,

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department Crown Lands,
Quebec, March 12th, 1863.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 15th May, 1862.

Application is made by the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company for a renewal for a term of ninety-nine years of the lease of the Goderich Harbor, granted to the Canada Company on the 14th June, 1859, for 21 years.

It appears that the Railway Company acquired by purchase the interest of the Canada Company under the supposition that the leasehold was for a term of 999 years.

Reference is requested to the accompanying Reports of the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works and of the Hon. Mr. Killaly, and also to the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioners, that the renewal of the lease be granted on the following conditions:

1st. That in describing the limits of the harbor, reference shall be had to a fixed point and not to the variable position of the River Maitland.

2nd. That the improvements at the harbor shall be adapted to accommodate the largest class of vessels navigating the lake.

3rd. That all the improvements must be designed and executed to the satisfaction of the Government, and the plans thereof submitted for the approval of the Crown Lands and Public Works Departments before proceeding with the works.

It is submitted to the Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council that a lease for ninety-nine years be granted to the said Railway Association, agreeably to the conditions suggested by the Honorable the Commissioner of the Board of Works.

(Signed,)

WM. McDUGALL,
Com. Crown Lands.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
4th June, 1862.

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your information and guidance a copy of an Order in Council, on an application of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway

Company, for a renewal for a term of ninety-nine years of the lease of the Goderich Harbor, granted to the Canada Company on the 14th June, 1859, for twenty-one years.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) A. A. DORION, Secretary.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
2nd June, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has had under his consideration in Council, the application of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company for the renewal for a term of ninety-nine years of the lease of the Goderich Harbor, granted to the Canada Company on the 14th June, 1859, for twenty-one years.

I am now directed to state that His Excellency in Council has been pleased to accede to the application of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company on the following conditions, viz :—

1st. That in describing the limits of the harbor reference shall be had to a fixed point, and not to the variable position of the River Maitland.

2nd. That the improvements at the harbor shall be adapted to accommodate the largest class of vessels navigating the lake.

3rd. That all the improvements must be designed and executed to the satisfaction of the Government, and the plans thereof submitted for the approval of the Crown Lands and Public Works departments, before proceeding with the works.

The lease prepared in conformity with the above mentioned conditions is transmitted to you herewith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) A. A. DORION, Secretary.

R. J. CARTER, Esq., Managing Director,
Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company,
Brantford.

Lease to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company of certain Water Lots in the Township of Goderich and Colborne, in the County of Huron.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

MONCK.

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING :—

KNOW YE, that in consideration of the rent, reservations, provisoes, conditions and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained. We have demised, leased and set, and by these presents demise lease and set unto the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, all those parcels of land covered with water, situate in the Townships of Goderich and Colborne in the County of Huron, in our said Province of Canada, being the water lots in front of the Town of Goderich in Lake Huron, and extending half-a-mile to the South and North of the River Maitland together with the water lots in the said River, extending from Lake Huron up the said River, one mile and seven eighths of a mile to opposite the north-east corner of the said Town of Goderich, that is to say; commencing at the waters edge of Lake Huron, in the southern limit of the tier of small farm lots abutting on the south side of the town plot of Goderich, then west five hundred yards more or less to deep or navigable water, thence northerly, parallel with the shore, always at the distance of five hundred yards, more or less, in a manner to continue in navigable water one mile,

thence east to the water's edge, in the Township of Colborne, thence southerly along the water's edge of Lake Huron to the River Maitland, thence up along the water's edge of the River Maitland, along the Colborne side thereof one mile and seven eighths of a mile, more or less till a line produced westerly will strike the north-east corner of the said Town of Goderich, then westerly crossing the River to the Goderich side thereof, thence down along the water's edge of the River Maitland, along the Goderich side thereof to Lake Huron, thence southerly along the water's edge of Lake Huron to the place of beginning, saving and reserving to us, our heirs and successors the free use at all times of the said land and premises, and of any wharf pier or building that may now or hereafter be, or be standing or erected thereupon, for the landing and warehousing or storing, or transporting (without charge) of military and naval stores and muniments of war, troops and baggage. To have and to hold the said land and premises hereby demised with the appurtenances unto the said Company and their successors, from the first day of May, instant, for and during and unto the full end and term of ninety-nine years, from thence next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended, yielding and paying therefor yearly and every year during this demise, unto us, our heirs and successors, the yearly rent of a pepper corn if the same shall be lawfully demanded. And we do hereby declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure, and these our Royal Letters Patent are granted upon and subject to the express conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: upon condition that the said Company and their successors shall and do, at their own risk, costs, charges and expense, within the space of five years from the date thereof, provide sufficient accommodation in the inner harbor of Goderich, aforesaid, for the largest vessels navigating Lake Huron, and shall establish and maintain, during the period of this demise, a facile and safe entrance or channel into the inner harbor aforesaid for such vessels as aforesaid, and whether by the erection and maintenance of piers or otherwise, with a depth in such channel sufficient for the safe entrance of the vessels aforesaid, and also shall and do at their like risk, cost, charges and expense, from time to time, and at all times during the term hereby granted, well and sufficiently repair, uphold, maintain and keep the said wharves and piers, channel and inner basin in good substantial and sufficient repair, and fit proper and accessible for the safe landing of passengers, and for the discharge of vessels and steamers, and the landing and warehousing of goods and passengers therefrom, and upon this further condition that the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company and their successors shall, when and so often, from time to time as they may contemplate any alterations, improvements or additions at the said harbor, or at the wharves or piers connected therewith or constituting part of the same, submit the same, and the plans, diagrams and specifications thereof respectively to the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and shall not commence or proceed with the said alterations, improvements or additions, or prosecute carry out or complete the same or any part thereof without the approval of the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Crown Lands respectively; and further, that the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or either of them and their Engineers, Architects and other officers and servants, may, from time to time, during such periods of alterations, improvements or additions and at all times whatsoever, have free access to at and from the said Harbor, Wharves or Piers connected therewith, or constituting part of the same, and to examine and view the state and condition of repair and of the navigation of the same, as the case may be, and that all such alterations, improvements and additions shall be executed to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and upon this further condition that the said Company and their successors shall and do permit and suffer foot passengers and other persons to use the said wharves or piers for the purpose of air and exercise, or upon other lawful and reasonable occasions, at any time or times, without charge, and also shall and do permit and suffer passengers to land at the said wharf or pier, from any boat ship or vessel with their personal baggage or luggage without charge, and also upon condition that the said Company and their successors shall demand and receive reasonable wharfage dues only for or in respect of goods and merchandize, landed at or shipped from the said intended wharves or piers, and shall upon no account exact unreasonable or exorbitant dues for the same, and that the same dues shall be in accordance with any Statute of our Province of Canada, passed in reference to the said Harbor, and now of full force and effect, or hereafter to be

passed, and that in default of any such statute as hereinbefore mentioned then, and that such dues only shall be received and collected by the said Company and their successors as have been in a Table thereof submitted to and approved by our Governor in Council; and further this further and express condition that in default of all or any of the conditions, provisos, limitations and restrictions, these our Letters Patent, and the demise lease, and the term hereby granted, and everything herein contained shall be and we do hereby declare the same to be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and that the land and premises hereby demised and leased, and every part and parcel thereof shall revert to and become vested in us, our heirs and successors, in like manner as if these our Letters Patent had never been granted, or the lands and premises hereby demised, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Given under the Great Seal of Our Province of Canada; Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, The Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount MONCK, Baron MONCK of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, 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 second day of June, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the twenty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
A. A. DORION, Secretary.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 7th March, 1863.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and faithful Copy of the Record of the original Letters Patent, as entered in lib: D.X., special grants, folio 230.

WM. KENT,
Deputy Registrar of the Province.

To the Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The petition of the Municipality of the town of Goderich humbly sheweth:

That your memorialists have heard with surprise and regret that Your Excellency by and with the advice of your Honorable Council have granted to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company a lease for ninety-nine years of the Harbor situated at Goderich.

Your memorialists cannot but view such a step as a departure from the whole course of procedure that has actuated the policy of former governments, whose efforts have been invariably to free from private control, as much as possible, all Harbor and River works, the same having been viewed as common property—the full use and enjoyment it has for many years past been conceded to be the duty of the Government to preserve intact for the general benefit.

Such a policy led to the construction of our great canals, as also to the extensive improvements of harbor and light houses along the St. Lawrence. That your memorialists having on several occasions, by petition, brought under the notice of the Legislature the great necessity of a harbor of refuge on the eastern shore of Lake Huron, lying, as it does, entirely without shelter for vessels from Sarnia to Cape Hurd, a distance of 200 miles; and that Goderich, from its important commercial position, having the advantage of railway and telegraphic communication, is the point to which your memorialists would beg to direct your attention in selecting a suitable place for a harbor of refuge.

That the evidence of some of the most experienced navigators on the Lakes, as taken before a Committee of both Houses of the Legislature, as well as the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, show in the most decided terms that Goderich has superior natural advantages to any point on the said coast for a harbor of refuge, and fully corroborate the statements set forth in the previous petition above referred to.

That your memorialists have hitherto looked upon the Harbor of Goderich when completed, as well as all places similarly located, as a great public thoroughfare, and should be unrestricted and free of access on all occasions for trade and commerce, and that such a course as the one above referred to, viz: Granting to a private company a monopolizing power by which the lessees can admit produce into the harbor free, and levy a toll on all the exports, thus giving them an advantage, the result of which must inevitably prove injurious to the commercial and agricultural interests, and more particularly to the shipping interests of the country.

Your memorialists feel justified in their position in remonstrating against the lease referred to remaining in the hands of a private company, from their views having been sustained by a unanimous vote (with one exception) of the Counties Council of Huron and Bruce in their last session, representing a population of some 80,000 inhabitants.

Your memorialists, in conclusion, beg that Your Excellency in Council may please to give to their memorial all due attention, and if the reasons advanced shall, on consideration be deemed sufficient, Your Excellency in Council will be pleased to revoke the lease in question and return to that liberal policy that made free to commerce the great public works of the Province, and that the shores of Lake Huron shall not continue to evidence to the world that the narrow and selfish views of individuals can induce a departure from a policy, the justice and correctness of which has been fully borne out by the increased trade and prosperity of the country.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed, on behalf of the said Municipality, and sealed with the Corporation Seal this 23rd day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed),

M. C. CAMERON,
Mayor.

To His Excellency CHARLES STANLEY Viscount MONCK, Baron MONCK of Balytrammon in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c.—In Council.

The Memorial of the Corporation of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, in Council assembled, humbly sheweth :

That your memorialists have heard, with extreme regret and surprise, that your Excellency, by and with the advice of your honorable Council, has been induced to grant to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, by an instrument dated the second day of June, 1862, a lease of the Harbor of Goderich for the term of ninety-nine years from the date thereof, by which it is permitted to the said Company and their successors to demand and recover wharfage, dues, etc. Your memorialists cannot fail to recognize in this transaction one altogether at variance with the policy hitherto for many years pursued by the Legislature and Government of this Province; an act of, no doubt, inadvertant injustice has been perpetrated on this community. That the wishes, wants and interests of this large and important section of the Province of Canada, has not been consulted in any manner, and that the act is one calculated to afford advantages to English capitalists (to the great detriment of the trading community of this country,) whose only aim is, and always has been to make as much from their invested capital as possible, regardless of Provincial interests.

The lease to the Company was granted at a moment when we were aware that a special Parliamentary Committee and Government Engineers, appointed to investigate the necessity of the Government constructing one or more harbors of refuge on the East coast of Lake

Huron, had reported favorably, and that knowledge was an assurance to us, that the Government fully intended to retain the Harbor in their own hands for the general good.

We would further observe that the transfer to the Railway Company was made without the knowledge or concurrence of our Parliamentary representatives.

Your memorialists further state that in no part of Canada, since it came under the rule of the Crown of Great Britain, has any such important privilege been conferred as that now given to this Company, viz., the grant of the principal harbor on Lake Huron for ninety-nine years, and that, too, without consulting those principally interested, or even affording to them an opportunity of being heard on the question—one affecting, as it does, the interests of themselves and descendants for a period exceeding the whole time of the British possession of Canada.

Should your Excellency be pleased to accord the prayer of your memorialists, no injustice will be done to the Railway Company, as they have not expended, during the present summer, or since the date of the lease, any sum beyond which, by their contract with the Canada Company, they were bound to expend.

Your memorialists humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to reconsider this matter, and that the lease in question be revoked without delay, as inconsistent with the policy of Canada—a policy that has always been favorable to the extension of trade, and in opposition to monopolies of every description.

Your memorialists, therefore, resting with assured confidence in your Excellency's desire to do justice to all of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, feel satisfied that it is only necessary for them to bring this subject of their complaint under your Excellency's notice. If in doing so, it should appear that they have urged their prayer in strong language, they trust that the great interest they have at stake in the matter may be found a sufficient justification for the same; and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Corporation of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce
20th December, 1862.

D. H. RICHIE,
County Clerk.

[L. S.] ROBERT GLEBBONS,
Warden.

No. 36.

Return to an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 2nd March, 1863, For copies of petitions or applications, &c., relative to the appointment of a Judge for the District of Richelieu.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 13th March, 1863.

No. 37.

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, For copy of correspondence relative to the appointment of Mr. Christopher Préfontaine.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 17th March, 1863.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 8th April, 1862, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "a Return of the Survey made during the summer of the year 1861, of Weller's Bay, and of the Report thereof made by the Surveyor, under the authority of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works."

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 17th March, 1863:

(Copy.)

Extract from the Honorable H. H. Killaly's Report on Surveys of Harbors of Refuge on Lake Erie and Lake Huron, dated Toronto, 14th February, 1862.

WELLER'S BAY.

To carry out the instructions of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works in reference to this harbor, it became necessary to have an accurate survey made of the offing, and of the entrance to it, in order to ascertain the extent of the shoals, banks, depth of water in, and direction of the channel leading into it, so that by comparing their present state with that shown by former surveys, a safe opinion might be arrived at as to whether there was much tendency in the channel and bars to shifting or altering their direction and depth.

The results of the survey are very satisfactory, as they show that the state of the entrance, in all their essential particulars, is in no way less favorable than at the period of the former survey.

In fact, the only perceptible difference is that there is rather a better depth of water in the channel now than formerly.

The sheet of water named Weller's Bay is divided by a spit of sand and islands into an inner and outer bay. The former averages about one and one-half mile wide by about two and one-half miles deep, at the bottom of which is situated the village of Consecon. The outer bay, from which is the entrance leading to Lake Ontario, is about two miles deep and one mile wide; for two-thirds of the area the water is from fifteen to twenty feet in depth, with a good clay bottom.

The breadth of Weller's Bay from land to land, at the entrance, is about 4,800 feet, in the centre of which is the channel to the bay, 450 feet wide in the narrowest part, and about 1,300 feet in length; through this channel there is a depth of water sufficient for any vessel navigating the lake.

A sand bank extends from this channel on each side across the mouth of the bay. On this bank, immediately at the sides of the channel, the water is from seven feet to eight feet six inches in depth, which diminishes gradually as it approaches the shore, near which it is about two feet deep.

At each end of the entrance channel, both in the lake and in the harbor, the water deepens quickly to twenty and twenty-four feet.

In strong west and south-west winds there is a heavy surf on this bank.

To establish the entrance channel beyond all question, it would be necessary to erect piers on each side, of about 1,500 feet in length, with a light-house on one of the ends next the lake; and from the piers to the shore on each side a break-water would be required. All of which would involve a very heavy expenditure, not warranted by the trade; but the bay presents so many inducements to vessels to shelter in, from the direct and deep channel leading into it, and the fine width of water and good anchorage inside, it seems to me highly desirable the channel should be buoyed out clearly, for which four buoys would be ample. Then with two range lights, erected upon cribs to be sunk for that purpose, or probably one light on a crib, the other on the main land, the entrance would be safely made at all times.

I believe the Department has at its command some screw buoy moorings, which would answer very well in this position; in this case the principal outlay would be on the cribs and light-houses, neither of which need be of an expensive character. The approximate estimate for these is £750.

Accompanying is a map, No. 8, by Mr. Wise, from actual survey, (*not printed*) which will be found a very satisfactory document, showing as it does the positions of the two harbors, Weller's Bay, and Presque Isle, the entrances to each; the soundings, banks, &c., &c.

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 5th instant, "praying His Excellency to cause "to be laid before the House, a Return showing the amount loaned to "each Municipality from the Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada; "amount of Interest paid by each Municipality up to the 31st day of "December, 1862; amount of Interest in arrears, and also the amount "of Sinking Fund up to the 31st December, 1862; amount paid by "each Municipality for Interest and Sinking Fund for the years 1860, "1861 and 1862, each year respectively; the state of the Sinking "Fund and how it is invested; From what Municipality, if any, the "Clergy Reserve Fund has been retained; and from what source has "the Interest on the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures been paid; "In what Municipalities, if any, has a levy been made by the Sheriff "for arrears due."

By command.

(Signed,)

J. O. BUREAU

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

QUEBEC, March 19, 1863.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT FOR UPPER CANADA,

QUEBEC, March 18, 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, requiring a Return of the Municipalities in Upper Canada, if any, on which levies have been made by the Sheriffs of their respective localities in the matter of their arrears of interest to the Municipal Loan Fund, I am desired by the Attorney General to state that he is not in possession of such information, as the Warrants for the collection of the arrears, issued from this Department, have not been returned by the several Sheriffs.

I am to add that the sums noted below have been paid by the Sheriffs of the localities under such Warrant:—

Township of Ops,	- - - - -	\$ 410.97
Town of Port Hope,	- - - - -	933.33
United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew,	- - - - -	<u>11,701.56</u>

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

H. BERNARD.

The Honorable

The Provincial Secretary.

STATEMENT, shewing the Amount Loaned to each Municipality from the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada, the amount of Interest accrued thereon, the amount paid in, and the arrears due up to 31st December, 1862.
(The whole in accordance with Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 5th March, 1863.)

MUNICIPALITIES.	Loan.	Interest accrued to 31st December, 1862.		Interest paid in to 31st December, 1862.		Arrears of Interest to 31st December, 1862.	
		6 per cent.	2 per cent.	6 per cent.	2 per cent.	6 per cent.	2 per cent.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Port Hope.....	830,000 00	290,598 63	90,866 20	65,101 93	21,700 64	225,496 70	75,165 56
Hops.....	66,000 00	25,400 00	11,800 00	16,132 08	5,377 35	19,247 93	6,422 64
Niagara.....	250,000 00	144,498 91	48,165 30	31,729 05	10,576 34	112,769 87	37,589 45
Cobourg.....	500,000 00	271,175 84	90,391 77	46,311 63	15,437 21	231,863 71	71,954 56
Chippawa.....	26,000 00	13,320 33	4,610 10	7,092 93	2,344 31	6,887 40	2,295 79
Grey.....	16,000 00	9,191 01	3,063 67	9,191 01	3,063 67		
Berlin.....	40,000 00	23,299 73	7,766 37	16,681 58	5,551 85	6,635 16	2,211 71
Brantford.....	50,000 00	29,124 66	9,765 31	29,124 66	9,765 31		
Wainfleet.....	20,000 00	11,619 87	3,883 28	10,255 32	3,418 44	1,394 55	461 84
Carleton Place.....	5,000 00	4,659 94	1,553 31	4,419 94	1,473 31	240 00	50 00
Huron and Bruce.....	308,000 00	133,016 41	61,003 47	183,016 41	61,003 47		
Peterborough.....	288,000 00	164,516 28	54,838 75	97,736 44	32,578 81	66,779 84	22,259 04
Monton and Sherbrooke.....	20,000 00	10,497 87	3,490 28	9,931 68	3,310 56	566 19	188 72
Paris.....	40,000 00	23,000 01	7,666 66	20,600 01	6,866 66	2,400 00	800 00
Oxford.....	20,000 00	11,026 86	3,675 61	10,426 86	3,475 61	600 00	200 00
Ottawa.....	200,000 00	110,498 63	36,832 57	27,037 07	9,019 02	83,441 56	27,813 85
Prescott.....	100,000 00	55,019 18	18,339 72	10,115 46	3,371 82	44,903 72	14,967 00
Lincoln.....	48,000 00	26,519 67	8,839 88	23,659 67	7,879 88	2,880 00	960 00
Lambton.....	16,000 00	8,687 31	2,895 78	8,207 34	2,735 78	480 00	160 00
Middleton.....	5,000 00	2,009 59	669 86	1,781 31	593 77	228 28	76 09
St. Catharines.....	190,000 00	96,503 01	32,167 66	25,301 40	8,633 80	70,601 61	23,533 86
Woodstock.....	100,000 00	53,580 83	17,860 27	16,681 44	5,560 47	36,899 40	12,299 79
Stoney Creek.....	10,000 00	5,473 98	1,821 65	4,873 98	1,624 65	600 00	200 00
Wendhouse.....	80,000 00	43,022 46	14,340 82	12,666 14	4,222 94	30,356 33	10,118 77
Netwick.....	200,000 00	107,556 17	35,852 05	30,277 67	10,092 55	77,278 50	25,759 50
Corwall.....	12,000 00	6,361 60	2,121 53	6,361 60	2,121 53		
Belleville.....	20,000 00	109,848 90	66,616 30	9,290 95	3,096 98	1,200 00	400 00
Northumberland and Durham.....	80,000 00	43,116 99	14,472 33	17,120 89	5,706 29	26,647 02	9,549 00
Opp.....	80,000 00	41,595 62	13,865 20	41,595 62	13,865 20	29,995 57	9,998 82
King.....	375,000 00	176,188 32	58,729 43	50,784 36	16,928 11	125,403 96	41,801 82
London.....							

Windham.....	100,000 00	49,936 17	16,652 05	11,625 09	3,875 03	38,331 08	12,777 92
Simcoe.....	100,000 00	49,936 17	16,652 05	10,403 04	3,467 68	39,568 13	13,184 37
Lanark and Kenfrew.....	800,000 00	388,320 00	112,773 33	98,147 54	32,715 84	240,173 47	80,057 48
Brockville.....	400,000 00	169,173 51	56,391 16	31,563 37	10,621 12	137,610 14	45,870 01
Elizabethtown.....	154,000 00	57,160 00	19,053 33	13,374 38	4,458 12	43,785 63	14,895 20
Stratford.....	100,000 00	50,235 61	16,745 20	8,895 09	2,945 02	41,400 53	13,800 17
Goderich.....	100,000 00	50,235 61	16,745 20	22,074 02	7,358 00	28,161 60	9,387 15
Essex.....	157,600 00	67,328 22	22,442 73	69,497 22	20,165 73	6,831 00	2,277 00
Hastings.....	32,000 00	14,707 73	4,902 57	13,747 73	4,582 57	960 00	320 00
Barrie.....	12,000 00	5,507 50	1,835 83	3,045 83	1,015 27	2,461 68	820 55
Chatham.....	100,000 00	45,246 58	15,082 19	19,646 96	6,548 08	25,599 63	8,533 20
Dundas.....	52,000 00	23,588 07	7,862 68	6,046 84	2,015 61	17,541 23	5,817 07
Guelph.....	80,000 00	35,072 88	11,690 96	20,672 88	6,890 56	14,400 00	4,800 00
Peterborough.....	100,000 00	30,591 78	10,197 25	6,523 44	2,174 47	24,068 34	8,022 78
Deduct amount redeemed by Township of Meaford and Sherbrooke.....	\$7,300,000 00	3,458,623 70	1,152,874 29	1,453,522 71	484,507 21	2,005,101 40	668,366 95
do do Township of Middleton.....	5,200 00						
Total amount of Debentures outstanding 31st Dec., 1862.....	\$7,294,800 00						

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Interest and Sinking Fund paid by each Municipality under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, respectively—the state of the Sinking Fund and how it is invested—from what Municipality, if any, the Clergy Reserve Fund has been retained—and from what source the Interest on the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures have been paid—and in what Municipality, if any, has a levy been made by the Sheriff for arrears due.

MUNICIPALITIES.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
		6 per cent.	2 per cent.	6 per cent.	2 per cent.	6 per cent.	2 per cent.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Port Hope.....	Town.....	2,029 95	676 64			1,200 00	400 00
Hope.....	Township.....						
Niagara.....	Town.....						
Cobourg.....	Town.....	8,070 98	2,690 32	2,070 98	690 32		
Chippawa.....	Village.....	1,391 26	463 74			700 53	233 50
Grey.....	County.....	840 00	280 00	960 00	320 00	960 00	320 00
Bertie.....	Township.....	1,503 46	501 15	1,500 00	500 00	1,500 00	500 00
Brantford.....	Township.....	4,233 21	1,411 07	1,230 75	410 25	4,769 26	1,609 74
Brantford.....	Town.....	6,922 28	2,307 42	6,922 28	2,307 42	6,922 28	2,307 42
Wainfleet.....	Township.....	712 50	237 50	667 96	222 65	825 00	275 00
Canboro'.....	Township.....	240 00	80 00	480 00	160 00	480 00	160 00
Huron and Bruce.....	Counties.....	29,711 96	9,904 62	18,491 51	6,163 82	18,480 00	6,160 00
Perth.....	County.....	3,910 38	1,303 46	18,052 21	6,350 73	15,160 00	5,186 78
Moulton and Sherbrooke.....	Township.....	1,016 79	338 90	984 01	328 00	440 91	146 97
Paris.....	Town.....	2,510 00	837 62	6,149 39	2,049 79		
Oxford.....	County.....	1,200 00	400 00	1,200 00	400 00	600 00	200 00
Ottawa.....	City.....						
Prescott.....	Town.....						
Lincoln.....	County.....	4,320 00	1,440 00			2,880 00	960 00
Lambton.....	County.....	960 00	320 00	960 00	320 00	480 00	160 00
Middleton.....	Township.....	90 00	30 00				
St. Catharines.....	Town.....						
Woodstock.....	Town.....						
Stanley.....	Township.....			1,303 27	434 41		
Woodhouse.....	Township.....						
Norwich.....	Township.....						
Cornwall.....	Town.....	700 11	233 36	1,440 00	480 00	720 00	240 00
Bellville.....	Town.....	2,400 00	800 00	1,200 00	400 00		
Northumberland and Durham.....	Counties.....	44,173 39	14,724 44	37,487 36	12,529 12	9,776 58	3,258 86
Ops.....	Township.....	722 29	240 76	750 00	250 00	308 23	102 74
Elgin.....	County.....	4,800 00	1,600 00	4,800 00	1,600 00	4,800 00	1,600 00
London.....	City.....						
Windham.....	Township.....						
Simcoe.....	Town.....						
Lunark and Renfrew.....	Counties.....	8,793 19	2,931 06	9,393 84	3,131 28	7,260 24	2,430 08
Brockville.....	Town.....	4,242 32	1,414 10			7,739 30	2,579 76
Elizabethtown.....	Township.....	2,226 00	742 00				
Stratford.....	Town.....	2,210 37	736 78				
Goderich.....	Town.....	415 42	138 47	3,230 25	1,079 75		
Hastings.....	County.....	13,512 00	4,504 00	9,456 00	3,152 00	2,625 00	875 00
Essex.....	County.....	1,920 00	640 00	1,920 00	640 00	960 00	320 00
Barrie.....	Town.....			660 19	220 06		
Chatham.....	Town.....			3,180 98	1,060 32	3,000 93	1,000 30
Dundas.....	Town.....						
Guelph.....	Town.....						
Peterborough.....	Town.....	2,742 33	914 10	2,763 00	921 00	1 05	0 35

N.B.—There is no *Sinking Fund*, as the amount was absorbed towards meeting deficiency in receipts for 6 per cent. interest on coupons held by the Public.

— The *Source* from which the *Interest* on Municipal Loan Fund Debentures has been paid, is the receipts from Municipalities, and the balance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

— *Clergy Reserve* Fund moneys have been retained from all Municipalities above mentioned, with the exception of Grey, Moulton and Sherbrooke, and Middleton.

— The information relating to a *levy* being made must be furnished by the Attorney General C. W.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 16th March, 1863.

T. D. HARRINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 12th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before them "Copies of all Reports, Evidence and Correspondence placed before the Government by Messrs. Worthington and Brunel, Inspectors of Ports for Western Canada, "relative to the reduction of the Port of Collingwood to an Out-port of the City of Toronto. Also, copies of "Petitions and Letters received by the Government, remonstrating against "the reduction of the Port, and the removal of the Collector, John McWatt, "Esq.; together with a detailed statement of dutiable and non-dutiable "Goods and Merchandize entered at the Port of Collingwood, for the year "1862, and the amount of duties collected during the same period."

By Command,

J. O. BUREAU,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 19th March, 1863.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 18th March, 1863.

SIR,—In compliance with His Excellency's commands, conveyed to me in your letter of the 13th instant, and with an Address of the Legislative Assembly, I have the honor to transmit to you copies of the Return of Imports at the Port of Collingwood, and of a memorial praying that Collingwood be re-established as an Independent Port.

With respect to the Report of the Inspectors of Ports for that Port, it already forms part of the Return made to the Legislative Assembly, upon the Address of the 4th instant upon that subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. P. HOWLAND,

Minister of Finance.

The Honorable Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., Quebec.

To His Excellency Viscount Lord Monck, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of the Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Collingwood, in Council,

HUMBLE SHEWETH :—

That your Memorialists have learned with extreme regret that Your Excellency has been advised to reduce the Port of Collingwood to an Out-port of the City of Toronto ; and are sorry to see that the office here has already been transferred to officers from the Toronto Customs Department.

Your Memorialists beg to represent to Your Excellency that the change thus made will derogate from the standing and importance of this rising Town, and be seriously detrimental to the best interest of the merchants and traders, as well the inhabitants generally, as under the new arrangement they will be put to unnecessary inconvenience, delay, and expense.

Your Memorialists would therefore take the liberty of intimating to Your Excellency, that from the fact that the Town of Collingwood, as a Port of Entry, and the terminus of the Northern Railway of Canada, has assumed a high position as one of the main arteries of the already immense trade of the Great West, and through that trade chiefly the Railway and town have been placed in a flourishing condition ; and from the fact that all the extensive commerce now carried on by the large fleet of American steamers and vessels of every description, may, if any difficulty is thrown in the way of this trade, be removed to American ports, your Memorialists have reason to believe that Your Excellency and Ministers have been unwisely advised in making this an out-port.

Your Memorialists would further beg leave to add, that the merchandise, grain, produce, &c., entered at this port have assumed the gigantic proportions of over two and a half millions of dollars within the last year, thus strongly contrasting with the ports of Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and many others in which no change has been thought necessary.

Your Memorialists, under all the circumstances, feel that they have strong ground to urge upon Your Excellency the prayer of their Memorial, and do most respectfully pray that this port may be again restored to its former position.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by order, and on behalf of the Corporation,

(Signed,)

JOHN MCWATT,
Mayor.

Collingwood, 15th December, 1862.

(True Copy,)

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

PORT OF COLLINGWOOD.—Yearly Return of Goods entered for Consumption with the Value thereof, and shewing the Countries from whence imported, during the year ending upon the 31st day of October, 1862.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Total Value.	Great Britain	U. States.	Amount of Duty.
SPECIFIC DUTIES.					
18 and 25 cents per gall.—Whisky	Galls. 11½	\$ 11	.....	\$ 11	\$ cts. 2 81
10 cents per gall. { Oil—Coal, Kerosene & Petroleum—distil- led, purified or refi'd “	221½	73	.....	73	22 15
		\$84	.....	\$84	\$24 96
<i>30 per cent. ad valorem.</i>					
Brandy.....	Galls. 73	123	.....	123	36 90
Patent Medicines and Medicinal preparations, not otherwise specified.....		42	.....	42	12 60
		\$165	.....	\$165	\$49 50
<i>25 per cent. ad valorem.</i>					
Manufactures of Leather—Harness & Saddlery Clothing or Wearing Apparel, made by hand or Sewing Machine.....		45	.....	45	11 25
		288	188	100	72 00
		\$333	\$188	\$145	\$83 25
<i>20 per cent. ad valorem.</i>					
Clocks.....		26	.....	26	5 20
Cottons.....		1,254	993	261	250 80
Dried Fruits and Nuts—of all kinds....	Lbs. 360	4	.....	4	0 80
Drugs, not otherwise specified.....		23	.....	23	2 60
Fancy Goods, viz :—Articles embroidered with Gold, Silver, or other Metals		30	.....	30	6 00
Other Fancy Goods		334	334	.....	66 80
Glassware		32	.....	32	6 40
Hats, Caps and Bonnets.....		125	.....	125	25 00
Hay.....	Tons. 2	14	.....	14	2 80
Iron and Hardware—of all sorts		1,049	.....	1,049	209 80
Leather.....		5	.....	5	1 00
Manufactures of Wood—not elsewhere spe- cified		26	.....	26	5 20
Machinery		19	.....	19	3 80
Oils, in any way rectified or prepared—not otherwise specified.....	Galls. 280	91	.....	91	18 20
Paints and Colors.....		34	.....	34	6 80
Paper		13	.....	13	2 60
Silks, Satins and Velvets.....		118	.....	118	23 60
Vinegar	Galls. 85	11	.....	11	2 20
Woolens		1,519	1,519	.....	303 80
Uncenumerated Articles		86	.....	86	17 20
		\$4,813	\$2,846	\$1,967	\$962 60
<i>15 per cent. ad valorem.</i>					
Book, Map and News-Printing Paper		6	.....	6	0 90
<i>10 per cent. ad valorem.</i>					
Jewellery and Watches.....		234	.....	234	23 40
		\$234	.....	\$234	\$23 40

PORT OF COLLINGWOOD.—Yearly Return of Goods, &c.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Total Value.	Great Britain	U. States.	Amount of Duty.
		\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
<i>Free Goods.</i>					
Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and Devotional Books—and Printed Books not elsewhere specified.....		570		570	
Broom Corn.....		3,800		3,800	
Butter.....	103,000	9,700		9,700	
Carriages and Vehicles of Travellers, &c.....		20		20	
Cheese.....	21	183		183	
Eggs.....	516	32		32	
Flax, Hemp and Tow—undressed.....		6,200		6,200	
Fish—Salt.....		75		75	
Fruit, Green.....		405		405	
do Dried—from United States only.....		512		512	
Flour.....	60,267	304,769		307,769	
Grains—Barley, (except Pot and Pearl,) and Rye.....	Bus.	31,852	19,159	19,159	
Oats.....		29,576	8,100	8,100	
Beans and Pease.....	"	4	8	8	
Indian Corn.....	"	150,674	44,273	44,273	
Wheat.....	"	79,437	66,894	66,894	
Meal of the above Grains.....	Bbls.	515	1,904	1,904	
Grease and Scraps.....		230		230	
Hides and Horns.....		15,463		15,463	
Lard.....	Lbs.	139,800	15,025	15,025	
Meats—Fresh, Smoked and Salt.....	Cwt.	18,805	209,260	209,260	
Oil Cake, or Linseed Cake.....		8,220		8,220	
Printing Ink, and Printing Presses.....		20		20	
Seeds for Agricultural, Horticultural, or Manufacturing purposes only.....	Bus.	230	450	450	
Settler's Goods.....		2,012		2,012	
Tallow.....	Lbs.	94,400	7,100	7,100	
Vegetables.....		413		413	
Wood of all kinds.....		39		39	
Wool.....		2,800	700	700	
		\$725,626		\$725,626	
RECAPITULATION.					
Goods paying Specific Duty.....		84		84	24 96
do Specific and ad valorem Duties.....					
do 100 per cent. ad valorem.....					
do 40 do do.....					
do 30 do do.....		165		165	49 50
do 25 do do.....		333	188	145	83 25
do 20 do do.....		4,813	2,846	1,967	962 60
do 15 do do.....		6		6	0 90
do 10 do do.....		234		234	23 40
Free Goods, Coin and Bullion.....					
Other Free Goods.....		725,626		725,626	
Total.....		\$731,261	\$3,034	\$728,227	\$1,144 61

Certified to be a true copy of the original Return rendered to this Office.
Quebec, 16th March, 1863.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

No. 41.

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, For information respecting re-building Court House at Kamouraska.

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU,

Secretary's Office,
19th March, 1863.

Secretary.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above return is not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 27th February, 1863; For information respecting the Cost and Insurance of Court Houses, Lower Canada.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 18th March, 1863.

STATEMENT shewing Cost of Building each Court House and Prison in the Judicial Districts of Lower Canada—The amount for which each building is insured—The date of each Policy of Insurance or of its renewal—The names of the Insurance Offices by whom the Policies are Insured—The Department charged with the duty of seeing to the renewal of the Policies.

Name and locality of the Court House and Prison.	Cost of building each Court House and Prison. \$ cts.	Amount for which each building is insured. \$ cts.	Date of Policy of Insurance or renewal.	Name of Insurance Office.	Department charged with the renewal of Policies.	REMARKS.
Arthabaska	30,733 22	12,000 00	13th December, 1861	Royal Insurance Company, do	Sheriff of the District.	
Branburton	30,509 04	12,000 00	25th November, 1861	do do	do	
Chicoutimi	29,701 37	12,000 00	19th August, 1862	do do	do	
Industrie	31,424 12	12,000 00	1st December, 1861	do do	do	
Malbois	32,158 44	12,000 00	26th September, 1862	do do	do	
Nelsonville	25,557 51	12,000 00	17th December, 1861	do do	do	
Rimouski	32,691 94	12,000 00	9th August, 1862	do do	do	
St. Hyacinthe.....	34,204 30	12,000 00	6th October, 1862	do do	do	
St. John's.....	26,160 93	12,000 00	1861	do do	do	
St. Joseph de la Beauce.	27,267 00	12,000 00	30th December, 1862	do do	do	
St. Scholastique.....	24,089 46	12,000 00	22nd July, 1862	do do	do	
St. Thomas, Montmagry	33,600 93	12,000 00	11th February, 1862	do do	do	
Sorel	28,073 53	12,000 00	21st January, 1862	do do	do	
Kamouraska	20,593 32	12,000 00	15th November, 1861	do do	do	No Insurance.
Three Rivers.....	Built previous to the Union.	20,000 00	26th June, 1861	Royal and Liverpool, and London Offices.....	do	\$10,000 in each office.
Sherbrooke	do	13,000 00	2d Nov. & 31st Oct. 1860	Phoenix and Sherbrooke, and Stanstead Mutual.....	do	\$9,500 in Phoenix, and \$3,500 in Sherbrooke and Stanstead mutual
Aylmer	26,125 20	6,000 00	10th February, 1862	Royal Insurance Company, do	do	
Magdalen Islands.....	7,212 16	6,000 00	24th November, 1862	do do	do	
Perce	Built previous to the Union	6,000 00	November, 1862	do do	do	
New Carlisle.....	do	6,000 00	23rd December, 1862	do do	do	
Quebec Court House.....	do	40,000 00	4th March, annually.....	Royal and Phoenix Offices.....	do	\$20,000 in each office.
Do old Jail.....	do	8,000 00	4th March, annually.....	Royal and Liverpool, and London Offices.....	do	\$4,000 in each office.
Montreal Court House...	306,877 13	84,000 00	10th and 21st Feb., and 4th April, annually.....	Royal, Liverpool and London, Abina.....	do	
Do Jail.....	Built previous to the Union	24,000 00	22nd December, annually..	Phoenix & Bl. Amf. Offices Provincial Insurance Co....	do	

No. 43.

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th March, 1863
For copies of correspondence with Lieutenant Colonel Archambault, relative to his office since 1855.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
19th March, 1863.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the above return is not printed.]

RETURN

10 an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, for Copies of all Reports of Inspectors of Customs; and also, the Report of the Minister of Finance, relating to such Reports, for the year 1862.

—

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 24th October, 1862.

On a memorandum, dated 22nd October instant, from the Honorable the Minister of Finance, stating that Mr. Assistant Commissioner of Customs Worthington and Mr. Inspector Brunel—the latter appointed for the purpose, under Order in Council of 9th August, 1862,—have, in the performance of their duties, examined and reported upon 15 of the Customs Ports under his Department.

That he regrets to have to state that the result of their inspection thus far, shews that many of the officers employed in that branch of the Public Service are inefficient, and not properly qualified for their duties; that many others, regardless of the laws and regulations of the Department, have, for a length of time, been in the practice of allowing dutiable goods to go into consumption without payment of duties, and in several cases the duties collected have been retained and appropriated to their own use.

That the Reports shew that, in many cases, a larger number of officers are employed than is deemed necessary, and that, in others, officers are stationed at places where the risk of smuggling or the business transacted is not of sufficient importance to warrant the expense incurred.

That he, therefore, deems it his duty to recommend the following changes in reference to that portion of the Customs Service which has been reported on, and he submits that, in suggesting these changes, he has endeavored, as far as he deemed consistent with the public good, to replace any vacancies occasioned by dismissals or removals by other officers now in the service, and not required at the places at which they are stationed.

The Committee advise that the several recommendations contained in the memoranda, submitted by the Minister of Finance, be approved and carried out.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE, C.E.C.

[Copy.]

The undersigned has the honor to report, for consideration of the Honorable the Executive Council, that Mr. Assistant Commissioner Worthington and Inspector Brunel, in the performance of their duties, have examined and reported upon 15 of the Customs Ports under the Department, copies of which are hereto appended.

I regret to have to state that the result of their inspection thus far, shews that many of the officers employed in this branch of the Public Service are inefficient, and not properly qualified for their duties; that many others, regardless of the law and regulations of the Department, have, for a length of time, been in the practice of allowing dutiable goods to go into consumption without payment of duties, and, in several cases, the duties collected have been retained and appropriated to their own use. In many cases, the Reports shew, that a larger number of officers are employed than is deemed requisite, and others, that officers are stationed at places where the risk of smuggling or the business transacted is not of sufficient importance to warrant the expense incurred.

The undersigned, therefore, deems it his duty to recommend the following changes, in reference to that portion of this branch of the service which has been reported upon. In

suggesting the changes, he has endeavored, as far as it was deemed consistent with the public good, to replace any vacancies which would be caused by dismissals or removals by other officers now in the service, and not required at the places where stationed:

(Signed,)

WM. P. HOWLAND,
Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
22nd October, 1862.

1: PORT OF NAPANEE.

The death of the late Collector, Mr. Smith, who, so far as has been ascertained, was in default in the sum of \$453, has created a vacancy at this Port, which unfortunately neither of the Landing Waiters are suited by their business habits to fill.

It is therefore recommended that Mr. John Benson be appointed as Collector at a salary of \$600 per annum.

It is further recommended that the out port of Mill Point be abolished as unnecessary, either for the protection of the Revenue or the convenience of Commerce

As a Landing Waiter is not considered necessary, in addition to the Collector, the employment of Messrs. Landing Waiters C. M. Kelly and P. Gaul, will lapse by the cessation of the service in which they were engaged, it is therefore recommended that their services be dispensed with.

Cost of Establishment in 1861.

Collectors Smith and Dunham.....	\$687 49
Office Rent.....	50 00
Fuel, stationery and postage.....	49 62
Moving Collector Smith from Milford.....	40 00
“ C. M. Kelly from Dover.....	7 45
J. D. Roblin as Landing Waiter.....	241 66
C. M. Kelly, do.....	416 29
	<hr/>
	\$1493 11

Proposed Establishment.

Collector.....	\$600 00
Contingencies.....	40 00
	<hr/>
	640 00
	<hr/>
	\$853 11

2. PORT OF BATH.

The management of this Port has been reported as exceedingly bad, and the collector as having greatly neglected his duties. To the date of inspection only \$117 20 had been collected during the current year.

It is recommended that this Port be reduced to an out port of Kingston, from which place an officer will be detailed to take charge and that the further services of Mr. Collector Fairfield be dispensed with.

Cost of Port in 1861.

W. J. Fairfield, Collector.....	\$ 500 00
Rent and contingencies.....	44 10
	<hr/>
	\$544 10

Proposed Establishment.

Landing Waiter.....	\$400 00	
Contingencies.....	20 00	
		420 00
		\$124 10

3. PORT OF GUELPH.

The Collector, Mr. Carthew, has expressed his willingness and ability to perform the whole of the duties at this port, which have become less onerous by decrease of importation. The rent may be saved by accepting the use of offices placed at the disposal of the Department by the Railway Company.

Mr. Landing Waiter Wilson is reputed as having grossly neglected his duties, and as being of intemperate habits; his dismissal is, therefore, recommended.

Cost of Port in 1861.

E. Carthew, Collector.....	\$ 600 00
W. P. Wilson, Landing Waiter.....	500 00
Rent and contingencies.....	172 45
	\$1,272 45

Proposed Establishment.

Collector.....	\$600 00	
Contingencies.....	50 00	
		650 00
		\$622 45

4. PORT CREDIT.

The management of this port has been exceedingly bad. The books have not been written up; the cash book being almost unintelligible. Credit has been given for duties, and goods have been allowed to go into consumption uncustomed.

The Collector is quite incapable of discharging the duties of his office; as a consequence, the whole business of the port has fallen into confusion, and apparently the Collector is in default by a considerable sum.

It is believed that transactions have been carried on here which prove that small independent ports, in the vicinity of large centres of trade, afford facilities for transactions obnoxious to the interests of the Revenue.

Hence, it is recommended that Port Credit be reduced to an out port of Toronto, thereby effecting the saving shewn below.

The dismissal of Mr. Collector Cotton is recommended, and Mr. Landing Waiter Milbourne, now at Oakville, will be placed in charge.

Cost of Port Credit in 1861.

T. Cotton, Collector.....	\$625 00
Office rent.....	80 00
Contingencies.....	43 57
	\$748 57

Proposed Establishment.

Landing Waiter Milbourne from Oakville.....	\$500 00	
Rent and contingencies.....	40 00	
		540 00
Saving.....		\$208 51

5. PORT OF BAYFIELD.

The trade of this port has so much fallen off as to be now almost nominal; it is therefore recommended that the port be reduced to an out port of Goderich, to be placed in charge of an officer at a reduced salary.

Cost of Port in 1861.

W. Eden, Acting Collector.....	\$ 500 00
Rent and contingencies.....	44 83
	<hr/>
	\$544 83

Proposed Establishment.

Landing Waiter.....	\$300 00
Contingencies.....	20 00
	<hr/>
	320 00
	<hr/>
Saving.....	\$ 224 83

6. PORT OF GODERICH.

The Collector at this port has mismanaged the business in almost every essential particular: he has neglected the regular posting of his books; he has allowed goods to go into consumption without payment of duty,—in many cases without any entries being passed.—and has systematically given credit for large sums belonging to the Revenue.

He has made no sufficient examination of goods entered for consumption.

He has totally disregarded the regulations in respect of goods in transit by railway. He has allowed his subordinates to fall into the same neglect, and, in common with them, he has allowed the keys of the Crown locks to remain in the hands of the railway employes.

Finally, he has signed forms in *blank* to be used by irresponsible parties, and he has passed entries without taking the declarations which the law requires. The delinquencies are so flagrant as to render it impossible, with any just regard for the interests of the revenue, to retain Mr. Collector Walsh in the service. His dismissal is, therefore, recommended.

Mr. Landing Waiter O'Connor has become so infirm, by reason of his great age, as to be entirely unfitted for the discharge of any duty, and this raises the question as to how officers so incapacitated shall be dealt with.

To continue the payment of their salaries, after they cease to render any consideration therefor, is to do indirectly that which the law forbids us to do directly. It is to grant pensions. If pensions are to be paid the payment should only proceed upon an act of the legislature, and the charge thus created should be reasonable in amount.

The purpose for which it is paid should be clearly stated, and certainly it ought not to be borne on the establishment of a Port, as if paid for active services there rendered.

These considerations compel me to advise that the salary of Mr. O'Connor be discontinued after the termination of the current year.

Mr. Landing Waiter Askin has discharged his duties in so unsatisfactory a manner that I deem it my duty to advise his dismissal. The Port has been placed in charge of Mr. Surveyor Cameron, from the Port of London, whom I recommended to be appointed as Collector, and will be assisted by Mr. Landing Waiter Eden.

Cost in 1861.

S. S. Walsh, Collector.....	\$800 00
Rent and contingencies.....	148 79
Landing Waiter, O'Connor.....	500 00
Do McIntosh.....	400 00
Do Askin, Goderich.....	500 00
	<hr/>

\$2348 79

Proposed.

Collector	\$1,000 00	
Landing Waiter.....	400 00	
Do Goderich	500 00	
Rent and contingencies	80 00	
		<u>1980 00</u>
		\$ 368 71

7. PORT OF SARNIA.

The recent dismissal of Mr. Collector O'Brien has occasioned a vacancy at this Port, which I advise should be filled up by the appointment of Mr. Scully as Collector.

Cost in 1861.

Collector O'Brien.....	\$1000 00
Surveyor Scully.....	600 00
Landing Waiter Mathieson	500 00
Do King.....	400 00
Guard at Mooretown	300 00
Rent	180 00
Contingencies.....	243 31
	<u>\$3223 31</u>

Proposed Cost.

Collector	\$700 00
Landing Waiter, G. T. R.	500 00
Do do	400 00
Do Mooretown.....	500 00
ent and contingencies	200 00
	<u>2100 00</u>

Saving..... \$1123 31

8. PORT OF WALLACEBURG.

The Collector, Mr. Bell, is incapable from great age of performing any duty, in consequence of this an extra Landing Waiter has been stationed here which in effect increases the cost of the Port, \$400 per annum.

The reasons which induced me to advise the discontinuance of Mr. O'Connor's salary at Goderich, have the same force here, I therefore recommend that Mr. Bell's salary be discontinued at the close of the current year, and that his nominal services be dispensed with.

Present Cost.

J. Bell, Collector.....	\$625 00
J. Mentrem, Landing Waiter.....	600 00
W. Cowan, do	300 00
Radcliff, Ex. do	452 00
Contingencies.....	142 90
	<u>\$2119 90</u>

Proposed Cost.

Collector to be stationed at Baby's Point.....	\$600 00
Landing Waiter at Wallaceburg.....	400 00
Do at Sombra	300 00
Contingencies.....	120 00
	<u>1420 00</u>

Saving..... \$699 90

9. PORT STANLEY.

In the establishment now recommended at this port, the staff is reduced to a Collector at a salary of \$750 ; this will be sufficient if the out ports of St. Thomas and Port Bruce are closed, which is recommended.

The Customs business heretofore done at St. Thomas can be equally well done at London, without putting the public to any material inconvenience.

The business at Port Bruce is so exceedingly small as to render the expense of an officer there unjustifiable. Mr. Landing Waiter Mackenzie, at St. Thomas, is a defaulter to an amount, so far as ascertained, exceeding \$400, and this, with his other irregularities render his dismissal imperative, it is therefore recommended.

The closing of Port Bruce will render the services of Mr. Surveyor Fraser unnecessary, and I therefore advise that his services be dispensed with.

Cost in 1861.

Collector Child died in March, was paid at \$1200 per annum . . .	\$300 00
Surveyor Kempfill	750 00
Do C. Fraser	600 00
Landing Waiter Mackenzie	500 00
Rent and contingencies	257 87

\$2407 87

Proposed Cost.

Collector at Port Stanley	\$750 00
Contingencies	80 00
	\$830 00

Saving \$1577 87

10. PORT OF CHATHAM.

The death of the late Collector Cosgrave, who, at the period of his death, was in default \$2,400, causes a vacancy here, which it is recommended to be filled by the appointment of Mr. Surveyor Pennfather, now in charge at a salary of \$700 per annum.

It is not deemed necessary to appoint any other officer at this port, and the closing of the out port of Hanover is advised, and that the services of Mr. Landing Waiter Radcliffe be dispensed with.

Cost in 1861.

W. Cosgrave, Collector	\$1000 00
J. G. Pennfather, Surveyor	650 00
A. S. Hill, Landing Waiter	500 00
G. Duck, Surveyor at Morpeth	400 00
J. Radcliffe, Landing Waiter, Hanover,	375 00
J. Carter, Preventive Officer at	100 00
Rent	200 00
Contingencies	68 11

\$3293 11

Proposed Cost.

Collector or Acting Collector	\$700 00
Landing Waiter	500 00
Surveyor at Morpeth	400 00
Preventive Officer	100 00
Contingencies	200 00
	1,900 00

Saving \$1,393 11

11. PORT OF COLLINGWOOD.

As the business done here consists chiefly of goods in transit over the Northern Railway *via* Toronto, the reduction of this port to an out port of Toronto is recommended.

The closing of the out port of Meaford is also advised, inasmuch as there is not sufficient trade to warrant its maintenance. Officers will be detailed from Toronto to take charge of the Customs business at Collingwood; and as the services of Mr. Collector McWatt, Mr. Surveyor Ferguson, Mr. Landing Waiter Cosgrave, and Mr. Landing Waiter Pollard will be no longer required, it is advisable that their services be dispensed with. The manner in which the first three of these officers have discharged their duties will not justify their employment elsewhere.

Present Cost.

J. McWatt, Collector.....	\$1,000 00
P. Ferguson, Surveyor.....	750 00
P. Cosgrave, Landing Waiter.....	456 25
P. Pollard.....	456 25
Contingencies.....	11 50
	<hr/>
	\$2,674 00

Proposed Cost.

Surveyor.....	\$750 00
Additional assistance and contingencies.....	450 00
	<hr/>
	1,200 00

Saving..... \$1,474 00

12. PORT OF LONDON.

The maintenance of the out port of Ingersoll is, in common with St. Thomas and other out ports similarly situated, considered to be unnecessary. They afford no public convenience at all adequate to the cost, and they create great risks of multiplying irregularities and frauds on the revenues.

It is, therefore, recommended that the out port of Ingersoll be closed.

The officer now in charge at Ingersoll will then become available for duty at London, where he will be removed, subject to his present salary, \$625, and perform the duties formerly done by Mr. Surveyor Cameron at a salary of \$1,000, but who has been placed in charge of the Port of Goderich as Acting Collector.

The dismissal of Mr. Landing Waiter Batley is recommended on the ground that he is a most inefficient officer, is of intemperate habits, and his services are not required at this port.

Cost in 1861, \$6,244.53.

Increased by the operation of the Civil Service Act in 1862.

J. B. Strathy, Collector.....	\$1,600 00
Office Rent.....	340 00
Contingencies.....	293 13
D. Cameron, Surveyor.....	1000 00
D. Doty, Surveyor at Ingersoll.....	625 00
W. W. Ansty, Clerk.....	800 00
R. Abbott, Appraiser.....	700 00
J. Scanlan, Landing Waiter.....	560 00
R. Irvine, Do.....	560 00
W. Barker, Locker.....	500 00
Batley, Landing Waiter.....	400 00
W. Smith, Preventive Officer.....	100 00
H. Boyd, Messenger.....	240 00

\$7718 13

<i>Proposed Cost.</i>	
Collector.....	\$1600 00
Rent, leased.....	340 00
Contingencies.....	200 00
Landing Waiter to act as Surveyor.....	625 00
Clerk.....	800 00
Appraiser.....	700 00
Landing Waiter.....	560 00
Do.....	560 00
Locker.....	500 00
Preventive Officer.....	100 00
Messenger.....	240 00
	6,225 00
Saving.....	\$1493 13

13. PORT OF CORNWALL.

An important saving is proposed at this port.

1st. By requiring the Collector of Canal Tolls, whose duties as such are now nominal, to act as Landing Waiter.

2nd. By closing the outports of Lancaster and Aultsville. The former is distant from the frontier, and its cost is not justified either by the convenience which it affords the public or by its value as a preventive station. Aultsville is not considered necessary as a preventive station in the changed condition of our trade with the United States, and the convenience afforded to the public is not such as to justify its cost.

The changing of these two out ports and the appointment of Mr. D. Phelan, the Collector of Canal Tolls, at present salary, as Landing Waiter, is therefore, recommended.

This arrangement gives a surplus of these officers at this port, and as their services are rendered unnecessary by the cessation of the duties in which they have been employed, it is advised that their services be dispensed with:—Alexander Begg, Landing Waiter, John S. Bruce, Landing Waiter, and Donald Graham, Landing Waiter.

<i>Present Cost.</i>	
R. R. Bullock, Collector.....	\$ 800 00
Rent and contingencies.....	181 53
Allowance for removal of Begg.....	100 68
J. Armstrong, Landing Waiter at Milbrooke.....	400 00
J. Bruce, Landing Waiter at Lancaster.....	400 00
D. Graham, Landing Waiter at Aultsville.....	400 00
J. Wilson, Landing Waiter at Landing.....	400 00
A. Begg, Landing Waiter, Cornwall.....	400 00
M. J. Anderson, removed.....	50 00
	\$3132 21

<i>Proposed Cost.</i>	
Collector.....	\$800 00
Landing Waiter, Dickinson's Landing.....	400 00
Landing Waiter, Millroche.....	400 00
Landing Waiter, Cornwall, saved by Canal Officer.....	00 00
Contingencies.....	80 00
	1680 00
Saving.....	\$1452 21

14 & 15. PORTS OF SAUGEEN AND OWEN SOUND.

These ports have been inspected, but, as only one officer is employed at each, no reduction can be recommended.

In 1859—at a period when smuggling at various points of the frontier was represented to the Department as being extensively carried on—it was found advisable to appoint a special officer to superintend the preventive part of the service, and organize, to a certain extent, the force required. Mr. Schweizer was selected, and appointed for the performance of that duty, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. The special service for which Mr. Schweizer was appointed, has been rendered unnecessary by the altered state of things in the neighboring country; and it has become inexpedient to continue the expenditure attached to such an appointment.

It is, therefore, respectfully recommended that the special officer so appointed be now dispensed with, and that Mr. Schweizer be informed that his salary will terminate with the close of the current year.

RECAPITULATION.

	Present Cost.	Proposed Cost.	Saving.
Napanee - - - - -	\$ 1493 11	\$ 640 00	\$ 853 11
Bath - - - - -	544 10	420 00	124 10
Guelph - - - - -	1272 45	650 00	622 45
Credit - - - - -	748 57	540 00	208 57
Bayfield - - - - -	544 83	320 00	224 83
Goderich - - - - -	2348 79	1980 00	368 79
Sarnia - - - - -	3223 31	2100 00	1123 31
Wallaceburg - - - - -	2119 90	1420 00	699 90
Stanley - - - - -	2407 87	830 00	1577 87
Chatham - - - - -	3293 11	1900 00	1393 11
Collingwood - - - - -	2674 00	1200 00	1474 00
London - - - - -	7718 13	6225 00	1493 13
Cornwall - - - - -	3132 21	1680 00	1452 21
Saugeen - - - - -	550 00	550 00	.....
Owen Sound - - - - -	650 00	650 00	.....
	<u>\$32720 48</u>	<u>\$21105 00</u>	<u>\$11615 48</u>
Mr. Schweizer - - - - -			1000 00
			<u>\$12615 48</u>

It will thus be seen that the changes recommended will cause a saving in the expense incurred of \$12,615.48 per annum, and, in the opinion of the undersigned, much greater efficiency and security will be insured in this branch of the Public Service.

The undersigned has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the very efficient and satisfactory manner in which the important duties of the Inspectors have been, so far, carried out.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

WM. P. HOWLAND.

Office of the Minister of Finance,
Quebec, 22nd October, 1862.

REPORT No. 1.—PORT OF NAPANEE

GODERICH, 1st September, 1862.

SIR,—We have now the honor to wait upon you with our report upon the condition of the Customs business at the Port of Napanee, this we should have done at an earlier

date, had not a combination of circumstances occurred to prevent the carrying out of our intention until now.

The death of the late Collector, Mr. Smith, and the sudden illness of Mr. Landing Waiter Kelly, placed the management of the Customs at this port in the hands of Mr. Surveyor Mingaye, of the Port of Kingston, whom we found in charge upon our arrival on the evening of the 19th ult.

Mr Mingaye had, at considerable trouble, reduced the confused and deranged condition of the Custom House into something like order and business shape.

The examination of the books and other customs documents indicated that the business of the port had received ordinary attention up to the month of March last past; after that period, the utmost neglect prevailed both inside and outside of the Custom House.

Mr. Mingaye represents that he found reports inwards and outwards, with entries dutiable and free, confusedly scattered and distributed over every part of the office, and in almost every book.

The Manifest Register, Customs Register, Cash Book, Aggregate Register and Export Books were all unposted and incomplete.

The documents transmitted herewith we beg to transmit as illustrative of the actual working condition of the Port of Napanee, viz :

PORT OF NAPANEE, No. 1.—Being a list of 131 packages of merchandize unaccounted for and not in warehouse.

PORT OF NAPANEE, No. 2.—Being a list of twelve packages remaining in the Suffrance Warehouse at the Grand Trunk Railway Station, and at Mill Point.

PORT OF NAPANEE, No. 3.—Being a statement of the balance of collections unaccounted for and shewing the sum of \$453.89 due to the Government.

The deficiency shewn in document No. 3, will be largely increased by the liquidation of document No. 1. Mr. Surveyor Mingaye having been instructed to call upon each individual importer, interested in the goods contained in this list, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of their transactions with the Custom House, and the amount of duties paid (if any) to the late collector on account of such goods.

Under the circumstances, this course appeared to be the only one open to us in approximating a settlement of the duty upon outstanding goods uncustomed.

There is strong grounds for supposing that other goods likewise have gone into consumption in the same way, and of which we have no record whatever; impressed with this conviction measures have been taken to ascertain the fact by communicating with the collectors of the Ports of Sarnia, Clifton, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, and Prescott, requesting a careful examination and transmission of all manifests covering goods forwarded to the Port of Napanee, accompanied with a list of unreturned manifests to the address of Mr. Acting Collector Mingaye; this portion of our enquiry would have been more complete had we been in a position to have made a similar request to the customs authorities at the United States Port of Oswego.

We were unable to ascertain the solvency of the late collector's sureties, not having their names, and being unable to find an office copy of an account current, from all we could learn, we fear their solvency is very doubtful.

We would have taken the liberty to submit that a corrected and full list of the sureties of all Revenue Officers would enable us, while passing through the Province, to make such prudent enquiries as would test their position and solvency.

Reverting again to the late management of Customs at Napanee, our examination was met by irregularities and neglect in almost every shape; reports inwards, entries for duties, triplicate entries. Free entries were taken in many cases without number or report, number of entry or date, and in some cases the value and duty only inserted, while

the name, description of goods and quantity were omitted; a reference to document No. 3 will, to a limited extent, illustrate the point.

Fortunately a very limited warehousing business was done at this port. No removals ex-warehouse, nor entries for exportation out of warehouse.

Mr. Landing Waiter Kelly, being confined to his room, and incapacitated from business intercourse, we were prevented from making such enquiries as might have been of advantage in the present investigation, while we cannot fully free this officer from all blame in the general negligence which prevailed, (as some of it occasionally appeared upon entries, &c., taken at Mill Point,) Mr. Kelly might, however, have reported to the Customs Department the condition in which the business was falling in from the habits of Mr. Collector Smith. With respect to Mr. Kelly's own habits we failed to obtain any reliable information, all that we could rely upon was the fact of his being favorably situated for anything of the kind at Mill Point, being compelled, from the want of other accommodation to board and lodge in a tavern there.

Visiting Mill Point we met with Mr. L. W. Grant, after we had inspected the Warehouse, the key of part of which remained in Mr. Kelly's keeping; the sickly appearance of Mr. Grant, and his apparent want of confidence in his knowledge of customs business, with what we had before learned of a similar kind from Mr. Acting Collector Mingaye, led us to the conclusion that his services would be more suitable at a port requiring less independent action and reliance upon his own judgment in matters of valuation for and computation of duties.

The imports and exports at Mill Point are now reduced to an inconsiderable amount, and even at that confined principally to Mr. Rathbone's own business. As a preventive position or out port, its character and importance are much lessened by the altered condition of our trade with the United States and their new tariff; these facts taken, together with the difficulty experienced by the officers stationed here in obtaining quarters excepting at taverns, as before alluded to in officer Kelly's case, lead us to submit for consideration the expediency of closing this out port, and confining the Customs business of the port as heretofore. This change would materially lessen the cost of management without detriment in our judgment to the Customs service, or to the interests of commerce to any serious extent.

Present cost of management	\$1492 00
Collector's salary under proposed arrangement	\$600 00
Contingent expenses	40 00
	640 00
Balance	\$852 00

Making a saving of nearly 57 per cent.

All of which is most respectfully submitted:

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
Asst. Com. of Customs.

"

A. BRUNEL,
Associate Inspector.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs, Quebec.

PORT OF NAPANEE, No. 1.

Goods Uncustomed and not on hand at the Port of Napanee, 21st Aug., 1862.

No. of Report	Date.	Conveyance.	Importer.	No. of Packages.	Description of Goods.	REMARKS.
	1862.					
18	March 25	G. T. Railway	Hooper, A.	2	Shingle Mill, 2 saws	
24	April 23	"	Hope, R.	2	Hats	
24	"	"	Rennie, J.	2	Paper Hangings	
35	May 6	"	Dunning	1	Hops	
36	" 15	"	Mendell	1	Melodeon	
38	" 19	"	Ham, J.	1	Hardware	
44	" 23	"	Thompson, R.	1	Not known (cask)	
51	" 25	"	Wright, R.	1	Saws	
64	June 2	Moira	Rathborne, H. R.	11	Belting, 1; tartan, 1; drugs, 2; soda, 1; putty, 4; white lead, 9	
65	" 6	G. T. Railway	Herring, J.	1	Castings and 39 b. of iron	
65	" 6	"	Grange, J.	1	B'dle Bell Castings	
66	" 7	"	Herring, J.	3	B'dle and box of hardware	
66	" 7	"	Parish, W.	2	Hardware	
70	" 7	"	Runsford	1	Piano	
81	" 21	"	Luzier	3	1 bale, 2 barrels	
81	" 21	"	Herring	1	Castings (keg)	
88	" 21	"	"	2	Cask and barrel	
89	" 28	"	Grange, J. T.	4	Glassware (barrel)	
93	July 5	Richmond	"	17	Lampblack, 1; paints, 2; sundries, 1; vitriol, 1; madder, 2; logwood, 9 bus.	
94	" 5	Carnworth	Rathborne, H. R.	2	Second-hand Carriage	
94	" 5	"	"	2	Overalls, 1 dozen	
95	" 7	G. T. Railway	Lazier	2	Beams, Warp	
95	" 7	"	Herring, J.	2	Castings, brl. and keg	
97	" 9	"	"	2	" brl. and cask	
100	" 10	Moira	Rathborne	1	Coffee	
102	" 10	Carnworth	"	1	Carriage	
103	" 14	Richmond	Huffman, H. J.	15	Merchandise, 2 brls; ochre, 2; soda, 1; salts, 1; whitening, 2; white lead, 1; cud-bear, 1; blue, 1; drugs, 1; paint, 3 = 15	
103	" 14	"	Bowes, J.	3	Logwood, 1 keg; madder, 1; dyewood, 4; carmwood, 1; lead, 1 = 3	
104	" 16	Moira	Rathborne, H. R.	1	Oil	
108	May 24	Richmond	Huffman	3	Varnish, 1 brl. 1 case; merchandise, 1 case	
121	June 9	G. T. Railway	Biscoe, W.	1	Box	
122	July 22	Richmond	Parish, W.	2	Boxes hardware	
124	" 29	Dan Williams	Shipman	14	G. Vinegar	
125	" 29	Jenny Lind	"	6	6 prs. Canvas Pants	
126	Aug. 2	Cincinnati		5	Overalls, 1 doz.; stove, 1; Envelopes, 2 boxes; red ink, 1 bottle	
127	" 4	Harriet Ann		2	Trolling Hooks	
			Total packages ...	124		

No. 2.—Goods in Receiving Warehouses at the Port of Napanee, 15th Aug., 1862.

No. of Report.	Date.	Conveyance.	Importers.	No. of Packages.	Description, &c.	REMARKS.
	1862.					
39	May 19.....	G. T. Railway....	Hand, J. D.....	*1	Hardware	G.T. Railway
106	July 19.....	"	Ransford, E. V.....	*1	Piano	"
129	Aug. 6.....	"	"	*2	"	"
130	" 7.....	Str. Moira.....	Rathbone, H. B.....	5	Saleratus, 1; Rice, 1; merchandise, 1; Epsom salts, 1; molasses, 1.....	Mill Point.
131	" 8.....	G. T. Railway....	Stevenson, Jno.....	*1	Hardware	G.T. Railway
132	" 12.....	Schr. Challenger..	Lake, W. J.....	6	Tobacco	"
134	" 14.....	Dan Williams.....	Douglass, H.....	*4	Hardware.....	"
134	" 14.....	"	Roek, J.....	*2	"	"
134	" 14.....	"	Lake, S. M.....	2	"	"
134	" 14.....	"	"	6	Bdles. Spokes.....	"
134	" 14.....	"	"	12	" Rims	"
134	" 14.....	"	"	1	" Backs	"
134	" 14.....	"	"	1	Crib of Spokes.....	"
134	" 14.....	"	Gibbard, J.....	*1	Varnish	"
134	" 14.....	"	Tinkle, J.....	1	"	"
134	" 14.....	"	Stevenson	*7	Clocks	"
134	" 14.....	"	"	*1	Weights	"
134	" 14.....	"	"	*2	Hats	"
134	" 14.....	"	Webster and Boyce..	*1	Merchandise	"
135	" 14.....	H. J. Jones.....	J. Stevenson	*1	Plaster	"
			Total	58		
			Entered since...	24		
			Remaining	34		

* Since entered for duty.

No. 3.—CASH DR. to the following amounts received by the late Collector on Entries.

Name of Importer.	No. of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Entries with	Entries with	Entries with	Entries without	Total amount of Duty
			No. of Report and date complete.	No. of Report but no date.	date, but no Nos.	date or Nos.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
R. Teeples	1	Whips	5 86	.....	.....	.....	5 86
J. Gibbard.....	1	Castings	8 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00
A. C. Davie.....	2	Hats	16 96	.....	.....	.....	16 96
do	1	P. Hangings	14 72	.....	.....	.....	14 72
C. Robinson.....	2	Hats	20 80	.....	.....	.....	20 80
H. B. Rathbone	3	Belting	39 20	.....	.....	.....	39 20
E. & C. Daly.....	3	Tobacco	15 50	.....	.....	.....	15 50
J. Dunning	1	P. Hangings .....	.....	5 80	.....	.....	5 80
William Miller	2	do .....	.....	14 00	.....	.....	14 00
H. Douglass.....	2	Oil .....	.....	5 40	.....	.....	5 40
L. Albert.....	1	Hardware.....	.....	8 20	.....	.....	8 20
A. Caton.....	5	Varnish .....	.....	14 16	.....	.....	14 16

PORT OF NAPANEE.

No. 3.—(Continued.)—CASH DR. to the following amounts received by the late Collector on Entries.

Name of Importer.	No of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Entries with No. of Report and date complete.		Entries with date but no Nos.		Entries without date or Nos.		Total amount of duty.		
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
E. V. Ransford.....	1	Piano.....		30 00					30 00		
H. B. Rathbone.....	11	Tea, Drugs, &c.....		53 00					53 00		
do.....	1	Smoke Pipe.....		8 00					8 00		
John Herring.....	3	Castings.....		42 00					42 00		
do.....	1	do.....		4 20					4 20		
H. B. Rathbone.....	5	Oil.....		6 05					6 05		
J. Lazier.....	3	C. Warp.....		18 75					18 75		
H. B. Rathbone.....	5	Oil.....		15 80					15 80		
J. Stevenson.....	13	Rakes.....		2 60					2 60		
H. J. Huffman.....	10	Sandries.....		17 00					17 10		
G. Mills.....	1	Melodeon.....				12 00			12 00		
J. Asseltine.....	1	Warp.....				4 40			4 40		
Burman & Grange.....	1	Bell, &c.....				32 00			32 00		
H. B. Rathbone.....	20	Sundries.....				1 64			1 64		
do.....	4	do.....				3 85			3 85		
do.....	4	do.....				1 95			1 95		
do.....	1	Ink.....				0 80			0 80		
H. J. Rathburn.....	2	Overalls.....				13 32			13 32		
do.....	1	Coffee.....				2 20			2 20		
J. Grange.....	10	Oil.....	30	50					30 50		
H. Finkle.....	1	Carriage furniture.....				2 00			2 00		
J. Grange & Co.....	3	Glassware.....				5 40			5 40		
Moses Williams.....	1	Tobacco.....				0 30			0 30		
H. B. Rathbone.....	1	Overalls.....				0 75			0 75		
John Creighton.....	1	Carriage furniture.....				7 40			7 40		
J. C. Huffman.....	1	Drugs.....						2 90	2 90		
do.....	3	Varnish.....						13 80	13 80		
J. Frazer.....	2	Saws.....						1 40	1 40		
J. Lamphier.....	1	Crimp'd Muslin.....						3 60	3 60		
A. Caton.....	2	Drugs.....						4 20	4 20		
Messrs. Wells.....	1	Hardware.....						7 00	7 00		
J. Herring.....	4	Castings.....						8 60	8 60		
No name.....	5	Hardware.....						24 30	24 30		
J. Grange & Co.....	6	Glassware.....						8 40	8 40		
John Webster.....	4	Carriage furniture.....						29 30	29 30		
O. S. Roblin.....	1	do.....						10 12	10 12		
C. Eakine.....	2	Varnish.....						2 80	2 80		
Joshua Bower.....	2	Drugs.....						4 40	4 40		
		Totals.....	\$151	54	245	06	88	01	120	82	605 43

1862, 31st May, Cr. By Cash remitted to the Receiver General per receipt of this date..... 151 54

\$453 89

NOTE.—\$151.54 is duties on Entries No. 43 to 50, from 1st of April to 16th April, 1862.

REPORT No. 2.—PORT OF BATH.

GODERICH, 1st September, 1862.

SIR,—Making reference to our Report of this date relative to the Port of Napanee, we have again the honor to submit the following remarks respecting the Customs management at the Port of Bath.

1st. The Customs business at this port is much reduced, and the collections to the 20th ultimo only realize the sum of \$117.20. The value for duty, \$586.00; free goods, \$1757.00. Inward reports, 9; outward reports, 2; entries for free and dutiable goods 12. The exports are correspondingly trifling.

2nd. The Customs books have not been carefully kept; values for duty in the Customs register, as well as upon the entries, have been confined to the dollar without cents, hence all cents under 50 have been discarded, and taken as an additional dollar if over 50—the practice is an improper one, and tends to a loss in the revenue. The irregularity in question has, no doubt, arisen from the misapplication of the note at the foot of the Official Returns respecting aggregated values being confined solely to the dollar net.

3rd. Goods forwarded from Kingston and other ports, under triplicate entry, have been entered and numbered in the Manifest Register as importations direct under manifest, thereby occasioning confusion in checking the reports inwards.

4th. Goods imported from the United States, such as mill saws, &c., and pronounced to be unsuitable by the importer, have been exported without reference to the Department for permission, without reporting or entering outwards, and without the United States certificate of entry inwards being required.

These irregularities were brought under the notice of Mr. Collector Fairfield, and written directions have been recorded in the books, where they are seen, indicating the future practice to be pursued.

In view of the very inert management everywhere obvious, and the very limited business now done at the Port of Bath, we beg to submit for consideration the expediency of reducing the expenses of the port by attaching Bath as an out port to Kingston, with an active, suitable officer at a reduced salary, by which operation a saving of 20 per cent. would be made.

The importance of this port as a preventive position has been decreased by the same operation effecting Mill Point as belonging to the Port of Napanee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
Asst. Com. of Customs.

(Signed,)

A. BRUNEL,
Asso. Inspec. of Ports.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esquire,
Commissioner of Customs, Quebec.

REPORT No. 3.—PORT OF GUELPH.

GODERICH, 2nd September, 1862.

SIR,—Having the honor to submit the following particulars in connection with the inspection of the Port of Guelph, we beg to refer to our former reports of the 1st inst. and of this date upon the condition of the Ports of Napanee, Bath, and Credit.

The principal books in use at the Port of Guelph had our examination, viz: Customs Register, Cash Book, Aggregate Register and Warehouse Books, and found regularly posted and in good business condition, except the style of writing, which denotes carelessness and want of taste on the part of the Collector, who keeps the whole. Attention was called to the carelessness of the writing, as well as to the necessity of avoiding erasures.

We found the office copies of the entries, bank deposits, certificates and official returns neatly and orderly arranged.

A careful examination of the Customs Register and Cash Book by the entries and with each other, taken promiscuously and extending over parts of several years, satisfied us as to their general correctness. The different sums appearing at the credit of cash were examined by bank certificates and other vouchers for duty returned, and the only circum-

stance which called for remark was, in directing Mr. Collector Carthew to have his banking book and account made in the name of the Collector of Customs, Port of Guelph, instead of in his own name simply.

The examination of the Manifest Register and Export Register outwards, in charge of Mr. Landing Waiter Wilson, denoted carelessness, slovenliness and want of attention to the duties of his situation. His writing, scarcely legible in itself, was rendered less so by erasures with the pen and alteration of figures. The result of all this was seen in a list of goods unaccounted for and not forthcoming, amounting in all to about 111 packages, besides 500 bags of corn.

From the irregular manner in which uncustomed goods have been treated in the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railway Sufferance Warehouses, many of them will no doubt turn up among other goods upon search being made. There is, however, no doubt whatever of Officer Wilson having made it a practice to deliver out, or allow such delivery by others, of goods without entry or permit, and with having given up to teamsters and railway servants the Customs keys for the purpose of delivering out and taking in goods during his absence. When the key has not been left with these parties the staple has been drawn, as was the case during the present inspection, by one of the railway servants, to give Mr. Brunel admission; a teamster having had the key to take out goods for which no entry had been passed. It is indeed difficult to conceive that Customs' warehouses could be more indifferently cared for. Mr. Officer Wilson's appearance sufficiently accounted for the surrounding carelessness and confusion of the warehouses and books, and it is questionable whether this officer is ever from under the influence of liquor. The consequence of a continuance in such conduct was fully explained to Mr. Wilson, and we also felt it to be our duty to admonish Mr. Collector Carthew, and held him accountable for not exercising his official influence (under the circumstances) over L. W. Wilson, as well as for not keeping a better oversight on the outdoor business of the port. Appearances would indicate that the Collector scarcely realized being at all responsible for Mr. Wilson's conduct. Upon being closely interrogated about the business habits of this officer, he admitted that, while he never saw him (Mr. W.) actually intoxicated, he has often seen him in the office incapable of transacting business correctly. Hence the appearance of the books kept by Mr. Wilson. A list of the packages unaccounted for was left with the Collector to look up and close.

Mr. Collector Carthew intimated, before the result of the inspection was known, as respects the goods unaccounted for, that he could satisfactorily conduct the business of the port alone and more conveniently, were the Custom-House removed to the office long since provided by the Great Western Railway Company, as a change of this description would tend very materially to lessen the expenses of the port, without damaging, to any great extent, the convenience of the importers. We beg to submit this view for consideration, involving as it will, if carried out, a saving of nearly 50 per cent. The business of the port has been much effected and decreased by passing events in the neighboring States.

The lease of the Custom-house having expired, Mr. Carthew was directed to notify the parties that it would not be renewed without further orders.

Having again to visit Guelph in connexion with inland revenue business, the account against the port for the goods missing will again have our attention.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to remain, sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

THOS. WORTHINGTON,
Asst. Com. of Customs.

(Signed,)

A. BRUNEL,
Asso. Inspect. of Ports.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs, Quebec.

REPORT No. 4.—PORT CREDIT.

GODERICH, September 2, 1862.

SIR,—Referring to our previous reports of this date, we now beg to submit the result of our investigations at Port Credit, made on the 23rd and 28th ult.

It was our duty to report that we found the office in a most unsatisfactory condition, and the books and papers generally in the utmost confusion.

The Manifest Register had not been used during the current year.

In the Customs Register some entries had been made, but in a very irregular manner.

We found the Cash Book in such a state of confusion as to admit of no rectification short of restating it for the current year, from such material as could be found in the office.

The Aggregate Book had not been used, nor does the Collector appear to understand the meaning of the term.

The Register of Exports has been imperfectly kept.

No attempt has been made to file the Manifest Reports or other documents, which we found intermingled with documents of a private character.

Many of the declarations were unsigned; some were signed without being filled in, and others were neither filled in properly nor signed.

The entries had been filled out in an exceedingly vague manner, omitting all except the most general description of the goods.

Referring more particularly to the Cash Book, we have to report that the result of re-stating it, is to show a balance against the Collector of \$262.87, as is more particularly set forth in the documents referred to in Statement No. 1; and we have further to report that twenty-one certificates of deposit are missing, of which particulars will be found in the accompanying document, No. 2.

We beg also to direct your attention to the fact that the Cash Book bears on its face unmistakable evidence that it has been customary to give credit for duties. There are but few amounts entered which correspond with the exact amount of duty accruing on any particular lot of goods, and where cheques have been received they appear to have been invariably paid on account.

On questioning the Collector, this practice was admitted, and he also admitted that whenever Messrs. Barber Bros. sent for their goods their teamsters were allowed to remove them, whether they had been customed or not.

From the statement, No. 3, sent herewith, it will be observed that there are 35 packages or pieces of goods unaccounted for by entry or otherwise. These, it will be noticed, are all importations by Messrs. Barber Bros., and the irregularity has unquestionably been occasioned by the inability of the Collector to comprehend and conduct in a proper manner entries under bond.

In consequence of these irregularities, and of the unintelligible manner in which the whole of the customs business with that firm has been conducted, we have taken measures to obtain from them a statement of the goods they have imported, in order to calculate, on their invoice value, the duties which ought to have been accounted for, as the only basis for approximating a settlement now available. Until this has been completed a final settlement of the business of the port cannot be had. Under the circumstances in which we found the business of this port, it became imperative that some one should be placed in charge, on whom we could rely to arrest the irregularities referred to. We therefore made arrangements in Toronto to place Mr. Surveyor McCarroll temporarily in charge and acting under our instructions. He has caused to be removed from the office all books and papers not connected with the port.

It is proper to state that we found the Collector laboring under an attack of ague, with which he says he has been afflicted for a considerable period. To this cause he attributes the confused state of his office. It is scarcely necessary to add, however, that even if his statement is correct, which the result of our enquiries compels us to doubt, he is not thereby exonerated; for if sickness incapacitated him from the due discharge of his duty, he should have reported that fact to the Department.

Circumstances have occurred at this port to which we desire to direct particular at-

tention; the more so as they have influenced our recommendations as to the manner in which the Ports of Bath and Napanee should be dealt with, and because the reasoning founded thereon will, in our judgment, have a still more extended application to ports similarly situated.

Referring to document No. 4, submitted herewith, it will be seen that in 1859-60 Messrs. Foote & Co., of Toronto, entered at this port no less than 520 packages of tea, valued at \$6,100.07.

It would be difficult to assign a fair business reason why the trade carried on by these gentlemen in Toronto should have been diverted from its legitimate course, and since the transaction is strictly within the law, we have no right to call upon them to give any. But it is our duty to enquire whether such transactions may not be obnoxious to the interests of the revenue, and if such a conclusion is arrived at, to point out a remedy.

It is rumored that this unusual course was taken by Messrs. Foote, in order to increase the business of the port, and thereby reinforce the Collector's claim to an increase of salary.

Another motive may be not unreasonably attributed to Messrs. Foote. They may have found here greater facilities for entering their goods at a low valuation or on fictitious invoices than they would have found at Toronto.

In either case we discover not only a successful attempt to defraud the Revenue, but what is now more to be considered favorable conditions for doing so, which in parallel cases may be availed of to a very great extent. In the presence of these considerations it became important to restrict the number of small ports, where the collectors are much less likely to possess a general knowledge of the value of goods than the more experienced appraisers stationed at the larger ports, where the amount of business transacted warrants the employment of such officers.

It would not be difficult to show that nine-tenths of the business of this port would have been much more conveniently transacted at Toronto. Indeed, if we remove the illegitimate Tea entries above referred to, and the machinery imported under exceptional circumstances by Messrs. Barber Bros., the business done will be reduced to a very small amount, and with reference to the machinery it is said that a considerable portion of it was sent from the Credit to Toronto, and thence by Railway to Georgetown.

However this may be, when we come to examine the manner in which this particular transaction has been conducted, we are forced to the conclusion that the conduct of a bonding transaction has been entirely beyond the ability of this collector, and an investigation of the details prove beyond a peradventure that it has been attended with infinite trouble to all parties concerned, and that the result is still problematical as to the interests of the Revenue.

Apart, however, from the facilities afforded by circumstances, forcibly illustrated in this particular case, but which are common to nearly all small ports of entry, for entering goods on fictitious invoices or below their true value, it is to be observed that the small amount of business done at them begets indifference, and is destructive of all enterprise; hence the collector, as in the case of Bath, previously reported on, as well as in the present instance, fall into a state of inertness; the few reports made are neglected, remain unposted week after week, and are some times entirely lost sight of.

Nor have such ports much value as preventive stations; for, while the preventive officer has a considerable extent of coast to range over, and is, therefore, charged with duties calculated to develope energetic habits, the same man, if tied to office hours, with little or nothing to do, is almost, as a natural consequence, incapacitated for the active habits so desirable on preventive service.

These considerations, and the altered circumstances in which our trade with the United States now stands, as before alluded to in connection with the Port of Napanee, induced us to recommend the attachment of the Port of Bath as an out port to Kingston, and they now impel us to recommend that Port Credit be attached as an out port to Toronto, where immediate attention would be directed to such transactions as those above alluded to; and where, if importers insisted on directing their business through such indirect channels, prompt measures would be taken to counteract any design that might be found detrimental to the interests of the revenue.

We, therefore, submit for consideration the propriety of abolishing Port Credit as a

separate port of entry, and of attaching it as an out port to Toronto. By this change, we believe, the following economical result may be attained:—

The present cost of the port is as follows:—

Salary of Collector, 1861.....	\$625 00
Office rent.....	80 00
Contingencies.....	43 57
	\$748 57

Under the arrangements now recommended, the cost would be as follows:—

Salary of Landing Waiter and Searcher.....	\$400 00
Rent of office.....	20 00
Contingencies.....	20 00
	440 00

Difference	\$308 57
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Being equivalent to a saving of about 41 per cent.

In conclusion, we beg to observe that the state of the business at this port affords additional evidence that we should be placed in a position to enquire as to the solvency of the officers' sureties at each port.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

And we have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,

Asst. Com. of Customs.

(Signed,)

A. BRUNEL,

Asso. Inspec. of Ports.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esquire,
Commissioner of Customs, Quebec.

No. 1.—THOMAS COTTON, Collector of Customs, Port Credit, in account with the Government of Canada, for Duties Collected and Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General's Department.

1862.		<i>Dr.</i>	\$ cts.
August 28.....	For Duties collected as per Customs Register and Cash Book to date.....		209 48
February 15.....	For Barber Bro.'s cheque		61 20
	do do (Georgetown)		98 88
	do do (Streetsville).....		89 90
	do do		68 00
	do do		9 60
			\$537 06
1862.		<i>Cr.</i>	\$ cts.
February 4.....	By deposit, B. U. C.....		36 15
March 6.....	do do		61 20
April 7.....	do do		196 45
May 6.....	do do		8 80
June 6.....	do do		10 30
July 7.....	do do		133 60
			\$440 30
	Dr. to balance.....		92 76
	<i>Carried forward</i>		\$92 76

No. 1.—*Concluded.*—THOMAS COTTON, Collector of Customs, Port Credit, in account with the Government of Canada, for Duties Collected and Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General's Department.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>			92 76
For the following importations gone into consumption but not entered in Register.			
Barber Bro.'s, from Chas. Boeckh.....	1	2 80	
do December, 1861.....	2	26 73	
do from Kellogg.....	3	20 58	
do from Summer and Pratt.....	4	5 00	
do Balance as per note.....	5	35 00	
do on account of duties.....	6	80 00	
			170 11
			\$262 87

No. 2.—MEMORANDA of Deposit Certificates deficient as a check upon the following Amounts to the Credit of Cash.

1859.	\$ cts.	1860.	\$ cts.	1861.	\$ cts.
June 30	37 52	January 31.....	62 70	June 30.....	314 50
July 31	29 70	February 29.....	91 30	September 30.....	95 00
August 31	31 60	March 31	178 85	October 3	1813 00
	20 50	April 30.....	41 30		
September 30	323 79	May 31	101 20		
October 31.....	50 00	July 31	96 65		
November 30	89 71	August 31.....	382 91		
		September 30	143 30		
		October 31.....	309 35		
		November.....	79 41		
		December	55 64		

No. 3.—Goods Uncustomed and not on hand.

No. of Report.	Date.	Importers.	Description.
No.			
4	January 14.....	Barber Bros.	1 Cask of Paint.
5	" 18	do	1 Barrel of do
8	" 31.....	do	1 Package.
9	February 3.....	do	1 Bundle (Toronto).
10	" 4.....	do	2 Boxes Machinery.
21	March 16.....	do	4 Drop Lathes.
30	April 17.....	do	1 Case Paper Hangings (Toronto).
31	" 17.....	do	6 do do do
32	May 6.....	do	3 Boxes Merchandise.
35	April 18.....	do	3 do Paper Hangings.
40	May 21.....	do	2 do
42	" 21.....	do	1 Bale.
48	June 16.....	do	1 Box.
54	January 8.....	do	4 Casks of Paint (sent to Toronto without Report).
61	July 12.....	do	1 Box Machinery.
62	" 21.....	do	1 Bundle Frames.
62	" 21.....	do	1 Box do
62	" 21.....	do	1 Box Twine.
			35 Packages.

No. 4.—MEMORANDA of Tea entered at this Port by Messrs. Foote & Co. of Toronto.

Date.	No. of Entry.	Quantity in Pounds.	Value per Pound for Entry.	
1859.				
September 17.....	17	547	18 cents, and under, per pound.....	98 46
do 17.....	17	4896	25 do and over do.....	1224 00
do 17.....	17	1233	34 do do do.....	419 22
do 20.....	20	605	25 do do do.....	151 25
November 15.....	31	484	18 do do do.....	87 12
December 24.....	36	431	18 do do do.....	77 58
do 24.....	36	686	18 do do do.....	123 48
do 10.....	33	3597	18 do do do.....	647 46
1860.				
February 13.....	8	1063	37½ cents per pound.....	388 62
		542	38 do do.....	205 98
March 3.....	11	2795	33 do do.....	922 35
October 16.....	36	3436	30½ do do.....	1254 14
do 19.....	39	624	41 do do.....	255 84
November 16.....	44	789	31 do do.....	244 59
Total.....				\$6100 07

REPORT No. 5.—PORT OF BAYFIELD.

TORONTO, 24th September, 1862.

SIR,—We have the honor to refer to our last Inspection Reports, dated from Goderich, and we now beg to submit the result of our inspection of the Port of Bayfield, which took place on the 3rd inst., Mr. Acting Collector Eden in charge.

The last inspection of the Customs business at this port, was made during the Collectorship of Mr. Keith, in June, 1858; this gentleman was removed to the Port of Saugeen, vice the removal of Mr. Collector O'Connor to Goderich, as a supernumerary, in September of the same year, at the same time Mr. Collector Lawson was removed from the Port of Goderich to the Port of Bayfield.

Soon after this, viz., in the month of October following, Mr. Collector Lawson mysteriously abandoned the port, and disappeared from the country; Mr. Landing Waiter Eden, of the Port of Goderich, was thereon placed in charge, as the Acting Collector, at which port he has continued to the present time.

The examination of the books, &c., was taken up from the date of the last inspection and brought down. During the few days Mr. Collector Lawson had charge of this port, the books appear to have been kept very irregularly, but fortunately a very limited business was done.

The same books, under the charge of Mr. Officer Eden, indicate that he was very slightly acquainted with book-keeping, while the manner of writing them up, laid him open to censure. The singleness of purpose of this officer convinced us that he meant to act correctly, and his not taking more care to have his work in neat and good order, has no doubt arisen from his not having been fully employed. There is no reason for believing that the revenue has suffered at the Port of Bayfield, during his management.

The business of the port is small, as will be seen by the following comparative statement, viz:—

Collections on Imports and value of Exports.

During	Imports,	Exports,
1858	\$341 49	\$16,000 00
" 1859.....	53 90	" 37,227 00
" 1860.....	85 40	" 109,747 00
" 1861.....	126 31	" 80,183 00
" 1862.....	14 74	" 53,323 00

From the decreasing business it is very doubtful whether the revenue will, during the current year, reach the sum of \$100, while the current expenses are \$533.23 forming 433 per cent, upon the collections.

With regard to the exports, so called, neither the value nor the quantity can be relied upon for statistical purposes, as much of the foregoing amounts are swelled out by shipments of grain coastwise to Windsor, Fort Erie, Kingston, Montreal, and other Canadian Ports. Mr. Officer Eden's attention was directed to this point, and instructions were given for the proper disposal of all produce, &c., actually exported to foreign ports; attention was also called to various omissions and errors, observable in the Cash Book, Customs Register, Manifest Book, and Export Book, with remarks.

This port might, without much prejudice to the shipping or commercial interests of the neighborhood, be made an out port of Goderich, with a reduced salary, say:

Salary, \$300; Contingencies, \$20; making \$320 per annum, being a saving of 40 per cent on the present cost of collection.

With respect to Mr. Officer Eden, we beg to submit that while we have confidence in his integrity, we have had cause to doubt the correctness of his judgment, and his knowledge of customs' practice and law; he is qualified for a good subordinate situation at a port with a clear-headed business collector, being active and industrious, when having work to do. All of which is respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

THOS. WORTHINGTON,
Asst. Com of Customs.

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A. BRUNEL,
Associate Insp. of Ports.

REPORT No. 6.—PORT OF GODERICH.

TORONTO, September 29th, 1862.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esquire,
Commissioner of Customs, Quebec.

SIR,—Referring to our recent Reports, we have now to wait upon you with the result of our enquiries into the state of the Port of Goderich.

This port was inspected on the 3rd of June, 1858. At that time very serious irregularities were discovered, which led to the removal of Mr. Collector Lawson to the Port of Bayfield. The subsequent disappearance of that gentleman from Bayfield induced a further inspection of Goderich in October of the same year, at which time memorandums were written by the inspecting officer on the several books, pointing out the irregularities which had taken place, and giving such directions as, if observed, would serve to guard the Collector assuming charge of the port against the commission of similar errors in the future.

The present Collector, Mr. T. S. Walsh, was placed in charge of this port in October, 1858. And it would have afforded the undersigned the most sincere satisfaction if the investigation which they have made had shewn that that gentleman, warned by the errors of his predecessor, had avoided similar ones in the administration of his duties.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Walsh has set at naught the regulations of the Department. Either in ignorance or carelessness, he has ignored the system adopted for the protection of the revenue, as well in respect of goods in transit as in respect of those arriving for consumption, and has substituted a variable method of his own, in which his

only object appears to have been the accommodation of persons doing business with his office.

In relation to the inspection of this port, we have first to notice a memorandum which appears in the cash book, showing that a certificate of deposit for \$102.93 was handed to the present Collector by the late Collector Lawson, without explanation, which amount nowhere appears to the credit of the late Collector. Another entry in the cash book, called "Errors, \$8.44," remains unexplained; and there is an unliquidated balance against the estate of the late Collector of \$2.99.

These items are noted for enquiry and rectification in the Accountant's branch of the Department.

An examination of the Manifest Register disclosed the fact that many goods remained uncustomed; of these a list (numbered, Port of Goderich, No. 1) is appended, numbering 287 packages, of which only seven were to be found when examining the warehouse, the remainder having gone into consumption without payment of duty or entry.

A careful inspection of the Customs Register led us to the conclusion that greater irregularities had been practiced than those indicated by the list of uncustomed goods above referred to, and we felt assured that the Collector had fallen into the habit of giving credit for duties, so often condemned, and so destructive to the proper administration of the Customs' laws. We refer you to the accompanying entries, and to the memorandums thereon written, as affording abundant evidence of the justice of our conclusions in this respect:—

A consists of 12 entries, on which an average credit of $3\frac{1}{2}$ months has been given for duties to the amount of \$208.75.

B consists of 29 entries, on which an average credit of $4\frac{1}{2}$ months has been given for duties amounting to \$886.95.

C consists of 59 entries, on which an average credit of $4\frac{1}{2}$ months has been given for duties amounting to \$4,210.30, and

D consists of 28 entries, on which an average credit of $5\frac{1}{2}$ months has been given on \$2,085.43.

Thus, it will be observed that an average credit of from four to five months has been given on what may, in this case, be termed heavy entries; or, the result of our analysis may be more precisely stated by saying that the sum of \$1,046.53 has been floating uncollected for a period of four months in each year during the last five years.

On placing the result thus reached before the Collector, he admitted that our conclusions were just; that he had habitually given credit for duties, and that at the moment a very considerable sum was still outstanding.

Recurring again to the Cash Book and to the Customs' Register, we observed that a very large number of entries had been made since our arrival at the port, and mostly of goods which had clearly been long in consumption. On these entries the duties amounted to \$533.66, while the cash balance due to the Government amounted on the 6th instant to \$500.45.

This amount we demanded, but it was not forthcoming, and the reason alleged was, that it had not yet been collected.

Under these circumstances, we felt it our duty to insist not only on the immediate collection of the balance shewn on the Cash Book, but also on the immediate entry of all uncustomed goods and the collection of the duties thereon.

We had the satisfaction of recovering the following sums:—

On goods entered by Messrs. Fair & Co. on the 8th instant, and which had been in consumption since September, 1860	\$ 992 00
On goods entered on the same day by G. H. Parsons, and which had been in consumption since October, 1861	61 60
And on other goods, which had been in consumption for various periods, the further sum of	69 20
Making in all	<u>\$1122 80</u>

Which, with the balance above stated, was deposited to the credit of the Honorable the Receiver General before we left the port.

Mr. Walsh has since reported to us the entry of the goods remaining on the list and the payment of duty thereon, with the exception of four cases belonging to Messrs. Fair & Co., and of some apparently small items which remain to be accounted for.

But the mischief is not repaired by these late entries. The goods had gone into consumption evidently without examination. The Collector has relied entirely on the correctness of the invoices produced by the importer; and, without impugning the honesty of any one, it is our duty to observe that in this conduct not only has the law been ignored, but opportunity has been offered for the substitution, by error or otherwise, of false or fictitious invoices without the possibility of detection.

And we regret to have to observe further, that the laxity of examination has extended through the whole business of the port. We could not satisfy ourselves that anything like the required vigilance had been exercised in relation to any importation whatever.

It is our duty to state that both the Cash Book and the Customs' Register present unmistakable evidence of having been written up at stated intervals instead of daily—the latter from the collected entries, and the former has been merely a copy of the Register made at the end of each month. The Collector reluctantly admitted that this had been the case, and as both books are thus founded on the reports which were loosely and carelessly transcribed into the Manifest Register, the result, as might have been expected where the practice has been subversion of every check and regulation which have been established for the protection of the revenue, has been unsatisfactory in the extreme.

It was ascertained—and in this place may be properly stated—that the Cash Book, as well as other work at this port, was written up by Mr. Eden, who was called in at the end of each month for that purpose, until the refusal of Mr. Collector Walsh to allow reasonable expenses to that officer, or, as alleged, a desire to conceal the state of the books put an end to the practice.

Nor has the practice with respect to the railway business and goods in transit been any better conducted than the other business of the port. Whole pages of the Manifest book have been written off by simply noting the name of the port to which the goods in transit were destined. No attempt has ever been made to procure from the carriers a return of the cancelled manifests. In this way no less than 2,569 packages were disposed of in 1859, and 768 other packages in 1860. All regardless of the provisions contained in the Railway Regulations, either in respect of describing the character of goods in packages, cancellation or otherwise.

And this is not all. During our enquiries we found evidence that the keys of the Customs' locks were habitually left in the hands of the railway employes. That no locked Suffernance Warehouse has ever been provided on the wharf, into which the goods in transit could be discharged while awaiting shipment. That the Landing Waiter seldom considered it necessary to check the goods from the cars into the vessel; and, in short, that this part of the business has usually been left to take care of itself; and, so far had this practice gone, that it had become customary for the Collector to place in the hands of the masters of vessels forms signed in blank, to be filled up as might be best suited to the convenience of the parties concerned.

That the goods in transit were discharged into open warehouses, we had ocular proof; and it was only then that we obtained a full admission of the facts above stated.

The practice, with respect to the free entries, has been made no less objectionable than in reference to goods subject to duty. A number of free entries are transmitted herewith, marked "E. of No. 2," which will shew how they have been made *en bloc* in order to close at once long scores of neglect.

We found that the Register of Reports Outwards had been kept by Mr. Landing Waiter Askin, as also had the Aggregate Register. Both shew indications of indolence, and neither were in a completed state, though an endeavor had been made to bring them up during our stay. Indeed, it is our duty to report of this officer, that his recent conduct has been such as to render him but ill-adapted to discharge the duties of his office. He is negligent and careless as to his out-door duties, while his office work is so slovenly as to be almost illegible. We severely admonished him on these points; and were it not that he

has, while at this port, been under a careless superior, whose habits have offered no stimulus to his subordinates, we should feel it our duty to recommend the suspension of Mr. Askin. As it is, he should be placed in some position where his faults would be promptly detected and reported, and if not amended, he should be more severely dealt with.

From what has been stated it will be apparent that Mr. Collector Walsh has, in almost every essential particular, mismanaged the business with which he has been entrusted.

He has neglected to post his books daily.

He has, allowed goods to go into consumption without payment of duty, and in many cases without entries being passed, and he has systematically given credit for large amounts of duty.

He has made no proper examination of goods entered for consumption.

He has totally disregarded the regulations in form in respect of goods in transit by railway.

He has allowed his subordinates to fall into the same neglect, and with them he has allowed the Customs keys to remain in the hands of the railway employes, and finally,

He has signed forms in blank to be used by others, and he has passed entries without the required declarations.

We gladly add, however, that in all this neglect and carelessness we have discovered no reason to suppose that Mr. Walsh has been guilty of fraud in that he has done, or left undone, anything with a fraudulent intention. Under all the circumstances, however, we cannot resist the conviction that Mr. Walsh ought at once to be removed from this port, and pending the decision of the department we have felt it our duty to place Mr. Surveyor Cameron of London in charge, and have given instructions to that effect.

We also respectfully recommend the removal of Mr. Landing Waiter Askin to some port where his duties will be more rigidly exacted.

Mr. Landing Waiter Eden, although now Acting Collector at Bayfield, is attached to Goderich, as stated when reporting in Bayfield, this gentleman is a meritorious officer, but as we believe unsuited for taking charge of a port. We have therefore to recommend his removal to a more suitable position.

The Custom House at Goderich had been removed, without authority, to the private residence of the Collector, a place not only most inconvenient to the harbor, but equally so to the business portion of the town. Apart from this consideration, however, we are strongly persuaded that it is always inexpedient to allow the Customs Office to be kept at the private residence of the Collector. We felt it to be our duty, therefore, to provide for its speedy removal to a more convenient position, and to that end we made arrangements with Mr. G. H. Parsons to fit up a suitable office in a convenient locality, for which he is to receive a rental of \$60 per annum, the lease being for a period of three years with the option to the department of continuing for a further period of two years at the same rent. Mr. Cameron has been instructed to remove to this new office as soon as it is ready for occupation, which will be probably by the time he arrives at Goderich.

As the business connected with the Railway has increased the work at this port, it will not be possible to protect the Revenue with less than two active officers. During the lifetime therefore of Mr. Landing Waiter O'Connor, who is now very old and feeble, and quite incapable of doing any duty, no considerable reduction of expenses can be made.

Taking into account the proposed reduction of Bayfield to an out port of Goderich, the following staff may be considered as sufficient for the duties, namely:—

Collector at Goderich	\$800 00
Landing Waiter at do	500 00
Landing Waiter at Bayfield	300 00
Do do Penetangore	300 00
Rent at Goderich	\$60 00
Do at Bayfield	20 00
Do at Penetangore	20 00
	100 00
Contingencies estimated	80 00
	\$2080 00
To which add the salary of Landing Waiter O'Connor	500 00
	\$2580 00

Which sum it will be observed will stand in the stead of the following scale of expenditure now in force, namely:—

Collector at Goderich	- - - - -	\$800 00
Office Rent and Contingencies, (1861)	- - - - -	148 79
Landing Waiter O'Connor	- - - - -	500 00
Do at Penetangore	- - - - -	400 00
Do at Goderich	- - - - -	500 00
Cost of Bayfield	- - - - -	544 83
		\$2893 62

All of which is respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

THOS. WORTHINGTON,
Asst. Com. of Customs.

"

A. BRUNEL,
Asso. Inspec. of Ports.

Aggregate of Goods Uncustomed, Port of Goderich, 8th September, 1862.

No. of Reports.	Date.	Vessel or Conveyance.	Where from.	Importers.	No. of Packages.	Goods.
470	1860. October 9.....	Railway	U. S.....	J. Watson.....	1	Case Merchandise.
749	1861. December 24 ...	do	do	do	4	1 brl. Sleigh Bells, 2 boxes of Axes, 1 box of Hardware.
358	1862. July 2.....	do	do	do	7	Castings.
					12	Total.
527	1860. September 20...	do	do	J. Fair & Co.....	17	12 cases, 5 bales.
542	" 24.....	do	do	do	1	Case.
533	1861. September 23...	do	do	do	8	4 cases, 4 bales.
559	" 30.....	do	do	do	6	5 cases, 1 balo.
563	October 4.....	do	do	do	2	Cases.
591	" 14.....	do	do	do	2	do
					36	Total.
442	1861. August 22.....	do	do	G. H. Parsons	30	Kegs White Lead.
561	October 1.....	do	do	do	1	Parcel.
569	" 4.....	do	do	do	20	17 boxes Hardware, 2 p'kages Buck Saws, 1 package Saws.
					51	Total.
541	1861. September 20...	do	do	McPherson	1	Box Hardware.
548	" 27.....	do	do	W. C. Pridham.....	2	1 half hbd. Brandy, 1 do Gin.
557	" 30.....	do	do	B. W. McInnes.....	2	1 box, 1 bale Rattans.
732	December 16.....	do	do	Vanvey & Co.....	1	Stove.
142	1862. April 3.....	do	do	do	4	3 casks Lime, 1 p'kage Haulyards.
421	August 7.....	do	do	do	2	1—Horse, 1—Wheelbarrows.
					7	Total.
735	December 17 ...	do	do	Parker & Cuttle...	2	Brls. Burning Fluid.
		do	do	do	2	do do
277	1862. June 6.....	do	do	do	1	Box.
					5	Total.
749	1861. December 24 ...	do	do	J. V. Detlor.....	1	Brl of Sleigh Bells.

Aggregate of Goods Uncustomed, Port of Goderich, 8th September, 1862.—*Concluded.*

No. of Reports.	Date.	Vessel or Conveyance.	Where from.	Importers.	No. of Packages.	Goods.
258	1862. May 31.....	Railway.....	U. S.....	J. V. Detlor.....	1	Cask.
					2	Total.
160	1862. April 12.....	do.....	do.....	T. N. Molesworth.	1	Buoy (Iron).
164	" 12.....	do.....	do.....	Jno. Castle.....	1	Bell.
199	" 12.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	Keg Beer.
					2	Total.
179	" 21.....	do.....	do.....	W. T. Custard.....		Nil. free.
232	May 13.....	Kaloolah.....	do.....	C. Crabb.....	2	Pieces Iron Pipe.
230	" 15.....	Railway.....	do.....	do.....	1	do do
372	July 18.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	Parcel Belting.
441	August 18.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	Parcel.
480	September 1.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2	Parcels.
					7	Total.
276	June 2.....	do.....	do.....	W. E. Grace.....	1	Brl. Hardware.
	" 5.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2	Boxes do
305	" 18.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	18	1 box Paints, 2 do Hardware, 15 do White Lead.
					21	Total.
361	July 9.....	do.....	do.....	A. McCloy.....	2	Parcels.
418	August 6.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	5	packages.
483	September 3.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	Parcel.
					8	Total.
384	July 19.....	do.....	do.....	— Gardner.....	1	Box.
386	" 19.....	do.....	do.....	J. Passmore.....	4	Bundles Spokes.
397	" 24.....	do.....	do.....	O. H. Galleys.....	1	Dozen Scythes.
399	" 25.....	do.....	do.....	L. Gontham.....	1	Parcel Mops.
413	" 31.....	do.....	do.....	W. Viner.....	1	Package Books.
415	Aug. 1.....	Kaloolah.....	do.....	R. Boston.....	88	Bugs.
417	" 5.....	Railway.....	do.....	J. Jamieson.....	1	Parcel of Mops.
410	" 7.....	do.....	do.....	C. Colwick.....	1	do Paint.
420	" 7.....	do.....	do.....	A. G. Convalen.....	1	Bale.
421	" 7.....	do.....	do.....	J. Seden.....	17	Bris. of Tallow.
437	" 13.....	do.....	do.....	M. Aman.....	3	2 kegs of Varnish, 1 case do.
441	" 18.....	do.....	do.....	E. Johnson.....	1	Box.
442	" 18.....	do.....	do.....	J. Kelly.....	1	Parcel.
448	" 19.....	do.....	do.....	J. W. Wallace.....	1	Package of Mops.
448	" 19.....	do.....	do.....	J. Butler.....	1	Parcel.
453	" 21.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	do
459	" 23.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	do
466	" 25.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	do
471	" 27.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	do
483	Sept. 3.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	do
					6	
469	Aug. 25.....	do.....	do.....	D. Fraser.....	1	Box.
483	Sept. 3.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	
					2	
478	" 1.....	do.....	do.....	M. Bremmen.....	1	Bale.

Total number of packages to be accounted for..... 287

REPORT No. 7.—PORT SARNIA.

TORONTO, 24th September, 1862.

SIR,—Our last report of this date had reference to the Port of Bayfield; on the present occasion, we have the honor to submit the following particulars in connection with the Inspection of "Port Sarnia."

First. In the month of October last year, Mr. Collector O'Brien was suspended from the duties of his situation as Collector of Customs, as per the report transmitted at the time.

Second. Mr. Surveyor Scully, was put in charge as the Acting Collector, and has continued the management of the business since with the undermentioned officers, viz:— J. Scully, Acting Collector, salary \$600; G. M. Mathieson, Landing Waiter at the Grand Trunk Railway, Point Edward, \$500; John King, Landing Waiter at the Ferry Wharf, Grand Trunk Railway Depot, \$400; William Gurd, Landing Waiter at Mooretown, \$300.

Third. The foregoing salaries, with the contingent expenses, will make the total cost of collection \$2004 77 against \$3208 84, being equal to a saving of 37½ per cent.; this might be further extended to \$407 by reducing the rent of the Custom House \$100 per annum.

Fourth. The Customs business was carefully examined and found in the main correct and well up; the exceptions were evidently the result of not being familiar with the Customs' laws, more particularly in the application of subsection No. 3 of the thirty-first section of 27 Vict., Chap. 17th, relating to the declaration of owners and importers of goods, &c. Circuses have also been allowed to enter the Province via Port Sarnia, without first seeking the permission of the Customs Department, and without bonds: instructions were left for the future management of these and other matters. The books were neatly and correctly written up, the deposit of duties collected regularly made, and the Bark certificates forthcoming, and the balance of collections in hand amounting to \$14 37 was produced.

Fifth. The Customs Railroad business at Point Edward was also carefully examined and found correct. Mr. officer Mathieson, is fully up to his work, doing it methodically and neatly. The business just now is very limited indeed.

Sixth. The examination of officer King's work at the Great Western Railroad station was not creditable, for while very limited, it appears to have been hastily and slovenly done so far as we can judge by the style in which the Railroad Manifest Register has been kept. Mr. Landing Waiter King while energetic in looking after smuggling, and the interests of the revenue, is somewhat too abrupt in the performance of his duties as an officer attached to a ferry port, (having so much communication with the United States,) besides which his appearance denotes the characteristics of indulgence.

Seventh. With respect to Mr. Officer Gurd at Mooretown, we were prevented from having an examination of his work excepting at the loss of a full day, which we did not feel justified in sacrificing; we learned however, from Mr. Scully, as well as from our former knowledge of this officer, that the business committed to him would be honestly attended to, as well as his limited knowledge of Customs business would permit. This output we should have brought under notice, as to the expediency of abolishing it altogether but for the establishment of a ferry. Under the circumstances we beg to submit for enquiry how long the present lease has to run, or if leased at all.

The foregoing facts embrace the leading features at this port, and in conclusion we beg respectfully to bring under favorable notice the management of Mr. Acting Collector Scully, who has proved himself to be a careful, painstaking, obliging and conscientious officer, and at the same time securing the kindly feelings of the community amongst whom he is placed. We beg also to make the same favorable mention of Mr. Landing Waiter Mathieson. With respect to Mr. Landing Waiter King, his removal we conceive to be desirable, but it should be to some port where his work would be confined to the receiving and delivery of Goods under warrant and under the management of a strict and thorough business Collector.

Regarding the reduction of the rent of the premises now occupied by the Custom

House, Mr. Beecher of London, Barrister, (the present owner) has been written to enquiring whether it will meet his views to rent the premises for \$100 instead of as now \$150 per annum.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obd't servants,

(Signed)

THOS. WORTHINGTON,
Asst. Com. of Customs.

"

A. BRUNEL,
Assistant Inspector of Ports

REPORT No. 8.—PORT OF WALLACEBURGH.

TORONTO, 24th September, 1862.

SIR,—We had last this honor on the 23rd inst. when reporting upon the state of the public business at Port Sarnia, and the following observations will comprise all that is mostly to be repeated relative to the Port of Wallaceburgh, and its out ports of Baby's Point and Sombra, under the management of Mr. Officer Menton, who is stationed at the Point.

From the several complaints made in writing, as well as by common rumour, we anticipated considerable trouble and delay in the collection of evidence, and in the examination of the same. This difficulty was promptly removed by Mr. Mackenzie, M.P.P. for the County of Lambton, (who is taking a lively interest in public matters on behalf of his constituency,) expressing it as his opinion that the well-being of the revenue as well as that of the Customs' service would be consulted were Mr. Officer Menton removed to some other port.

From all the information we could obtain, and from admissions made by Officer Menton himself, we were forced at length to take the same view of the case; and without exciting the country by calling upon different parties to give evidence in the case, we have concluded that we should do Mr. Acting Collector Menton no injustice, under the circumstances, by submitting for favorable consideration the expediency of his removal to some other port of entry, being fully satisfied that his trading propensities in firewood and other produce has impressed the public mind against him, and we are also of the opinion that Officer Menton is aware of the inconvenience that would ensue to public business were he allowed to remain.

A close examination of the books and other work done by the acting Collector, shewed that the custom business was transacted correctly and neatly; the balance of cash on hand and the certificates of deposit were forthcoming and found correct. So far as Mr. Menton's office work is concerned, it is but doing him common justice to say that it has been carefully performed, and we have no doubt of his ability and fitness for the customs service away from the associations by which he is surrounded at present.

With respect to Mr. Landing Waiter Radcliff's work at Wallaceburgh, we have nothing commendable to report. His books were badly and slovenly written up, errors and erasures numerous; in fine, we formed the opinion, from what we saw and the conversation we had with this officer, that he was not adapted for the situation he filled at this port, requiring, as he certainly appears to do, from his natural inertness of character, a constant and active supervision. When this officer's name was submitted for removal to Wallaceburgh it was under the impression that he had acquired such business habits as well as a knowledge of his duties as a Landing Waiter, as would enable him to assume a charge of this description. We therefore beg to submit for favorable consideration the expediency of his removal to some port more suitable to his attainments and character. We took occasion to inform Mr. Radcliff that we were much disappointed in not finding him more efficient after the many years' experience he has had in the service.

From Baby's Point we proceeded up the River St. Clair to Sombra, to enquire into the changes sought to be effected by a Mr. Clark respecting the landing of goods at a wharf known as Bury's Wharf, instead of at the wharf near to the Custom-house.

Attention having been given to the statements made by Mr. Officer Cowan, in charge of this out port, as well as to those made by Mr. Clark, we were satisfied that the demands and expectation of Mr. Clark were quite as extreme as the restrictions attempted to be carried out by Messrs. Menton and Cowan were ill-advised and inexpedient under the circumstances. We succeeded in accommodating the difficulty by inducing Mr. Clark to build a Custom-house between the Ferry and Bury's Wharf, there being no controversy as to the fact of the latter wharf being much more convenient, both in coming up from Detroit and down the river from Sarnia, the course being slanting from and to New Port, on the opposite side, and thereby preventing the necessity of putting the steambot about, as is now the case, when she touches at the wharf nearest to the present Custom-house. In our judgment, the difficulties are removed, and nothing more will be heard about it. Our arrangements were facilitated by the presence of the member for the county, who accompanied us down from Sarnia.

During our examination of the business of this out port and the manner in which it was done, we were impressed with the conviction that the responsibility and the work were more than equal to Mr. Officer Cowan's discrimination and judgment. We do not for a moment doubt his integrity of character and purpose, but there is a want of clearness and connectedness in what he does which tells unfavorably against him, besides which his temperament is very excitable, and he is apt to impose upon himself. Another port where less independent action is required would, in our judgment, suit him better than at Sombra.

We beg further to submit that Baby's Point, under the name of Port Walpole (being opposite Walpole Island,) should be elevated as the port proper, and Wallaceburg made an out port thereof. So long as the out port of Sombra remains as a ferry station the cost of the management cannot be much reduced during the lifetime of Mr. Collector Bell, who is aged, feeble and superannuated.

But for the established ferries on the River St. Clair, at Sombra and at Mooretown, we should have had no hesitation in submitting for consideration the expediency of closing both these out ports, and withdrawing the officers in charge. A saving, however, might be made by the withdrawal of Mr. Officer Cowan, and the substitution of another with a smaller salary. Besides this, it is worthy of some consideration how far these out ports should themselves contribute towards providing suitable office accommodation free of cost to the revenue, in view of the benefits and convenience being entirely local. With respect to smuggling on the frontier, it may be considered to be entirely changed from Canada to the United States. So much is this the case as to induce, on their part, additional frontier officers being appointed at New Port and other places.

Before leaving the River St. Clair, we would take the liberty to refer to the memorial of the merchants of Sarnia and others, requesting a modification of the coasting regulations to meet their particular and peculiar position, and in favor of the United States steamer "Forrester," from Sarnia to Detroit, so that passengers and freight might be permitted to be laden and carried from one Canadian point to another, in consideration of the fact that there is no Canadian steambot on this route, nor is it at all likely that there will be for some time. We beg, therefore, to submit for favorable consideration the expediency of such permission being granted, under such conditions as the Customs Department may seem consistent.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to remain, sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

THOS. WORTHINGTON,

Asst. Ccm. of Customs and Excise.

A. BRUNEL,

Associate Inspector of Ports.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esq.,

Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Quebec.

REPORT No. 9.—PORT STANLEY.

TORONTO, 24th September, 1862.

SIR,—Having had the honor to report upon the Customs at the Port of Wallaceburg

under this date, we now beg to bring under your notice the business condition of Port Stanley, with the out ports of St. Thomas and Bruce, the complications of which have occupied our attention for the most of three days. At St. Thomas we found the whole business disorganized and in a very disreputable condition. Goods out in consumption without entry; the Customs' keys for Railroad purposes, out of the custody of officer Mackenzie; errors in number of Reports and entries; entries without date or number and not posted, and the balance of collections amounting to \$415 06 not forthcoming; hence we had no alternative but to take the Customs business out of the hands of Mr. McKenzie, and call Mr. Acting Collector Hemphill from Port Stanley to take charge of St. Thomas, and Mr. L. W. Fraser from the out port of Bruce, to take charge of Port Stanley, there being comparatively no business to do at Bruce, and very little at Port Stanley, the collections for the current year amount unitedly to the small sum of \$147 25, viz., Port Stanley \$129 46, Bruce \$17 79.

Mr. landing waiter Mackenzie can offer no excuse for his utter negligence of business, having been severely admonished in February last when the business of this out port was examined and reported upon; at that time a very limited quantity of goods had been allowed to pass into consumption without entry, and the Acting Collector had to retain officer Mackenzie's salary to meet the amount collected from one month to another; notwithstanding this it now appears, that all the censure incurred, and the warning given, as to the consequences which would certainly follow the continuance of irregularities then pointed out, has been entirely lost upon him, and at the same time, leaving the impression, that he had considered himself beyond ordinary authority. In explanation, and by way of extenuation Mr. officer Mackenzie attempted to account for having used the Custom collections for electioneering purposes, being assured by some persons "that it would be all right." Whatever assurances might have been given to this officer, one thing is very obvious, that, as the laws of the Province deprived him, as a Customs Officer, of his vote at elections for member for the House of Assembly, prudence should have dictated that the greater implied the less, and by which he would have been punished for all interference.

We would here take the liberty most respectfully to submit for consideration, the expediency of such a general order being issued as will for the future prevent any and all officers of Customs from interfering directly or indirectly in elections for member of Parliament or otherwise, and also from holding any situation, office, employment or position, in the various municipalities. To describe all the irregularities so rife in the management of officer Mackenzie, might be deemed superfluous; when the whole can be summed up, as a *systematic neglect of every duty and obligation belonging to his situation and office.*

The following tables will shew that after the inspection before alluded to the collections were paid over or nearly so on more than one occasion, the balance to his debit has therefore accumulated since the second quarter ending 30th June last past. Mr. acting collector Hemphill frequently urged Mr. Mackenzie to transmit by mail, both the entries and collections, but without effect.

Comparing the amount collected at St. Thomas, viz., \$1497 42 with the sum at Port Stanley and Bruce, \$147 25, it is obvious that the former place supplies the revenue, and when taken together the amount \$1646 67 is only equal to the cost of collection, as the port now stands, minus a collector and clerk since 1860. With respect to Mr. acting collector Hemphill's own immediate management at Port Stanley we were not favorably impressed as to his ability and capacity for the situation; we are however convinced that he would make a much better subordinate officer than the chief officer at any port.

The books under his charge have been variably kept, sometimes by himself and at others by his son, quite a youth; their appearance does not denote a knowledge of book-keeping. In view of all the circumstances brought under our notice in connection with Port Stanley and out ports of St. Thomas and Bruce, we have arrived at the conclusion to submit most respectfully for consideration the abandonment of the before named out ports, being satisfied that the Customs business, via the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railroads, can be better transacted at the port of London, being only one hour distant from St. Thomas. The import and export business at Bruce is now very limited indeed.

While this arrangement could not in our judgment affect injuriously the trade of this

section of the Country, a saving would be made of nearly 65½ per cent in the expenses of management.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

THOS. WORTHINGTON,
Asst. Com. of Customs.

(Signed,)

A. BRUNEL,
Associate Inspector of Ports.

PORT STANLEY—CASH.

1862.	<i>Dr.</i>	\$ cts.	1862.	<i>Cr.</i>	\$ cts.
Jan. 1.....	To Balance.....	0 38	Jan. 31.....	By Balance.....	88 27
" 31.....	To Collections.....	87 89			
		\$88 27			\$88 27
Feb. 1.....	To Balance.....	88 27	Feb.....	By Deposits.....	87 00
" 28.....	To Collections.....	42 22	" 28.....	By Balance.....	43 49
		\$130 49			\$130 49
March 1.....	To Balance.....	43 49	March.....	By Deposits.....	43 09
" 31.....	To Collections.....	61 45	" 31.....	By Balance.....	61 85
		\$104 94			\$104 94
April 1.....	To Balance.....	61 85	April.....	By Deposits.....	261 64
" 30.....	To Collections.....	589 23	" 30.....	By Balance.....	389 44
		\$651 08			\$651 08
May 1.....	To Balance.....	389 44	May.....	By Deposits.....	679 81
" 31.....	To Collections.....	343 79	" 31.....	By Balance.....	53 42
		\$733 23			\$733 23
June 1.....	To Balance.....	53 42	June.....	By Deposits.....	82 00
" 30.....	To Collections.....	186 11	" 30.....	By Balance.....	157 53
		\$239 53			\$239 53
July 1.....	To Balance.....	157 53	July.....	By Deposits.....	341 42
" 31.....	To Collections.....	349 24	" 31.....	By Balance.....	165 35
		\$506 77			\$506 77
Aug. 1.....	To Balance.....	165 35	Aug.....	By Deposits.....	84 29
" 31.....	To Collections.....	164 02	" 31.....	By Balance.....	245 08
		\$329 37			\$329 37
Sept. 1.....	To Balance.....	245 08	Sept.....	By Deposits.....	94 00
" 16.....	To Collections.....	41 33	" 16.....	By Balance.....	192 46
		\$286 46			\$286 46
" 16.....	To Balance.....	192 46			

OUT PORT OF ST. THOMAS—CASH.

1862.		<i>Dr.</i>	\$ cts.	1862.		<i>Cr.</i>	\$ cts.
Jan. 1.....	To Balance		102 61	Jan.....	By Collections.....		124 81
" 31.....	To Collections		87 89	" 31.....	By Balance		75 69
			200 50				200 50
Feb. 1.....	To Balance		75 69	Feb.....	By Collections.....		87 87
" 28.....	To Collections.....		13 87		By Balance		1 69
			89 56				89 56
March 1.....	To Balance.....		1 69	March 31.....	By Collections.....		63 87
" 31.....	To Collections.....		55 05				
	To Balance		7 13				
			63 87				63 87
April 30.....	To Collections		589 95	April 1.....	By Balance		7 13
					By Collections.....		288 06
					By Balance		294 76
			589 95				589 95
May 1.....	To Balance.....		294 76	May 31.....	By Collections.....		596 66
" 31.....	To Collections.....		291 67				
	To Balance.....		10 23				
			596 66				596 66
June 30.....	To Collections.....		143 97	June 1.....	By Balance.....		10 23
				" 30.....	By Collections.....		63 00
				" 30.....	By Balance		73 74
			143 97				143 97
July 1.....	To Balance		73 74	July 31.....	By Collections.....		378 76
" 31.....	To Collections.....		323 60		By Balance		18 58
			397 34				397 34
Aug. 1.....	To Balance.....		18 58	Sept. 15.....	By Balance.....		415 06
" 31.....	To Collections.....		11 89				
Sept. 13.....	To do		24 59				
			415 06				415 06
Sept. 15.....	To Balance		415 06				

REPORT NO. 10.—PORT OF CHATHAM.

TORONTO, 26th September, 1862.

SIR,—Reference being made to our Report of yesterday, respecting the Port of London, we have now the honor to submit herewith a return of goods unaccounted for and in consumption at the Port of Chatham, under the management of the late Mr. Cosgrave, with a statement of the balance now due, amounting to \$2416 37.

Mr. Wm. Eberts, one of the sureties to the late Collector, and Executor to the Estate, informed us that he had deposited in the Bank at Chatham \$1,500, on account of

the above named balance, being money received upon the Life Insurance Policy of the late collector; while this information was frankly given, there appeared to be a disposition on his part to force the government to a final settlement of the full claim, in consideration of the sum deposited being paid over to the credit of the Receiver General's Department, on the ground that the widow of the late collector would be left in very poor circumstances, were the full amount deficient be insisted upon being paid. We urged Mr. Eberts to pay over the amount deposited, in accordance with the directions of the late collector in his last will.

In the event of the late Mr. Collector Cosgrave's Estate being allowed the usual two months' salary, the balance would be reduced to \$749 70.

The Customs business at the Port of Chatham, under the management of Mr. Acting Collector Pennefather, was found more free from defects and irregularities than heretofore. The books were all neatly written up excepting the Customs' Register, which had not been posted during the current month. The Cash Book was carefully examined, balanced and the cash in hand produced.

The goods remaining on hand, consisted of the following, viz:—

64 Corn Mills, 4 Boilers (iron), 4 packages of sundries, the latter were in the Sufferance Warehouse at the Great Western Railroad Station.

The Corn Mills and Boilers formed the balance of a warehouse entry passed at this port in November 1857, viz:

101 Mills, 5 Boilers; 37 of the former with 1 Mill were taken out of bond by Mr. William Forsyth of Chatham, agent of the importer, by permission of the late Collector, without any entry being made or memorandum for that purpose. Mr. Forsyth being a store keeper, (with whom the late Collector's family traded) subsequently credited the store account with \$102.80, being the duty accruing upon the mill and boiler before named as being taken out of warehouse.

In consequence of no entry having been made, Mr. Acting Collector Pennefather was instructed to maintain a lien upon the balance of the goods in bond until the before named sum of \$102.80 was paid, and in the event of this not being done, then to advertise and sell the whole as goods without the limit of legal storage as provided.

Upon going to the bonded warehouse, where the Mills and Boilers had been checked on a former inspection, they were found to have been removed from the bonding department, by some person unknown to the Acting Collector, to the premises of Mr. Forsyth, before named, where their custody was recovered. This discovery laid Mr. Pennefather open to rebuke for not keeping a more diligent watch upon goods under his charge.

While we desire to bear testimony to the neatness and care manifested by Mr. Acting Collector Pennefather in the keeping of the books, and his attention to business generally, with the before mentioned exception, we cannot refrain from concluding that in our judgment this gentleman will make a much better subordinate officer than a collector, embracing and maintaining as he does very eccentric views relative to the necessity of the examination of goods after entry as well as upon other matters of duty.

Conceiving that the annual rental of \$200 was too much for the offices at this port, consisting of three rooms, we proposed to the Messrs. Eberts to rent two of the same rooms for \$100 per annum, the proposal was so far met by a reduction of \$50 per annum on the whole; the room we proposed to part with having a fire-proof safe sufficiently capacious for all the books and documents worth preserving. We beg to submit the acceptance of the reduction in the rent, and the retention of the offices in tact. The current expenses of this port would then be \$1350, without the out ports of Morpeth and Rondeau, neither of which have as yet been visited.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

THOS. WORTHINGTON,
Asst. Com. Customs & Excise.

A. BRUNEL,
Associate Inspector of Ports.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esquire,
Commissioner of Customs, Quebec.

REPORT No. 11.—PORT OF COLLINGWOOD.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER ARABIAN,
Off River du Loup, October 15th, 1862.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esquire,
Commissioner of Customs, Quebec.

SIR,—In continuance of our duties we have now the honor to wait upon you with our report relative to the Port of Collingwood, which place we inspected on the 30th ultimo and 1st instant. The cost of this port has been as follows, in 1861 and in 1862 :—

Salary of Mr. Collector McWatt	\$1000 00	\$1000 00
“ Surveyor Fergusson.....	750 00	750 00
“ Landing Waiter Crosgrove.....	456 25	456 25
“ “ “ Pollard.....	191 25	456 25
Contingencies.....	11 50	11 50
	<u>\$2409 00</u>	<u>\$2674 00</u>

The Receipts in 1858 were	\$ 525 68
“ “ 1859 “	664 23
“ “ 1860 “	1272 50
“ “ 1861 “	565 50
And in “ 1862 “ to date	519 40

The principal business at this port appertains to the transit business to and from the United States ports, and over the Northern Railway. The amount of Custom House work thus created, however, does not involve such an amount of labor as the value of the goods in transit might be supposed to indicate. Grain in bulk, flour, pork, and alcohol in barrels moving eastward, with a comparatively small amount of general merchandise, manufactured goods, and passengers' baggage moving westward, constitute the transit traffic, an entire cargo of the former not unfrequently represented on the Manifest Book in a single line as so many thousand bushels or barrels.

It is our duty to report that the books of this port, together with the general management of the business, are in a most unsatisfactory condition. There appears to have been no regular system of dealing with the goods in transit either dutiable or free. The Manifest Register ranging over four years, shews reports of large quantities of free goods which have not been cleared by cancellation of manifests or otherwise; and in many other cases where the cancelled certificates have been returned, great irregularity is evinced in recording them, and it is apparent that no importance has been attached to this duty.

The whole number of Reports made in 1861 was 124, the longest occupying less than one page of the Register. In the current year the number thus far has been 139, in all covering thirteen pages. We beg to refer you to the annexed exhibit, marked “Port of Collingwood, No. 1,” being a list of dutiable goods extracted from the Manifest Register and remaining uncustomed to the date of our inspection.

The Register of Customs also affords evidence of great want of care, and indicates in several places that reports of free goods have been allowed to accumulate, and that entries have been taken at one time for numerous lots instead of taking them promptly at the time when the business was actually transacted. Comparing the entries with the reports of goods for local consumption, we found strong reason for believing that the credit system had been extended far beyond the limits marked by the exhibit previously referred to.

The work on the Customs register for the current year occupies less than twelve pages. The Cash Book has been kept by the Surveyor, Mr. Fergusson, and as the amount collected sufficiently indicates, has not involved much labour, but even that little has not been well done. The Cash balance on hand was \$276 95, which was produced.

Referring again to the list of uncustomed goods, we were informed that it had been customary to permit Paul Richmond and the firm of Melville, Fair & Co. to remove their goods for consumption without pre-payment of duties, and persisting in our enquiries, the collector admitted that this had been the case. Indeed we had abundant evidence

that the credit system, which we have so often had occasion to condemn elsewhere, has been practised at this port to a very considerable extent.

Since the establishment of Meaford as an out port of Collingwood, Mr. Landing Waiter Pollard has been stationed there, and goods have been re-manifested to that place without any bond being given, and this practice has also prevailed in sending goods to Owen Sound. We directed that it should be discontinued, and the proper course of business by bonding or by triplicate entry conformed to.

We have further to report that the Railway Regulations issued by the Department have been totally disregarded; no distinction has been made in the manifest or elsewhere as to the character of goods or packages; nor could we satisfy ourselves that it had been customary to check them in passing from the cars to the vessels, or *vice versa*. No attempt has been made to keep dutiable articles under the Customs' locks while at the port. They have usually been discharged from the cars or vessels into open warehouses; and, in fact, no Custom locks have been placed in any portion of the Railway Company's premises.

While at Collingwood, we noticed several hundred barrels of American alcohol on the open wharf,—part of which had been lying there one or two days,—and we were informed that this description of freight was generally sent over the road in open cars.

In view of the nature of the business done at Collingwood, of the small amount of local transactions, and of the fact that the transit of foreign goods over the railway, *via* Toronto, constitutes the chief business in which the Customs Department is here interested, we are decidedly of opinion that the whole would be more advantageously carried on if this were made an out port of Toronto. We are convinced that an active, energetic Landing Waiter would do all the work, except, perhaps, at occasional periods of more than ordinary activity, when additional assistance might be detailed from Toronto; and we are persuaded that the transit business would thus receive infinitely better supervision, while equal, or even better facilities would be afforded to the railway business.

Nor should we, while settling the establishment at this port, lose sight of the fact that it is closed by winter during six months of the year, as well against communication with the free port of Sault Ste. Marie as against the ports of the United States.

Should a second officer, therefore, be necessary, he could certainly be withdrawn for more active services in Toronto or elsewhere during the winter months.

As to Meaford, we have no hesitation in recommending the withdrawal of the officer. No foreign vessels, or vessels trading with foreign ports, ever touch there, and the maintenance of that place as an out port increases the risk of irregularities, while the expense is out of all proportion to the convenience thereby afforded to the public.

It is an unpleasant duty to report that we had strong reasons both in what we saw and in what we heard, for concluding that the officers at Collingwood indulge in intemperate habits, induced, perhaps, by the absence of more active employment. But, however that may be, we feel fully warranted in saying, that while the business is not more than sufficient for the active employment of one efficient officer, it has been grossly neglected by the three who have been transacting it. We may add that we did not discover any indication, either in the books or elsewhere, that the Collector has taken any active part in the business of the port—a circumstance which may, perhaps, be attributed to the duties incident to the municipal office he'd by Mr. McWatt, as Mayor of the town.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we beg to submit that this port should be reduced to an out port of Toronto, with a Surveyor or Landing Waiter in charge, and an assistant, detailed from Toronto, should the exigencies of the trade at any time demand additional assistance, and that the out port of Meaford be abolished.

By adopting this arrangement, the cost of the port may be reduced to about \$1,200 per annum, being a saving of 55 per cent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
(Signed,) THOMAS WORTHINGTON,

(Signed,) A. BRUNEL,
Asst. Com. of Customs.
Asso. Inspec. of Ports.

PORT OF COLLINGWOOD.—No. 1.

List of Goods on the Manifest Register, remaining Uncustomed on the 1st October, 1862, and not in Warehouse.

No. of Manifest	Date.	Conveyance.	Whence.	Importer.	No. of Packages.	DESCRIPTION.
	1861					
13	March 2	Railway	Windsor	Propeller "Ontonaga"	1	Box of Castings.
13	do	do	Sus. Bridge	do "Hunter"	1	Piston.
23	May 6	do	United States	S. Anderson Bro's	5	4 bxs. sundries, 1 box of scales.
32	June 3	do	do	W. A. Clarke	1	Wool Picker.
40	July 22	do	do	A. Spiers & Thompson	1	Trunk.
41	do 24	do	do	Robert Alury	1	Box of Books.
50	September 11	do	England	Mrs. Molurly	1	Package.
51	do 12	do	United States	D. Kerr & Co.	1	Box of Hardware.
54	do 14	do	do	do	2	Cases of Hats.
70	October 1	do	do	J. Watkins	1	Dozen Shovels.
122	December 19	do	do	Lyman Sherwood	1	Box.
	1862					
12	March 12	Railway	United States	G. Molurly	1	Parcel.
43	May 22	do	do	J. Watkins	2	Boxes of Hardware.
49	do 31	Propeller	do	W. B. Spooner	69	67 rolls Leather, 2 bds. do.
49	do 31	do	do	Geo. D. Hopkins	3	Crates of Leather.
49	do 31	do	do	L. Cooper	1	Tool Chest.
54	June 3	do	do	H. C. Thasker	60	Bbls. Alcohol.
76	do 28	do	do	— McIvers	4	Chairs.
96	July 26	Railway	do	J. Watkins	1	Box Hardware.
99	do 27	Propeller	do	F. D. Wolfe	20	Bales Hay.
110	August 9	Railway	do	J. Watkins	1	Box Hardware.
116	do 15	Propeller	do	Amos Wright	1	Sulky.
120	do 27	do	do	P. W. Butterfield	3	2 boxes, 1 chest.
120	do 27	do	do	L. L. Brown	10	Bbls. Gluc.
120	do 27	do	do	G. W. Taylor	1	Illinois Stove.
122	September 1	do	do	James Wilcox	11	2 bxs. clocks, 9 pkgs. furniture
122	do 1	do	do	A. Benedict	9	Packages of Furniture.
123	do 2	Railway	England	Mollville, Fair & Co.	1	Truss.
129	do 16	Propeller	United States	Mrs. Davies	12	Packages of Furniture.
129	do 16	do	do	Mr. Anderson	28	do
	1861					
131	September 17	Railway	England	Mellville, Fair & Co.	7	4 Cases, 3 Bales.
133	do 20	do	do	do	3	1 Bale, 2 Cases.
134	do 22	Propeller	United States	D. Rhodes	1	Package.
137	do 24	Railway	England	Mellville, Fair & Co.	1	Bbl. Whiskey.
138	do 27	Propeller	United States	W. B. Spooner	15	14 rolls Leather, 1 bale do.
138	do 27	do	do	N. S. Payne	23	Bbls. Whiskey.
139	do 29	do	do	M. Wilson	5	do Gluc.
139	do 29	do	do	John Ames	6	do do.
139	do 29	do	do	Pierer & Bacon	160	do Alcohol.

REPORT, No. 12.—PORT OF LONDON.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, October 16, 1862.

SIR,—Adverting to our communication of a former date, transmitted from Toronto on the 24th ultimo, we have now the honor to wait upon you with our report respecting the Port of London, C.W., under the management of Mr. Collector Strathy.

The expenses of this port, for the years 1861 and 1862, will be as follows, viz:—

	1861.	1862.
J. B. Strathy, Collector	\$1200 00	\$1600 00
Office Rent,	230 00	340 00
Contingencies, including Ingersoll	273 34	293 10
D. Cameron, Surveyor	800 00	800 00
D. Dity, Ingersoll, do	625 00	625 00
W. W. Austy, Clerk	750 00	750 00
R. Abbott, Appraiser	600 00	600 00
J. Scanlon, Landing Waiter	500 00	500 00
R. Irvine, do	500 00	500 00
W. Barker, Locker	500 00	500 00
Batley, Landing Waiter		400 00
W. Smith, Preventive Officer	91 67	100 00
H. Boyd, Messenger	174 52	240 00
	<u>\$6244 53</u>	<u>\$7248 13</u>
Amount of collections in 1861		\$145,944 00
do do 17th September, 1861		118,421 00
do do September, 1862		107,606 00
Deficiency to September, 1862		10,815 00

Collections at the Out Port of Ingersoll as follows, viz:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
1st Quarter	\$569 15	\$844 00	\$489 15
2nd do	764 75	847 55	710 90
3rd do	374 85	704 05	317 93*
4th do	1,059 50	665 45	
	<u>\$2368 25</u>	<u>\$3071 35</u>	<u>\$</u>

The value of the goods warehoused and now in bond at this port, is \$32,810, of which sum Teas form \$18,809 of this amount.

The examination of the various books in use, with the Reports inwards and outwards, as well as the entries therewith connected, shewed that proper importance were attached to them, all being carefully and neatly kept and written up.

Collections were deposited daily in the Bank of Upper Canada, to the credit of the Receiver General's Department, and bank certificates, for the full amount, transmitted at the end of every week.

With one exception, we found the Customs business at the Port of London most satisfactory in all its details, and the attention of Mr. Collector Strathy and the active portion of the officers, unremitting in the discharge of their respective duties. The exception taken has reference to the thirty-sixth section of the 22nd Vict., cap. 17, providing that "one package in every invoice, and at least one package in every ten, if there be more than ten in any invoice, shall be sent to the Examining Warehouse." Here Mr. Collector Strathy has confined the operation of the law to those importers whose reputation for respectability and uprightness was doubtful, while importers in whom confidence could be placed have been exempted to a considerable extent. We gravely questioned the discretion exercised, as well as the partial administration of a clear requirement of the customs law, and directed the Collector in all cases to abide by that section of the Act.

As the temporary removal of Mr. Surveyor Cameron to the Port of Goderich has induced Mr. Collector Strathy to make application for additional assistance in the absence of Mr. Cameron, we beg most respectfully to submit for consideration the expediency of removing Mr. Surveyor Dity to the Port of London, and the closing of the outport of Ingersoll, the cost of management being equal to 22 per cent. of the amount collected. This outport was first established and attached to the Port of London in 1855.

* To the 9th September, 1862.

The reduction of the out port of Ingersoll, with the removal of Mr. Landing Waiter Batley, now stationed at the London and Port Stanley Freight Warehouse, (where a very small business is done,) would reduce the cost of collecting the Customs Revenue from \$7,248.13 to \$5,973.13. Besides, Mr. Officer Batley being of small service to the Port of London, his habits are occasionally such as to call forth remarks otherwise than complimentary to the service to which he belongs; indeed so little guarded is this gentleman in matters of the kind, as to be exposed to ourselves on more than one occasion in a state of marked inebriation (during the evenings), the influence of which was seen during the following days, while on duty.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

THOS. WORTHINGTON,

Asst. Com. of Customs.

"

A. BRUNEL,

Associate Inspr. of Ports.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esquire,
Commissioner of Customs, Quebec.

REPORT No. 13.—PORTS OF SAUGEEN AND OWEN SOUND.

RIVIÈRE DU LOUP, 16th October, 1862.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esquire,
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Quebec.

SIR,—Having just now completed our report of this date on the Customs at the Port of London, we have again the honor to bring under your notice the Ports of Saugeen and Owen Sound, the business of which we inspected on the 1st and 2nd instant, when on our way to Sault St. Marie.

PORT OF SAUGEEN.

William Keith, Collector, salary	\$500 00
Contingent	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$550 00

This port, when last inspected in 1856, was under the management of Mr. Collector O'Connor, now a supernumerary at the Port of Goderich.

The collections for the current year amount to \$94.45. Mr. Collector Keith appears to be desirous of giving every satisfaction, but is wanting in Customs experience, a knowledge of goods, and of the duties of his situation. Entry No. 41 of last year, 1861, for drawn pipe, was received for duty at 10 instead of at 20 per cent, the pipe being bent in circles or segments thereof, and intended for a distillery worm, shewing a loss to the revenue of \$40.50. This amount would have been looked after had not the parties become insolvent.

Suitable instructions were given to Mr. Keith, and his attention was directed to the necessity of keeping a sharp look out upon all boats frequenting the free port of Sault St. Marie.

PORT OF OWEN SOUND.

W. A. Stephen, Collector, salary	\$600 00
Contingent expenses	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$650 00

Last inspected in 1856.

The Customs business at this port, under the management of Mr. Collector Stephens, has not compared so favorably as on two former occasions. The manner of keeping the books indicated haste and carelessness, while entries and other documents were to a certain extent in confusion. The cash account was found correct, after being carefully compared with the Customs Register and Bank certificates of deposit.

Mr. Collector Stephens is a worthy intelligent person, but requires urging to his duty from time to time; his attention was directed to several points under notice, to all of

which he promised to give heed. This gentleman expressed himself as much satisfied with our visit, and assured us that his books and business should never again be found in a similar condition.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed,)

THOS. WORTHINGTON,
Asst. Com. of Customs.
A. BRUNEL,
Associate Inspector of Ports.

REPORT No. 14.—PORT OF LONDON, 2ND.

RIVIÈRE DU LOUP, October 16th, 1862.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esquire,
Commissioners of Customs, Quebec.

SIR,—Adverting to Report No. 13 of this date, we now beg to submit the result of investigations made in London, on the 9th instant, as to charges made by Mr. Landing Waiter Scanlan against the Collector of that port; and also, as to the complaints made by the Collector that the first-named officer had given currency to false reports with the intention of injuring the character of the Collector.

The charges preferred by Mr. Landing Waiter Scanlan were, in effect—

Firstly. That the Collector had caused him (Scanlan) to be removed from the Great Western to the Grand Trunk Depot, for the purpose of affording better opportunities to the firm of McDonough & Kent for defrauding the revenue, alleging that the members of this firm are related to the Collector.

Secondly. That goods have been habitually delivered to the firms of J. Birrill & Co., Hiram Chisholm, and Messrs. McDonough & Kent, without examination, and that the revenue has, in consequence, been defrauded by false packing. And,

Thirdly. That he (Scanlan) had, in several cases, pointed out fraudulent entries, which the Collector had refused to notice or take action in.

So far as the removal of Mr. Scanlan from one railway depot to the other is concerned, we cannot therein discover any improper motive; and in so far as Mr. Strathy is concerned, there is no shadow of foundation for the charge, for it was satisfactorily proven that the removal originated with Mr. Surveyor Cameron, who advised that course in order to put an end to the unseemly differences which had so frequently occurred between Mr. Scanlan and the Freight Agent of the Great Western Railway. And although a letter was put in by Mr. Scanlan from the Agent in question, stating that, subsequent to an investigation some time since made by the Assistant Commissioner, no differences had arisen between them, we are constrained, by other evidence before us, to conclude that in the matter a judicious conclusion was arrived at. Nor can we report otherwise than that Mr. Scanlan has altogether failed to prove that the removal was instigated by the motives which he has attributed to the Collector.

We have already, in our Report No. 12, referred to the want of sufficient examination of goods at this port, and there can be no doubt but that Mr. Strathy has departed from the regulations in that behalf; but we have not found any reason for supposing that this laxity originated in culpable motives.

Mr. Collector Strathy complains that Mr. Scanlan has traduced his character, and by the circulation of reports which he knew to be false, endeavored to injure him (the Collector) in the estimation of the business portion of the community.

This charge, so far as giving currency to the statements made by Mr. Scanlan to the Department is concerned, has been fully established; and although Mr. Scanlan may have believed that his removal from the Great Western Railway Depot was dictated by the motives imputed by him to the Collector, and may have been moved by a proper regard for the interests of the revenue in reporting his conclusions to the Department for investigation, he certainly, after a patient hearing and having every opportunity of producing

evidence,—had he been prepared with any—has utterly failed to shew that he had any just grounds for his imputations.

But, in any event, it was Mr. Scanlan's bounden duty to remain silent as to the charges he had made until an investigation had taken place; and, we are of opinion that the circulation of such reports was highly censurable.

We do not find, as has been alleged by Mr. Scanlan, that the Collector has treated him otherwise than with proper consideration; nor has it been shewn that the Collector, at any time, made use of improper language in dealing with him.

We may add, that it was shewn in evidence, that the members of the firm of McDonough & Kent are not the Collector's relatives.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed.)

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
Asst. Com. of Customs, &c.

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A. BRUNEL,
Asso. Inspec. of Ports.

REPORT No. 15.—PORT OF CORNWALL.

QUEBEC, October 20th, 1862.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esquire,
Commissioner of Customs.

SIR,—We have now the honor to submit our Report relative to the Port of Cornwall, so far as relates to the establishment requisite for performing the Customs business there, leaving, however, our final Report as to certain complaints and charges until further evidence thereon has been taken.

The cost of working this port, in 1861, was as follows:—

R. K. Bullock, Collector.....	\$ 800 00
Office rent and contingencies.....	181 53
Allowance for expenses to Alexander Begg.....	100 68
James Armstrong, Landing Waiter, Millbrook.....	400 00
John T. Bruce, Landing Waiter, Lancaster.....	400 00
Donald Graham, Landing Waiter, Aultsville.....	400 00
John Wilson, Landing Waiter, Dickinson's Landing.....	400 00
Alexander Begg, Landing Waiter, Cornwall.....	400 00
Mr. J. Anderson (removed).....	50 00

\$3,132 21

It will be noted that this port includes four out ports, requiring at each a Landing Waiter, while a Landing Waiter is also stationed at Cornwall, chiefly for the purpose of attending to the railway station.

Although some irregularities were discovered during our partial inspection of this port, we may yet state that the books were fairly kept, and that the irregularities—which will be more fully investigated and reported on hereafter—were not of a character to impugn either the honesty or the ability of the Collector.

It is quite obvious, however, that the number of officers here employed is far greater than the exigencies of the revenue demand under the changed condition of our trade with the United States. But the most important matter which we desire to submit for consideration is the placing of the collectorship of canal tolls and customs in one office and under one officer, thereby at once saving a salary and the rent of an office.

This arrangement is adopted on the Welland Canal, and there appears to be no good reason why it should not obtain here, the more so as in this case there are no canal tolls to collect, and the duties of that officer are simply to verify the papers of the vessels passing through the canal.

We therefore submit this arrangement as a reasonable reduction of expenditure.

We are further of opinion that the out port of Lancaster serves no good purpose, either as a preventive station, being at some considerable distance from the frontier, or as affording accommodation to the public; consequently we submit the propriety of abolishing it.

In like manner we conceive that the out port of Aultsville is quite unnecessary, and supplies no important public requirement. We therefore submit for consideration the propriety of abolishing it, and thereby affecting a further saving. If the changes herein submitted are adopted by the Department, and the Collector of Tolls and Customs are both to remain at Cornwall, the former may act as landing waiter, in which case the services of the present Landing Waiter may be dispensed with. The following officers will then have to be disposed of:—

Mr. Landing Waiter Begg,
 “ “ Bruce,
 “ “ Graham.

As to Mr. Begg, we are decidedly of opinion that his removal from this port is rendered necessary by reason of his constant antagonism with and insubordination to, not only the Collector but the department itself. Mr. Graham and Mr. Bruce will necessarily go out of the service by the reduction of the out ports at which they are stationed, unless the services of additional officers of their grade should be required at other ports; and in respect of their qualifications we shall have occasion to report further on a future occasion. The establishment will then stand as follows:—

Collector	\$800 00
Landing Waiter at Dickinson's Landing.....	400 00
do. at Millbrooke.....	400 00
do. at Cornwall, served by Canal officer.....	00 00
Contingencies Estimated.....	80 00
	<hr/>
	\$1680 00

Shewing a saving of \$1452.21, being equivalent to 46 per cent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
 (Signed,)

THOS. WORTHINGTON,
 Asst. Com. of Customs.
 A. BRUNEL,
 Associate Inspector of Ports.

RETURN

To an Address of The Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863 :—“For Statement of Works undertaken, continued, “or completed, or still due thereon, &c., between the 25th May, “1862, and the 25th February, 1863.”

By Command.

(Signed),

L. V. SICOTTE,

Attorney General, for L. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
31st March, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 31st March, 1863.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to transmit to you the accompanying Statement of all Works undertaken, continued or completed; of the amounts paid, or still due thereon, &c., between the 25th May, 1862, and the 25th February, 1863, prepared in compliance with an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 2nd instant, which is returned herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

Honorable,
The Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.,
Quebec.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of all Works undertaken, continued, or completed between the 25th May, 1862, and the 25th February, 1863; of the amounts paid during that period on such works, or on works previously commenced or completed; of the Legislative appropriations out of which such payments have been made; of the several amounts of the said appropriations; of the amounts paid out of each of the said appropriations; of the balances on hand of such appropriations; of the amounts of the Contracts for Works commenced or undertaken; of the appropriations out of which such works are to be paid for; of the amounts due to or claimed by the Contractors; whether the appropriations have been exhausted; finally, of all Orders in Council under which the payments for such works have been made.

NAME OF WORK.	Whether undertaken, continued or completed, between the 25th May, 1862, and the 25th February, 1863.	Amount paid from 25th May, 1862, to of which such payments have been made.		Balance of said appropriations on hand, 25th Feb., 1863.	Amount of Contracts commenced or undertaken.		Amount due to Contractors.	Legislative appropriations out of which the payments are to be made.	REMARKS.
		\$	cts.		\$	cts.			
CANALS.									
<i>Welland Canal.</i> —Deepening to Lake Erie level.....	Continued.....	44200	00	75000	23393	61			
Scouring clay, raising banks, Engineers' establishment.....	do	1725	40						
	do	4041	42						
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.									
<i>Locking.</i> —Enlargement of Rock cut.....	Continued & completed.	27065	87	110000	46479	37			
Dredging with Provincial dredge, and Engineers' establishment.....	do	3483	90	34000	exhausted.				
Lock Gates for Williamsburg and Beauharnois Canals.....	Completed in 1860.....								
Regulating Weir and raceway, Cote St. Paul.....	Continued & completed.	6946	61	35000	6889	79	1648	23 Vic, Ch. 15.	
Lock, Gates.....	do	6738	87						
<i>Beauharnois.</i> —Bridges at St. Timothy.....	do	80	00						
Purchase of land for Waste Weir.....	Land paid for.....	100	00						
Cannonville.—Supply Weir.....	Completed.....	642	09						
Lock, Gates.....	Undertaken.....			19000	00	16270	00	25 Vic, Ch. 3.	O. C., 29th Oct., 1862.

<i>Rideau Canal.</i> —Repairs at Hogsback.....	Undertaken & Completed	29432	48	15 Vic, Ch. 3.	30000	517	52			O. C., 28th May, 1862.
Repairs at Black Rapids.....	do	5081	09		Unprovided					O. C., 7th July, 1862.
<i>Seney Inland Navigation.</i> —Guards above and below lock at Bobcaygeon.....	Continued & Completed.	577	77	22 Vic, Ch. 83.	50489	8897	17			
Superintendence.....	do	360	00							
<i>St. Maurice Works.</i> —Dams and booms at Shawenagan, Ottawa Works.—Improvements, Petawawa River.....	do	321	15	24 Vic, Ch. 1.	4000	43	91			O. C., 1st Sept., 1862.
Portage du Fort and Calumet Road.....	Completed.....	13646	67	25 Vic, Ch. 3.	15000	exhausted.				
<i>Pier at St. Antec.</i> —Construction of pier.....	Continued & Completed.	1635	00							
Sundries.....	Continued & Completed.	890	87	22 Vic, Ch. 83.	2000	exhausted.				
Deepening of Lake St. Peter.....	Continued.....	12	50							
<i>Dredging at Picton Harbour.</i> —Dredging operations.....	Continued & Completed.	17948	89	24 Vic, Ch. 1.	60000					O. C., 22nd July, 1862.
Dredging at Carillon and Greenville Canals.....	Continued & Completed.	5193	34	20 Vic, Ch. 17.	7200	exhausted.				
<i>Light Houses.</i> —Survey of Bird Rocks, by Mr. Page, 1861.....	Continued & Completed.	30	00							
New Light Houses below Quebec.....	Pd. for during this period	356	75	24 Vic, Ch. 1.		25601	40			
<i>Inland Lake and River Light.</i> —Repairs at Light House, Point St. Claire.....	Continued & Completed.	1400	00	20 Vic, Ch. 17.	80000	50201	83			
Storage of materials at Lachine.....	do	4964	48	23 Vic, Ch. 15.	40000	11170	10			
<i>Dwelling for Light House Keepers, Nicholson Island.</i> —Lumber purchased.....	Continued.....	837	50	23 Vic, Ch. 15.	20765	10693	14			
<i>Tug Service Upper St. Lawrence.</i> —Bonus for 1862.....	Continued & Completed.	240	00							
Provincial Steamers.—Keeping up establishment.....	Continued & Completed.	168	10	22 Vic, Ch. 13.	1150	300	40			
Surveys Generally.—Salaries of Engineers and Inspectors.....	Continued & Completed.	20000	00	25 Vic, Ch. 3.	20000	exhausted.				
<i>Beauharnois Canal Damages.</i> —Awards for damages.....	do	26564	75	25 do do 3.	30000	13353	96			
	do	2795	42							
	Pd. for during this period	273	00	23 do do 15.	20000	1577	75			

A DETAILED STATEMENT of all Works undertaken, continued, or completed between the 25th May, 1862, and the 25th February, 1863, &c.—Continued.

NAME OF WORK.	Whether undertaken, continued or completed between the 25th May, 1862, and the 25th February, 1863.	Amount paid from 25th May, 1862, to 25th Feb., 1863.		Legislative appropriations out of which such payments have been made.	Amount of Works commenced or undertaken.	Amount due to Contractors.	Legislative appropriations out of which the payments are to be made.	REMARKS.
		\$	cts.					
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.								
Montreal Normal School.—Repairs and additions to Jaques Carlier School.....	Cont'd. and completed.	1191	97	Fund for same.....				
Montreal Court House.—Repairs.....	do	906	88	Fund for same.....				
Reformatory at St. Vincent de Paul.—Purchase of Building.....	do	18000	77	25 Vic, Ch. 3.	19000		399 23	
Algonia Court House.—Superintendent's Salary.....	Continued	393	00	23 do do 15.	4000		8230 21	
Public Railways, Ottawa.—Clerks of Works, and flooding in walls.....	do	11829	83	25 do do 2.	500000		479134 49	O. C., 16th Oct., 1862.
Machine Hospital, Quebec.—Repairs, flooring, &c.....	do and completed.	656	47	22 do do 13.	5000		1211 42	
Spencer Wood Re-construction.—Reconstruction of building, repairs, Stables, &c.....	do	17135	63	25 do do 3.	20000	2110 50	2864 37	
Public Buildings' Repairs, &c.—Rents, insurances and repairs.....	Continued.....	27026	56	25 do do 3.	40000		17654 77	
Genes or General's Residences, St. Lewis Street.....	Debts contracted.....	7033	28	Unprovided				O. C., 24th Oct., 1862.
New Gaol, Quebec.—Contract. Additions and extra work.....	Continued	28863	10	Taken from bid'g and Jury fund.		61000 00	23736 44	O. C., 19th Mar., 1861. O. C., 21st July and 5th Sept., 1862.

Arbitrations and Awards.—Sundry awards and expenses of arbitrations.....	Continued	16793	14					
Ottawa Works.—Pettawawa and Mountain Hill.....	Cont'd and completed.	2349	13					
Arnprior Slide, Flat Rapids and Chaudière piers.....	do	3994	42	23 Vic, cap. 15.	30000	Exhausted		
Repairs South Chaudière Slide	do	156	02	24 do 1.	40000	32679 98		
Hull Slide and Little Chaudière piers.....	do	1569	81					
Galumet Slide.....	do	1674	34					
Cornwall road, damage by Canal.....	do	510	22					
Landing Piers below Quebec.—Rimouski pier.....	Undertaken and cont'd.	2504	73	24 Vic, cap. 1.		6846 00		O. C. 1st Sept., 1862.
ROADS, LOWER CANADA.								
Canada and New Brunswick Road, Completing trace plans	Cont'd and completed.	421	40					
Rebuilding Pollok River bridge, and repairing road... Gaspé and St. Lawrence road,	Undertaken	751	48					
Sundry contracts.....	Continued	3481	92					
Matane and Cap Chats road, By day work.....	do	1831	62	24 Vic, cap. 1.	50000	Exhausted		O. C. 13th Sept., 1862.
Grande Baie and Malbaie road, by day work.....	do	1832	91	25 do 3.	8000	1899 94		
Main North Shore road, below Tadoussac, by day work	do	1011	00					
Eastern Canada and New Brunswick Road, by the Mississippi. Sundry contracts and day works.....	do	33723	48	25 do 3.	49100	14852 63		
GOALS AND COURT HOUSES, CANADA EAST.								
Malbaie—Day work under this Department.....	Completed	2874	83					
Rimouski—do	do	3497	86					
Beauce—Contract	do	4550	21					
Arthabaska—Fencing	do	353	00					
Chicoutimi	do	1868	60					
St. John's—Fencing	do	304	91					
Magdalen Islands	do	2164	00					
Beaubarnois—Fencing	do	615	10					
Montmagny.....	do	1339	55					

Taken from Special Municipal Fund. 20 Vic. chap. 44.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of all Works undertaken, continued or completed, between the 25th May, 1862, and the 25th February, 1863, &c.—Continued.

NAME OF WORK.	Whether undertaken, continued or completed between the 25th May, 1862, and the 25th February, 1863.	Amount paid from 25th May, 1862, to 25th Feb., 1863.	Legislative appropriations out of which such payments have been made.		Balance of said Appropriations on hand 25th Feb., 1863.	Amount of Contracts of Works commenced or undertaken.		Amount due to or claimed by Contractors.	Legislative appropriations out of which the payments are to be made.	REMARKS.
			\$	cts.		\$	cts.			
Industrie.....	Completed.....	753 95								
Sorel.....	do.....	319 82								
Lotbinière—Grant to County	In full of Grant.....	600 00								
Court House.....	do.....	800 00								
Dorchester.....	On account of Grant.....	800 00								
Berthier.....	In full of Grant.....	1590 00								
Terrebonne.....	Completed.....	6000 00								
St. Jovacinte.....	.....	4475 41								
General.....	.....								

Taken from Special Municipal Fund.
 20 Vic., cap. 44.

O. C., 23rd July, 1862.
 do do do do do
 O. C. 15th Sept., and 27th Oct., 1862.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
31st March, 1863.

(Signed)

J. BAINE,
Book-keeper.

(Signed)

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

Certified.

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a complete and detailed "Statement of the Expense incurred by the Commission of Enquiry respecting the Public Buildings at Ottawa, shewing the number of days the said Commission existed, the allowance per diem to each Commissioner, to the Secretary, and to the Interpreters, Measurers, and other persons employed by the Commission for the purposes of the Commission, or acting under its orders; the allowances for travelling and for board to the above persons, and to any Officers of the Board of Public Works having to travel in obedience to the orders of the Commission, or for purposes connected therewith; the amounts paid to the witnesses for travelling and other expenses; the amounts paid for stationery and telegraphic communications, and for the printing, in the English and French languages, of the Report of the Commission, and of any other printing required by the Commission; and containing also a statement of the temporary works executed by order of the Government last autumn, with a view to the protection of the Buildings from the inclemency of the winter; and also, any other expense incurred by the Commission on behalf of the Commission, and not enumerated in this Motion."

By Command.

(Signed)

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

AUDIT OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 3rd April, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a Statement, in detail, of the Expenditure of the Commission on the Ottawa Buildings. The only other amount which has been paid is \$1,600 on account for printing the Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

The Hon. J. O. Bureau,
Provincial Secretary.

ACCOUNT of the Secretary of the Ottawa Commission.

To whom Paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.	
		\$	cts.
J. Lovell.....	For Books	96	00
B. A. Express Co.....	“ Charges on a box from Toronto, including value of contents.....	16	50
W. C. Chouett & Co.....	“ Books	16	50
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	“ Telegraph Messages	4	60
Henry Horne.....	“ Stationery	143	95
Robert Weir & Co.....	“ do	8	50
J. Starmer.....	“ Ice supplied for 1½ months.....	3	00
Workman & Griffin.....	“ One wood saw, sharpening and setting do	1	40
John Nevill.....	“ Fire wood.....	16	60
C. T. Bate & Co.....	“ Coal Oil Lamps, wicks, scissors, &c.....	4	13
George Hay.....	“ Coal Oil.....	0	65
Thomas Isaac.....	“ Four Lamp Shades.....	1	00
W. F. Russell.....	“ One Straw Mattress	3	00
J. A. Angus.....	“ Office Furniture.....	30	00
Bernard Dunning.....	“ Carriage	2	35
Robert Harris.....	“ Six Cords of Wood.....	8	10
W. D. Ward.....	“ Use of parlor at Royal Victoria Hotel, six weeks and two days.....	62	86
George Hay.....	“ Drawing Materials.....	7	89
Michael Connor.....	“ Services as Watchman at Government grounds	32	40
John Dodd.....	“ do Axeman	1	50
Robert T. Parish.....	“ Carpenter's work.....	1	25
William Hutcheson.....	“ Laborer's work.....	1	00
John Grist.....	“ 3 days attendance as witness at \$4 a day and travelling expenses.....	47	50
Alex. McKenzie.....	“ 16 do do do do	92	00
J. B. Tison.....	“ 4 do do do do	26	75
James Stewart.....	“ Time do do do	16	00
Charles Garth.....	“ 2 days do do do	17	00
John Morris.....	“ 20 do do do do	100	00
H. Coverdale.....	“ Time do do do	12	00
J. Baine.....	“ Travelling expenses	25	25
S. Keefer.....	“ do	36	00
Arthur Harvey.....	“ do	24	00
Thomas Murray.....	“ Time in giving evidence before the Commission	1	75
J. Rowat.....	“ do do do do	2	00
P. McM. Burns.....	“ do do do do	4	00
Stout & Laver.....	“ Professional Services as Architects while attending Commission	250	00
W. Haughey.....	“ Time as Witness	8	00
T. Trudeau.....	“ Travelling expenses	24	00
Fuller & Jones.....	“ Plans, &c	250	00
Charles McCarron.....	“ Time as Witness	2	00
F. Bechard.....	“ Services as Interpreter, at \$5 per diem.....	785	00
H. T. W. Roaume.....	“ do do \$4 do	16	00
J. P. Cole.....	“ do as Copying Clerk, 13½ days, at \$2 per diem.....	27	00
C. E. Barnes.....	“ do do 3 days do	6	00
B. A. Express Company.....	“ Charges on parcel to Mr. Wilson.....	0	50
Thomas Grundy.....	“ Measuring Public Buildings, 182 days, at \$10 a day	1,820	00
J. Harper.....	“ do do 135 do	1,350	00
A. Levesque.....	“ do do 176 do	1,760	00
Sundry persons.....	“ Labour in digging test-pits, as per pay-list.....	921	66
Desbarats & Derbishire.....	“ Mounting Plans.....	43	33
J. Wilson.....	“ Services as Chairman of Commission, at \$14 a day	1,896	00
Joseph Sheard.....	“ do as Commissioner, do do	1,962	00
Victor Bourgeau.....	“ do do do do	1,864	00
Alex. Bogg.....	“ do rendered in Proof reading.....	40	00
Josiah Blackburn.....	“ do do do	50	00
D. Stark.....	“ do as Secretary of Commission, 246 days at \$5 a day, and including \$36.25 travelling expenses.....	2,004	25
	“ Sundry items, for which there are no vouchers	66	76
Total.....			\$ 16,019 93

ANALYSIS of Account of Secretary of Ottawa Commission.

To whom Paid.	S E R V I C E .	Amount.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1 { J. Wilson	Services as Chairman of Commission	1,896 00	
{ Joseph Sheard	do Commissioner	1,962 00	
{ V. Bourgeau	do do	1,864 00	
{ D. Stark	do Secretary of Commission	2,004 25	7,726 25
2 { Thomas Grundy	Services Measuring Public Buildings	1,820 00	
{ J. Harper	do do	1,350 00	
{ A. Levesque	do do	1,760 00	4,930 00
3 { Stent & Laver	Services as Architects	250 00	
{ Fuller & Jones	do do	250 00	500 00
4 { F. Bechard	Services as Interpreter	755 00	
{ H. J. W. Reaume	do do	16 00	801 00
5 { J. P. Cole	Services as Copying Clerk	27 00	
{ C. E. Barnes	do do	6 00	33 00
6 { Alexander Begg	Services Proof Reading	40 00	
{ J. Blackburn	do do	50 00	90 00
7 { Sundry Persons	Services as Witnesses, at \$4 per diem	245 75	
{ do	do Travelling expenses	228 70	474 45
8 Sundry Persons	Stationery, Books and Postage Stamps		343 83
9 Montreal T. Co.	Telegraph Messages		10 98
10 Sundry Persons	Contingencies—including Ice, Fuel, Lamps, Oil, Cartage, Laborers, Watchmen, Carpenter's Work, &c., &c.		1,110 42
	Total		\$16,019 93

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Quebec, 3rd April, 1863.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred by the Department of Public Works in connection with the Commission of Enquiry respecting the Public Buildings at Ottawa, showing the salary and travelling expenses of Officers of the Department, the amounts paid for Stationery, Telegraphic Communications, and Express Charges.

John Page, Chief Engineer, of Public Works, 55 days allowance for travelling expenses, at \$4.....		\$220 00
Thomas Munro, Assistant Engineer of Public Works, 71 days allowance for hearing, at \$1.50.....		\$106 50
Do. do. do. Travelling, Quebec to Ottawa.....		9 00
		115 50
E. A. Mara, Extra Clerk, Salary from 15th July to 31st August, and from 1st to 20th September, 68 days, \$2 per day.....		\$136 00
Do. do. Travelling expenses, Quebec to Ottawa.....		10 50
		146 50
G. B. Pelham, Clerk of Works, } John Bowes do } J. H. Pattison, do } W. Hutchison, do } Joseph Larose, do }	Part of their Annual Salary. {	From 1st July to 31st January, 1863. 583 33
		do do do do 700 00
		do do do do 700 00
		From 1st July to 30th Sept., and 21st November to 31st January, 1863..... 533 33
		From 1st July to 30th Sept., 21st Nov., to 31st January..... 612 20
Office Rent, 3 months.....		18 00
Henry Horne, Stationery.....		9 23
Express charges.....		7 25
Telegrams.....		22 29
		\$3,667 63

J. BAINE,
Book-keeper.

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
31st March, 1863.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Temporary Works executed at the Public Buildings, Ottawa, by order of the Government in the autumn of 1862, with a view to the protection of the buildings from the inclemency of the winter.

PROTECTION OF WALLS.

Pay list for labour between 3rd and 18th October.....	\$ 291 03
Do do from 20th October to 19th November.....	890 61
J. K. Booth, lumber furnished.....	1064 36
Wm. Mason & Sons, do do.....	99 48
S. B. Fripp, roofing felt do.....	75 60
Geo. Hay, nails, &c. do.....	7 26
Workman & Griffin, nails do.....	135 70
Wm. Hutchison, salary chargeable to this work.....	166 66
Joseph Larose do do do.....	194 44
	\$2925 14

ERECTION OF WATCHHOUSE.

Pay list for labour from 25th November to 13th December.....	123 30
	\$3048 44

J. BAINE,
Book-keeper.

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

Department Public Works,
31st March, 1863.

No. 47.

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd March, 1863, For copies of all documents relating to the exploration of the River Yamaska; also, a detailed statement of all expenses incurred in connection with the said exploration.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

No. 48.

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, For a copy of the last return of the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Norfolk of qualified Magistrates in said county; also, a copy of the last Commission of the Peace issued for the said County of Norfolk; and also, copies of all correspondence between the Government and any person or persons whatever with reference to the issue of such commission.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

No. 49.

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 12th ultimo, For a statement of all the Crown and School Lands in the Counties of Huron and Bruce which have been paid for under the order of the Crown Land Department of 2nd November, 1861, with the name of the purchaser or purchasers of said lands, the price per acre paid, and the date of such payments respectively.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

No. 50.

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 5th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a return of the names of the Judges of the County Courts in Upper Canada, the amount of salary paid to each, the population of the districts presided over by them respectively, together with the amount of Fees paid into the Fee Fund of the several districts for the years 1861 and 1862.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "Copies of all Correspondence in relation to the dismissal of Mr. JOHN M. ROBB, heretofore Post-master of the Town of Stratford."

By Command.

(Signed,)

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

[Copy.]

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
London, C. W., 6th Sept., 1862.

The Honorable the Postmaster General.

SIR,—I regret exceedingly to have to report the following case :—

On the 5th ultimo Mr. Stephenson, Station Master at Drumbo, mailed, on the Railway Post Office, a letter addressed to "Miss Stephenson (care of Mr. G. M. Jackson), Stratford."

The letter contained three dollars in bills, and other enclosures, and was prepaid with two stamps of five cents each.

By the same mail he forwarded a second letter addressed to Miss Jackson.

Mr. Jackson received the letter on the 5th, and called next day at the post office to enquire for the one for Miss Stephenson, which could not, however, be found. It was found and delivered on the 11th August, but not in the original envelope; the address on the letter was in the handwriting of Mr. Robb, and an attempt had been made by him to imitate the handwriting of Mr. Stephenson on the original letter. It had also two new postage stamps on it. It was delivered by Mr. Robb without any explanation either of the change of envelope or of the detention for six days in the office.

On the matter being reported to me by Mr. Stephenson,—who also intimated that it was not the first time his letters had been delayed, if not tampered with, at Stratford,—I called upon Mr. Robb for explanation.

His explanation was, that the letter had accidentally fallen into a waste paper box—that he did not find it until the 11th—that a cat had been in the box, and had so dirtied the letter he was ashamed to deliver it, and that he immediately tore off the cover, and put the letter into a fresh one.

I enclose for your full information Mr. Stephenson's letter of complaint, the envelope referred to, and the Postmaster's explanation. I forwarded a copy of this letter to Mr. Stephenson, and he expresses himself satisfied with it. I enclose this letter also.

It is incumbent upon me to say, that I believe Mr. Robb's statement to be perfectly correct and truthful. He is of a quick, impulsive nature, and he acted thoughtlessly and hastily, little dreaming of the very serious nature of the crime he was committing. Had he, however, addressed the letter in his own handwriting, and, when delivering it, frankly explained what had happened, his position would be materially improved; as it is, his attempt to deceive the parties into believing that the letter he delivered on the 11th was the identical one received by him on the 6th, throws a suspicion upon the matter which it is impossible to put aside. I have, therefore, suspended Mr. Robb from the Postmastership

of Stratford, and placed Mr. M. E. Carr, Assistant in the Brantford Office, in temporary charge, and until I receive your instructions in the case.

I cannot, in justice to Mr. Robb, conclude my Report without bearing testimony to the very efficient manner in which he has always conducted the duties of his office, nor without expressing the hope that you will regard the error he committed as an error, and not as a crime.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
Post Office Inspector.

[Copy.]

DRUMBO, C. W., Aug. 25th, 1862.

SIR,—I beg to bring under your notice certain malpractices in Stratford Post Office. On the 5th instant I posted a letter on the mail car at this station, addressed to "Miss J. Stephenson (care of Mr. G. M. Jackson), Stratford, C. W." I gave it into the hands of Mr. Kerby, Mail Agent on the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway. The letter had on two stamps, and contained three dollars in bills, and also various other enclosures. It was not received by the person to whom it was addressed until the 11th instant, and when it was delivered the envelope had been changed. I enclose the envelope for your inspection. I am ready to make affidavit that the address is not in my handwriting, and also that the letter was not delivered in the same envelope in which it was posted. You will see that the enclosed envelope does not bear the Buffalo & Lake Huron mail stamp, and that, consequently, the change has taken place in Stratford Post Office. The address is a rude imitation of my handwriting.

You will greatly oblige me by enquiring into this matter, as it is not the first time that my letters have been delayed, and possibly tampered with, in that post office.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed,)

G. STEPHENSON,
Station Master.

G. Griffin, Esq., Post Office Inspector, London.

[Copy.]

POST OFFICE, Stratford, Aug. 28th, 1862.

G. E. Griffin, Esq.,
Post Office Inspector, London.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your favor of yesterday, regarding Miss Stephenson's letter, the following are the simple facts :—

Mr. George Jackson called, as he is in the habit of doing regularly, and asked for Miss Stephenson's and his own letters. I gave him one for his sister. The next day, I think, he called and requested me to look for this letter, saying it had been mailed on the same day with the other. I looked, but of course did not find it. A day or two after, Mr. Stephenson called, when I again looked. Shortly after this I found the letter among the papers in an open box, which you might have observed behind where I open the letters. Unfortunately, in the meantime, a cat had gone into it and made a mess where the letter was lying. The front of the envelope was so disfigured and looked so nasty that, without thinking, I tore it off and put on another. I did not look at what the letter contained, nor could I say now what its contents were. This is the truth. I regretted, after having tore off the envelope, that I did not leave it as it was, it being but an accident which the most careful might commit. However, as I had taken off the envelope, I put another on, and, which was wrong, did not explain the matter.

I am not aware of any other of Miss Stephenson's letters having been delayed here, and certainly not tampered with.

The only way I can account for this awkward mistake is :—The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway going west is always a heavy mail,—particularly when this is an old country mail; the letter must have slipped off the table and got among the wrappers of the letter

packages and papers, and with them into this box. I feel the awkward position this matter places me in, knowing it is liable to be misinterpreted. I have stated [?] the simple truth, however, and trust Mr. Stephenson will generously accept of it.

Yours very truly,
(Signed,)

J. M. ROBB,
Postmaster.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have seen Jackson, who says it was not M. S. called with him to enquire for the letter, but a young man from Drumbo.

[Copy.]

DRUMBO STATION, Sept. 2nd, 1862.

SIR,—I consider Mr. Robb's explanation satisfactory, and am willing that the matter shall now rest where it is. With thanks for your kindness in investigating the affair.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed,)

G. STEPHENSON.

G. Griffin, Esq., London, C. W.

[Copy.]

STRATFORD, Sept. 6th, 1862.

SIR,—I am the person to whom a letter was addressed, for the non-delivery of which my brother, the writer of said letter, preferred a charge to the Post Office Department against Mr. Robb, the Postmaster at Stratford.

I deem it a simple act of justice to Mr. Robb, to state that Mr. Robb took the envelope of said letter and put another on in its place in consequence of damage done to the same by a cat, as I am informed and believe, and I do not attach any blame to Mr. Robb for his having done so, as I do not think he was influenced by any improper motives.

I have known Mr. Robb for some time, and believe him to be an efficient and accommodating Postmaster.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

ISABELLA STEPHENSON.

The Hon. the Postmaster General.

[Copy.]

STRATFORD, C. W., 6th Sept., 1862.

Mr. John M. Robb, Postmaster :—

DEAR SIR,—In justice to yourself personally, and to you as Postmaster here, I cannot refrain bearing my testimony in your favor for the exactness and affableness which you have always shown to me, both as Clerk of Peace and privately, in the performance of your duties as Postmaster. I have never had any cause whatever to make a complaint, or an approach to it; in fact, I have noticed, irrespective of my own business and other letters and papers, that you were obliging to all, and desirous to a fault in advising and directing those at your office who needed (as so many so bothersomely need) advice and direction.

My letters and correspondence and papers, as you know, were numerous, perhaps more so than many here. In your integrity I always have had implicit reliance.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed,)

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
Clerk of Peace:

[Copy.]

STRATFORD, September 9, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I have this day handed in two petitions in my favor from a few who have known me for many years, with a request that I should forward them to you as an expression of their opinion on my behalf. I may be allowed to refer to one name in particular, which is on the petition from North Easthope, the Rev. D. Allen. This esteemed clergyman has known me since I was a boy, and did he for a moment think I had opened Miss Stephenson's letter for any other purpose than that set forth in my report to Mr. Griffin, he would not have signed it on my behalf.

I would also beg to draw your attention to a letter addressed to myself from Mr. Linton, as a testimony in regard to the manner in which I have attempted to conduct myself as Postmaster.

I am free to admit, my Dear Sir, that I have done wrong, that I have acted very thoughtlessly and very foolishly, but so far as intending wrong I never once thought of it. I should have explained the whole matter to Mr. Jackson when I handed him the letter, that would have set all right; but I thought the matter would pass by without my having to explain what had been the cause of the envelope being removed.

I think the character I have ever had here, where I have resided since I was three years old, ought surely to be much in my favor.

Trusting to the impartiality and justness of your decision in this matter after you shall have fully ascertained all the facts.

I remain, my Dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
(Signed,)

J. M. ROBB.

The Honble. M. H. FOLEY,
P. M. General, Quebec.

[Copy.]

To the Honorable the Postmaster General.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Town of Stratford and vicinity, all in the County of Perth, humbly sheweth :

That one John M. Robb has held the appointment of Postmaster for the Town of Stratford for the last three years, during which time he has given general if not universal satisfaction to all persons having business to do at the Office, and your petitioners never heard of any charge being made against him until this morning.

Your petitioners firmly believe that if any error has been committed by Mr. Robb, it was through an act of indiscretion, and without any desire to act improperly.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that you will be pleased to retain him as the Postmaster of Stratford. And your Petitioners will ever pray.

STRATFORD, C. W., Sept. 6, 1862.

W. F. McCulloch, J.P., Mayor, Egt. Ryerson,
John A. Scott, U. C. Lee,
N. Campbell, P. Watson,
Wm. Damer, C. James,
J. Ingraham, Wm. Hy. Hine,
T. J. Birch, G. W. Byen,
Thos. Miller, John Fraser,
Jas. C. MacPherson, Chas. B. Taylor,
Jas. Rankin, Thomas Tobin,
J. H. Higgins, John Gandy,
J. G. McDonald, John Forbes,
W. Roberts, M. Moore,
D. T. Bailey, John McGerrald,

Alfred Haines,
Henry Sewell,
Izard & Bixby,
A. Williamson, jr.,
A. Williamson, sr.,
J. W. Koston,
J. N. Hall,
John Holmes,
Thomas Sterrey,
Jas. J. Hamilton,
Andrew G. McPherson,
Wm. Easson,
Robt. Johnson,

A. H. Hine,
A. Caven,
T. F. Corey,
G. W. Stoddard,
Cornish & McDonald,
J. P. Corey,
J. & H. Dutton,
H. McKenzie,
Peter Rozmer,
Joseph Maroball,
Gilbert Moore,
G. M. Jackson,
Fuller, Bros.,
John Lynch,
David Cassel,
D. B. McDonald,

Samuel Vivian,
J. A. MacDonald,
R. B. McArthur,
W. W. Fortune,
Joseph Kneitt,
J. Corcoran,
Wm. Sutherland,
Thos. G. Coyne,
John Keating,
George Gavin,
G. G. Ewart,
J. A. Carrall,
J. A. McCulloch.
E. Leslie,
John Mowat,
Benj. Grant,

John Nicol,
Edward A. Paget,
R. Williams,
Marshall, Bros.,
R. Mahon,
H. W. Mitchell,
T. M. Crombie,
W. Trowzer,
John McCulloch,
Chas. Scott,
John Sayers,
Wm. Haugh,
John Bradley,
George Lamb,
T. D. Hanson.

[Copy.]

NORTH EASTHOPE, Sept. 18, 1862.

To the Honorable the Postmaster General.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Township of North Easthope, in the County of Perth, humbly sheweth:

That one John M. Robb has held the appointment of Postmaster for the Town of Stratford for the last three years, during which time he has given general satisfaction to all persons having business to do at the office, and your petitioners never heard of any charge being made against him until this morning.

Your petitioners firmly believe that if any error has been committed by Mr. Robb, it was through an act of indiscretion, and without any desire to act improperly.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that you will be pleased to retain him as the Postmaster of Stratford, and your petitioners add that they regularly receive their mails from that office. And your Petitioners will ever pray.

John Fisher, Councillor,
Duncan Stewart,
Alexander Fisher, jr.,
Charles Scott,
Duncan Forbes,
Robt. Campbell,
Patrick Cryan,
John Fisher, jr.,
James Brandy,
Peter Scott,
George Scott,
Alexander Fisher, J.P.,

John Roark,
A. M. Fisher,
Donald Fisher,
John Stewart, sr.,
John Stewart,
Peter Stewart,
James Stewart,
John Fraser,
John Kippen,
John Anderson,
James Kippen,
John C. Forbes,

John Curtis, Councillor,
Jeremiah Curtis,
James Sinclair,
John A. Crerar,
Donald McLaren,
Peter McLaren,
Peter Crerar,
Duncan Fisher,
D. H. Allan,
Peter Peddill,
Revd. D. Allen.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 30th October, 1862.

G. E. GRIFFIN, Esq., &c., &c.,

SIR,—Be so good as to carry into effect the following appointments to Postmaster-ships in the London Division:

Queenston.—James Wynn, to be Postmaster, vice Joseph Wynn, resigned.

Stratford.—L. T. O'Loane, to be Postmaster, vice J. M. Robb, removed.

Nairn.—Paul Austie, to be Postmaster, vice J. Dimond, resigned.

(Signed,)

WM. WHITE.

[Copy.]

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
London, C. W., March 12, 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 7th inst., No. 41, requiring copies of all communications which passed between myself and Mr. Robb, late Postmaster of Stratford, on the subject of his removal from office, including copy of my letter to Mr. Robb, notifying him of his dismissal.

I beg to say that there is no correspondence on file on the subject.

When Mr. Stephenson of Drumbo, made his complaint, dated 25th August, I transferred it to Mr. Robb for explanation. His reply, dated 28th, was sent to you in my Report, No. 1051.

I went to Stratford and suspended Mr. Robb, placing Mr. Carr in charge; and on receipt of your letter of 20th October, No. 1046, I went again to Stratford, and personally transferred the office to Mr. O'Loane. Under these circumstances no official correspondence took place beyond the ordinary printed form, one of which I enclose.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

GILBERT GRIFFIN,

P. O. Inspector.

The Honble. the Postmaster General, &c., &c.

(Blank form.)

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
London, C.W., 186 .

SIR,—I am to inform you, that Mr. _____ has been appointed to the Postmastership at _____, and as soon as he has furnished the necessary Bonds, I will advise you of the date on which you will be so good as to transfer the office to his charge _____

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. O. Inspector.

To

No. 52.

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "All papers, correspondence and vouchers connected with the construction of the 'Addington Road' and the Bridges "over the Madawaska River, on the line of said Road."

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

No. 53.

Return to an Address from 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 Return of the names of the persons who have "taken out Leases for any of the Fisheries on the coast of the County of "Prince Edward, for any or all of the years 1859, 1860, 1861, or 1862, "together with the amount that each person has paid or is liable to pay for "such license during that time."

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

No. 54.

Return to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 18th March, 1863, For copy of report of Louis Prévost, Esquire, in 1854, on losses sustained by Sufferers by Quebec Fires on their debentures.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

No. 56.

Return to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 18th March, 1863, For report of Pierre Fortin, Esquire, on losses sustained by Fishermen on the River Moisie.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

No. 57.

Return to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863, For copies of the indictment, evidence, Judge's notes, and his report thereon, relating to the trial of Thomas Crozier, before the Queen's Bench, at Quebec.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the above returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To An Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th
March, 1863, for information respecting Distribution of Colonisation
Moneys, &c.

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

9th April, 1863.

TABLE of the distribution of a part of the Colonization Fund, for Lower Canada, according to an order in Council of the month of October last.

Conductors' names.	Residences.	Professions.	Names of Roads, Bridges, &c.	Appropriation.
				\$ cts.
T. Boulianne	Laterrière	Farmer	County of Chicoutimi. 1st section of the Kinogami Road, with two Bridges..... 3rd section Sydenham Road	3000 00 400 00 200 00
Joseph Fortin	Chicoutimi	Unknown	County of Charlevoix.	4200 00
Ignace Gagnon	Pointe Lévi	Contractor	Bridge over the River du Gouffre	500 00
John McLaren	Port au Percé	Unknown	Port aux Quilles Bridge	60 00
do	do	do	Counties of Segueny and Charlevoix.	100 00
do	do	do	Bridge over the River aux Canards	100 00
Joseph Hamel	Lorette	do	County of Quebec. Roche Plate Road	140 00
Joseph Savard	do	do	Lake Lurron Road	200 00
Michel Boutet	do	Trader	County of Portneuf. Béfair Road	340 00
E. Proteau	do	do	County of Champlain. Batiscan Bridge	125 00
C. Magnan	River-du-Loup	Unknown	County of St. Maurice. Magnan Road	400 00
George Chéné	St. Sévère	Unknown	Counties of St. Maurice and Maskinongé. St. Léon Springs Road	69 36
				250 00

D. Maigret	St. Didace	do	County of Maskinongé. St. Didace Road	200 00
F. X. A. Rivard	St. Léon	do	Rivière aux Écorces Road	150 00
Jérémie Laporte	St. Gabriel de Brandon	do	County of Berthier. Alfred Road, Ste. Catherine	281 00
M. Crépeau	St. Félix de Valois	Notary	County of Joliette. Joliette and Matawin Road	960 00
L. Dufresne	Kilkenny	Unknown	County of Montcalm. Kilkenny Road	100 00
L. Morin	Wexford	do	Aberrombie and Wexford Road	100 00
Dolphis Montolio	St. Adèle	do	County of Terrebonne. St. Sainyur Bridge	269 22
P. A. Labrie	do	Trader	Ste. Agathe Road	400 00
do	do	do	Morin Road	100 00
D. N. McCoshan	Newton	Unknown	County of Vaudreuil. Road in Newton	200 00
A. J. Russel	Ottawa	Agent	Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac. Roads and Bridges	4000 00
J. Hurley	Little Pabos	Unknown	County of Gaspé. Anso à la Louise Road	190 00
Geo. LeBoutillier	Percé	do	Percé Road	140 00
Jean Alain	Bonaventure	Unknown	County of Bonaventure. Dion and Cyrille Lepage Road	50 00
Wm. Gray	Sholbred	do	Kerny Bridge	400 00
Jas. Flewrys	New Carlisle	do	English Church Road in Cox	75 00
F. Langlois	Paspébiac	do	Paspébiac Catholic Church Road	75 00
Samuel Lebeau	Risigoouche	do	Lebanne Road	60 00
Rev. P. S. Saucier	do	Priest	Acadians' Road, 1st section	200 00
M. Blaquière	do	Unknown	Acadians' Road, 2nd section	300 00
				1160 00

TABLE of the distribution of a part of the Colonization Fund for Lower Canada.—(Continued.)

Conductors Name.	Residences.	Professions.	Names of Roads, Bridges, &c.	Appropriation.	
				\$	cts.
Rev. Mr. P. N. Thivierge.....	Détour du Lac.....	Priest.....	County of <i>Témiscouata</i> . Détour du Lac Road.....		600 00
Zéphirin Lanouette.....	Maenider.....	Unknown.....	County of <i>Rimouski</i> . Sandy Bay Road.....	281 79	
Ignace Hailé.....	do.....	do.....	Neigette : rigo.....	630 00	
J. B. Lepage.....	Rimouski.....	Agent.....	Taché Road.....	600 00	1571 79
Rémi Danjoue.....	St. Pacôme.....	Unknown.....	County of <i>Kamouraska</i> . Mont Carmel Road.....	150 00	
A. Ouellet.....	St. Alexandre.....	do.....	Pohégnanoak Road.....	150 00	
J. B. Dionne.....	St. Paschal.....	do.....	Woodbridge Road.....	100 00	400 00
S. Drapeau.....	L'Islet.....	Agent.....	Taché Road, 1st Kamouraska and l'Islet section.....		1500 00
J. O. Bélanger.....	L'Islet.....	Unknown.....	County of <i>L'Islet</i> . Arago Road.....		200 00
Les. Martineau.....	St. François.....	do.....	County of <i>Montmagny</i> . St. François Road.....		200 00
E. Audet.....	St. Gervais.....	Unknown.....	County of <i>Bellevue</i> . Mailloux Road.....		200 00
Rev. M. R. Rousseau.....	St. Malachie.....	Priest.....	County of <i>Dorchester</i> . Langevin Road.....	450 00	
Jno. Lud.....	St. Edouard de Frampton.....	Unknown.....	St. Marguerite Grand Lino Road.....	50 00	500 00

Rev. Mr. F. Catalier.....	St. George.....	Priest.....	County of <i>Beauce</i> . Jersey Road.....	200 00	
A. Blouin.....	St. Evariste.....	Unknown.....	Shenley do.....	200 00	
Rev. Mr. C. J. O. Béland.....	St. Victor de Tring.....	Priest.....	Chaudière River do.....	400 00	
A. Blouin.....	St. Evariste.....	Unknown.....	Adstock do.....	100 00	
The municipality.....	Lambton.....	Unknown.....	Rivière-aux-Blues Bridge.....	300 00	1200 00
Joseph Vigneau.....	St. Sophie.....	Unknown.....	County of <i>Mégantic</i> . Road from Ste. Sophie to St. Ferdinand.....	200 00	
O. Charpentier.....	do.....	do.....	Glenoyt Road.....	1200 00	1400 00
Richard Picken.....	do.....	do.....	Counties of <i>Arthabaska and Drummond</i> . Road from Durham to Acton.....	200 00	
Moïse Gagnon.....	do.....	do.....	do from Ulverton to Durham station.....	200 00	
do.....	do.....	do.....	do from Kingsy to Durham station.....	200 00	
do.....	do.....	do.....	do from Arthabaska to the grand line of Acton.....	200 00	
do.....	do.....	do.....	do from Wolfe to Weedon, &c.....	800 00	400 00
J. J. Lebel.....	Holton.....	Agent.....	Counties of <i>Wolfe and Richmond</i> . Road from Wotton to Wolfestown.....	1000 00	
J. L. Miquelon.....	St. Camille.....	Unknown.....	do St. Camille to Dunswell.....	200 00	
J. E. Coté.....	Weedon.....	do.....	do Garthby to Weedon.....	340 00	
Rev. Mr. Alex. Boucheard.....	Stratford.....	Priest.....	do Stratford to Weedon.....	460 00	2000 00
F. B. McNamee.....	Montreal.....	Unknown.....	County of <i>Richmond</i> . Windsor and Wotton Roads.....		500 00
James Ross.....	Gould.....	do.....	County of <i>Compton</i> . Hereford and Auckland Road.....	3065 93	
Rev. Mr. J. B. Champoux.....	St. Michel Archange.....	Priest.....	Hampden and Ditton Road.....	500 00	
do.....	do.....	do.....	Paquetville Road.....	300 00	3865 93
do.....	do.....	do.....	County of <i>Shefford</i> . North Sutely Road.....	400 00	
do.....	do.....	do.....	North Ely Road.....	400 00	800 00
Jas. Austin.....	Bolton.....	Unknown.....	County of <i>Brome</i> . Bolton Road.....	400 00	
do.....	do.....	do.....	Missisquoi River Road.....	200 00	600 00
Total.....					\$ 31032 30

TABLE of the distribution of a part of the Colonization Fund for Lower Canada, according to an Order in Council of the month of June last.

Conductors' Names.	Residences.	Professions.	Names of Roads, Bridges, &c.	Appropriation.
				\$ cts.
T. Boulianno	Laterrière	Farmer	1st section of the Kinogami Road	800 00
J. B. Gaudin	Chicoutimi	Unknown	do	1500 00
E. Dumais	Kamouraska	do	2nd do	1400 00
Joseph Fortin	Chicoutimi	do	4th do	500 00
Eucher Otis	Anse St. Jean	do	Sydenham Road	500 00
A. Gagnon	Tremblay	do	l'Anse St. Jean Road	2100 00
H. Dufour		do	Price and Tremblay Roads	1000 00
Eph. Tremblay		do	Beau Portage Bridge	800 00
			Rivière au Sable Bridge	8600 00
			County of Seguey	
R. Boulianno	Bergeronnes	do	Albert Road	1000 00
J. Molaren	Port au Perel	do	Callière Road	800 00
T. Boulianno	Laterrière	Farmer	Fafard By-road	12 00
			Counties of Chicoutimi and Charlevoix	1812 00
André Bouehard	Grande Baie	Unknown	St. Urbain Road, Chicoutimi section	1250 00
P. N. Bois	Bate St. Paul	do	St. Urbain Road, Charlevoix section	1250 00
			County of Charlevoix	
Germain Lajoie	Little River St. François	do	St. Laurent or Caps Road	200 00
Ignace Gagnon	Pointe Lévi	Contractor	Rivière du Gouffre Bridge	1200 00
Rev. Mr. Clovis Gagnon	Eboulements	Priest	Settrington and De Sales Road	500 00
			County of Montmorency	1900 00
N. V. Lefrançois	L'Ange Gardien	Surveyor	Cauchon Road	1000 00
N. Lefrançois	do	do	Laval By-road	800 00
			County of Quebec	1800 00
Wm. M. Baine	Stoneham	Farmer	1st section of the Lake Lurron Road	200 00
Joseph Savard	Lorette	do	Third section of the Lake Lurron Road	600 00

Jno. Smith	Lake Beauport	do	Upper Laval Road	300 00
U. Bedard	Charlebourg	do	Lake Beauport Road	300 00
Jos. Hamel	Lorette	do	Roche Plate Road, with two Bridges	200 00
			County of Portneuf	1600 00
Michel Boulet	Lorette	Trader	Bélar Road	800 00
Michel Dery	St. Raymond	Unknown	River St. Anne Bridge	400 00
N. Leclère	St. Basile	do	Road from Valcartier to St. Raymond	400 00
T. Bélanger	St. Castimir	do	Colbert Road	700 00
			Montcalm Road	400 00
			County of Champlain	2900 00
E. Proteau	St. Tite	do	Batiscan Bridge	800 00
Joseph Trudel	St. Tite	do	St. Tite Road	500 00
Le. Aréand	Three-Riviers	do	Les Piles Road	500 00
Alph. Dubord	do	Physician	St. Maurice Road	3600 00
			County of St. Maurice	5400 00
Georges Chainé	St. Sévère	Unknown	St. Léon Springs Road	400 00
Cyrille Magnan	Rivière du Loup	do	Magnan Road	800 00
Charles Gélinas	St. Barnabé	Farmer	Road from Hunterstown to St. Etienne	800 00
			County of Maskinongé	2000 00
Rémi Burette	St. Didace	Unknown	Massigouche Bridge	100 00
D. Maigret	do	do	St. Didace Road	400 00
Léandre Lafond	St. Paulin	do	River du Loup (en haut) North-East Road	400 00
F. X. A. Rivard	St. Léon	do	River du Loup (en haut) South West Road	400 00
			County of Berthier	1300 00
Jérémie Laporte	St. Gabriel	do	Brandon Road	600 00
			County of Joliette	
M. Crépeau	St. Félix de Valois	Notary	Matawin Road	600 00
Rev. Mr. T. S. Provost	St. Alphonse	Priest	Cathcart Road	600 00
Hugh Daly	Kildare	Unknown	Kildare Road	400 00
			County of Montcalm	1600 00
M. Granger	Chertsey	do	Chertsey Road	300 00
La. Dufréne	Kilkenny	do	Kilkenny Road	600 00
Rev. Mr. Desmarais	Ste. Adèle	Priest	Road from Wexford to Doncaster	400 00
La. Morin	Wexford	Unknown	Abercrombie and Wexford Road	200 00
				1800 00

TABLE of the distribution of a part of the Colonization Fund for Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.

Conductors' Names.	Residences.	Professions.	Names of Roads, Bridges, &c.	Appropriation.
				\$ cts.
P. A. Labrie	Ste. Adèle	Trader	County of Terrebonne.	1000 00
do	do	do	Abercrombie and Wexford Road	1000 00
John Ryan		do	County of Two Mountains	800 00
do		do	Valleyfield Road	300 00
The Municipality	Rigaud		County of Yaudreuil	600 00
A. J. Russell	Ottawa	Agent	Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac	7800 00
A. Campbell and H. Milway		Unknown	County of Argenteuil	300 00
Jas. Clarke, Ant. St. Jean & Carico Lafontaine		do	Grenville and Arundel Roads	430 00
Wm. Smith, Geo. Rodgers & Geo. Hamilton		do	Chatham and Wentworth Roads	550 00
Jas. Stuart and Rob. Ford		do	Argenteuil Road	320 00
Jno; McCallum		do	East Outlet Road	600 00
Jno. Hurley	Little Pabos	Unknown	County of Gaspé	200 00
do	do	do	Anse à la Louise Road	200 00
Anthony Painchaud	Gaspé Basin	Surveyor	Cap des Rosiers do	200 00
John Beauvel	Pointe St. Pierre	Unknown	York do	200 00
Geo. LeBoutillier	Percé	do	Chien Blanc do	300 00
Jno. Baker	Capelove	do	Percé do	200 00
		do	Anso du Cap By Road	300 00
				2200 00
				1400 00

Conductors' Names.	Residences.	Professions.	Names of Roads, Bridges, &c.	Appropriation.
				\$ cts.
Wm. Ross	Hope Town	Unknown	County of Châteauguay	200 00
F. Langlois	Paspébiac	do	Rivière-du-Nord Road	300 00
Jas. Flowers	New Carlisle	do	Paspébiac Catholic Church Road	100 00
Jean Alain	Bonaventure	do	New Carlisle English Church do	100 00
John Robertson	Métapédia	do	Dion and Cyrille do	700 00
Jas. Robertson	New Richmond	do	Lepage do	150 00
do	do	do	do do	200 00
Jos. Michaud	Maria	do	Caplan River Road	100 00
do	do	do	Caspébiac Road	100 00
P. Allard	Carleton	do	Road on the west side of the great river Caspébiac	100 00
P. Goughly	Mann	do	Dugé's Alley Road	100 00
do	do	do	Marin and Carleton Road	200 00
do	do	do	Road from Cross Point to Sandy Hill	100 00
D. Sillars	Ristigouche	do	do Sandy Hill to Rivière du Loup	200 00
M. Biquière	do	do	Mann and Sholbred Road	100 00
Jac. Forbes	Matane	do	Ristigouche Road	200 00
V. Gosselin	Tortigon	do	Acadians' Road	1000 00
do	do	do		3250 00
Z. Lapouette	Macnider	do	County of Rimouski	250 00
Ignace Hall	Bio	do	St. Denis By-road	250 00
E. X. Dufour	Rimouski	Agent	White River Road	250 00
J. B. Lepage	do	do	Tortigon do	150 00
do	do	do	Sandy Bay Road	150 00
Blaise Hudon	St. Cimon	Unknown	Neigette Bridge	600 00
		do	Duquesne Road	200 00
		do	Macpès do	200 00
		do	Yaché do	1000 00
		do	Cherrier and Bédard Roads	200 00
		do	County of Témiscouata	3000 00
Ths. P. Pelletier	Trois Pistoles	Unknown	Begon Road	500 00
Chs. Thériault	St. Eloi	do	St. Eloi do	300 00
Célestin Côté	Isle Verte	do	Dononville do	500 00
J. Et. Friser	Viger	do	Isle Verte do	300 00
L. M. Lapointe	St. Modeste	do	Viger do	250 00
N. Miville	do	do	St. Modeste do	250 00
		do	County of Kamouraska	2100 00
S. Drapau	L'Islet	Agent	Taché Road	2000 00
M. Bossé	Ste. Anne la Pocatière	do	Chapais do	800 00
Rémi Durojé	St. Facome	do	Mont Carmel do	300 00
J. B. Dionne	St. Paschal	do	Woodbridge do	400 00
A. Quillet	St. Alexandre	do	Pohéganook do	400 00
				3900 00

TABLE of the distribution of a part of the Colonization Fund for Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

Conductors' Names.	Residences.	Professions.	Names of Roads, Bridges, &c.	Appropriation.
				\$ cts.
J. Drapeau	L'Islet	Agent	Elgin Road	2000 00
J. O. Bélanger	do	Unknown	Arago Road	400 00
Edouard Côté	Montmagny	Unknown	Beaubien Road	1400 00
do	do	do	Sirois Road	300 00
do	do	do	Mailoux Road	900 00
do	do	do	Arnagh Road	200 00
do	do	do	Taché Road	400 00
do	do	do	Langovin Road	1000 00
do	do	do	Etchemin Road	400 00
do	do	do	Buckland and Standon Road	100 00
do	do	do	Frampton and Cranbourne Road, (1st section)	300 00
do	do	do	Cranbourne Road, (2nd section)	100 00
do	do	do	St. Hénédine Grand Line Road, (1st section)	200 00
do	do	do	do (2nd section)	200 00
do	do	do	St. Marguerite do	200 00
do	do	do	County of Lévis	2500 00
do	do	do	St. Lambert Road	500 00
do	do	do	County of Beauce	
do	do	do	Gayhurst Road	800 00
do	do	do	Shenley do	600 00
do	do	do	Jersey do	600 00
do	do	do		2000 00

Jas. Vigneau	St. Sophie	Unknown	St. Sophie and St. Ferdinand Road	400 00
Jno. Hume	Leeds	do	Méthot's Mill Road	1000 00
The Municipality	St. Agathe		Méthot's Mill Road	
Jean Vigneau	St. Pierre Célestin	Unknown	St. Eulalie Road	100 00
do	do	Priest	St. Vincennes do	100 00
do	do	do	Maddington and Aston Road	800 09
do	do	do	Gentilly and Ste. Gertrude Road	400 00
L. Triganno	Warwick	Unknown	Road from Warwick to St. Albert	400 00
do	do	do	do Warwick to Tingwick	400 00
do	do	do	Aston Grand Line Road	400 00
do	do	do	Road from Maddington to Three Rivers	400 00
do	do	do	Chester East Road	200 00
do	do	do	do West do	400 00
do	do	do	Road from Aston to St. Albert	300 00
do	do	do	County of Drummond	2500 00
do	do	do	St. Bonaventure Road	200 00
do	do	do	St. Guillaume do	200 00
do	do	do	Road from Durham to Ely	400 00
do	do	do	Wickham Road	400 00
do	do	do	Drummond and Arthabaska Road	400 00
do	do	do	Roads in Kingsy	400 00
do	do	do	County of Compton	2000 00
do	do	do	Hampden and Ditton Road	2650 00
do	do	do	Bureauville Road	2750 00
do	do	do	Paquetteville do	1250 00
do	do	do	County of Beauharnois	6650 00
do	do	do	St. Stanislas de Koutka Road	400 00
do	do	do	County of Brome	
do	do	do	Bolton Road	600 00
do	do	do	Potton and Sutton Road	200 00
do	do	do	Total	87612 00

HONORABLE SIR,—I last year obtained from the Department of Crown Lands through your influence, the sum of one hundred dollars to have a winter road opened between the 8th and 9th Ranges of the Township of Hereford, for which great favor I am truly grateful. This road has been useful to a great number of settlers, who have passed over it and so reached their allotments and contrived to convey their supplies of provisions for the spring. That road is now broken up, and many persons are kept back from proceeding to inhabit their farms, because the way to them through the United States is one half longer at least, and very bad. I now address you a second time to procure a road to be made for all seasons, instead of a winter road. This road would commence nearly two miles within the Township of Barford, be carried on between the 8th and 9th Ranges in Hereford, and join the road now being opened by the Department,—“the Hereford and Auckland Road.” The road prayed for will measure nearly 12 or 13 miles in length, and will complete one which leaving Coaticook will proceed upwards of 25 miles towards the east, and make the Townships of Ditton, Newport, Hampden and some others adjacent accessible. I have enabled the Government to sell upwards of 260 lots on this road, and if I had had roads, I verily believe that the above mentioned townships would have been nearly all taken.—We do not ask for free grants; instead of them give us roads, then more roads, and more roads still. You will think it strange that I always apply to you on Colonization matters, seeing that you have already trouble and occupation enough. This is all very well understood, I nevertheless trust you will forgive me, as we rely on getting from the Honorable Mr. Cartier all that contributes to the welfare and happiness of Canadians. Messire Eusèbe Durocher, curé of Belœil, will present a petition, the object of which is to obtain what I here pray for in a private letter.

I remain, with the highest respect,

Honorable Sir,

Your very humble, &c.,

(Signed,) J. B. CHAMPEAU, Pt.

Hon. G. E. CARTIER,
Attorney General, &c., &c., &c.
Quebec.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,
AND PATENT OFFICE,
Quebec, 30th April, 1862.

SIR,—Your letter addressed to the Honorable Mr. Cartier, relative to a sum of money for the opening of a road to end in the Hereford and Auckland road, is transferred to this Department, and I hasten to reply to it.

I agree with you and the Reverend Messire Durocher, curé of Belœil, as to the necessity of opening a road between the 8th and 9th ranges of Hereford, beginning in Barford.

I await the petition mentioned in your letter to bring the subject before the Council, together with a request of the same nature for the same purpose, from the Reverend Mr. Dagenais.

It is unnecessary to assure you, Sir, of my desire to see the sacred cause of Colonization attended with success. Be convinced that I will do every thing in my power to assist those who devote themselves to it.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,)

N. F. BELLEAU,
Minister of Agriculture.

Rev. MR. J. B. CHAMPEAU,
Pt., Curé.

ST. EDOUARD, May 15th 1862.

HONORABLE SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and I thank you much for the kind expressions which it contains.

The road which commences on the south township line of Hereford and goes on to the middle of Auckland, being the first section of the Hereford and Auckland road, has been undertaken I believe, by Mr. McNamee. Last year he made the road as far as $\frac{1}{2}$ of Hereford and this year he will reach the middle of Auckland. I do not think that the remainder of the road, to connect with the Megantic Road, is yet traced; that would, I think, cover between twenty and twenty-five miles. I think that if that were traced out and Ditton surveyed, there would be enough done for the present year, to cause lands to be taken, for as soon as it is known that that road is traced, there will be a rush to take up lots. The branch from Compton to Auckland being very necessary, it ought in my opinion, to be commenced as soon as possible. I have not directed my attention particularly to that road. It is made I think, in part from the depot in Compton to the middle of Clifton; to reach the line between the 5th and 6th ranges in Auckland, it ought to turn a little to the north. About 8 or 9 miles will require to be made. This is now one of the most necessary roads for our part of the Eastern Townships. The sooner it is made, the better it will be for the settlers, and for the advancement of Colonization in Ditton, Chesham, &c.

I am, &c., &c.,

H. E. DAGENAIS, Pt.
Curé of St. Edouard.

Hon. N. F. BELLEAU,
Québec.

Hon. N. F. BELLEAU,
Bureau of Agriculture, &c. &c.

HONORABLE SIR,—I have received your obliging letter of 30th April, and cannot sufficiently express my gratitude for it. Since then I have learned that the petition which I mentioned, relating to the road between 8th and 9th ranges of Hereford, commencing in Barford, had been forwarded directly to His Excellency the Governor by Rev. Mr. Durocher I trust that it has reached you, and that you will pardon the error in form, &c.

The execution of the work in question is urgently required, inasmuch as many of our incoming settlers are incurring expense for transport which exceed their means, and discourage certain among them. The weather is just now most propitious for the commencement of the work this very day, and the road might be opened soon enough for a great number of families who have put in their seed here, and who will leave as soon as their grain is harvested, to take possession of their lots. Immense advantages would likewise accrue to visitors of the Townships of Ditton, Hampden, &c., from the road being made.

If we are fortunate enough to obtain the road, I shall have the happiness of witnessing a rapid progress in colonization. Should you need more information, we shall endeavor to answer whatever question you may address to us.

I remain, &c., &c., &c.,

Honorable Sir,
(Signed,) J. B. CHAMPEAU, Pt.

St. MICHEL-AROHANGE,
County of Napierville,
16th May, 1862,

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Quebec, 27th May, 1862.

Hon. F. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a Statement of the Colonization Roads in the County of Montcalm which are indispensably necessary.

Before enumerating the said roads, I must premise the following remarks:—

The *Chef-lieu* of the County is fixed at Ste. Julienne, in the South-West corner of Rawdon, near the township of Kilkenny.

The Townships of Kilkenny, Wexford and Doncaster are situated in the County of Montcalm and have a population of about 4,000 souls. The inhabitants of these places have no means of communication with the *Chef-lieu* but by roads which are extremely difficult to travel over. The people of the interior of Wexford and those of Doncaster cannot reach St. Julienne, but by passing through Ste. Adele, St. Jerome and the County of Terrebonne,—a roundabout journey of nearly fifty miles.

The Government has had a road opened from the front line of Wexford to near the 5th range of that Township. That road ought to be continued to Doncaster in order to open a means of communication for the settlers of the latter township, as well as for the inhabitants of the interior of Wexford.

NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS.

1. About \$300 (three hundred dollars) to improve the road in Chertsey from the site of the Old Chapel to the front line of the township.

2. About \$1000 (one thousand dollars) to open a road in Kilkenny, commencing at the most convenient point on the front line of Wexford, passing down to the Township of Kilkenny to join the road made by the settlers between Nos. 6 and 7, in the 8th range of that Township (Kilkenny), continuing as far as possible on that line, or near it, in the most favorable locations, and taking a course, to fall in (at about the 4th or 5th range in Kilkenny,) with the road made between that Township and Rawdon, in the Parish of Ste. Julienne, the *Chef-lieu* of the County.

3. \$400 (four hundred dollars) to continue the road from Wexford to Doncaster.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

J. DUFRESNE.

QUEBEC, May, 28th 1862.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to request that you will recommend the Government to grant the following sums for the purpose of continuing the work on Colonization Roads in the County of Montmagny:

For the Beaubien Road.....	\$2,000
For the Anse à Giles Road.....	400
For the St. Pierre Road.....	300

The sum which I recommend in favor of the Beaubien Road (in rear of St. Thomas,) may appear rather large, but when it is understood that it is intended by this road to give egress to 600 inhabitants of the Townships of Montmagny and Ashburton, and that a much more considerable population is prepared to move in, as soon as the road in question is completed, my demand will not be considered extravagant. With the sum above mentioned I believe that the road may be made practicable for carriages throughout its whole length. With regard to the other roads you are aware that it is highly important to continue the work on them as speedily as possible, and I beg therefore, that you will be pleased to explain to the government the necessity of granting at least the amounts here recommended.

I have the honor to be,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

D. BEAUBIEN.

L. P. BOUCHER DE LABRÈRE, Esq.

QUEBEC, May 29th, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you a statement of the sums of money required, in the present year, for the Colonization roads in the County of Bonaventure :

Township of Port Daniel.

1. Mill Road.....	}	\$600
2. Thompson and Dunkin Road.....		
3. Chouinard Bridge.....		

Hope.

1. North River Road.....	\$400
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Cox.

1. Paspébiac Catholic Church Road,	\$200
2. New Carlisle English Church "	200
3. Bourdages " Line between Cox and Hamilton.....	60

Hamilton.

1. Dion Road.....	}	\$400
2. Cyrille Lepage Road.....		
3. Road from the Church to the Rapids .....			160

New Richmond.

1. River Caplan Road.....	}	\$500
2. Little Cascapédiac Settlement Road from 3rd to 7th range		
3. Road on east side of New Richmond Lake, from 5th range to Township Line.....		
4. Road on the Great Cascapédiac, from Jonathan's Brook to the 6th range.....		

Township of Maria.

1. Road from lot No. 14 to lot 25 on the west side of the Great River Cascapédiac.....	}	\$450
2. Exumiac Road to the River Exumiac.....		
3. Duga's Alley, Road from 5th to 6th range.....		
4. Road between Joseph and Elie Mercier, from 2nd to 4th Range.....		

Carleton.

1. Road from the line between Maria and Carleton, to the ranges in rear of Carleton	\$300
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Nouvelle and Sholbred.

1. Harney Bridge	\$400
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Mann.

1. Road from Point Cross to Sandy Hill	\$200
2. Road from Sandy Hill to River du Loup.....	400
3. Road on division line between the Townships of Mann and Sholbred.	200
4. Lebaube Road.....	75

Ristigouche

1. Road leading from the River Ristigouche to 2nd range.....	\$400
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Métapédiac.

1. Road from mouth of River Métapédiac along the bank of the Ristigouche to the River Upsalquitch	\$ 400
2. Acadians' Road (special appropriation).....	1400

Although the amount asked for in the above statement may seem to be large, I am in a position to assert that it does not represent one half of the real requirements of the County as respects Colonization.

Allow me to observe that it was always understood that the Acadians' Road was to be the subject of a special appropriation, without in any way diminishing the claims of the County on the Colonization Fund, and that the Government which preceded the present Ministry, intending to provide for the exigencies incident to the immigration now in progress into the Township of Metapediac, had made a promise that the Acadians' Road should be completed in the present year. I trust, therefore, that you will be pleased to recommend the claims of the County of Bonaventure for the present year.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

THEODORE ROBITAILLE.

L. B. DE LABRUE, Esq.,
Quebec.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, May 30th, 1863.

SIR,—Agreeably to your request, I send the recommendation for appropriations to colonization roads in the County of Compton.

I would recommend two thousand dollars to be expended from Salmon River on the end of the road under contract and built by McNamee through Ditton on O'Dwyer's line, called the Salmon River and Boundary line road also. I would recommend James Ross, Esquire, of Lingwick, as superintendent of the same; the work should commence at once; the length of the road laid out is forty miles and it runs through Ditton, Chesham and Woburn. I would recommend an appropriation upon the Megantic road through Marston of two thousand dollars; the first is the most important and is much required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. H. POPE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

QUEBEC, 30th May, 1862.

DR. BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE,
Deputy Inspector of Agencies.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you herewith a statement of the sums required for works to be done in the County of Rimouski, in the course of the season now ensuing, which you will, I trust, take into consideration.

Referring to your correspondence of the 19th August last, you will find that the sum of \$1,347 08, which was a balance remaining from the sum granted for the road from Matane to Cape Chat, was appropriated to continue the works on the Colonization Roads leading to the rear of the County of Rimouski. That sum not have been expended last year, except a small part which was spent upon the bridge over the river Tortigou, you will be pleased to add it to the amount of the statement transmitted herewith.

I remain, etc.,

(Signed,)

GEO. SYLVAIN.

QUEBEC, 3rd June, 1862.

TO THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,—For four years past the County of Terrebonne has not received a penny of the appropriation made for Colonization Roads. That County is however one which makes the most rapid progress, and in which settlers have the greatest number of difficulties to overcome.

I have therefore the honor to ask from you for this County a sum of two thousand dollars to be expended on the new Colonization Roads in Morin and Beresford in places which I shall subsequently have the honor of pointing out to you, after having convinced you of their utility and indispensability.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed,)

L. LABRECHE-VIGER.

QUEBEC, 3rd June, 1862.

Mr. BROUSSEAU, Member for the County of Portneuf :

Recommends the granting of (\$6,000) six thousand dollars, for Colonization Roads in his County, to be distributed as follows :

1st. The sum of (1,000) one thousand dollars, asked for by the inhabitants of St. Raymond, to assist them to complete a bridge which they have begun to build over the River St. Anne, and which is absolutely necessary for the colonization of the Crown Lands on the other side of the River.

2nd. The sum of (\$2,400) two thousand four hundred dollars for a road from Valcartier to St. Raymond, in the Township of Gosford, about ten miles long.

3rd. The sum of (\$800) eight hundred dollars to continue the road already begun in the Township of Colbert.

4th. The sum of (\$1800) one thousand eight hundred dollars to continue the road already begun to provide means of egress for the inhabitants who have settled along the Batiscan River.

(Signed,)

J. D. BROUSSEAU.

I recommend as Conductors :

1st. Bridge Mr. MICHEL DERY, of St. Raymond.

2nd. Road Mr. HENRY DERY, St. Bazile.

3rd. Colbert Road... } Mr. THELINS BELANGER, St. Casimir.

4th. Batiscan Road. }

QUEBEC, 3rd June, 1862.

JOHN J. ROSS, M.P.P. for Champlain :

I am of opinion that in the interests of colonization, it is important :

1st. To complete the bridge already begun to be built over the Batiscan River at St. Stanislas.

2nd. That the sum of \$400 would suffice for that purpose.

3rd. That it is, moreover, highly necessary to complete a road already far advanced between St. Tite and Les Piles, to effect which, a sum of at least \$600 would be required.— Joseph Trudel.

4th. That the continuation of the Piles road would also be of immense utility ; for this purpose, \$600.

Conductor..... J. ARCAND.

Conductor for the bridge..... E. PROTEAU, of St. Stanislas.

QUEBEC, 3rd June 1862.

The undersigned would respectfully bring under the consideration of the Minister of Agriculture the importance of pushing the colonization of the County which he has the honor to represent : there are six colonization roads in course of construction, and a sum of six hundred pounds would not be more than sufficient to ensure good progress during the present season.

(Signed,)

W. M. BABY,
M.P.P. for Témiscouata.

QUEBEC, 3rd June, 1862.

SIR,—With reference to appropriations for Colonization Roads in the County of Gaspé, I beg leave respectfully to submit the following sums, for that object, to the favorable consideration of the Government, viz :—

1st. For the Anse-à-la-Louise Road to Grisfonds Cove	\$400.00
2nd. For improving the Post Road, from Cape Rosier Light House to the Settlement of Graude-Grève, distance 7 miles, in the Township of Cape Rosier.....	400.00
3rd. For opening a road in the Township of York, from Gaspé Basin to Haldimand Town, 3 miles from lot No. 5, in the 1st range to lot No. 3, in second range.	400.00
4th. For extending the Chien Blanc Road from Chien Blanc to Bois Brulé, in the Township of Douglass, 4 miles.....	600.00
5th. For continuation of Irish Town Road, Township of Percé.....	500.00
6th. For an aid to open a by-road in the Township of Percé, recently located and verbalized by Municipal Authority, from the 1st range to the 2nd range or concession, 1½ mile.....	300.00
7th. For changing the Post Road in the Townships of New Port and Pabos, beginning at the west side of the mouth of the River Pabos, and thence round the road of the said River, and bridging the same thereat.....	2000.00

As to this last road, please to be referred to the Petition of the Mayor of the Municipality of New Port and others.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JOHN LEBOUTILLIER.

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE,
&c., &c., &c.,
Quebec.

QUEBEC, 5th June, 1862.

HONORABLE MR. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture, L. C.,

SIR,—I have to request that you will be pleased to grant a sum of one hundred pounds, to assist in the opening of a road and the building of bridges in the Township of Godmanchester, beginning at the Parish of St. Stanislas de Kostka in the County of Beauharnois. I venture to hope that you will accede to this just request.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) PAUL DENIS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
QUEBEC, 7th June, 1862.

SIR,—I beg leave to name the following parties to you for the different Colonization works, in my Counties, viz :—

- No. 1. Sydenham Road,—Mr. Joseph Fortin, Chicoutimi.
- No. 2. St. Urbain Road,—Mr. André Bouchard, Grand Bay.
- No. 3. Percé Road, Tremblay by-road,—Ambroise Gagnon, Esq., J.P., Chicoutimi.
- No. 4. Kinogami Road, Section No. 1,—Mr. Théophile Bouilliane, La Terrière.
- No. 5. Kinogami Road, Section No. 2,—Mr. G. B. Godin, Chicoutimi.
- No. 6. Kinogami Road, Section No. 3,—Mr. Horace Dumais, LaBarre.
- No. 7. Kinogami Road, Section No. 4,—Rev. Mr. Tremblay, Priest, Beauport, (E. Dumais, Kamouraska:)

No. 8. Beau Portage Bridge,—Municipal Council, Chicoutimi.

To give by contract :

No. 9. River au Sable Bridge,—Municipal Council, Chicoutimi.

No. 10. Anse St. Jean Road,—Mr. E. Otis, Anse St. Jean, Grand Bay Post Office.

No. 11. Sagenay and Callières Road,—Mr. John McLaren, Port au Percil.

No. 12. Albert Road,—Mr. W. R. Boulliane, Tadoussac.

You will please refer the two Municipal Councils of La Terrière and Chicoutimi to communicate with me, in passing the contracts and asking tenders for the Beau Portage and River au Sable Bridges; if you require any other information I can give, you have only to let me know. I will be in Quebec for the next ten days.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,) D. E. PRICE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Quebec, 7th June, 1862.

SIR,—I beg to ask your attention to the importance of opening the road located 1 season by Mr. O'Dwyre, P. L. S. It commences at the Victoria Road (which is now one of the best roads in the Province,) runs through Hampden and across it striking Ditton, I think, about 7 miles, then runs the whole length of Ditton, Chesham, and Woburn; for a description of the land, I refer you to Mr. O'Dwyre's report; as a whole, it is one of the best tracts of lands, comprising several hundred thousand acres, which would be open for settlement by opening this road, the length of which is about forty miles. In the meantime Mr. O'Dwyre marked out another line which is a continuation of this, and is to connect it with the Megantic Road, the length of which is about seventeen or twenty miles, making the whole road about sixty miles; this last part will pass through Marston and Clinton, I think. For further particulars, I refer you also to Mr. O'Dwyre's report.

I would in the meantime urge upon you the importance of the road being commenced at once, as the best and by far the cheapest time to make roads is in the months of June and July; besides a road made in the dry season of the year, is worth very much more than one made later or in the wet season. No work should be performed on roads, if it can be avoided, after the first of October, and it is clear that the months of August and September are the months in which the hay and harvest has to be done. So that the inhabitants who ought, as far as possible, to be employed in making roads can only do so to advantage, during the months of June and July. It is also of the utmost importance that the person who is to superintend this work should be a man of experience and reliable. I would recommend James Ross, Esquire, of Lingwick, as a proper person.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. H. POPE,

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 22nd June, 1862

SIR,—I have been instructed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, respecting the opening of a road between the Parishes of St. Sophie and St. Ferdinand, and to inform you in reply that the matter has not been lost sight of, and that in the Report which is to be submitted for His Excellency's sanction, an appropriation of \$400 for the opening of this road is recommended.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed,)

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE.

Noel HÉBERT, Esquire, M. P. P.,
St. Sophie.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
QUEBEC, 25th June, 1862.

SIR,—I have been instructed to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 19th instant, that the sum of \$600, for which you ask for your County, has been inserted in the distribution list and will be submitted for His Excellency's sanction at an early day; so soon as that sanction shall have been received, we shall not fail to notify you.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE,

P. E. DOSTALER, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Berthier.

MONTREAL, 25th June, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—As Member for the County of Argenteuil, I have the honor to represent to you the very urgent necessity for Government aid in the opening out and maintenance of colonization roads in that County.

A reference to the map will show that this County comprises nine Townships and a half that have been surveyed, and two as yet unsurveyed. Of these only Chatham, Grenville, the tierce, and a small portion of the front of Harrington and Wentworth are accessible, and even in these the roads are insufficient for the purposes of access to a large portion of Crown Lands.

The front of the County is intersected by a Railway and by Canals, and is traversed by excellent ordinary roads. From these front roads, others run at right angles in the direction of the unsettled Crown Lands in the rear. The system adopted during the last two years has been the gradual extension of these branch roads into the Crown Domain, and this is undoubtedly the mode in which the greatest benefit can be attained, both for the settlers and for the Government. Of these branch roads, one which is known as the "Argenteuil and Ottawa Road," has for its purpose the attainment of access to the Townships of Ponsonby and Amherst, in the County of Ottawa, and it therefore, more properly appertains to the County of Ottawa. This road was opened last year for three miles, from the River Rouge by the Valley of the Maskinongé towards the corner of Ponsonby, under the superintendence of Mr. John McCallum, who was appointed upon the joint recommendation of the late Member for Ottawa and myself. This road is of great importance, as it will form the only means of access to the two Townships already mentioned, one of which (Amherst,) contains large tracts of excellent land and would be quickly settled by persons from the Petite Nation Seigniorie. A small sum should also be applied to the improvement of a very mountainous portion of the road through the augmentation of Grenville, leading to the road in question.

The "Grenville and Arundel Road" leads from the Village of Grenville into the front

of the Township of Arundel. This Road is opened out of sufficient length for the present, but requires to be improved at two points where it is nearly impassable. These are from the front of the eighth to the rear of the twelfth concession of Grenville, and from the Post Office at Harrington to the foot of Bevan's Lake.

The "Chatham and Wentworth Road," leads from McCormack's Station on the Carillon and Grenville Railway into the unsettled lands in the Township of Wentworth. This Road is all opened through to the front of the second range of Wentworth, except across the sixth and seventh concessions of Chatham. A small appropriation would be required for the purpose of opening this portion and extending the road further into Wentworth.

The "Argenteuil and Howard Road" is opened for twenty-two miles, leading from St. Andrews through the Township of Gore, and partly across the augmentation of Mille Isles, in the direction of the Townships of Morin and Howard. This is a road of considerable importance and will require a fair measure of assistance in four points, viz:—between the front of Gore and Lachute; from the front of Gore to Lakefield; from the rear of Gore to the Double Côte Road of St. Angelique, and from the Double Côte Road of St. Angelique to the front Road of the Township of Morin, and thence Easterly to Lot 39.

The "East Outlet Road" runs at right angles to the above mentioned roads, and is calculated to intersect them all at a distance of about 24 miles from the Ottawa River and parallel with it. It commences at St. Colomban in the County of Two Mountains, and has already reached the boundary line of the Township of Wentworth, near Lake Ann. This Road affords to the Settlers in the back Country, a *direct route* to Montreal, which lies about the same distance from the rear of the County that it does from the front. This Road requires a small appropriation for ameliorations, and also a moderate grant for its extension into Wentworth.

If you will permit me, I will now indicate what, in my opinion, should be appropriated for these Roads during the current year, with the names of the persons who have been selected by the people and myself in conjunction, as superintendents. And it is understood that the people work on these roads at 2s. 6d. per day and furnish horses *gratis* when necessary, and that all the superintendents except John McCallum, shall receive only 5s. per day.

1. The Argenteuil and Ottawa Road (this should be regarded as being for one half an Ottawa grant):

For the extension	\$500.00
For ameliorations in augmentation of Grenville.....	100.00

 John McCallum, Superintendent, Onoca Post Office.
2. The Grenville and Arundel Road:

For ameliorations from 8th to 12th concession of Grenville.....	150.00
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 Alexander Campbell, Superintendent, Harrington Post Office.

For ameliorations from Harrington Post Office to Bevan's Lake.....	150.00
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 Henry Milway, Superintendent, Harrington Post Office.
3. The Chatham and Wentworth Road:

For opening out through 6th and 7th Concessions of Chatham	150.00
--	--------

 James Clarke, Superintendent, Dalesville Post Office.

For improvements in rear of Chatham and front of Wentworth	150.00
--	--------

 Joseph Houston, Superintendent, Dalesville Post Office.
4. The Argenteuil and Howard Road:

For ameliorations between Lachute and front of Gore.....	100.00
--	--------

 Wm. Smith, Superintendent, Duvany Post Office.

For ameliorations on Road to Lakefield	200.00
--	--------

 George Boyers, Superintendent., Lakefield Post Office.

For opening out Road across S. W. side of Côte St. Angélique, from Hamilton Road	50.00
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 For opening out Road from St. Angelique Double Côte, to the front of Morin 150.00
 Robert Ford, Superintendent, Mille Isles Post Office.

For ameliorations on front Road of Morin	200.00
--	--------

 George Hamilton, Superintendent, Britonville Post Office.

5. East Outlet Road :

For ameliorations of Hill and bridges near east end of road	100.00
James Stuart, Superintendent, St. Columban Post Office.	
For ameliorations and continuing West end of road into Wentworth.....	200.00
Robert Ford, Superintendent, Mille Isles Post Office.	
	<u>\$2200.00</u>

Upon the system that has been adopted in the County under my personal supervision during the last two years, the interest of the people has been excited. They have been induced to regard the grants from the Colonization Fund as being merely supplementary to their own exertions, and have in most instances voluntarily worked at reduced wages and liberally used their horses and oxen without charge, so that frequently twice as much work has been done under the Superintendents as has been paid for by the grants.

Under these circumstances I hope that the urgent necessities of this extensive County will receive your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be,
 Dear Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 (Signed,) J. J. C. ABBOTT, M. P. P.
 Argenteuil.

To the Honorable FRANÇOIS EVANTUREL, &c., &c., &c.

(Circular.)

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.
 QUEBEC, 27th Juuc, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the sum of \$ _____ has been appropriated, this year, out of the colonization fund, for the opening of the roads mentioned below, situated in the County of _____, and I have to request that you will be pleased to make any suggestions, which upon may think proper, respecting the application of that sum, and to recommend competent persons to act as conductors of the works.

I have also to inform you that it has been decided that when a colonization road is situated in an organized municipality, such municipality must erect the road legally and provide for its completion and future maintenance, and that no sum of money will be paid out of the appropriation until an authenticated copy of such proceedings shall have been transmitted to this office.

I have also to request you to inform me whether any of these roads require to be traced, and if so, to be good enough to recommend me a person qualified to undertake that duty.

I rely on your complaisance to notify the interested municipal authorities of this decision.

I have, &c., &c.,
 (Signed,) F. EVANTUREL M. A.

NAMES of persons to whom this circular was addressed, with the amounts appropriated for their respective counties.

Mr. David E. Price, M. P. P...	\$11,662 00	Mr. T. Robitaille, M. P. P...	\$3,250 00
" A. Gagnon, " ...	3,150 00	" G. Sylvain, " ...	3,000 00
" J. Cauchon, " ...	1,800 00	" M. Wm. Baby, " ...	2,100 00
" J. D. Brousseau, " ...	2,900 00	" J. C. Chapais, " ...	3,900 00
" J. J. Ross, " ...	5,400 00	" C. F. Fournier, " ...	2,400 00
" L. L. L. Desaulniers, " ...	2,000 00	" J. O. Beaubien, " ...	1,700 00
" G. Caron, " ...	1,300 00	" Ed. Rémillard, " ...	1,500 00
" P. E. Dostaler, " ...	600 00	" H. L. Langevin, " ...	2,500 00
" J. H. Jobin, " ...	1,600 00	" J. G. Blanchet, " ...	500 00
" J. Dufresne, " ...	1,500 00	" H. E. Taschereau, " ...	2,000 00
" L. Labrèche-Viger, " ...	2,000 00	" N. Hébert, " ...	1,400 00
" J. B. Daoust, " ...	1,100 00	" H. G. Joly, " ...	1,000 00
" J. J. C. Abbott, " ...	2,200 00	" J. Gaudet, " ...	1,400 00
" J. B. Mongenais, " ...	600 00	" J. B. E. Dorion " ...	4,500 00
" M. McD. Dawson, " ...	3,900 00	" J. H. Pope, " ...	6,650 00
" J. Poupore, " ...	3,900 00	" P. Denis, " ...	400 00
" J. LeBoutillier, " ...	1,400 00	" C. Dunkin, " ...	800 00

SHEFFORD, 27th June, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have this day forwarded to the Provincial Secretary a petition of certain inhabitants of my County praying for the grant of £100 from the Colonization Fund for the purposes set forth therein.

The road is very necessary and it appears to me, the grant is deserved; it is the same which I had the honor to mention to you before I left Quebec and respecting which I promised to address you further. The Township of Ely is new, the people are poor and the completion of this road to the Grand Trunk would, I think tend greatly to promote its settlement. On the strength of our conversation I have ventured to express among the people interested, my belief that His Excellency would favorably consider their petition. Should the money be granted, and I would earnestly recommend that it should be, I think there will be no difficulty in having it properly and judiciously laid out.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

L. S. HUNTINGTON.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
QUEBEC, 28th June, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by Mr. Evanturel to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, relating to the opening of colonization roads in your County, and beg to tell you in answer, that the sum of \$2,200 asked for by you, shall be expended according to your suggestions.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE.

The Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, &c., &c., &c.,

Montreal.

YAMAGICHE, 29th June, 1862.

SIR,—As the works on the St. Maurice road, from St. Flore to the River Matawin, will shortly be recommenced, I take the liberty of recommending to you, as Superintendent, Mr. M. Gélinas of this parish.

Mr. Gélinas is an educated man and is strong and robust; he is able to keep a record of what is done, and also to endure fatigue. He is, moreover, a man of practice and experience in these matters, having been employed for several years on these works and others of a similar nature. Be pleased to look upon this recommendation with a favorable eye, and you may be satisfied that, by appointing Mr. Gélinas, you will have made a prudent and advantageous selection. I hope the sum to be appropriated for the St. Maurice Road will be large enough to ensure the rapid progress of this road which is so advantageous to colonization.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) L. L. L. DESAULNIERS.

N. B.—I hope you will be pleased to favor me with a speedy answer to my request and I further venture to hope that your reply may be in accordance with my wishes and the wishes of Mr. Gélinas.

Honorable FRs. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture.

Berthier, 30th June, 1862.

Honorable FRs. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have just received your circular, by which you inform me that the sum of \$600 has been appropriated this year for the improvement of the Brandon road.

I am also informed by the same circular that when a colonization road is situated in an organized Municipality, such Municipality must erect the road and maintain it. I must inform you that the road in question is situated in two Municipalities, partly in that of St. Gabriel de Brandon, and partly in that of St. Norbert, in the County of Berthier.

But I also inform you that the road was opened by the Government thirty years ago, and that it was very badly made, and over rocky hills, which are almost impassable at the present day; I must add that the persons who are established on these lands are too poor to make the necessary repairs; they are quite ready to undertake the maintenance of it, when it shall have been repaired as well as possible in such land. I must also add that this is the only road which gives egress to the settlers in the Township of Brandon, and that it will be used by all who settle in the Townships in rear of Brandon; it was for this reason that the late Dr. Boutillier, who was well acquainted with this road and its importance, last year recommended an appropriation of \$500; but as that grant did not reach us till late last autumn, only a small portion was made or rather repaired. The sum of \$220 was, I believe, expended last year; from information furnished to me by the Conductor of the road I find that a sum of \$800 would suffice to repair it properly. This is why, relying on the balance remaining from last year, I only asked \$600 this year. This, Sir, is a correct statement respecting the road, and I hope that the present Government will throw no obstacle in the way of the completion of this very necessary road. I recommend as Conductor, Jérémie Laporte, Esq., Surveyor, who discharged his duty very well last year. He resides at St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the County of Berthier.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) P. E. DOSTALER.

QUEBEC, 30th June, 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 28th instant, I have the honor to recommend:

1st. For the Etchemin River Bridge, and for the road leading to the Township of Langevin, Major Joseph Fournier of St. Claire, who has already been employed by the Department.

2nd. To continue the Etchemin Road, Mr. Patrick Cassidy, J. P., of Cranbourne, who has also been already employed.

3rd. For the Auckland Road, Major Fournier, above named, who will provide a Sub-conductor for the purpose.

4th. To carry out the works on the road to Frampton and Cranbourne, I would suggest the employing of Mr. Joseph Couture, of St. Anselme, for the lower part, and Captain Rémillard, of St. Claire, for the upper part; \$300 for the lower section and \$100 for the upper.

5. For the *Grande ligne de Ste. Hénédine*, I recommend an expenditure of \$200 for the upper section—to remain under the care of Rev. Mr. Hallé, of Ste. Marguerite; as to the remaining \$200, I will submit a name within a few days.

6th. Lastly, as to the grant for the improvement of the road leading to the *Grande ligne de Ste. Marguerite*, from St. Edouard de Frampton, I recommend the employment of John Duff, Esquire, J. P., of St. Edouard de Frampton.

I have, &c. &c.,

(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

M. P. P.

To the Honorable F. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture,
Quebec.

ST. DENIS, *en bas*, 30th June, 1862.

Honorable F. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture,
Quebec.

SIR,—I received with great pleasure the circular of your Department, dated the 27th instant, and I hasten to offer the few suggestions I feel myself authorized to make, and to recommend the parties I believe to be competent to conduct in a proper manner the works on the colonization roads in the County of Kamouraska.

For the Taché Road, Mr. Octave Dionne, of St. Denis, the late Conductor, will be more suitable than any other person, especially in view of the experience he has acquired.

Mr. Maurice Bossé, of St. Anne de la Pocatière, has been Conductor of the Chapais Road for several years past, and deserves to retain the post he has filled with so much efficiency.

J. B. Dionne, Esquire, of St. Pascal, the late Conductor of the Woodbridge by-road, has done a large amount of work with a small sum of money.

Mr. Joseph Roy, of St. Pascal, has for a number of years been Conductor on the Po-hénégamook Road, to the satisfaction of the Department.

I recommend for the Mont Carmel by-road, Mr. Rémy Dionne, Junior. Send his papers here, to my care.

I must now express my deep regret at the smallness of the sum appropriated for the continuation of the Taché Road in this County.

I feel that when you become aware of the fact I am about to mention, you will be convinced of the necessity of doubling it.

A sum of \$2,500 had been appropriated for this road, out of the grant for 1861. When the works were about to be commenced, it was ordered that they should not be proceeded with, and the money is still lying unexpended, or has been used elsewhere. Now it will take from \$4,000 to \$4,500 to finish the portion of road which is still to be made, from the point at which the works terminated last year, in the County of L'Islet, to the section opened in the County of Kamouraska; and it is a matter of urgent necessity that this part should be finished without delay.

I am therefore asking for nothing new. I simply claim the fulfilment of a promise, namely: the expenditure this year of the grant of 1861 and 1862, that is to say, \$4,500. The completion of this part of the Taché Road will open up for colonization a section more than 30 miles in length, to which the settlers will have free access and where they may select the most suitable lands.

I beg to request, at the same time, that you will order the conductor to continue the works upwards, that is to say, to resume them at the point where he left off in 1860, in view of the facility of communicating with the Taché Road by the Mont Carmel by-road, which is open to that point and beyond it.

It will also be well, I think, from reliable information I have received, to allow the same Conductor to make the road deviate from the present tracing, at a point opposite, or nearly opposite the Chapais Road, in order to avoid an almost impassable swamp. Mr. Clément Dubé, of St. Ann de la Pocatière, might afford very great assistance to the Conductor in effecting this change. He is thoroughly acquainted with the locality, and is a man of experience in works of this kind.

With these few suggestions, Sir,
I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) J. C. CHAPAIS.

N. B.—1st. The Taché Road to be extended downwards from the point where the works terminated last year, in the County of L'Islet, to connect with the section opened in the County of Kamouraska. Amount asked for, \$10,000, which includes the grant of 1861, which has not been expended.

2nd. The Chapais Road, to extend it backwards, as far as the Taché Road, \$1000, including the rebuilding of the bridge over the Rivière Ouelle.

3rd. To effect the completion of the Mont Carmel by-road, as far as the Taché Road, \$500.

4th. To continue the Woodbridge Road and to rebuild the bridge destroyed by fire, \$800.

5th. To continue the Pohénégamook Road, \$1000

COOKSHIRE, 1st July, 1862.

SIR,—Your letter of the 28th June in which you inform me that an appropriation of \$6,650 for Colonization Roads in the County of Compton has been made at hand, I have only to repeat what I before said to you, that the lands through which the road will pass in getting from Hereford to Coaticook are all either the property of the B. A. L. Co., or belong to private individuals; it is also the same with the lands in the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th ranges of Auckland as well as those lands in the South East quarter of Ditton, through which you must pass in taking that route with a load.

I think however there is a *procès-verbal*—in fact, I am sure there is—across the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th ranges of Auckland and a road has been marked out there by the Municipality or partially marked so that it is established by the Council. I would recommend James Ross, Esquire, of Gould, as a proper person to conduct the work upon that part.

I cannot say as to the other for the reason that I do not know whether it is to go to Coaticook or Compton; if you decide where it is to go, I will render you any assistance in my power. I would recommend Lockhart Hall, Esquire, Eaton, as a proper person to select a proper place for a road, and superintendent the work, I do not know whether there has ever been a *procès-verbal* of a road across 8th and 9th ranges of Hereford.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. H. POPE.

The Hon. F. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture.

GENTILLY, 2nd July, 1862.

Hon. F. EVANTUREL, &c., &c., &c.,
Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ultimo, informing me of the amounts granted to the various roads in my County, and in accordance with your wish, I beg to recommend as conductor of the works to be done on the road from Maddington to Aston, and for the opening of the road between Gentilly and Ste. Gertrude, Mr. DeVillers, curé of Ste. Gertrude; and for the other two roads in Aston, Mr. Jean Vigneau, of St. Pierre Célestin.

As the road from Maddington to Aston has already been commenced, and all formalities complied with, I beg to express the hope that you will forward the \$800 to Mr. DeVillers as soon as possible, in order that he may be in a position to avail himself of the fine weather to carry on the works. As to the other roads, I trust the parties interested will promptly comply with the wishes of the Department, in order that they may at an early day receive the amounts which have been set apart for them, and for which I beg to offer you my most sincere thanks.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. GAUDET.

ST. LAZARE, 2nd July, 1862.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your circular of the 27th June last, and I have the pleasure to state in reply that I recommend Mr. Elie Audet, of St. Gervais, as the person most competent to act as conductor of the works to be done on the colonization roads in the County of Bellechasse. Mr. Audet has acted in that capacity for the last eight years or thereabouts he is very economical, very honest, and has already acquired much experience in works of this kind. I should wish that you would instruct him to engage, himself, the men he will require, and to engage them as far as possible from among the settlers located in the townships of Bellechasse.

The \$900 granted by Government for the extension of the Mailloux road, will be applied in the first place—in accordance with the instructions sent me—to building good bridges, and then towards carrying on the road last begun. I think it is better to make a road of only one half the width for the present, so as to furnish with a little delay as possible an outlet for the settlers. In swampy localities, it would be better to complete the road immediately. However, the conductor will follow your instructions in the matter, and I am anxious that these instructions should be sent to him, with as little delay as possible to St. Gervais. If you wish to see Mr. Audet at Quebec, you need only send him a message to that effect. In former years there were two conductors for the Colonization Roads of the County of Bellechasse, Mr. Audet and Mr. Pierre Dagneau, of St. Michel. The roads made by Mr. Dagneau are almost worthless, the money all but thrown away, and it appears, moreover, that that gentleman has put a portion of the money set apart for the Armagh road into his own pocket. If this be true I trust the Government will compel him to render an account. I think Mr. Audet ought to be well paid and be made the only responsible conductor. I think that Mr. Audet should get from 15 to 20 shillings a day.

The Township of Mailloux has not been organized as a Municipality; I am informed that the section of the Taché road which is to be repaired, has been legally erected, as has also the Armagh road.

I leave St. Lazare this day for the purpose of visiting the different townships of Bellechasse.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

E. REMILLARD.

To the Honorable F. EVANTUREL, M. A.,
Quebec.

QUEBEC, 3rd July, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your circular dated the 28th ultimo, that none of the Colonization Roads in the County of Beauce for which grants have been made this year, lie within the limits of an organized municipality. I take the liberty of submitting the names of the following persons as road conductors: Shenly road, A. Blouin, of St. Evariste de Forsyth, formerly conductor of the Gayhurst road; Romain Dallaire, of Lambton, formerly conductor of the road from St. George to Lake Megantic; Rev. Mr. Catellier, already appointed.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

H. E. TASCHEREAU.

ST. JEAN PORT JOLI, 3rd July 1862.

To the Honorable F. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—Immediately upon the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, which did not reach me until the 30th in consequence of its having been directed to Montmagny, I made enquiries as to the most competent persons to be recommended as conductors of the works to be done on the Elgin and Arago roads, in the County of l'Islet.

I have now the honor to recommend Joseph Morisse Miville, of St. Jean Port Joli, to be conductor of the Elgin road; for the last two years he has been conductor of the works done on this road, and he has acquitted himself of the duties in a very satisfactory manner.

For the Arago road I have the honor to recommend Mr. Thomas Breen, of l'Islet; he has usually been the person employed every year to keep the account of the work done on the road, and he has done it well.

A *procès-verbal* was made by the Municipal Council of the County several years ago, for the maintenance of the Elgin road; a copy was sent to the late Dr. Boutillier, at the office of the Inspector of Agencies, St. Hyacinthe.

The Arago road not being very far advanced, the Municipality has not as yet taken the matter up. These two roads are regularly traced. It is to be desired that the Elgin line should be finished this year; for the poor settlers located near the frontier line have suffered for want of it for several years back; but I greatly fear that two thousand dollars (\$2,000) will not be sufficient. I will strive to have the money expended as economically as possible, and if a portion of the road should remain unfinished, I trust that, in the interests of colonization in this district, you will not object to grant two or three hundred dollars to finish it, if it should be required.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

C. F. FOURNIER.

ST. LEON, 3rd July, 1862.

To the Hon. F. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th June last, informing me that that a sum of \$1,300 has been appropriated for colonization roads in the County of Maskinongé. I must thank you for this truly liberal grant, and assure you of my sincere gratitude.

I recommend Rémi Baret, Esquire, J. P., of St. Didace, as Conductor, to finish the road on the Massigosh River, and to continue the St. Didace Road to Peterborough; Mr. F. X. A. Rivard, of St. Léon, as Conductor of the *Rivière aux Ecorces* Road, to the South-west of River du Loup, in the Parish of St. Paulin.

Mr. Léandre Lafond, of St. Paulin, as Conductor of the road on the North-east side of Rivière du Loup, in the Township of Hunterstown.

These roads are situated in organized Municipalities; then have been verbalized, and the *procès-verbaux* forwarded to the Office of the Inspector of Agencies.

Mr. F. X. A. Rivard has recently written to you, asking to be authorized to change the tracing of the *Rivière aux Ecorces* Road, where it crosses a mountain. I believe that the information he gives you is correct, and that the proposed change would be most advantageous in every respect.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) G. CARON.

KILKENNY, 3rd July, 1862.

SIR,—I thank you for your letter of the 25th ultimo, as well as for taking the trouble to enquire as to the means of forwarding letters to Mr. Ls. Morin. I am glad to learn that you will have no difficulty in communicating with that gentleman.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) JOS. DUFRESNE.

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE, Esq.,
Quebec.

KILKENNY, 3rd July, 1862.

SIR,—I have just received your letter of the 27th ultimo, informing me of the grants made for Colonization roads in the County of Montcalm, this year.

I transmit you herewith a copy of the *procès-verbal* relating to the Kilkenny Road, in order that you may be in a position to commence it whenever you please. You will note, however that this road is not traced out on the 9th, 10th and 11th ranges, that is to say, from Wexford to the front of the 9th range of Kilkenny. This latter part is still covered with the original forest. If you wish to have it traced out, Mr. J. B. Lavoie, of Kilkenny, is well able to do it. As to the road from Wexford to Doncaster, I think it was traced out by the Crown Lands Department, 8 or 9 years ago. Michael Kelly, of Rawdon, can, I think, send you the *procès-verbal* of the Chertsey road. Mr. Louis Morin, Senior, of Wexford, is probably in a position to furnish you with the documents relating to the Abercrombie, Kilkenny and Wexford Road, if any such exist.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) JOS. DUFRESNE.

Honorable F. EVANTUREL, M. A.,
Quebec.

In the year 1856, on the 14th day of October, on a resolution of the Local Council of the Township of Kilkenny, dated the 1st September last, praying for the opening of a line road, in the first division of the said Township, from the 10th range to the 5th, and a front road on the 6th range of the said Township, from Solomon Thouin's farm to the *Grande ligne* of the Townships of Kilkenny and Rawdon;

I, the undersigned, Superintendent of the County of Montcalm, did proceed to the house and dwelling of J. Bte. Perreault, Esquire, one of the Councillors of the said Township of Kilkenny, on Wednesday, the 8th of October, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in pursuance of the public notices I had given, as required by law, as appears by the cer-

tificate of Sieur Jean Baptiste Lavoie, Secretary-Treasurer of the said Council, remaining of record in his office.

There were present at my meeting a large number of persons interested, to whom I read the aforesaid resolution of the said Council, and from whom I gathered all the information it was possible to obtain. As the resolution of the Council asked for the opening of the line road from the 10th range, and as, by my *procès-verbal* of the 12th September last, all the lots in the 9th range included in that division, were attached to the road which I established by the said *procès-verbal*, I explained to the parties interested then present, that I could not of right detach them from this road, inasmuch as, at the meeting held in the matter of the said *procès-verbal*, the majority of the parties interested present, decided that there should be but one road on the 9th range in that division; thereupon the persons interested then present, consented to withdraw that part of their demand, and agreed to open the road only from the front of the 9th range. As to the locality through which the road was to pass, all the parties interested were agreed upon the eight and seventh ranges; as regards the sixth range however, the majority desired that the road should pass near Narcisse Cusson's following the old road, opened a long time ago, as far as the front line at Solomon Thouin's; whilst others insisted that it should pass near Benjamin Lefebvre's, over the middle of No. 6, thence passing diagonally on numbers six, seven, eight and a portion of nine, to the front line, at Solomon Thouin's aforesaid, so that this road might serve for the inhabitants of the sixth range and as a front line, the said front road to be continued from Lefebvre's aforesaid, as far as the said *grande ligne*; on the ground that it is not practicable throughout its whole length, between the fifth and sixth ranges, and further, that in passing there it would be of greater benefit to the majority of the inhabitants of the sixth range.

Wherefore, in view of the reasons aforesaid and others too numerous to mention herein, I order by the present *procès-verbal* :

1. The opening of a by-road or ascent from the front of the ninth range to the front road hereinafter designated;

2. The opening of a front road on the sixth range of the said Township, from Solomon Thouin's on No. 9, to the line between the said two Townships.

On the eighth range, the aforesaid line road shall follow, or nearly so, an old by-road between numbers seven and six, to a point opposite Jean Savard's mill, then, still following the old by-road, it shall extend on number six, on the property of Adolphe Pelletier, to the front line of the said range, which shall be followed as far as the middle of the number six, whence it shall descend on the property of Moïse Miron, to the rear road of the said range. On this range there is a small bridge to be made, about twelve feet in length, to the level of the road. On the seventh range, the road shall continue on the middle of number six between the lands of Jean Baptiste Lavoie and Solomon Thouin, except opposite two small headlands where it shall turn aside towards the property of the said Lavoie to a point near the bank of the river: there it shall turn towards the left, on the property of the latter, following the top of the river-bank until it joins the old by-road, which it shall follow until it strikes the dividing line between the two properties aforesaid, and thence following the said dividing line to the sixth range; at the place where the road joins the old by-road on the north side of the river, the bridge across the outlet of the Lake, shall be rebuilt, of the same dimensions as at present; before reaching the rear road of the seventh range, there is a large stream, the bridge over which shall be arched and embanked; the logs and all timber used in making the arches shall be of cedar, and such logs shall measure at least 8 inches in thickness at the small end; at intervals of ten feet, it shall be supported from beneath, and on the surface of the bridge there shall be transverse pieces of timber measuring at least six inches by twelve, to receive the posts of the railings.

Before entering the sixth range, the road shall diverge at right angles to the right, for a distance of about an arpent on the rear line of the seventh range, until it strikes an old by-road on the sixth range, following the said by-road as far as the house of Benjamin Lefebvre aforesaid, whence it shall extend on the south west side of the River, through the localities selected for that purpose, until it reaches the front road hereinafter mentioned.

The front road above mentioned, shall commence at the middle of number nine, along the property of the said Solomon Thouin, at a distance of a few arpents from the front of

the sixth range, at the end of a small by-road, made on the land of the said Solomon Thouin, from the front road between the fifth and the sixth range, beginning near the bridge over the River on the said front road and extending in such a way as to pass near the dwelling house of the said Thouin; the said front road first above mentioned, shall cross obliquely the half of number nine, number eight, number seven, and about the half of number six, following the line indicated by stakes or the blazing of the trees, as nearly as may be, until it shall reach a point in the vicinity of the said river, about 6 or 7 arpents from the front of the 7th range, where the front line first above mentioned terminates. At Foisy's there is a bridge to be made, with a span of ten feet, and one foot higher than it is at present; at Louis Chaussés, a small bridge shall be made level with the road; at Joseph Fournier's there is a space of about half an arpent, near a headland, where the road shall be widened by means of a *quai* on the north side, and furnished with a railing, so as to avoid a considerable precipice; at Narcisse Cusson's, there is a small stream, where a bridge about twelve feet in length is required; the bridge over the river shall be made on the property of the aforesaid Benjamin Lefebvre, opposite a small island; the said bridge shall rest upon the said island, and shall measure eighty feet in length, and shall be raised two feet above the surface of the island, it shall have three spans of stringers and four stringers to each span; from the said bridge to the *grande ligne* aforesaid, the road shall follow the localities marked out by the blazing of the trees, as nearly as may be; on the property of A. Morin, Junior, on number three, there is a lake, on the north west side of which the road shall pass; here, a crossway will be required, and over the outlet of the Lake, a bridge thirty feet in length and four feet in height. At Solomon Majeau's, on number two, there is a considerable mountain upon which the road shall be made to wind in such a manner as to render it more easy of ascent, following for a part of the way, a fence now standing thereupon; at the foot of the said hill, there is a small stream requiring a bridge twelve feet in length, level with the road; the road then crosses the land of Joseph Morin, Senior, and Joseph Morin, Junior, passing behind the barn, beyond which a small bridge is required, fifteen feet in length, level with the road; the road shall then ascend obliquely a small hill and diverge towards the left, so as to pass as closely as may be to the house of Charles Cadot, on number one, inasmuch as the road must turn to the left at the said house, and continue thus in a direct line for a distance of several arpents, in order to avoid a considerable mountain at that point; then, turning towards the right at the extremity of the said mountain, at Louis Pelletier's, extending obliquely, nearly in a direct line, as far as the Grande Ligne Road aforesaid, without further obstacles. At the said Louis Pelletier's, there is a bridge to be made; it is to be of the same dimensions as the present bridge and to include a little grading.

The bridges shall be made of cedar wood, pine, hemlock or tamarac; the cribs to be of round logs dovetailed, and not less than nine inches in thickness at the small end; each row of logs in the cribs shall have at least two land-ties; each bridge shall have three stringers to every span; (except the bridges over the river aforesaid, which shall have four to each span,) ten inches in thickness by twelve, of sufficient length to overlap each crib at least two feet (except the bridges over the river, in which the stringers shall be twelve inches in thickness by fourteen), the timber of the bridges shall be fifteen feet in length, and shall be cut five inches in thickness and twelve inches in breadth, and shall be fastened to the beams with pegs, with a good piece of scantling over the roadway; on each side of the bridges there shall be wooden railings, three feet in height, substantially made, and the railings shall be five inches square.

All low and swampy places shall be laid with brushwood or bedded with square logs eighteen feet in length, five inches in thickness and laid upon sleepers.

The roads and bridges aforesaid, shall be made, fenced and maintained as follows: the roads twenty six feet in width, inclusive of ditches, each three feet in width, wherever they may be required, made so as to carry off the water, and the clay taken from the ditches properly taken up and spread in the middle of the said roads, and the trees on each side of the said road cut down for a space of twenty feet, except in maple groves; the bridges shall be made and maintained and renewed when necessary, according to the dimensions aforesaid, that is to say: the by-roads or ascents, by the proprietors or occupants of lots on the eighth, seventh and sixth ranges of the said Township of Kilkenny, from number

five to number eight for the eighth and seventh ranges, and to the half of number nine for the sixth range, the whole inclusive, each individual to work only on his own range; the *équerre* in front of the seventh range shall be a charge upon the said range as a by-road. The sixth range front road shall be made by the proprietors or occupants of lots upon the said range, each one in front of his own lot. The bridge at Foisy's aforesaid and the bridge over the river at Lefebvre's aforesaid shall be made and maintained by all the parties aforesaid on the sixth range, from number five to the half of number nine inclusive, who shall also make in common, once and for all, with the said Joseph Fournier, the widening of the road opposite the headland at his place; and all the public bridges from number nine aforesaid to the said *grande ligne*, shall also be made and maintained in common by the aforesaid residents in the said limits, exclusively.

The works aforesaid shall be made in the course of this autumn, and the fences shall only be made in the course of next spring, and the road shall be opened so as to be properly adapted for wheeled vehicles, and finished within four years, under the superintendence of the Inspector of roads and bridges of the division in which the works are located.

The works necessary for the maintenance of the said roads and bridges shall be given out by contract, as provided by the sixth paragraph of the forty fifth section of the Lower Canada Municipal and Road Act of 1855; and the cost of the undertaking shall be defrayed by each party in proportion to the frontage of his lot.

The costs of this *procès-verbal* shall be paid by all the parties interested in the said roads, so soon as it shall be in force, by each in proportion to the frontage of his lot.

Done in duplicate, at St. Jacques, at my office, on the day and year aforesaid. In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents.

(Signed,)

M. POIRIER, Superintendent,
County of Montcalm.

(True Copy.)

MEMORANDUM OF COSTS.

Advertisements and certificates	£0 10 0
Posting and reading.....	0 5 0
Distributing advertisements	0 10 0
Meeting and inspection.....	3 0 0
<i>Procès-verbal</i>	1 13 0
Copy for the Inspector	0 18 6
Attendance before Council.....	1 0 0

£7 16 6

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF KILKENNY, (County of Montcalm.)

At a general and monthly meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Kilkenny, held on Monday, the 3rd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in conformity with the provisions of the Lower Canada Municipal and Road Act of 1855; at which meeting were present, Nazaire Brien dit Desrochers, Félix Fonest, Stanislas Trudeau, André Mathieu dit Lamarque, and Xavier Bégimbal, the said Nazaire Brien presiding as Mayor. The said Council hereby ordain and make the following by-law, viz :

On motion, all the Councillors present, after having heard the *procès-verbal* of the 14th October last (1856), No. 23, made by the Superintendent, read, and after having heard the opposition of the parties interested who were present, homologated the *procès-verbal* without amendment. The Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer have signed, in their respective capacities, at Kilkenny, on the day and year above mentioned, as by law required.

(Signed,)

NAZAIRE BRIEN,
J. BTE. LAVOIE, S. T.

(True Copy.)

(Signed,)

M. POIRIER, Superintendent,
County of Montcalm.

QUEBEC, July 4th, 1862.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of 27th June 1862, in which you inform me that \$1,000 have been appropriated for the purpose of making the Cauchon Road, situated in *Les Caps*, and \$800 for the Laval Road, and request me to recommend persons competent to act as conductors of the works; I had asked for a much larger allowance for the roads in the County of Montmorency, and had hoped to receive much more than the sum granted.

At your requisition, I take the liberty of recommending Charles Rhéaume, Esq., as Conductor on *Les Caps* Road, and Pierre Cauchon, as Conductor on the Laval Road.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

JOS. CAUCHON.

Hon. F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture.

STE. SOPHIE, MEGANTIC, July 4th, 1862.

Hon. F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture,
Quebec.

SIR,—In answer to the letter of your Department, dated 28th ult., I have the honor to submit to you the name of Joseph Vigneau, trader, of Ste. Sophie, Megantic, as conductor on the road between the Parishes of Ste. Sophie and St. Ferdinand, and that of John Hume, Esquire, of Leeds, for the road between Méthot's Mills and the mines at Harvey Hill, in the County of Megantic.

I beg that the Government will hasten the execution of the work, now that the weather is so fine.

The road between the Parishes of Ste. Sophie and St. Ferdinand is already verbalized, and I engage to transmit to you a copy of the *procès-verbal*. Be pleased to commence without loss of time.

With respect to the other road, I think that the Government ought also to press on the work as fast as possible. I must add a word relative to the Glenloyd Road, for which it was understood that John Hume, Esq., of Leeds, was to be Conductor, and for which, though a considerable sum was granted, it was not wholly expended. It is my wish that the balance remaining may be expended on that line during the present season.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

NOEL HÉBERT.

RIVER OUELLE, July 5th, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 1st July instant, in which you inform me that the sum of \$8,400 has been appropriated in the present year for the Colonization Roads in the Grandville Division.

As you have permitted me to recommend persons competent to act as conductors of the works on the roads, I have to suggest for the County of Témiscouata:

1. Benjamin Rioux, Esq., Major of Militia, of Trois Pistoles, for the road in or near the Township of Bégon.

2. Elie Mailloux, Secretary Treasurer of the Municipality of St. Arsène for the road in rear of St. Arsène, in or near the Township of Viger.

3. Mr. Roy, junior, of Isle Verte, now at Charlesbourg, for one of the four roads remaining of the six now being made in the County of Témiscouata.

There are still three other roads in the county for which I do not at present recommend any one, because I have not sufficient knowledge of their position, and because the member for that county might have some competent persons to recommend. If, however, you think fit to have other recommendations from me for that county, I should be will-

ing to make them as soon as I have become acquainted with the localities in which these roads are situated.

For the County of Kamouraska.

1. Flavien Lapointe, of St. Alexandre, Secretary Treasurer of the Municipality of St. Alexandre, for the continuation of the Taché Road, from L'Islet to the part opened in the County of Kamouraska.

2. Nazaire Dubé, of St. Anne, engineer, for the continuation of the Chapais Road; and the rebuilding of the bridge over the River Ouelle.

3. Remy Danjoue, the younger, of St. Pacôme, farmer and mechanic, for the Mont Carmel Road.

4. Norbert Pelletier, Notary, of St. Hélène, for the Woodbridge Road, and the rebuilding of the bridge which was burnt.

5. André Ouellet, Esq., Mayor of St. Alexandre, for the Pohénégamook Road.

As for the County of L'Islet, the persons recommended by Mr. Caron, Advocate, appear to me very competent to conduct the works.

Finally, Sir, I repeat with some satisfaction the assurance before given, that the persons whom I recommend, will show by their acts, that our intention is to obtain the greatest amount of work, for the rapid development of colonization, and not the gratification of personal interest and a spirit of exclusiveness, as the practice has hitherto been in making such appointments.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

L. LETELLIER.

Hon. F. Evanturel,

Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c.,

Quebec.

MONTMAGNY, July 5th, 1862.

The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have received your letter, informing me that moneys have been granted for the Beaubien Road and the Sirois Road, in the County of Montmagny. In obedience to your requisition, I must inform you that the former conductors of the works on those roads are ready to receive your orders relative to carrying them on. As I mentioned in conversation with you, I believe it would be expedient to apply the appropriation of this year to laying out that part of the Beaubien Road which remains to be done as far as the Township of Montminy, in improving the worst parts, causewaying the swamps, and making the most indispensable bridges so as to render the road practicable for carriages throughout its entire length with the sum granted, which I think to be possible. The conductor gives me to understand that twenty-five men will be sufficient for him, and that he wishes to be allowed to divide them into two parties in order to go on with the work at two points of the road at the same time, on account of the great distance to travel, and for the sake of avoiding too frequent removals.

I have not seen the conductor of the Sirois Road lately, but I believe that, on this line also, the wish is that the appropriation of the year should be applied to the improvement of the old road, in order to render as much of it passable for carriages as possible.

In haste,

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

J. O. BEAUBIEN.

ST. EUSTACHE, July 8th, 1862.

SIR,—I have received your circular, dated 27th ult., and have the honor to inform you that in compliance with your wish as therein expressed, I informed the municipal

authorities of the Parish of St. Columban of its contents, who thereupon proceeded immediately to grant authority to a person to receive the money granted them out of the Colonization Fund, and to appoint two persons to conduct the works and pay the laborers on the road in question. I herewith inclose a copy of their proceedings. You will perceive that the roads are verbalized, so that when made the maintenance and repairs will devolve on the inhabitants mentioned in the *procès-verbaux*.

These roads are already laid out. I have been authorized to draw the \$1,000 which you have granted for them. Of this amount I am authorized to hand \$800 to John Ryan, Esq., who is recommended to be the conductor of the works on the Valleyfield Road, and \$300 to John Kennedy, senior, Esq., who is recommended to be the conductor on the St. Colomban, Algore and Mille-Isles Road. Both are well qualified to fulfil the duties of their office by their uprightness, pecuniary means and ability to conduct the work.

I request that you will inform me at the earliest moment, whether the document which I send you is sufficient to meet the views of the Government. If it is insufficient, I hope you will send me blank powers of attorney, which I will fill up, to enable any one to draw the money, and that you will inform me when the money can be drawn because the works are about to be commenced immediately, so that they may be concluded in the present season. The works are to be carried on by day-labor, at 3s per day, for first class laborers. By this plan a great deal of work is done by the men. It is the same system as that used on the roads made in past years.

The whole of which is humbly submitted.

Awaiting your reply,

I remain, Sir, &c.,

(Signed)

J. B. DAoust.

Hon. F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture.
Quebec.

COOKSHIRE, July 9th, 1862.

SIR,—Some days since, I received a letter from Mr. Campbell of the Bureau of Agriculture, asking if the road through the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th ranges, of Auckland, had been legally established by the Municipal Councils, and *procès-verbal* made of them, also, asking me to recommend some proper person for superintendent of the road. I find on enquiry that the road has been legally established by the Council, and a *procès-verbal* has been made. I then recommended James Ross, Esq., of Gould, as a proper person to superintend the road. I would urge the necessity of commencing the work at once, as the dry part of the season is now fast running by. I think there has never been any road established from Hereford to Coaticook, but it will be done if you decide to build a road there.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. H. POPE.

The Hon. F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture.

ST. ALEXIS, 10th July, 1862.

Honorable F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

SIR,—In my answer to the letter which you had the goodness to write to me, announcing the grant made this year for the Colonization Roads in the County of Montcalm, I made no allusion to that part of it in which you requested me to recommend to you conductors of the works, because I had already given their names to Dr. Poucher de la Bruere, your assistant. But in order that there may be no misunderstanding, I shall take the liberty of repeating my first recommendation: Mr. Michael Skelly, for the

Chertsey Road; Mr. Louis Dufresne, for the Kilkenny Road; Mr. Louis Dupuis, for the Wexford Road; and Mr. Louis Morin, senior, for the Wexford and Abercombe Road. I have sent you a copy of the *procès-verbal* of the Kilkenny Road, so that I see no obstacle to the immediate commencement of the road. If, however, there should be any, I beg that I may be informed of it forthwith.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,
(Signed,) J. DUFRESNE.

To the Minister of Agriculture,
Quebec.

MONTREAL, July 10th, 1862.

SIR,—I would willingly have sooner answered your circular, which you did me the honor to address to me, relative to the Colonization Roads in Terrebonne; but I had to communicate with the parties interested on the spot, and forwarded the circular to P. A. Labrie, Esq., who is, from his position, best able to decide on the wants of the localities. I begged him to send me a statement relative to the circular, which he has done, and I now forward his answer to you.

By it you will perceive, 1. That one of the roads subsidized, that on the 10th Range in Morin, is already verbalized, and consequently does not require any exploration. That might be commenced immediately; and I have the honor to recommend as conductor, Pierre Auguste Labrie, Esq., a perfectly competent and honorable man. 2. As to the other road, it has no *procès-verbal*, and an exploration is necessary. For this Mr. Labrie recommends S. B. Lavallée, Esq., Notary and Crown Lands Agent, of St. Adèle. I see no one who is better qualified than he is. With respect to a conductor on this road, I am desirous myself of enquiring for the best qualified person, and I set out to-morrow for the purpose.

I shall have the honor to write to you again next week. Meantime, I shall be gratified by as early a commencement of the works as may be.

With, &c., &c.,
(Signed,) L. LABRÈCHE-VIGER.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, July 12th, 1862.

SIR,—The Minister has instructed me to inform you that you are to place on the Taché Road a sufficient force to employ two sub-conductors, and that you are to employ, as second sub-conductor, Mr. Flavien Lapointe, of St. Alexandre, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality.

I am, &c., &c.,
(Signed) BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

Stanislas Drapeau, Esquire,
St. Jean Port Joli.

RIGAUD, July 13th, 1862.

Honorable F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture,
Quebec:

SIR,—I have received the letter which you were good enough to address to me, informing me that the sum of \$600 had been placed at the disposal of the County of Vaudreuil, for roads. After duly considering which Municipality stood most in need of it, I came to the conclusion that the Municipality of Rigaud had the most work to do. I communicated your letter to the Councillors, and they have requested me to inform you that they would be very thankful to you if you would be pleased to make them the grant

at a time when it is so much needed. I must frankly set before you, Sir, the present position of this Municipality with respect to its roads. Last spring the flood carried off seven bridges within the limits of the parish. The least expensive of these will cost not less than \$400, and some will cost from \$600 to \$800; there is one which cost not less than \$4000.

It is impossible for them to rebuild these bridges without assistance. I must further inform you that the road on which the largest of these bridges are situated is the mail road from Montreal to Ottawa, and that the same road also opens a communication with the Townships of Hawkesbury and Newton, which are in the vicinity of the Parish of Rigaud; it is very serviceable to the inhabitants of those Townships, as it is the sole route by which they can reach the markets, the mills and the places where they transact their other business; it also tends to promote the settlement of those Townships. I may observe that the bad harvests of past years and the wretched appearance of that of this year, have reduced the inhabitants to great poverty, and unless assistance is granted them, it will be impossible for them to complete these roads, and this will prove an obstacle to the opening of the neighboring Townships. I have only to add that the Municipality would undertake the completion and maintenance of the roads, as they are under the control of this Municipality. In conclusion, I would draw your attention to the fact that the inhabitants of this Municipality have always contributed to the public revenue and have never received any assistance for their roads; I hope therefore that you will see the justice of applying this grant in the manner which I have just pointed out. Should my suggestions meet your approbation, I would recommend to you the Municipal Council of the Parish of Rigaud, as that most in a position to lay out this money to advantage. If you should require any other information, I shall always be ready to furnish it.

With respect to the \$200 which were appropriated last year for the Township of Newton, I have communicated your letter to the municipal council of that township, and so soon as they have conformed to the recommendations contained in it I will make it my duty to transmit the documents to you, as you request. I cannot conclude without congratulating you on the punctuality with which you perform the duties of your office; by acting thus, you cannot fail to obtain the esteem and confidence of all who have business to transact with you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. B. MONGENAIS.

SHEFFORD, 14th July, 1862.

The Hon. F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the necessity of aid for the construction of a road from North to South Stukely in my County of Shefford.

The road passes through the newest and poorest portion of the Township of Stukely, but it is not now passable, and the people living along it (nearly every lot thereon being settled) are too poor to bear the burden of its construction.

A great number of new settlers through that neighborhood would be accommodated by it, and it would be of great public utility as an outlet to the railroad depôt.

\$250 has been already expended on the road, I believe from the colonization fund; about \$800 more would make a good road of it.

It is about four miles long, and I am told it would open up several public lots.

I have made a proposition to the Municipal Council of South Stukely, that I will try and get \$400 from your department if they will raise \$400 more by taxing the township.

This would, of course, come most heavily on the old part of the township, and for the benefit of the poorer people; but I am assured it shall be raised.

I beg to ask therefore a grant of \$400 for the purpose, and if obtained I will see that the Council does its share according to agreement. This \$400, you will bear in mind, would be so far the only amount granted the County of Shefford, and I think it very necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) L. S. HUNTINGTON

P. S.—I am about raising money at the bank here this week, so that the work in Bolton may be proceeded with before the hay and harvest, and should be glad, if it is possible, that the Bolton funds could be transmitted this week, as the season for work is rapidly advancing.

SHEFFORD, 14th July, 1862.

SIR.—I had the honor to address you on the 3rd instant, relative to a grant of \$600 for the Township of Bolton, and to recommend James Austin, Jr., Esq., Mayor, and Joachim Poulin, Councillor, as proper persons to superintend the expenditure of the money.

I had further the honor to enquire how soon the money could be obtained, as the season is advancing.

Not having received a reply, I take the liberty, by request of the parties interested, to repeat my enquiries, and in the hope that my importunity may be pardoned.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) L. S. HUNTINGTON.

To the Hon. F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture.
Quebec.

ST. JEAN PORT JOLI, 14th July, 1862.

Honorable F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c.:

SIR.—In my letter of the 3rd instant, in reply to your favor of the 27th ultimo, I suggested to you the names of Joseph Morisse Miville as conductor of the works on the Elgin Road, and Thomas Breen on the Arago Road.

These gentlemen inform me that they have not yet received any instructions. As the present is the most advantageous season for the carrying on of the works, I shall be obliged if you will cause these instructions to be transmitted to them at the earliest possible period. As the first thing to be done to push on the works on the Elgin Road was the building of a bridge over the River Ouelle, I have taken upon myself to give the building of it out by contract, at the lowest possible price (\$100), in order that the work may not be retarded, as I was satisfied that you would not object to the arrangement, so that the settlers might have the benefit of it as soon as possible; for this reason, I have to request you to authorize the conductor to pay the contractors out of the \$2000 appropriated for the road. The bridge is almost, if not quite, finished.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

C. F. FOURNIER.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 15th July, 1862.

SIR.—I have been instructed by the Honorable the Minister to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, recommending the employment of the sum of \$600, appropriated for the "continuation of various roads in the different Townships in the County of Vaudreuil," in the construction of bridges in the Parish of Rigaud, and to inform you in reply that, notwithstanding his wish to comply with your request, it is not in his power to apply the moneys intended to be used for the opening of colonization roads, to erecting bridges in the old parishes.

He therefore requests you to have the goodness to make further suggestions respecting the application of this sum.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE.

J. Bte. Mongenais, Esq., M.P.P., Rigaud.

Lévis, 16th July, 1862.

Honorable F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture,
Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a letter from the Reverend Mr. Oliva, Curé of St. Lambert, indicating the road for the improvement of which the inhabitants request a sum of money.

From what I know of the place, I consider that a sum of eight hundred dollars would be necessary to make the road useful for colonization purposes; I hope the Government will grant it to them.

I have, &c., &c.,

J. G. BLANCHET.

St. Léon, 16th July, 1862.

Honorable F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I recommended to you Mr. Rémi Barrette, of St. Didace, as conductor, to complete the bridge over the Massigosh river, and to continue the St. Didace road to Peterborough. Upon reflection, and after consulting with the parties interested, I consider I ought to request you to appoint two conductors for St. Didace, as the works are to be carried on in two different localities. I recommend Mr. Barrette to complete the bridge over the Massigosh river, and D. Maigret, Esq., Mayor, as conductor to continue the St. Didace road to Peterborough. With two conductors the works could be carried on at the same time and before harvest. The days are now long, the men are not pressed for time, and are to be had at low rates. If you have already appointed Mr. Barrette to conduct both the works, it will be easy, I imagine, to notify him that, for the above reasons, he will only be required to attend to the above-mentioned bridge. Mr. F. X. S. Rivard, of this parish, is awaiting your orders to begin to make use of the moneys which have been in his possession since last autumn.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

G. CARON, M.P.P.

MONTREAL, 16th July, 1862.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 28th ultimo, which reached me at a time when I was too ill to be able to answer it, or at all attend to the subject to which it relates. Indeed, I am only beginning to be able to attend to business now. The delay, however, can fortunately be of no great consequence, I apprehend, as road work, in Brome County, can be better done some little time hence than lately or now.

Since your letter reached me, I have been informed, on what professed to be good authority, that a grant of \$600 had been specially promised for the road from South Stukely to the Outlet, crossing the Township of Bolton, in Brome County. If so, I take it for granted such allowance is over and above the \$800 mentioned in your letter. But to enable me to indicate the use to be made of the \$800, I am obliged to ask whether or not, in fact, any other sums are to be granted to particular roads in Brome County, and if so, what sums and to what roads?

I must say I should be glad to understand that more than \$800 is to be spent this year in my County, for there are several localities having very pressing claims; and I shall find it extremely hard to suggest anything like a satisfactory apportionment of so small a sum between them. Indeed, whatever may have to be your answer to the question above

put, I must be allowed to urge on you as strongly as I can, the claim of the County, on every ground, to a much larger share of the Colonization Grant.

(Signed,)

I have &c.,

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.

The Hon. F. Evanturel
Minister of Agriculture.

MONTMAGNY, 23rd July, 1862.

HON. F. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

SIR,—May I hope shortly to receive a reply to the letters which I have addressed to your Department, on the subject of colonization roads in the County of Montmagny ?

If my recommendations respecting a fair division of the moneys voted among the several roads in the county are not accepted, I hope at least that the decision of the executive, whatever it might be, will be carried out at once. The county, it seems to me, ought not to suffer on account of the ill-feeling of the Government towards me personally. If they wish to make war with me, let them make it with me in an open and honest manner, and not with the county.

I understand that the works on the roads in the other counties below Quebec have been commenced. At least when my just request on the subject of the Anse à Giles road has been refused and no reply is vouchsafed to my letters respecting the business of the county which I represent, I have a right to think that they have undertaken to make war against me, and to complain of the manner in which it is made. In a word, if such is the case, it would be better to do it openly and in such manner that the county should not suffer by it. In the meantime I may inform you that the county of Montmagny is in the habit of taking things for what they are worth, and of rendering justice where justice is due. It would be a mistake to hope that it can misunderstand what has been going on for some time on the subject of its colonization roads.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. O. BEAUBIEN.

CHERTSEY, 23rd July, 1862.

SIR,—Having been informed by J. Dufresne, Esq., M.P.P., that an appropriation of \$300 has been made in favor of Colonization roads in Chertsey, and that I am still to have the superintendence of said roads, I beg you will be kind enough to inform me at your earliest convenience at what time you will be able to forward said appropriation.

N. B. Whilst writing I have been informed by a friend to Colonization, that covetous and narrow-minded people in this locality have been endeavoring to injure me in my capacity of Conductor, in as much as to state that I am not an actual settler at present. I must admit, however, I perceive clearly it is but a mere pretext, like the fable of the wolf and the lamb, as the road is to commence at the Rawdon line, and likewise that I am proprietor of lot No. 27 in the fourth concession in the Township of Chertsey, upon which I have done the required duties and have at present a farmer residing thereon; and in a word, done more for the progress of colonization than any other of this locality. But I suppose some of these people covet the office, and regardless of past services, take hold of the opportunity of the late changes in the Ministry, and the death of Mr. T. Boutillier, to forward some ungrounded complaints.

However, I trust from the just and liberal views held by the new administration that justice will be done in the premises, and that my services may not be dispensed with merely

because I have been a faithful servant, and that no person ever before has dared to find fault with my work, and am still ready to forward that good work of colonization.
The whole is duly submitted to your kind consideration.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed,)

MICHAEL SKELLY,
Road Conductor.

Hon. F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 24th July, 1862.

SIR,—I have received instructions from the Honorable the Minister to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, respecting grants for colonization roads in your county, and to inform you in reply that funds were sent on the 21st of this month to Messrs. Côté and Talbot, with instructions to begin their works.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed,)

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE.

J. O. Beaubien, Esquire, M. F. P.,
Montmagny.

GASPÉ BASIN, 24th July, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to own the receipt of your circular letter of the 27th ult., informing me that the sum of \$1,400 has been appropriated this year for the opening of certain roads therein mentioned and requesting me to recommend parties competent for the proper direction and superintendence of the work, the names of whom I have now the honor to submit as such, viz.:

To continue the work on the Anse à la Louise Road—Mr. John Hurley...	\$200
To improve the postal road, from Caps des Rosiers Light House to Grand Grève—the same.....	200
To open a road in the Township of York, from the Basin of Gaspé to Haldimand Town—Anthony Painchaud, Esq.....	200
To continue the road of "Chien Blanc" to Bois Brulé—John Fauvel, Esq.	300
To continue the Percé Irish Town Road—George Le Boutillier.....	200
To aid the opening of a by-road in Percé, as said to be located and verbalized by Municipal authority—John Baker, Esq.....	300
	<hr/>
	\$1,400

I have not failed to inform the interested Municipalities, that they shall erect legally such roads, and provide for its completion, also for the future repairs thereof, and that no moneys shall be paid out of the appropriation, until an authentic copy of such proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Department.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

JOHN LE BOUTILLIER.

The Hon. F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture, Quebec.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 25th July, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—As I am desirous of organizing the works on the Bolton road, for which a sum of \$600 has been appropriated, at the earliest possible period, I take the

liberty of enclosing to you a blank form of security, which Mr. Austin or Mr. Poulin, whichever you may select (as one only can be appointed conductor), must have signed by a responsible person, and return to this office.

Upon the reception of this document, funds will be at once sent to the conductor with which to commence the works.

With respect to the sum for which you ask in your letter of the 14th instant to complete the Stukely road, Mr. Evanturel, while he acknowledges the justice of your claim, desires me to inform you that it is not in his power, for the present, to accede to it, as an error which occurred in the amount appropriated for colonization roads in 1860 will absorb the funds which we have in reserve this year.

If, however, it should be possible at a later period to grant you anything, you may rely upon being the first served.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

L. S. Huntington, Esq., M.P.P.,
Montreal.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 26th July, 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I have received instructions from the Honorable the Minister to inform you that Dr. N. Lavoie has been appointed to conduct the works on the Arago road this year.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

C. F. Fournier, Esq.,
L'Islet.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 28th July, 1862.

SIR,—I have received instructions from the Honorable the Minister to request you to be good enough to undertake the organization of the Colonization Roads in the County of Wolfe, and to see that an account is rendered to this Office of the \$2000, which were paid for that purpose to the Reverend Mr. de Carutel, on the 9th May last.

I enclose you a copy of the general instructions to conductors of works, to which they must strictly conform.

I also enclose you some blank forms of paylists to assist the conductors in making up their reports. You will be so good as to see that the conductors already appointed are continued in office.

As the parties interested in the Wotton and Wolfestown Road have not yet come to an understanding as to the selection of the terminus of the road at Wotton, you will be good enough to direct the work to be done only on that part of the road which is situated in Ham, continuing in the direction of Wotton.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

C. De Cazes, Esquire, M.P.P.,
Danville.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 29th July, 1862.

SIR,—I am desired by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and to inform you, in reply, that the total grant for the County of Brome is \$800.

The Honorable the Minister, not having received any reply to the letter which he had the honor to address to you on the 23th ultimo, and being desirous of having the works commenced at the earliest possible period, in view of the advanced season, has thought it necessary to proceed at once to the organization of the squads of laborers.

Mr. James Austin has, in consequence, been instructed to employ a sum of \$600 in opening a road in Bolton, and the \$200 remaining have been transmitted to the Reverend Mr. J. B. Dufresne, with instructions to continue the opening of the Potton and Sutton Road.

(Signed)
Christopher Dunkin, Esquire, M.P.P.,
Montreal.

I have, &c., &c.,
BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 29th July, 1862.

SIR,—I am desired by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, and to tell you in answer, that the Chertsey Road, for which a sum of \$300 is granted, has been placed under the superintendence of Mr. Magloire Granger, of Chertsey.

Michael Skelly, Esq., Chertsey.

(Signed,)

I have &c.,
BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

Montreal, 30th July, 1862.

SIR,—Dr. de la Bruère's letter of yesterday, written by your order in answer to mine to yourself of the 10th instant, has just reached me.

I acknowledge it to you, because I think it due to myself, to make you distinctly aware that I do not feel myself to have been either courteously or fairly treated in the matter to which it relates.

The Hon. F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture.

(Signed,)
I have, &c.,
CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.

Waterloo, C.E., September 4th, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to call your attention to the appropriation of \$600 for the Bolton road, and to mention that the amount, under the direction of Mr. Austin, has been, as I think, judiciously expended. I have visited the work, and formed my opinion from personal observation.

I think £100 more granted this road, if as judiciously expended, would make it a passable thoroughfare, and I trust the Department will authorize the additional expenditure at once, before the season is too far advanced.

I have the honor also to call your attention to the recommendation of an appropriation of £100 for each of the roads mentioned in my former letters, the Stukely road and the road from North Ely to the Durham Depot.

The Hon. F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

L. S. HUNTINGTON.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 7th August, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—As we are desirous of completing the organization of the works on our colonization roads, so as to profit by the present fine season, you will greatly oblige us by replying at your earliest convenience to the circular addressed to you by Mr. Evanturel on the 28th June last, respecting the colonization works in your county, and furnishing us with all the information necessary to enable us to order the opening of the Godmanchester road.

You will also perhaps be good enough to suggest the name of a competent person to conduct the works on the road.

Should it, however, not be in your power to furnish us with the information we require, be so kind as to inform us to whom we may apply to obtain it.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed,)

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE.

P. DENIS, Esq., M.P.P.,
Montreal.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 19th August, 1862.

SIR—I have received instructions to inform you that out of the sum appropriated for colonization roads in the County of Compton, that of (\$2,750) two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars has been allowed for the opening of a road between the Village of Compton and Bureauville, in the Township of Auckland, and that Mr. Surveyor Dorion has received instructions to proceed at once to the tracing of the part of the road to be opened.

You will perhaps be good enough to recommend a competent person to conduct the works on the road.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed,)

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE.

J. O. BUREAU, Esq., M.P.P.,
St. Rémi.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 29th August, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have received instructions to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and to inform you that it is not customary to appoint two conductors for one road. I have therefore to request you to inform me which of the two gentlemen (M. Barbeau and B. Naubert) you prefer to conduct the works, in order that I may send him the papers necessary for the organization of the works.

To simplify the correspondence, and to avoid delay, the money is sent direct to the conductor.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed,)

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE

PAUL DENIS, Esq., M.P.P.,
Montreal.

BELLEFONTAINE MILL,
Kilkenny, 5th Sept., 1862.

Honorable F. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

SIR,—The Colonization Road in this Township has made rapid progress. According to information which I have received from the Conductor, this year's money will be expended

in the course of six or seven days. There is, however, still a short distance left to be done to reach St. Julienne, the *chef-lieu* of the county, and to connect with the passable road, and this it has not been possible to repair. This short extent, about a mile and a half in length, is in a frightful state and prevents travel on the whole road. This opposes a barrier to communication with the *chef-lieu*, St. Julienne; if it were possible, out of the unexpended money of last year, to allow of the application of the small and trifling sum of one hundred dollars only, for the purpose of repairing this short extent, you would thereby confer a favor upon the settlers in the vicinity and upon those who propose to follow them into the forest. So great is the importance of this last piece, that if, for any reason whatever, the Government cannot grant the small sum of which I have just made mention, I ask to be allowed to advance it myself to the Conductor, to enable him to complete the work, on the condition of being repaid at the end of six months without fail.

If you do me the honor of replying to this letter, address me here.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

J. DUFRESNE.

QUEBEC, 12th September, 1862.

SIR,—Notwithstanding my anxiety to open the Langevin road throughout, the sum appropriated for that purpose has not been sufficient. There are still more than two miles to be made, which will cost about \$450, and it is absolutely necessary that the trees on each side of the road, from Lake Etchemin to the end of the road, should be cut down, in order to prevent them from falling across the road and encumbering it, and also in order to allow the road to dry. This last undertaking will require \$450, making a total of \$900. As this grant is of great importance to the colonization of the wild lands, I must request you to make such arrangements as will ensure its being made in time to recommence the works immediately after the harvest, if this is possible.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed)

H. L. LANGEVIN,

Honorable F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture, &c., Quebec.

QUEBEC, 1st October, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to recommend to you, Louis Martineau, Esq., Mayor of the Parish of St. François, to conduct the works to be done on the road from St. Thomas to Burton. I have no doubt but that that gentleman will discharge his duty well, and do justice to the settlers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

F. LEMIEUX.

Hon. F. Evanturel,
M. A., &c., &c. Quebec.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,

QUEBEC, 27th October, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, to inform you that a further grant of \$2,000, part of which is a balance remaining from previous years, has been appropriated for colonization roads in your county.

As the season is already far advanced, the Minister does not feel himself justified in ordering the above amount to be expended, without first consulting your views on the sub

ject. He therefore trusts that you will have the goodness to make any suggestions on the matter which may occur to you.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE

Wm. McD. Dawson, Esq., M. P. P.,
Three Rivers.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 27th October, 1862

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to inform you that a further grant of \$2,000, part of which is a balance remaining from previous years, has been appropriated for colonization roads in your county.

As the season is already far advanced, the Minister does not feel himself justified in ordering the above amount to be expended without first consulting your views on the subject. He therefore trusts that you will have the goodness to make any suggestions on the matter which may occur to you.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed) BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

John Poupore, Esq., M.P.P.,
Chichester, Pontiac.

[CIRCULAR.]

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 27th October, 1862.

SIR.—The Honorable the Minister has much pleasure in informing you that a sum of \$ has been appropriated for the in your county.

As the season is advanced he does not consider it advisable to order the re-commencement of the works without previously taking your opinion on the subject, and in consequence he requests you to be so good as to inform him, at your earliest convenience, what you think of the matter, and further, to make any suggestions which may seem to you advisable under the circumstances.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

Names of the gentlemen to whom this circular was sent, with the amounts appropriated for their respective counties :

Mr. D. E. Price,	M. P. P.	\$4200 00	Mr. T. Robitaille,	M. P. P.	\$1160 00
" A. Gagnon,	do	660 00	" G. Sylvain,	do	1571 79
" J. J. Ross,	do	400 00	" M. W. Baby,	do	600 00
" G. Caron,	do	600 00	" J. C. Chapais,	do	1900 00
" L. L. L. Desaulniers,	do	319 36	" J. O. Beaubien,	do	200 00
" P. E. Dostaler,	do	281 00	" Ed. Rémillard,	do	200 00
" J. H. Jobin,	do	960 00	" H. L. Langevin,	do	500 00
" J. Dufresne,	do	200 00	" H. E. Taschereau,	do	1200 00
" L. Labrèche-Viger,	do	769 22	" N. Hébert,	do	1400 00
" J. B. Mongenais,	do	200 00	" J. B. E. Dorion,	do	800 00
" J. LeBoutillier,	do	330 00	" C. Decazes,	do	900 00

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
QUEBEC, 27th October, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to inform you that a sum of \$600, balance of last year's appropriation, has been granted for Colonization Roads in your County.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

C. Dunkin, Esq., M.P.P.,
Montreal.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
QUEBEC, 27th October, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to inform you that above the amount of \$9,665.93, expended this year on Colonization Roads in your County, a further grant of \$800 has been appropriated for the Paquetteville road.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

J. H. Pope, Esquire, M.P.P.,
Cookshire,

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
QUEBEC, 27th October, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to inform you that a sum of \$800 has been appropriated for the two roads recommended by you.

As the season is already far advanced, the Minister does not feel himself justified in ordering the above amount to be expended without first consulting your views on the subject. He therefore trusts that you will have the goodness to make any suggestions on the matter which may occur to you.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE,

L. S. Huntington, Esq., M.P.P.,
Shefford.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
QUEBEC, 29th October, 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 29th instant, I beg to state that the question of the bridges over the Gatineau and Nation Rivers, the necessity for which has been so strongly and frequently urged by you, has been under consideration, and I have now to inform you that Mr. Russell will be authorized to expend the balance on hand in commencing the Gatineau Bridge as desired by you. He will at the same time be directed to submit plans and estimates for both the Gatineau and Nation Bridges, with such an appropriation as may be necessary to the completion of the one and the construction of the other, next year.

As to the sum of \$500, appropriated last year to the support of some pauper emigrants from the North of Europe, I beg to tell you that the matter will be taken into due consideration.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE,

Wm. McD. Dawson, Esq., M.P.P., Quebec,

QUEBEC, 29th October, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 27th instant, in reference to all additional sums for colonization purposes in the County of Ottawa, and in reply, having been able to consult with Mr. Russell, who is now in town, I have to inform you that about \$900 of the \$2000 are already in course of expenditure.

With respect to the balance, I would call your attention to my letter of 20th August, in reference to the want of bridges entirely precluding communication, at certain seasons of the year, between the greater part of the County and the County Town.

I would also beg to call your attention to the fact that \$500 (not included in the balances of former years referred to in your letter as covered by the \$2000) was withdrawn from the sum devoted to colonization purposes in the County of Ottawa last year, and appropriated to the support of some pauper immigrants from the North of Europe, on the understanding, I believe, that they were to refund the amount in labor during the season now drawing to a close. Most of these people have, however, left the country, and the sum so recovered will be scarcely appreciable. I have to add that this disposition of the \$500 was not made at the instance of the County, and that the introduction of these pauper immigrants, caused a serious tax upon the people of the locality for their support, in addition to the sum thus withdrawn from the colonization funds as above.

I would therefore beg to submit that it would not be fair to deprive the County of this sum, which should be charged to the proper account, and a similar amount restored to its original purpose.

Now this done, there would be about \$1,600 available for proceeding with the most essential of the bridges, that over the Gatineau. Some of the work, preparing of timber, &c, could be best effected in winter, and if the authority were given for expending the above balance, coupled with a promise to grant out of the funds at the disposal of the Department, or to recommend to Parliament an appropriation of such sum as may be necessary to secure the completion of the work next year, the construction of the bridge could be effected within a reasonable time.

Nothing will thus be left, you will perceive, for the other bridge (over the Nation), the want of which bars the communication between the extremes of the County, but the work being a much smaller one, it could be effected in a shorter time. Some preparation might, however, be made for it also, if you would include it in the promise of an appropriation for next year. The entire cost would not exceed £400.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

WM. McD. DAWSON

QUEBEC, 29th October, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, and in reply I suggest that of the \$500 in question \$450 should be sent to the Reverend Mr. Rousseau, Conductor of the works on the Langevin road, the prolongation of which has lately been made as you are aware, with the authorization of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture; thus this money will serve to pay for these works, and any surplus may be applied to improving the crossing of the Etchemin River.

With respect to the balance of the \$500, I am under the impression that it has been already sent to Mr. Duff, Conductor of the works on the road leading to the grand line of St. Marguerite.

Be good enough to thank the Honorable the Minister in my name for this new distribution of money in favor of my county, which, in fact, stands very much in need of it, and believe me,

Sir, &c., &c.,
(Signed,)

H. L. LANGEVIN.

B. de la Bruère, Esq.,
Quebec.

MONTREAL, 29th October, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I to-day received yours of the 27th, informing me (under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture) that a sum of \$600 balance of last year's appropriation has been granted for colonization roads in Brome county.

You do not at all say how soon it is proposed to expend it, and I must therefore ask by what time any recommendation on my part as to place or person must be sent in, in order to be effectual. If there is time, as I presume from the season of the year there must be, I should wish to enquire before recommending. I write, of course, under the presumption that it is the purpose of your letter to invite such recommendation.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,)

CHRIST. DUNKIN.

Dr. Boucher de la Bruère.

MONTREAL, 30th October, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—Since writing to you hastily yesterday, it has occurred to me as barely possible that your letter may have been meant to serve only as a notification of the fact it states, and that the Minister of Agriculture may have determined on the roads for the \$600 you write of, or may mean so to do, irrespectively of any view of mine. If so, a line to that effect would prevent misapprehension.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed)

CHRIST. DUNKIN.

Dr. Boucher de la Bruère.

QUEBEC, 30th October, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication on the subject of the further appropriation of two thousand dollars for colonization purposes in the County of Pontiac, out of which there remain only about nine hundred, which are not already in course of expenditure, being the portion authorized from previous years. Having consulted with A. J. Russell, Esquire, on the subject, I find he entertains the views I do as to the appropriation of this amount, viz: that it be applied towards the construction of a bridge over the Colonge River. The want of this bridge has been a great inconvenience, not only to the resident settlers in the neighborhood, but also to all those who wish to avail themselves of the road for going to and returning from the Upper Ottawa.

This amount, together with what is to be expended out of this year's grant for the Colonge Bridge, will secure the laying down of the piers, and with your consent and authority that an amount not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars be allowed out of next year's Colonization grant for Pontiac, the bridge may be given out on contract and completed during the coming winter. Your early reply and concurrence will oblige.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN POUPORE.

The Hon. F. Evanturel,
Minister of Agriculture, Quebec.

ST. DENIS, (*en bas*) 30th October, 1862.

SIR,—Your letter of the 27th did not reach me till the day before yesterday, and I hasten to acknowledge receipt of it. I agree with the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture in thinking that it is now too late to order the resumption of the works on the Colonization Roads, and that it will be better to wait till next year to apply the fresh appropriation of \$1,900, for which I beg you to present my most sincere thanks to the Honorable the Minister.

If this sum has no special destination I would suggest, *since I am allowed to make suggestions*, that it should be expended, together with that which will probably be appro-

priated during the coming session, as early as possible next spring on the Taché and Chapais roads. On the first, to complete the portion unfinished this autumn, in the Township of Chapais, and on the second, to prolong it as far as its point of intersection with the other.

My reason for making this recommendation is that a great many settlers from St. Anne, St. Onesime and other adjacent places, have already taken all the free lots offered on the Taché road, and that the Chapais road is the natural road to take them there.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed)

J. C. CHAPAIS,

Boucher de la Bruère,
Inspector of Agencies, Quebec.

ST. THOMAS, 30th October, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter, informing me, on behalf of the Bureau of Agriculture and Colonization, that a sum of \$200 has been granted for the colonization roads in the County of Montmagny, and asking my opinion as to the best manner of applying that amount. In reply, I have to inform you that I am desirous that that sum should be employed in continuing the Anse à Giles road; but the season is too far advanced to allow of the application of the money this year. Should my suggestion, however, be accepted, I would request you to inform Mr. Wallestier Bossé, conductor of the works on the road in question, of the fact, telling him that he may employ the sum as soon as the weather in the spring will permit of it.

In case the department should not think it advisable to employ this money on the Anse à Giles road, it might be used on the Beaubien road, but not before next spring, as there is no advantage in working on the roads at present.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. O. BEAUBIEN.

P.S.—I feel it my duty to express my satisfaction at seeing the Department of Colonization actively engaged in promoting colonization roads, which are of such vital interest to the country.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 31st October, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letters of the 29th and 30th of this month, I have to inform you that the balance of \$600, to which my letter of the 27th refers—which balance we have only been able to obtain within the last few days—has already been distributed as follows:—

For the Bolton Road.....	\$400 00
“ Missisquoi River Road.....	200 00

The works on the Bolton Road must be nearly finished, and have been executed beforehand by the parties interested in the hope that an appropriation would be made at a later period. The Missisquoi River Road was, if I am not mistaken, placed last year under the superintendence of Mr. Boright.

I am of opinion that, in view of the lateness of the season, it would be better to wait till spring before undertaking the works on this road; if, however, you think they could be executed with advantage this autumn I will write at once to Mr. Boright.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed)

BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

C. Dunkin, Esq., M.P.P.,
Montreal.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 6th November, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, I beg to state that the question of the Bridge over the Coulonge River, the necessity for which has been so strongly and frequently urged by you, has been under consideration, and I have now to inform you that Mr. A. J. Russell will be authorized to expend the balance on hand, in commencing the Coulonge Bridge, as desired by you. He will, at the same time, be directed to submit plans and estimates of said Bridges, with a view to such an appropriation as may be necessary to its completion.

I am, &c.,

BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

(Signed),
JOHN POUPORE, Esq., M.P.P.
Chichester, County of Pontiac.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 6th November, 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have to inform you that the supplementary grant for your county has been distributed as follows:—

For the Taché Road.....	\$1500
“ Mount Carmel do.....	150
“ Pohenégamook do.....	150
“ Woodbridge do.....	100

The first item was suggested by Mr. Drapeau, and the others have been granted at the urgent request of the conductors who required those sums to provide egress for the settlers who had located themselves beyond the roads; unfortunately it was not possible to obtain these grants in time to have these works done this autumn; they will, however, be executed at as early a period as possible next spring.

I have, &c., &c.,

BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

(Signed),
J. C. CHAPAIS, Esq., M.P.P.,
St. Denis (*en bas*).

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
QUEBEC, 7th November, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 30th October, I have to inform you, that the sum of \$200, appropriated for your county, had been asked for by the inhabitants of the Parish of St. François, to improve a road “from the second range to the first range of Armagh; 24 arpents in length, the inhabitants furnishing \$200 as their share”

I had written to you to enquire whether it would not be better to wait till next spring before employing this sum, but on Tuesday last, during my absence (at St. Hyacinthe), persons came to the Department to ask leave to apply the money this autumn, as the works to be done consisted of blasting, and Mr. Evanturel has appointed Mr. Marticeau, Mayor of St. François, to conduct the works, and gave him the funds necessary to commence operations.

I am, &c., &c.

(Signed) BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

J. O. Beaubien, Esq., M. P. P.,
Montmagny.

BERTHIER, 21st November, 1862,

Honorable F. EVANTUREL,

MY DEAR SIR,—I send these few lines to thank you for the last money which you sent for the improvement of the roads in the townships in this county; although it is very late, it is better than never, I have also to apprise you of the death of the Honorable Alexandre Bareil dit Lajoie, which occurred, I am told, yesterday morning; as this decease will entail another election for our Division, I shall feel much obliged if you will use your influence with your colleagues to obtain the office of Returning Officer for J. O. Chabot, Esq., who filled it so well at the last election, to the satisfaction of both parties, who complimented him upon the fact.

I am, &c., &c.,
(Signed)

P. E. DOSTALER,

ST. LEON, 22nd November, 1862.

The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture,

SIR,—You have, with great kindness, informed me that a further sum of \$600 has been granted for Colonization Roads in my County. The season being very far advanced, I have considered it advisable to consult with the Conductors as to the application of this money this autumn. Their reply was that it could not be employed to advantage this season. This communication took some time, and I have also been absent for some days, which will explain my delay in replying to your very obliging letter.

We shall be in a position early next spring to apply the moneys granted, in a highly useful manner.

I have, &c. &c.,
(Signed)

G: CARON,

CROWN LAND AGENCY,

Robinson, November 25th, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I met Mr. Ross yesterday, and he informed me that you had forwarded him the sum of \$500 for the purpose of opening the Hampden and Ditton Road, which I am most happy to hear, as it will induce settlement into those two townships. I see by his instructions that the road is only to be opened and grubbed twenty feet wide, which I think too narrow, if you intend to have a double road, or a road the same as Mr. McNamee built last summer in Hampden. That road was cut and grubbed twenty-four feet, which is as narrow as you can make and form the ditches of three feet wide each, with the road-bed of sixteen feet wide, which is the same as the former road.

But if you only intend making a half road, with one main ditch, the twenty feet will answer every purpose, but will not correspond with the adjoining roads.

Will you have the kindness to inform me, by return of mail, which kind of road you intend to have made when finished, as it would be very important in the commencement of the cutting of the road? If it had to be made wider at the completion of it, it would very much increase the expense, and it would cost but very little more to cut the four feet in addition to the twenty feet if done at the same time.

I shall be obliged to change the road a little to the east upon the third range of Ditton, as the line now passes over a high hill, too much elevation for a road, and by diverging a little to the East, the road would be nearly a level surface, as I have explored the two routes carefully.

I would further recommend to you the running of this road across to the fourth and fifth range line to intersect a winter road now opened by the new settlers, as it is much the most practicable road, and the land better for settlement, and the new settlers are all going to commence on these two ranges for the first settlement, also they have commenced on the sixth and seventh ranges to clear. I expect a saw-mill to be built on the Ditton River, a branch of the Salmon River, on the seventh or eighth range of Ditton, and I would beg further to state that it will shorten the road about two miles in crossing Ditton, and form

a connection with the Newport Road, now opened by the Newport Council, upon the fifth and sixth ranges of that Township; and also I would remark, in bridging the Salmon River, that the banks in the fourth and fifth ranges are from three to four feet higher than in the third and fourth ranges, and much more safe for the bridge, as one bank is above high water mark.

I have explored the two routes, and find the fourth and fifth range much the best, and the land better for settlement, and accommodate the south-east part of the Township better.

You will please give me instructions which route you will see fit to adopt, and I will endeavor to act accordingly.

(Signed,)

I have, &c.,
WM. FARWELL,
C. L. Agent and Superintendent of Roads.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 3rd December, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, relating to the Hampden and Ditton road, and to tell you, in answer, that the amount placed at his disposal for opening colonization roads being limited, he thinks it preferable not to depart from the printed general instructions, which says that the greatest width to be given to colonization roads shall be twenty feet, in order to make a greater length of road, and by these means to secure, in a more effective manner, the wants of colonization in your part of the County of Compton.

As to the deviations and directions to be given to the road, there is no objection to adopt your suggestions, if the road is not legally erected; if, on the contrary, the road was verbalized, it could not be done without an amendment to the *procès-verbal*.

You will please consult Mr. Pope, M.P.P., on the matter, and act according to your good judgment and experience.

(Signed,)

I am, &c.,
BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE.

Wm. Farwell, Esq.,
Crown Land Agent,
Robinson, County of Compton.

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863 ; For statement of amounts received since 1855, for Timber Licenses in County of Beauce.

By Command,

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863; For copies of Reports made by the Inspector of Registry Offices in Lower Canada.

By Command,

J. O. BUREAU,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE,
MONTREAL, 12th March, 1862.

SIR,—Allow me to represent to you my doubts respecting the fees awarded by the Act 23 Vic., cap. xlii, &c., in a case, No. 174, Damasc Masson vs. F. F. Mullins. The Seminary was compelled to resume possession of a lot of land on the St. Gabriel Farm which was not sold for a sum sufficient to cover the debt to the Seminary. Now the Registrar charges for his searches over £130, so that the Seminary, on resuming possession, is compelled to pay, besides the costs of sale, more than £100; this seems to me exorbitant and at variance with the spirit of the law. I am informed that the Governor in Council has modified the tariff of Registrars' fees, but is there no way of coming upon the Registrar who charged the Sheriff £130 which the latter retained out of the price of sale to the injury of the Seminary? Excuse me for troubling you about this matter, but the affair seems to me so extraordinary that I cannot refrain from acquainting you with it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. COMTE, Ptre.

Atty. of the Seminary of Montreal.

The Hon. G. E. Cartier,
&c., &c., &c., Quebec.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 13th March, 1862.

I recommend that a copy of the within complaint be sent to the Registrar of Montreal, with directions to him to furnish immediately a statement of the charges made by him for the certificate furnished in the within mentioned case, showing the various items of fees therein, and marking in the margin, opposite each item, the authority under which each charge is made.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Atty.-Gen., L. C.

QUEBEC, 15th March, 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your letter to the Honorable the Attorney General, which has been by him transferred to this Department, respecting the charges of the Registrar in a case of Damasc Masson vs. F. F. Mullins, I have the honor to inform you that a copy of your

complaint has been this day addressed to the Registrar to enable him to give explanations respecting the affair.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

E. PARENT,
Asst. Prov. Sec.

Messire J. Comte, Ptre.
Attorney of the Seminary, Montreal.

QUEBEC, 15th March, 1862.

SIR,—I have it in command from His Excellency the Governor General to transmit to you herein, a copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Comte, of the Montreal Seminary, relative to certain charges made by you for services in the case of Damase Masson vs. F. F. Mullins, and to request that you will furnish immediately a statement of the charges made by you for the certificate furnished in the within mentioned case, shewing the various items of fees therein, and marking in the margin, opposite each item, the authority under which each charge is made.

I have, &c.,

G. H. Ryland, Esq.,
Registrar, Montreal.

E. PARENT,
Asst. Provl. Secy.

REGISTRY OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 25th March, 1862.

SIR,—In compliance with His Excellency's commands contained in your letter of the 15th instant, I herewith enclose a statement of my official charges in the case of Damase Masson vs. F. F. Mullins.

These charges may, on a first view, be considered enormous, but the responsibility and labor in making it was also very great, occupying the Deputy Registrar and one of the clerks upwards of a month.

Before preparing it I called upon the Sheriff and one of the lawyers engaged in the case, pointing out how costly the searches in such an affair would be, where, as we could not depend on the Indices and Minute Books of my predecessor, Mr. Dowling, we should be compelled, not only to go at length into every transaction entered into by the parties to the case, but through every transaction connected with the Seminary from the time of the opening of the office in 1842.

I would gladly indeed have avoided incurring the responsibility of a certificate of this nature, but as the parties insisted on it, I took the highest legal opinion in the country in regard to the fees to which, in the absence of any special tariff regulating the new Act, I was entitled under the Registry Ordinance.

If, therefore, Mr. Comte has any complaint to make against my charges, his proper recourse would be in the tribunals of the country instead of seeking *ex parte* advice from the Law Officers of the Crown.

I may here observe that searches of this magnitude are like angels' visits—of rare occurrence. I remember but one previous to the passing of the present Act; it was shortly after my assumption of the Montreal office. The Collector of the Customs demanded a certificate of search showing the number of undischarged bonds to Her Majesty. It was a tedious and laborious affair. The fees amounted to £108. The Collector refused to pay. I sued him, and being a Government officer, he was defended by Sir Hypolite Lafontaine, the then Attorney General. I gained the suit and the money was paid.

Generally speaking, certificates of search do not afford a remuneration for the labor and expense of making them, and I have no hesitation in saying that under the tariff recently established by the Governor General's Order in Council, Registrars will be unable to perform the work required of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant.
(Signed,)

G. H. RYLAND.

E. Parent, Esq., Asst. Pl. Secy.

On Letter of the Registrar of Montreal of the 25th ult., and accompanying Statement.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 2nd April, 1862.

I respectfully recommend that, under the provisions of the 111th section of chapter 37 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, His Excellency should require some person to visit the Montreal Registry Office, for the purposes mentioned in that section, and more particularly in relation to a certificate lately granted by the Registrar in the case of Damase Masson, *et al. vs.* Francis F. Mullins; and that George Futvoye, Esquire, be engaged for that purpose to proceed to Montreal and there make such enquiries as, under my instructions, may appear to him necessary.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Atty.-General, L. C.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

PROVINCE OF }
CANADA. }

HIS EXCELLENCY, &c.

To GEORGE FUTVOYE, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU, that confiding in your loyalty, integrity and ability, I, CHARLES STANLEY Viscount MONCK, being Governor General of the Province of Canada, do hereby, and under the authority in me vested by the one hundred and eleventh section of the thirty-seventh chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, require and appoint you the said George Futvoye, to visit the Registry Office of the Registration Division of Montreal, and to enquire into the condition of that office and the registers, books, indexes, memorials, documents and the papers therein appertaining to that office, and to ascertain whether the provisions of the said Act are therein executed, and more particularly to make enquiries, according to such instructions as you may receive from the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada, relative to the items contained in a statement of fees furnished by the Registrar of that Division for a certificate granted by him to the Sheriff of the District of Montreal, in a case in the Superior Court for Lower Canada in that District, under the number one hundred and seventy, Damase Masson, *et al.* against Francis F. Mullins; And I do hereby require that you do report in writing the result of the above-mentioned enquiries to the Governor of the said Province.

Given, &c.

This is my draft.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Atty.-General, L. C.

Quebec, 2nd April, 1862.

QUEBEC, 5th April, 1862.

GEORGE FUTVOYE, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c., Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a Warrant requiring you to visit the Registry Office of the Registration Division of Montreal, for the purpose of enquiring into the condition of that Office, and the Registers, Books, &c.

You will please make a report to His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

ET. PARENT.

QUEBEC, 30th April, 1862.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you my Report of the Registry

Office for the Registration Division of Montreal, made under the authority of the Warrant of His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) GEO. FURVOYE.

Hon. Chas. Allcyn,
Prov. Secy.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Baron Monk of Ballytramon, in the County of Wexford, 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, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

In obedience to your Excellency's Warrant, of the 3rd instant, hereunto annexed, (A) and in conformity to the instructions subsequently addressed to me by the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada, (B) I immediately proceeded to Montreal and there visited the Registry Office of the Registration Division of Montreal, to enquire into the condition of that office, and the registers, books, indexes, memorials, documents and the papers therein, appertaining to that office, and to ascertain whether the provisions of the 37th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada are therein executed, and more particularly to make enquiries according to instructions from the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada relative to the items contained in a statement of fees furnished by the Registrar of that division (F) for a certificate granted by him to the Sheriff of the District of Montreal, in a case in the Superior Court for Lower Canada in that district, under the number one hundred and seventy, Damase Masson *et al.*, against Francis F. Mullins, and have now the honor to report as follows :—

As the Registry Offices for Lower Canada were inspected in 1846, and a full report of their condition at that time is given in Appendix B to the Journals of the Legislative Assembly for that year, I deemed it unnecessary to extend beyond that date my enquiry into the state of the Registers in the Registry Office for the Registration Division of Montreal, the more particularly as the documents in that office before the appointment of the present Registrar have subsequently been carefully and minutely examined and corrected by Commissioners appointed under "The Montreal Registry Act" (12 Vict., cap. 121.) Confining myself, therefore, to the registers, books, indexes, memorials, documents and papers, which have been introduced into the office during the incumbency of George H. Ryland, Esquire, the present Registrar, I found the Registers authorized by law before the passing of the 12th Vict., cap. 48, in good order and well kept, all the requirements of law being carefully observed. Subsequently to the passing of that Act (May 30, 1849) the additional Registers thereby authorized have been kept by the Registrar. The following are those now kept :

For Registration of Memorials.

REGISTER A,

Consisting of two volumes. The first volume extends from No. 1, registered in 1845, to No. 888, in December, 1847. All the memorials registered in this volume are numbered (as required by the 19th section of the Ordinance, now section 60 of the present Act,) and the day, month, year and hour of registration are mentioned *at full length* in the margin, and such marginal notes are signed by the Registrar or his deputy.

The second volume extends from 889 to 1398, the latter bearing date February 20, 1862. In this volume the marginal notes are signed as far as 1309, registered November 24, 1855, but the remaining 89 are without that test of the accuracy of their entry.

For Documents Entered at Full Length.

REGISTER B,

Extending to 62 volumes—the first 20 containing all kinds of instruments registered at full length before the provisions of the 12th Vic., cap. 48, were carried into effect, and the remaining 42 being used, two at the same time, for the purposes of the *fourth* and *fifth* paragraphs of the second section of that Act. Volume 61 is written up as far as December 5, 1861, and volume 62 as far as November 29, 1861.

The first 40 volumes have the notes in the margin, with a few exceptions, signed by the Registrar or his deputy; but in volumes 41 to 62, extending from 1856 to the present time, they are without that signature or any other evidence of examination after entry.

For the Registration of Wills, &c.

REGISTER B. A.,

Embracing three volumes, all of which are written up, the last in the 3rd volume being No. 32,404, registered on the 18th March last. About one half of the 2nd volume (after No. 20,030) and the whole of the third volume yet remain without the signature of the Registrar or his deputy to the certificate of date, &c., of registration, in the margin.

For Marriage Contracts, &c.

REGISTER BB,

Comprising six volumes in which the Registration is carried up to date, the last entry being on the 19th March, 1862. The third volume closes with December 5, 1855, up to which day the notes in margin are signed by the Registrar or Deputy Registrar. The following three volumes want that sign of verification.

For Judgments, Judicial Acts, &c.

REGISTER BC.

In three volumes of this register 2,046 instruments are entered, the last being on the 20th March, 1862. A considerable number of the entries in Vol. 1 and in Vol. 2, and all those in Vol. 3, are still without signature.

For the Registration of Debentures, &c.

REGISTER D.

Of the seven volumes of this Register, five are filled with debentures of the Montreal and Bytown Railway Company, all registered on the 23rd of May, 1854, and the sixth and seventh contain debentures of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company. All these are in printed form and bear the Registrar's certificate of the date, &c., of their entry.

For Declarations of Co-partnership.

REGISTER D OF C.

This Register, kept under the authority of the 12th Vict., cap. 45, commences with No. 1, registered July 16, 1849, and closes with 1557, entered March 11, 1862. The certificates of the time of registration, in the margin, are signed only as far as No. 1064.

By the foregoing statement it is shown that, for several years past, the entries in the various Registers in the Registry Office for the Registration Division of Montreal have not been signed by the Registrar or Deputy Registrar. The copyists now employed in that office inform me that the entries made by them are not compared with the original instruments. From this may be inferred what guarantee is afforded of the accuracy of the transcript, or what reliance can be placed in any copy, obtained from that Registry Office, of instruments registered during the above period.

The number of documents registered from the date of Mr. Ryland's appointment to the 12th of April, 1862, are,

By Memorial, - - - - -	1,398
At full length, - - - - -	32,600
Declarations of partnership, - - - - -	1,557
	35,555

In the earlier volumes of the Registers, the day, month, year and hour of the registration are written in words at full length, but in the later volumes a gradual abbreviation of those times has taken place by the introduction of figures to represent the numbers, until at present no part of the time is given in words.

Blanks are occasionally found in the entries, without any note or remark to indicate that a portion of the deed registered was wanting in the original. Thus, on page 332 of volume 57 of Register B, No. 29,029, the greater part of a line is left blank, the missing part being apparently the date from which a rent, transferred to a third party as security, was to be calculated.

The alphabetical list of parishes, townships, seigniories, cities, towns, villages and extra-parochial places, prescribed by the 62nd Section of the Registration Act, formerly 20th Section of the Ordinance 4 Vict., cap. 30, has not been kept, for the reasons assigned by Mr. Ryland and his predecessor, as stated in Mr. Clark's report of 1846, "that the number of general mortgages, as well as the want of sufficient designation of property in most of the various instruments filed, render it impossible to keep it with any degree of practical utility; and, therefore, that any labour bestowed upon it would be uselessly expended."

The Registers for "*Notices of property intended to be bound,*" and for "*Renewal of hypothecs,*" as ordered by the 48th and 49th Sections of the Registration Act, have not yet been procured for the Registry Office of the Registration Division of Montreal; consequently there is no index, required by the 50th section to be "*kept and written up daily.*"

The "*Minute Books*" of the present Registrar extend to five volumes, the last of which is made up to the 31st of December last, with No. 32,009, since which there is no entry, but several drafts on loose sheets are found in the book, extending somewhat beyond 32,200.

The "*Indexes*" occupy six volumes. In the first is found the printed form furnished by the Government, shewing the requirements of the first part of the 20th Section of the Ordinance, 4th Vict., cap. 30 (now Section 61 of the Registration Act), viz.: the names of the parties to the deed, the numbers of the entries and the pages of the Register containing the entries, and the name of the parish, township, seigniory, city, town, village or extra-parochial place where the real property is situate.

Names.	Register.	Vol.	Page.	No.	Place.
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In the first volume the index is well kept in the *above form*, and each division of it is carefully filled in. Volume 2 is in similar form, and filled up in the same manner, except that insertion of the name of the "place" in the last column, begins to be discontinued towards the end.

A few pages in this volume are slightly damaged, but, with a little care, could be easily repaired.

In volumes 3, 4, 5 and 6, the last column for "place" is altogether left out of the form, so that by the index there are no means of ascertaining the name of the parish, township, seigniory, city, town, village or extra-parochial place where the real estate is situate, as directed by section 61 of the Registry Act.

From Vol. 4 (commencing January 9, 1855) to the present time, only one of the small columns is filled, viz., the number of the documents registered, as the pages of the Register are considered by the Registrar as unnecessary and useless.

The portion of the vaults of the Montreal Court House appropriated to the Registry

Office of the Registration Division of Montreal, is well calculated for the safe keeping of the Registers, &c., and with a little alteration might be made in every respect suitable for all the purposes and business of the office. Notwithstanding one of the vaults is fitted up with the necessary accommodation of shelves, pigeon-holes, &c., the papers of the office, including Memorials of the last few years, and deeds not yet transcribed into the Registers, do not appear to have been latterly arranged with proper care.

I should be wanting in the discharge of the duty imposed on me by Your Excellency's Warrant, and under my oath of office, were I to abstain from remarking that, notwithstanding the Act of 1855 (18 Vic., cap. 99, sec. 11, now section 97 of the 37th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada), by which, in consequence of the County of Montreal having ceased to exist since the passing of the Representation Act, 1853, (16 Vic., cap. 152,) it is enacted that "The City of Montreal and the Electoral Counties of Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga, shall together form one Registration Division only, shall be dealt with as one Registration County, and shall be known as the Registration Division of Montreal, and the Registry Office for the said Division shall be kept at the City of Montreal," the Registry Office in the City of Montreal has borne since 1855, and still continues to bear, the name of the *Registry Office for the County of Montreal*, as shown by the blank form of Deposit Ticket hereunto annexed, marked D. On enquiry of the Deputy Registrar whether that error had been committed in the Certificates endorsed on instruments registered, I was informed by that gentleman that the proper and correct designation of the office, viz.: "The Registry Office for the Registration Division of Montreal," had been invariably given in such certificates, and that the old designation "Registry Office for the County of Montreal," had been inadvertently retained on the Registers and in those Deposit Tickets only. Not then having any registered instruments before me, I was unable to refute such statement, but I have since ascertained by the inspection of several registered deeds submitted to me, that, as late as the latter end of February last, the designation of the office as it existed previously to June, 1855, was inserted in the certificates.

I refer more particularly to deeds of sale registered in Register B, vol. 60, on pages 492, 497, 499 and 506, numbered 31,436, 31,438, 31,439 and 31,441, all deposited for registration on the 1st October, 1861, and returned to the depositor towards the end of February last. It is certified over the hand of the Deputy Registrar on each of these deeds that it was registered "in the Registry Office for the County of Montreal" on the 1st of October, 1861. A certificate of search made on the 8th instant is also made out in the same manner.

Pursuant to the special instructions (C) conveyed to me while in Montreal, I submit the following table, affording the required information:

Names of persons employed in the Registry Office.	Duties.	Usual Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Salary or Emoluments.	Office Hours.
Geo. H. Ryland.....	Registrar.....	Picton, U.C.*	July, 1845.	Fees of office.	
Warwick H. Ryland..	Deputy Registrar....	Montreal....	Feby, 1857.	\$1000	
Jas. G. Johnson.....	To assist generally...	do.	Oct. 1860.	400	
G. A. E. Laverre, N.P.	To make searches, &c.	do.	March, 1854.	365	
L. G. Guibord.....	To Register Deeds.....	do.	" 1858.	365	
Em. Messire, N. P.....	do.	do.	July, 1861.	365	
F. Law.....	do.	do.	Sept. 1861.	365	

* Vide Sect. 103 of chapter 37 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

ATTENDANCE AND EFFICIENCY.

During the few days I remained in Montreal, the four last named persons were regular in their attendance, and, from all the information I could collect, are so *habitually*. The same remark will not apply to the other three, the Registrar being, during my visit at Montreal, at his usual residence in Upper Canada, and his Deputy and Mr. Johnson not being found at the office until a much later hour in the forenoon than that fixed by law.

The oaths of allegiance and office appear to have been duly taken by the Registrar and his present Deputy, according to law, by the former on the 10th of July, 1843, and by the latter on the 16th February, 1857, immediately after their respective appointments. The Registrar is at present without sureties, the gentlemen who became such being deceased; the one, James Clearchuc, Esquire, having died the 7th March, 1847, and the other, Henry Lemesurier, Esquire, the 25th May, 1861.

With reference to the "items contained in a statement of fees furnished by the Registrar of the Registration Division of Montreal for a certificate granted by him to the Sheriff of the District of Montreal in the case of Damase Masson *et al. vs.* Francis F. Mullins," and in accordance with the instructions given to me, to ascertain, by reference to the Registers, the ground upon which the charges made by the Registrar are based, taking particular care to note the searches in which the names of all parties were or were not given, and to see whether all or how many of the searches made have reference to the properties with respect to which the certificate was applied for, I have the honor further to report that, having first obtained from the offices of the Sheriff and Phothonary copies of the various documents relating to the certificate in question, (*vide* G. H. J. K. L. hereunto annexed), I carefully examined all the entries mentioned in the Registrar's statement, and have marked in the margin of that statement, in red ink, the nature of the instruments registered in the various Registers and Volumes and under the numbers therein mentioned. Out of the 1305 entries (1307 in the Register's account), only *about* twenty, including those mentioned in the Certificate appear to have reference to the property mentioned in the Sheriff's application, the remainder consisting of other instruments to which the Seigniors of Montreal (the Seminary) happen to have been a party. In a communication from the Registrar, he states that, "the charges made are in strict accordance with the Tariff established by law,—that the Ordinance requires Registrars to certify as to the *Entries*, and that, however clear it may be to a Registrar that there are no mortgages against any given property, he can take nothing for granted but *must* examine each entry in succession,—and that this has been the practice of every Registrar of Lower Canada founded on the wording of the law and the opinion of the late Sir James Stuart who drew it up. In preparing certificates for the Sheriff, we, of course, charge for every *entry* as a search, though in the certificate we confine ourselves (and here is the great responsibility) to what we conceive to be only *entries affecting the case at issue*." In justification of the course pursued, the Deputy Registrar has referred to the 7th section of the present Registration Act, by which the Registrar is required to show in his certificate the *hypothecs* registered.

"Thirdly,—Against the immediate *auteur* of the party who owned the property at the commencement of the previous ten years, and which do not appear by the book of the Registrar to have been *wholly* discharged," and maintains that, as the Seminary was such *auteur*, it became necessary to make a search for and examine every such enregistered instrument, to ascertain whether it contained in any shape a hypothec on their properties or was wholly discharged.

I may here remark that in many of the searches charged in the Registrar's account a full discharge had been long previously enregistered and marked D in the index. I beg to refer also to the Registrar's letter of the 25th March last, addressed to the Assistant Provincial Secretary, in reply to an enquiry relative to his charges in the above case. (E)

An inspection of the Registrar's statement of charges (F, hereunto annexed,) marked as above stated, and a consideration of that officer's remarks will enable your Excellency to come to a conclusion as to how far the Registrar may have been justified in charging for each as a separate search, and whether these searches came under the class of searches for which the fee of twenty or forty cents is allowed, under the 105th section of the 37th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

The foregoing statement, will, I trust, be deemed by your Excellency a sufficient Report, without the expression of any opinion, or the offering of any commentary on the state and condition of the Registry Office of the Registration Division of Montreal.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

GEO. FURVOYE.

Quebec, 21st April, 1862.

Province of } [L. S.] (A.)
Canada. }

His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytramon, in the County of Wexford, 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, &c., &c., &c.

To *George Futvoye*, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate.—GREETING:

Know you, that confiding in your loyalty, integrity and ability, I, CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, being Governor General of the Province of Canada, do hereby, and under the authority in me vested by the one hundred and eleventh section of the thirty-seventh chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, require and appoint you the said *George Futvoye*, to visit the Registry Office of the Registration Division of Montreal, and to enquire into the condition of that office and the Registers, books, indexes, memorials, documents and the papers therein appertaining to that office, and to ascertain whether the provisions of the said Act are therein executed, and more particularly to make enquiries, according to such instructions you may receive from the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada relative to the items contained in a statement of fees furnished by the Registrar of that Division for a Certificate granted by him to the Sheriff of the District of Montreal, in a case in the Superior Court for Lower Canada in that District, under the number one hundred and seventy, *Damase Masson et al.* against *Francis F. Mullins*; And I do hereby require that you do report in writing the result of the above mentioned enquiries to the Governor of the said Province.

Given under my Hand and Seal-at-Arms, at Quebec, this third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the twenty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed,)

MONCK.

By Command,
(Signed,) C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

(Endorsed) Warrant appointing *George Futvoye* to visit the Registry Office for the Registration Division of Montreal, for the purpose of enquiring into the condition of that office, and the registers, books, &c.

Recorded 5th April, 1862.

Lib. B. Privy Seal Commissions, fol. 331.

(Signed,)

WM. KENT,
Deputy Registrar.

I do hereby certify that I did, on this ninth day of April instant, administer to the within named *George Futvoye*, Esquire, as Commissioner for the inspection of the Registry Office, the oath of office as such.

(Signed,)

W. H. BRÉHAUT,
Commissioner D. P.

MONTREAL, 9th April, 1862.

(B)

No. 2161.

Instructions from the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 5th April, 1862.

SIR,—Under the authority of the Warrant of His Excellency the Governor General, addressed to you, you will proceed forthwith to Montreal, and there examine the state of the indexes in the Registry Office of the Montreal Registration Division, and ascertain, by reference to the Registers, the grounds upon which the charges made by the Registrar for

the certificate granted in the case of D. Masson *et al.*, vs. F. F. Mullins, are based, taking particular care to note the searches in which the names of all parties were or were not given, and to see whether all or how many of the searches made have reference to the properties with respect to which the certificate is applied for, and generally to obtain such information relative to those charges as you may deem necessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Atty. Gen., L. C.

George Futvoye, Esq., Advocate.

(C.)

Instructions from the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada, by Telegraph.

QUEBEC, 11th April, 1862.

To GEORGE FUTVOYE, Montreal.

Continue your enquiry. Registrar had no business to absent himself from his office. Enquire where he usually resides. If his Deputy cannot give proper explanation, Registrar must bear the consequences. Enquire about number of employés in his office and about their efficiency.

(Signed,)

G. E. CARTIER.

(D.)

REGISTRY OFFICE,

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

No.

Date.

Paid.

186

(E.)

Letter addressed by the Registrar to Assistant Secretary, in reply to enquiry relative to his charges in the case of Masson et al., vs. Mullins.

REGISTRY OFFICE,

Montreal, 25th March, 1862.

SIR,—In compliance with His Excellency's commands contained in your letter of the 15th instant, I herewith enclose a statement of my official charges in the case of Damase Masson vs. F. F. Mullins.

These charges may, on a first view, be considered enormous, but the responsibility and labor in making it were also very great, occupying the Deputy Registrar and one of the clerks upwards of a month.

Before preparing it, I called upon the Sheriff and one of the lawyers engaged in the case, pointing out how costly the searches in such an affair would be, where, as we could not depend on the Indices and Minute Books of my predecessor, Mr. Dowling, we should be compelled, not only to go at length into every transaction entered into by the parties to the case, but through every transaction connected with the Seminary from the time of the opening of the office in 1842.

I would gladly indeed have avoided incurring the responsibility of a certificate of this nature, but as the parties insisted on it, I took the highest legal opinion in the country in regard to the fees to which, in the absence of any special tariff regulating the new Act, I was entitled under the Registry Ordinance.

If, therefore, Mr. Compté* has any complaint to make against my charges, his proper recourse would be in the tribunals of the country, instead of seeking *ex parte* advice from the law officers of the Crown.

I may here observe that searches of this magnitude are, like angels' visits, of rare occurrence. I remember but one previous to the passing of the present Act. It was shortly after my assumption of the Montreal office. The Collector of the Customs demanded a Certificate of Search, showing the number of undischarged Bonds to Her Majesty. It was a tedious and laborious affair. The fees amounted to £108. The Collector refused to pay. I sued him, and, being a Government officer, he was defended by Sir Hypolite LaFontaine, the then Attorney-General. I gained the suit, and the money was paid.

Generally speaking, Certificates of Search do not afford a remuneration for the labor and expense of making them, and I have no hesitation in saying that, under the tariff recently established by the Governor General's Order in Council, Registrars will be unable to perform the work required of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

E. Parent, Esq.,
Asst. Prov. Secretary.

(Signed,)

G. H. RYLAND.

(F.)

REGISTRY OFFICE—REGISTRATION DIVISION OF MONTREAL.

STATEMENT of charges made by the Registrar of Montreal on 1305 searches and certificates made at the instance of the Sheriff of Montreal, in the case of Damase Masson vs. F. F. Mullins, cost of each being two shillings, and the total amount £130 15s. 0d.

(Not Printed, by order of the Joint Committee on Printing.)

(G.)

To the Registrar of Montreal.

SIR,—You are hereby required, in conformity with the provisions of the 26th section of cap. 36 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada (page 338), to furnish me with a certificate such as shall fulfil the requirements and purposes of the said Act, with reference to the property hereinafter mentioned and described, and the parties concerned therein, in order that I may file the same with my Return to the Writ of Execution *Venditioni Exponas de Terris* now in my hands, issued by the Superior Court for Lower Canada in and for the District of Montreal, in a certain cause, No. 170, wherein Damase Masson, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Merchant, and William A. Townsend, of the same place, Jeweller and Trader, are Plaintiffs, and Francis F. Mullins, of the said City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, Merchant, doing business in the said City of Montreal, under the name and style of F. F. Mullins & Co., Defendant, and returnable the twentieth day of November instant, under and by virtue whereof I have duly advertised and published for sale, the same having already been seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Defendant, and on the twelfth day of November instant have sold, the following lands and tenements, to wit:

No. 1. A piece of ground situate in the said City of Montreal, in the said District, in the St. Anne's Ward, depending upon the fief and Seigniorship of the Island of Montreal, held *en franc alev roturier*, described on the plan of the Saint Gabriel Farm as number seven hundred and fourteen and seven hundred and fifteen, joining in front to St. Charles street, in rear to the said Defendant representing H. M. Perrault, on one side to the same and to a passage, and on the other side to number seven hundred and sixteen, containing the said piece of ground, ninety feet in front by one hundred feet in depth, the whole nevertheless without warranty of precise measurement.

No. 2. A piece of ground of an irregular figure, situate in the Parish of Montreal, in the said District, depending upon the fief and Seigniorship of the Island of Montreal *en franc alev roturier*, described on the said plan of St. Gabriel Farm as number one

* Procureur of the Seminary.

thousand and eighty, joining in front to Brewster street, in rear to number one thousand and eighty-three, on one side to number one thousand and seventy-nine, measuring, the said piece of ground, in front about forty feet, in rear about thirty feet, in depth in one line about one hundred and three feet, and in the other line about one hundred and thirteen feet, the whole more or less, without warranty of precise measurement.

No. 3. A piece of ground situate in the said City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, in the St. Anne's Ward, depending upon the fief and Seigniorship of the Island of Montreal *en franc alev roturier*, described on the said plan of division of the said St. Gabriel Farm, as numbers six hundred and eighty-seven, six hundred and eighty-eight, and six hundred and eighty-nine, joining in front to Manufacturers street, in rear to numbers seven hundred and three, seven hundred and four, and seven hundred and five, on one side to number six hundred and eighty-six, belonging to Peter McVey or representatives, and on the other side to number six hundred and ninety, containing, the said piece of ground, one hundred and thirty-five feet in front, by one hundred feet in depth, the whole nevertheless without warranty of precise measurement.

No. 4. A piece of ground situate in the said City in the said District of Montreal, depending upon the fief and Seigniorship of the Island of Montreal *en franc alev roturier*, described as numbers seven hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and thirty, and seven hundred and thirty-one, and part of numbers seven hundred and twelve and seven hundred and thirteen, on the plan of the said St. Gabriel Farm made by the said H. M. Perrault, bounded in front by Centre street, on one side partly by number seven hundred and thirty-two of the said plan, and partly by the said Defendant, on the other side by the continuation of Des Seigneurs street, and in rear partly by Christopher Hampton, and partly by a passage ten feet wide having its outlet on St. Charles street, at the distance of eighty feet, English measure, from Des Seigneurs street, which passage will be used in common by the said C. Hampton and his representatives, and the owners of a lot of thirty-five feet in front at which it terminates, and which forms part of the said piece of ground, containing, the said piece of ground, one hundred and seventy-five feet in front, to a depth of one hundred and five feet, where it has only eighty-five feet in width by a depth of sixty-seven feet, the whole more or less, and without warranty of precise measurement.

No. 5. A certain lot of land or emplacement situate in fief Nazareth, within the limits of the City of Montreal, known and designated on the ground plan of said fief as lot number ninety-eight, bounded as follows: in front by Nazareth street, in rear by the lot of land belonging to William Spier, on one side by the lot of land belonging to John Martin, and on the other side by the lot of John Murray, or their representatives, and containing, the said lot of land, forty-five feet in breadth, in front and in rear, by ninety feet in each of the said lines in depth, French measure, and forming a superficies of four thousand and fifty feet, with a three-story brick store and other brick buildings two story high, divided into tenements, and all other buildings thereon erected.

The said lot of land or emplacement subject to the payment of an annual perpetual and unredeemable ground rent of three pounds Halifax currency, for each and every superficies of four thousand and fifty feet, contained in the said lot ninety-eight, payable annually on the first day of May of each and every year, to John James Day, Esquire, Advocate, of Montreal, said District of Montreal, his heirs and assigns, up to the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and afterwards to the Ladies administering the property of the poor of the Hôtel Dieu of Montreal, and their successors forever.

And this you shall not omit under all legal penalties.
Office of the Sheriff of the District of Montreal.

MONTREAL, 26th November, 1861.

(In duplicate.)

(Signed,)

JNO. BOSTON,
Sheriff

A true copy.

M. H. SANBORN,
Dep. Sheriff.

(Translation.)

I, the undersigned, a Bailiff of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, duly appointed in and for the District of Montreal, do certify under my oath of office that I have served the above notice on the Registrar of the County of Montreal by leaving a true copy thereof at his office in the City of Montreal, addressing myself by word of mouth and leaving the said copy with Warwick W. Ryland, Esquire, Deputy Registrar, on the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon.

(Signed,)

J. ALFRED LEPAILLEUR,
Bailiff, S. C.

MONTREAL, 26th November, 1861.

A true copy. (Signed,)

M. H. Sanborn,
Deputy Sheriff.

(H.)

*The Sheriff of Montreal,**To the Registrar of Montreal, Dr.*

Registrar's fees on 1307 searches and certificate of search, shewing incumbrances on property belonging to Francis F. Mullins, made by order of the Sheriff of Montreal, dated 26th November, 1861, in a certain cause, No. 170, wherein

Damasc Masson *et al.* are*Plaintiffs,*

and

Francis F. Mullins,

Defendant.

Received payment.

(Signed,)

£ 130 14s. 0d.

G. H. RYLAND.

(A true copy.)

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,
P. S. C.

LOWER CANADA.

REGISTRATION DIVISION OF MONTREAL.

Privileges and hypothecs registered in my office, which do not appear by the Books therein to have been wholly discharged, and of which I am, under chapter thirty-six of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, intituled, "An Act respecting confirmation of Titles, the discharge of Incumbrances on Real Estate by Sheriff's sale, or licitation, and the rights of purchasers fearing trouble," required to grant a certificate at the instance of John Boston, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, having the execution of the annexed notice of Sheriff's sale:

Firstly.—Against Francis Frederick Mullins, of the City and District of Montreal, Merchant, owner of the property described in said notice of Sheriff's sale, the following, viz:—

B, 12,344. G. H. R.

(S. 1,290.)

A Deed of Sale (dated the 7th day of October, 1853, registered on the fifth day of November, 1853, and passed before Mtre. J. Smith and his colleague, Notaries Public, at Montreal) from John Sandham to Francis F. Mullins, of a lot on Nazareth street, Montreal, subject to the payment of a certain annual ground rent, and to a balance of £50 with interest, on which balance the sum of £22 10s., with interest, was payable to Eliza McKee, by virtue of a certain deed of sale from John McKee to David Mann, and as related in the deed of sale entered on No. 13042, G. H. R., following.

B, 13,042. G. H. R.

(S. 1,022.)

A Deed of Sale (dated the 9th day of March, 1854, registered on the 11th day of same month, passed before Mtre. J. Smith and his colleague, Notaries Public, Montreal,) from Curtis Pierce to Eliza McKee, wife of James Burnett, of property out of this country, intervened Francis F. Mullins, who paid the sum of £25 4s. 9d. *à l'acquit* of said Eliza McKee on the price of her acquisition, and in liquidation of the capital and interest payable to said Eliza McKee by said F. F. Mullins and his *auteurs* by virtue of a certain deed of sale from John McKee to David Mann, bearing date the 18th February, 1852, before J. Smith, N. P.

B, 24,398. G. H. R.

(S. 1,270.)

A Deed of Sale (dated the 24th day of July, 1858, registered on the 13th day of August, 1858, and passed before Mtre. P. Lafleur and his colleague, Notaries Public, at Montreal,) from the Seigniors of Montreal to Francis F. Mullins, of lots Nos. 714 and 715 of the St. Gabriel farm, on St. Charles street, Montreal, hypothecated for the payment of £120, and interest price of sale, as to which no discharge is registered.

B, 24,399. G. H. R.

(S. 1,271.)

A Deed of Sale (dated the 24th day of July, 1858, registered on the 13th day of August, 1858, and passed before Mtre. E. Lafleur and his colleague, Notaries Public, at Montreal,) from the Seigniors of Montreal to Francis F. Mullins, of lot No. 1080 of the St. Gabriel Farm, on Brewster street, Parish of Montreal, hypothecated for the payment of a balance of £58 10s. and interest, as to which no discharge is registered.

B, 24,400. G. H. R.

(S. 1,272.)

A Deed of Sale (dated the 24th day of July, 1858, registered on the 13th day of August, 1858, and passed before Mtre. E. Lafleur and his colleague, Notaries Public at Montreal,) from the Seigniors of Montreal to Francis F. Mullins, of lots Nos. 687, 688, and 689, of the St. Gabriel farm, on Manufacturers street, Montreal, hypothecated for a balance of £167 10s. and interest, as to which no discharge is registered.

B, 24,401. G. H. R.

(S. 1,273.)

A Deed of Sale (dated the 24th day of July, 1858, registered on the 13th day of August, 1858, and passed before Mtre. E. Lafleur and his colleague, Notaries Public, at Montreal,) from Henri Maurice Perrault and Marie L. O. Masson, his wife, to Francis F. Mullins, of lots Nos. 728, 729, 730 and 731, and parts of lots Nos. 712 and 713 of the St. Gabriel farm, on *Rue du Centre*, Montreal, hypothecated for the payment of £166 10s. and interest to the vendors, and £233 10s. and interest, to the Seigniors of Montreal, as to which no discharge is registered.

B, 25,671. G. H. R.

(S. 1,299.)

An Obligation (dated the 27th day of April, 1859, registered on the 28th day of same month, and passed before Mtre. T. Doncet and his colleague, Notaries Public, at Montreal,) from Francis F. Mullins and Julia Maria Ann Maxwell, his wife, in favor of Sir George Simpson, hypothecating lot No. 98, of the fief Nazareth, and building on Nazareth street, Montreal, for the payment of £500 and interest at 9 per cent., as to which no discharge is registered.

BC. 25,975. G. H. R.

(S. 1,300.)

A Judgment of the Superior Court (rendered on the 30th day of June, 1859, and registered on the 2nd day of July 1859,) obtained by George W. Lundie vs. Francis F. Mullins and Angus McDonald, for the payment of \$424.81, with interest and costs, as to which no discharge is registered.

B, 28,479. G. H. R.

(S. 1,301.)

An Obligation (dated the 3rd of September, and registered the 6th day of same month, and passed before Mtre. T. Doucet and his colleague, Notaries Public, at Montreal,) from Francis Frederick Mullins to Francis Mullins, hypothecating a lot of land and house, &c., on Commissioners and Capital streets, Montreal; lot No. 98 of *fief Nazareth*, and buildings on Nazareth street, Montreal; two lots of land and buildings in the parish of St. Charles; lots Nos. 728, 729, 730, 731, parts of lots Nos. 712 and 713, of the St. Gabriel farm, on Centre street, Montreal; lots Nos. 714 and 715 of the St. Gabriel farm, on St. Charles street, Montreal; lot No. 1080 of said St. Gabriel farm, on Brewster street, Montreal; lots Nos. 687, 688 and 689 of said farm, on Manufacturers street, Montreal, and lot No. 697 of the same farm, on St. Charles street, Montreal, for the payment of £1800, and interest, as to which no discharge is registered.

BB, 28,590. G. H. R.

(S. 1,302.)

A Contract of Marriage (dated the 14th day of January, 1857, registered on the 27th day of September, 1860, and passed before Mtre. W. Ross and his colleagues, Notaries Public at Montreal,) between Francis Frederick Mullins and Julia Maria Ann Maxwell, stipulating exclusion of *communauté de biens* and of all dower, in lieu whereof he settled on her the sum of £4,000, as to which no discharge is registered.

BC, 29,000. G. H. R.

(S. 1,309)

A Judgment of the Superior Court (rendered on the 23rd day of November, 1860 and registered on the 28th day of same month), obtained by Angus C. Macdonnell vs. Francis F. Mullins, for the payment of \$5642.60, with interest and costs, as to which no discharge is registered.

BC, 29,260. G. H. R.

(S. 1,305.)

An *Acte* (dated the 19th day of October, 1860, and registered on the 8th day of January, 1861,) appointing Charles J. Houghton, Curator to Francis M. Mullins, absentee), and wherein James H. Springle became *caution* for and on behalf of said Charles J. Houghton, as to which no discharge is registered.

Secondly.—Against Henri Maurice Perrault of the said City of Montreal, Esq., *auteur* of the said F. F. Mullins, the following, viz:—

B, 21,359. G. H. R.

(S. 1,143.)

A Deed of Sale (dated the 5th day of October, 1856, registered on the 20th day of same month, and passed before Mtre. E. Lafleur and his colleague, Notaries Public at Montreal), from the Seigniors of Montreal, to Henri M. Perrault, of lots 712, 713, 728, 729, 730, and 731 of St. Gabriel Farm on *rue du Centre*, Montreal, hypothecated for a balance of £291, and interest, as to which no discharge is registered.

Thirdly.—Against John Sandham, other *auteur*, the following, viz:—

B, 11,711. G. H. R.

(S. 1,282.)

A Deed of Sale (dated the 18th day of May, 1853, registered on the 31st day of same month, and passed before Mtre. J. Smith and his colleague, Notaries Public, at Montreal) from David Mann to John Sandham, of a lot of land on Nazareth street, Montreal, hypothecated for the payment of a certain annual ground rent and for a balance of £22 10s., and interest, payable to Eliza McKee, which sum of £22 10s., and interest, has been paid, as appears by deed registered on the 11th March, 1854, under No. 13042, G. H. R.

Fourthly,—Against David Mann, other *auteur* :

Fifthly,—Against John McKee and Robert McKee *ès qual.* other *auteurs*, the following, viz. :—

B, 3,939.

(S. 1,277.)

A Judgment (rendered on the 16th day of April, 1834, and registered on the 29th day of October, 1844,) obtained by Robert Craik against John McKee, for the sum of £16 14s. 11^d., with interest from 29th March, 1834, and costs, as to which no discharge is registered.

B, 5,649.

(S. 1,279.)

A Deed of Sale (dated the 16th day of April, 1832, registered on the 4th day of December, 1844, and passed before Mtre. G. D. Arnoldi and his colleague, Notaries Public, at Montreal,) from Peter and William Freeland to John McKee, of an emplacement on Nazareth street, St. Ann suburb, Montreal, hypothecated to said vendors for a balance of £10, and to the heirs of the late Thomas McCord for a ground rent of £3 cy., as to which no discharge is registered.

B, 6,939.

(S. 1,280.)

An *Acte* (dated the 1st day of October, 1844, and registered on the 10th day of January, 1849,) appointing Robert McKee tutor to the minor children issue of the marriage of the late John McKee with the late Eliza Burnett, as to which no discharge is registered.

All which I hereby certify to all whom it may concern. Witness my hand at Montreal, this 30th day of December, 1861.

(Signed,)

G. H. RYLAND,
Registrar.

We hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the certificate of the Registrar for the District of Montreal, furnished by him to the Sheriff of said District and by the said Sheriff returned and filed in our office with an execution in a certain cause, No. 170, wherein Damase Masson is plaintiff and Francis F. Mullins is defendant, on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed,)

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,

P. S. C.

(Translation.)

I.

Province of
Canada, }
District of Montreal. }

In the Superior Court, Lower Canada, Wednesday, the nineteenth day of February, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. Assistant Justice Monck.

Damase Masson, *et al.*,
Plaintiffs,

vs.

Francis F. Mullins,
Defendant,

and

Les Ecclesiastiques du Seminaire de Montréal,
Opposants.

The Court, on motion of the said Opposants, Les Ecclesiastiques du Seminaire de Montréal, by their Attorneys, Messrs. Dorion, Dorion and Scneal, inasmuch as it appears by the return of the Sheriff endorsed on the writ of *Venditioni Exponas de Terris* issued in the case, that the said Sheriff has paid to George H. Ryland, Esquire, Registrar of the County of Montreal, the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds fourteen shillings, currency, as the costs of the said Registrar's certificate, furnished on the application of the said Sheriff, agreeably to law, in order to shew the hypothecs existing on the real property sold in virtue of the said writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, which certificate is annexed to the said writ; that the said sum of one hundred and thirty pounds fourteen shillings, currency, greatly exceeds the sum to which the said Registrar was entitled as his fees for such certificate, which fees should not amount to more than ten dollars, currency—Doth order and command the said Sheriff and the said George H. Ryland to appear before this Court, to the end that it may be adjudged and declared that they are bound to produce a detailed account of the charges made by the said George H. Ryland, and paid by the said Sheriff, and that, on the production of the said account it may be adjudged that the said George H. Ryland was only entitled to receive for the said certificate, and that the said Sheriff ought only to have paid to him the sum of ten dollars, and that the said Sheriff may be enjoined to return into this Court the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight pounds four shillings currency, by him illegally, and unjustly charged and retained over and above what he had legally a right to charge and receive for his said certificate within such delay as this Court may be pleased to fix, in order that the said sum may be subsequently distributed among the creditors of the said defendant, according to their rights and hypothecs, and that to the payment of the said sum of one hundred and twenty-eight pounds four shillings, currency, the said Sheriff shall be bound by all legal means, and subject specially to *contrainte par corps*, the whole with costs, unless cause to the contrary be shown on Saturday, the twenty-second day of February, instant, at half-past ten in the forenoon, in open Court.

By the Court.

(Signed,)

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,

P. S. C.

True copy.

(Signed,)

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,

P. S. C.

I, Louis Moyse Sylvestre, residing in the City of Montreal, one of the sworn bailiffs of the Superior Court, Lower Canada, in and for the District of Montreal, certify under my oath of office that on the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, I served George H.

Ryland, Registrar, and John Boston, Esquire, Sheriff, with the above Rule of Court, by leaving with each of them a true copy thereof, duly certified, at their respective offices in the City of Montreal, addressing them personally by word of mouth. And I do further certify that the distance from the Court House in the City of Montreal to the place of notification is less than one mile.

(Signed,)

L. M. SYLVESTRE,
Bailiff S. C.

Montreal, 20th February, 1862.

Fees 5s.

(True copy.)

Monk, Coffin & Papineau,
P. S. C.

(Translation.)

J.

Superior Court,
District of Montreal. }Damase Masson, *et al.*,
*Plaintiffs,**vs.*Francis F. Mullins,
Defendant,

and

John Boston, *et al.**Ruled.*

The said John Boston, one of the parties required to reply to the Rule issued against him by the plaintiffs, declares that the said Rule cannot be declared absolute against him, but that on the contrary it ought to be rejected for the following among other reasons :

1st. Because the object of this Rule is to bring into question the facts set forth and contained in the return of the Sheriff to the writ of execution, whereas, by law this return of the Sheriff can only be contested by an *inscription de faux*.

2nd. Because by law the said Sheriff was bound and obliged to obtain and produce before this Court the Registrar's certificate respecting the various entries made at the Registry office against the real property seized and sold in this case, and to effect this he was thoroughly justified in disposing of part of the proceeds of the sale of the said real property, and because he was unable to procure such certificate except on previous payment of the sum mentioned in his return as having been paid by him for that purpose.

3rd. Because according to the tenor and contents of the said Registrar's certificate, he, the said Sheriff, was justified in paying to the said Registrar the sum of money which he paid to him in order to obtain such certificate.

4th. Because the said Sheriff cannot be applied to or troubled about the said moneys which he paid to the said Registrar, and because the latter only can be applied to and troubled if he has received excessive fees.

5th. Because the statement and certificate produced by the said Sheriff are sufficiently detailed, and because the plaintiffs are not justified in contesting the return, and because under all the circumstances the said Sheriff could not and cannot produce a different certificate.

The whole with costs.

(Signed,)

LEBLANC & CASSIDY,
Attorneys of the said Boston.

Montreal, 25th February, 1862.

(True copy.)

(Signed,)

Monk, Coffin & Papineau,
P. S. C.

(K.)

SUPERIOR COURT, 1862.

Damase Masson *et al.*,
Plaintiffs,

vs.

Francis F. Mullins,
Defdt.,

and

Les Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de Montréal,
Opposants,

and

The Sheriff of Montreal

and

George H. Ryland,

Registrar of the County of Montreal.

Ruled.

The said George H. Ryland, Esquire, Registrar of the County of Montreal, electing his domicile for the purposes hereof at the office of the undersigned, his attorneys, situate in Little St. James street, Montreal, under reserve of all objections to the Rule served upon him, but out of respect to the Court shewing cause against the Rule in this cause issued and returned on the 22nd February instant, respectfully submits that he is not liable to be Ruled in this cause, and said Rule must be discharged as against him the said George H. Ryland, for the following among other reasons :

Because he, the said George H. Ryland, is not a party in this cause.

Because the said George H. Ryland, as Registrar of the County of Montreal, is not an officer of this Honorable Court, nor a party in this cause, and never made contract or quasi contract with the said opposants, and the said G. H. Ryland cannot be impleaded in this Court as by the Rule in this cause, but only by a Writ of Summons.

That the Sheriff, having ordered a certificate from said Ryland, paid him for it; and the Sheriff alone could or can the opposants go against, if he paid what he was not authorized to pay; but as to said Ryland, he submits that, whether by opposants or any body else, he could and cannot be Ruled as in this cause for the causes pretended in the Rule; but if complaint be against him he must be sued in an appropriate action, and in any such action be summoned by summons; he contends that he is entitled to be sued in such way as to preserve him in his rights to defend himself, even by appeal to Her Majesty in her Privy Council.

Because the right of said Ryland to fee of office paid to him by the Sheriff as in this case, cannot be tried upon a Rule such as this, in a case in which he, Ryland, is not voluntarily or regularly a party.

Because, by the present Rule *repetition* is sought of a fee of office paid long ago to him, *Ryland*, as Registrar, and such repetition is irregular, and right to it (as regards *Ryland*) can and could be urged only in an action after summons, as usual in suits.

Because said Rule does not shew legal right whatever against said George H. Ryland for the issuing of said Rule, or for its being maintained.

Wherefore said George H. Ryland prays that said Rule be as against him discharged with costs against the said opposants, Les Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de Montréal in favor of the undersigned,

(Signed,)

MACKAY & AUSTIN,

Attys. for said George H. Ryland.

True copy.

(Signed,)

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,

P. S. C.

Montreal, 24th February, 1862.

(Translation.)

Province of
Canada, }
District of Montreal. }

L.

In the Superior Court, Lower Canada, Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. Assistant Justice Monk.

Damase Masson, *et al.**Plaintiffs,**vs.*

Francis F. Mullins,

Defendant,

and

Les Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de Montréal,

Opposants,

and

John Boston,

George H. Ryland,

Ruled.

The Court, having heard the parties by their attorneys, on the Rule obtained on the nineteenth of February, instant, by the said Opposants, Les Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de Montréal, against the said parties ruled, John Boston and George H. Ryland, having examined the records and deliberated thereon, has rejected, and does reject, the said Rule without costs.

(True copy.)

(Signed,)

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,

P. S. C.

M.

REGISTERS since the appointment of G. H. Ryland, Esq.

	Register.	No. of Vol.	Date of first entry.	Office numbers given to instruments.	Date of last Entry.
All signed in the margin. Signed as far as 1,309.	A	1	July, —1845	1 to 888	December, —1847
	"	2	Dec. 13, 1847	889 to 1398	February 20, 1862
These volumes are well kept, and all the entries in them are signed in the margin.	B	1	July, 1845	1 to 433	September 13, 1845
	"	2	Sept. 13, 1845	434 to 855	November 3, 1845
	"	3	Nov. 3, 1845	855 to 1133	December 26, 1845
	"	4	Dec. 26, 1845	1134 to 1586	February 3, 1846
	"	5	Feb. 3, 1846	1586 to 1923	March 24, 1846
	"	6	March 24, 1846	1923 to 2312	June 10, 1846
	"	7	June 10, 1846	2313 to 2912	July 17, 1846
	"	8	July 18, 1846	2913 to 3225	September 22, 1846
	"	9	Sept. 22, 1846	3226 to 3574	December 2, 1846
	"	10	Dec. 2, 1846	3574 to 3964	January 23, 1847
	"	11	Jan. 23, 1847	3965 to 4373	April 1, 1847
	"	12	April 1, 1847	4294 to 4576	May 31, 1847
	"	13	May 31, 1847	4577 to 4856	August 19, 1847
	"	14	August 19, 1847	4857 to 5163	October 23, 1847
	"	15	Oct. 23, 1847	5164 to 5418	December 20, 1847
	"	16	Dec. 20, 1847	5419 to 5719	March 10, 1848
	"	17	March 11, 1848	5720 to 6016	May 20, 1848
"	18	May 23, 1848	6017 to 6315	July 25, 1848	
"	19	July 25, 1848	6316 to 6644	October 27, 1848	

Registers since the appointment of G. H. Ryland, Esq.

	Register.	No. of Vol.	Date of first entry.	Office numbers given to instruments.	Date of last entry.	
Signed as far as 7,006.	"	20	Oct. 27, 1848	6645 to 7018	January 30, 1849	
	"	21	Jan. 30, 1849	7019 to 9009	November 16, 1850	
	"	22	Feb. 3, 1849	7058 to 7639	August 13, 1849	
	"	23	August 15, 1849	7644 to 8405	April 8, 1850	
	"	24	April 8, 1850	8407 to 9002	November 3, 1850	
	"	25	Nov. 14, 1850	9003 to 9758	September 4, 1851	
	"	26	Nov. 16, 1850	9010 to 11381	March 8, 1853	
	"	27	Sept. 5, 1851	9761 to 10631	July 10, 1852	
	"	28	July 12, 1852	10633 to 11141	January 21, 1853	
	"	29	Jan. 22, 1853	11147 to 11888	July 19, 1853	
	All signed, with the exception of No. 11,168, in vol. 29.	"	30	March 9, 1853	11382 to 17362	November 28, 1854
		"	31	March 16, 1853	11324 to 12192	September 17, 1853
		"	32	July 10, 1853	11889 to 12434	November 25, 1853
		"	33	Nov. 25, 1853	12435 to 12901	February 7, 1854
		"	34	Feb. 8, 1854	12903 to 17244	June 9, 1854
		"	35	June 9, 1854	17245 to 17794	November 10, 1854
		"	36	Nov. 10, 1854	17795 to 18660	May 10, 1855
		"	37	Nov. 28, 1854	17863 to 21225	September 20, 1856
		"	38	May 10, 1855	18661 to 19922	November 10, 1855
		"	39	Nov. 13, 1855	19925 to 20736	May 8, 1856
		"	40	May 8, 1856	20738 to 21371	October 21, 1856
		"	41	Sept. 20, 1856	21226 to 23356	January 2, 1858
		"	42	Oct. 21, 1856	21372 to 22008	March 17, 1857
		"	43	March 18, 1857	22010 to 22671	August 8, 1857
		"	44	August 19, 1857	22672 to 23269	December 9, 1857
		"	45	Jan. 5, 1858	23359 to 25098	December 9, 1858
		"	46	Dec. 9, 1857	23270 to 23967	May 7, 1858
		"	47	May 8, 1858	23978 to 24627	October 1, 1858
		"	48	Oct. 1, 1858	24628 to 25364	February 29, 1859
"		49	Dec. 30, 1858	25102 to 26790	December 9, 1859	
There is no signature of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar in any of these volumes.	"	50	Feb. 26, 1859	25635 to 25919	June 20, 1859	
	"	51	June 23, 1859	25926 to 26705	November 16, 1859	
	"	52	Nov. 16, 1859	26706 to 27499	March 29, 1860	
	"	53	Dec. 1, 1859	26795 to 28609	October 1, 1860	
	"	54	March 27, 1860	27501 to 28292	August 7, 1860	
	"	55	August 7, 1860	28293 to 28922	November 16, 1860	
	"	56	Oct. 2, 1860	28611 to 29326	April 18, 1861	
	"	57	Oct. 16, 1860	28923 to 29621	March 20, 1861	
	"	58	March 21, 1861	29626 to 30270	July 1, 1861	
	"	59	April 19, 1861	29829 to 31543	October 18, 1861	
	"	60	July 15, 1861	30284 to 31650	November 5, 1861	
	"	61	Nov. 5, 1861	31647 to 31827	December 5, 1861	
	"	62	Oct. 18, 1861	31549 to 31794	November 29, 1861	
	All signed.	B A	1	Dec. 20, 1848	6907 to 10816	September 28, 1852
		"	2	Nov. 15, 1852	10956 to 24787	November 3, 1858
		"	3	August 15, 1850	22662 to 32404	March 18, 1862
		All signed.	B B	1	Jan. 9, 1849	6932 to 8927	October 5, 1850
"			2	Oct. 15, 1850	8936 to 11680	May 18, 1853
"			3	May 21, 1853	11602 to 20039	December 5, 1855
None signed.	"	4	Dec. 11, 1855	20086 to 23980	May 8, 1858	
	"	5	May 19, 1858	24041 to 28338	August 13, 1860	
Signed as far as 9,234 and the last entry.	"	6	August 21, 1860	28385 to 32417	March 19, 1862	
	B C	1	Dec. 27, 1848	6904 to 10954	November 13, 1852	
	"	2	Nov. 15, 1852	10956 to 24787	December 3, 1858	
	"	3	Nov. 3, 1858	24788 to 32426	March 20, 1862	
	Signed as far only as 20,041. None signed.	D	1			
		"	2			
"		3				
All signed.		"	4	Date of Register, May 23, 1859.	13361 to 17160	Montreal & By'n R.R.
		"	5			
		"	6	June 27, 1855	18882 to 19361	St. L. & Ch. R. R.
Signed as far as 1064.	D of C	7	August 15, 1861	30472	do do	
		1	July 16, 1849	1 to 1557	March 11, 1862.	

N.

TARIFF OF FEES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

QUEBEC, March 7th, 1862.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in and by the thirty-seventh Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, it is amongst other things enacted that "Every Registrar shall, unless it is otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council, under the next following section, be allowed for the filing, entry and registration of every memorial to be registered, fifty cents, in case the words therein do not exceed four hundred words, but if such memorial exceed four hundred words, then after the rate of ten cents for every hundred words contained in such memorial, over and above the first four hundred words, and the like fees for the like number of words contained in every deed, conveyance, will and document, registered at full length, and in every certificate or copy or other writing required to be done by the Registrar; and for every search in the said office, if the names of the parties to the deed or instrument to be searched for, be given, twenty cents, and when the names are not given, forty cents," that "The Governor in Council may, from time to time, by Orders in Council, make Tariffs of fees to be taken by Registrars, for the several services and duties performed by them, and such fees shall then be substituted for those fixed by the next preceding section, or by any other enactment; and may, in like manner, from time to time, alter the form of any Books, Indexes, or other official documents to be kept by Registrars, or direct new ones to be kept; and any form, thereby prescribed, shall be substituted for that now prescribed by law for the like purposes, or kept in addition to those now prescribed, as the case may be; such Orders in Council, or any of them, may, from time to time, be amended or repealed and others made instead thereof, and any such order may apply to all the Registration Counties or Divisions or to one or more only, as may be therein provided; every such order shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and shall take effect from a day to be therein appointed, not being less than one month from the day on which it is so published."

Now, therefore, it is ordered by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL :

That on, from and after the fourteenth day of April next, the following shall be the Tariff of fees to be taken by the Registrar of each and every Registration County or Registration Division in Lower Canada, for the several services and duties performed by him as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :

For services performed by the Registrar under the provisions of the seventh, eighth, twenty-sixth or thirtieth sections of the thirty-sixth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, or the forty-fourth section of the thirty-seventh chapter of the same Statutes, and Form B annexed to the former of those Acts.

	\$	Cts.
1. For all searches in the Books or Documents in the Registry Office, for the parties who, within the previous ten years, have been the owners of the property in question, and the immediate <i>auteur</i> of the party who owned the property at the commencement of those ten years, for each such owner found, <i>twenty cents</i>	—	20
2. For all searches for hypothecs entered in the Books of the Registrar against any such owner, <i>twenty cents</i> per owner.....	—	20
Only one search shall be chargeable in respect of each owner, whatever may be the number of the lots mentioned in the application to the Registrar for Certificate, and although the same person or party may be found to be or to have been the owner of several of the lots.		
3. For each hypothec mentioned in the Certificate as registered, <i>forty cents</i>	—	40
4. For each registration of Hypothec mentioned in the Certificate as renewed, <i>fifteen cents</i>	—	15

	\$	cts.
5. For each discharge or partial discharge of hypothec mentioned in the Certificate, <i>fifteen cents</i>	—	15
6. For the Certificate in the above Form B, <i>fifty cents</i> , whatever may be the number of words contained in it, or the number of properties mentioned in the application made to the Registrar for such Certificate.....	—	50
This Certificate shall relate to <i>all</i> the properties mentioned in the application.		
7. For each such Certificate, when no hypothec is certified as registered, <i>one dollar</i>	1	00
8. When the Registrar, being unable to ascertain from the books and documents in his office who were the owners of the property during the previous ten years, or who was the <i>auteur</i> of the party who was owner at the commencement of those ten years, has to travel to ascertain the names of those owners, he shall be entitled to mileage at the rate of <i>ten cents</i> per mile of the distance necessarily travelled by him, going and returning.....	—	10
9. If the distance from the Registry Office be more than fifteen miles, and the Registrar be necessarily required to be absent from the office on more than one day, he shall be entitled, in addition to the mileage, to <i>two dollars and fifty cents</i> , for the second day, but not to any allowance for any subsequent day.....	2	50
The Registrar shall not be entitled to any of the above travelling expenses, when the party applying for the Certificate shall offer to convey him to the spot and defray them, nor when the proper parties are brought to the Registry Office to give the information required by law.		
10. For drafting any affidavit according to Form C annexed to the above Thirty-sixth Chapter, and administering the oath, whether in the Registry Office or elsewhere, <i>fifty cents</i>	—	50
For services performed by the Registrar, other than those required by the seventh, eighth, twenty-sixth or thirtieth sections of the thirty-sixth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, or the forty-fourth section of the thirty-seventh chapter of the same Statutes, and Form B annexed to the former of those Acts.		
The same fees that are allowed by the one hundred and fifth section of the above thirty-seventh chapter, that is to say:		
11. For the filing, entry and registration of every memorial to be registered, <i>fifty cents</i>	—	50
12. For registering at full length any Deed, Conveyance, Will or Document, <i>fifty cents</i>	—	50
13. For every Certificate or copy or other writing required to be done by the Registrar, <i>fifty cents</i>	—	50
14. If the words contained in any of the documents mentioned in the three preceding items exceed four hundred, then after the rate of <i>ten cents</i> additional for every hundred words over and above the first four hundred.....	—	10
15. For every search in the Registry Office, if the names of the parties to the deed or instrument to be searched for are given, <i>twenty cents</i>	—	20
16. For every search in the Registry Office, if the names of the parties to the deed or instrument to be searched for be not given, <i>forty cents</i>	—	40

N. B. The above Tariff of Fees is made subject to such modifications and alterations as may become necessary when the plans and books of reference with respect to each County or Registration Division shall have been made, and a copy thereof shall have been deposited in the Office of the Registrar for each County or Registration Division.

No. 61.

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 18th March, 1883, For reports and correspondence relative to working of Fishery Act.
By Command. J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
9th April, 1863.

No. 62.

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th March, 1863, For copies of papers relative to the dismissal of the late D. K. Lighthall, Esquire, in his lifetime, and at the time of his dismissal, Registrar of the County of Beauharnois, and Report of Commissioners to enquire into Returning Officers' Accounts.
By Command. J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
9th April, 1863.

RETURN

To an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 6th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "A Copy of the Treaty made at Manitoulin between the Provincial Government (or the Imperial Government) and the 'Ottawas,' 'Chippewas,' 'Saugeens,' and other Indian Tribes on the shores of Lake Huron, or of any writing attested by Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, and signed by the Indians of the said Tribes in the course of the year 1836, by which the possession of the Manitoulin Islands was assured to them and their heirs and successors in return for the surrender of their Hunting Grounds in the neighborhood of the said Lake, showing all the names and signatures at foot of said Treaty or Writing; Also, a Copy of any Agreement, Assignment or other Writing, pretended to have been made during the last six months, between the Indians now residing on the said Manitoulin Islands and the Provincial Government, relating to the tenure, extent or possession of their Lands in the said Islands, showing the names, surnames and signatures placed at the foot of such writing, and the signatures of the parties acquiescing in and consenting to the terms and conditions of the said writing; Also, Copies of all other Writings, Protests or Remonstrances addressed to the Provincial Government during the last six months, either by Indians residing on the said Manitoulin Islands or by persons writing for, and in the name of, the said Indians, complaining of the said writing or last pretended agreement, of its conditions, and of its being entered into, or of the means employed in the obtaining signatures of the said writing, made within the last six months."

By Command.

(Signed,)

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, March 18, 1863. }

COPY of Proposals made by Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, in August 1836, assented to by the Indians of the Manitoulin Islands, and embodying the Treaty resulting from these proposals.

MY CHILDREN,—Seventy snow seasons have now passed away since we met in council at the crooked place (Niagara,) at which time and place your Great Father the King and the Indians of North America tied their hands together by the Wampun of friendship.

Since that period various circumstances have occurred to separate from your Great Father many of his red children, and as an unavoidable increase of white population as

well as the progress of cultivation have had the natural effect of impoverishing your hunting grounds, it has become necessary that new arrangements should be entered into for the purpose of protecting you from the encroachment of the whites.

In all parts of the world farmers seek for uncultivated land as eagerly as you, my red children hunt in your forests for game. If you would cultivate your land, it would then be considered your own property in the same way as your dogs are considered among yourselves to belong to those who have reared them, but uncultivated land is like wild animals, and your Great Father, who has hitherto protected you, has now great difficulty in securing it for you from the whites who are hunting to cultivate it.

Under these circumstances I have been obliged to consider what is best to be done for the red children of the forest, and I now tell you my thoughts.

It appears that these Islands, on which we are now assembled in Council, are, as well as all those on the North Shore of Lake Huron, alike claimed by the English, the Ottawas and the Chippewas.

I consider that from their facilities, and from their being surrounded by innumerable fishing Islands, they might be made a most desirable place of residence for many Indians who wish to be civilized as well as to be totally separated from the whites, and I now tell you that your Great Father will withdraw his claim to these Islands, and allow them to be applied for that purpose.

Are you therefore, the Ottawas and Chippewas, willing to relinquish your respective claims to these Islands and make them the property (under your Great Father's control,) of all Indians whom he shall allow to reside on them? if so affix your marks to this my proposal.

Manatowanning, August 9th, 1836.

(Signed,) F. B. HEAD,
 " J. B. ASSEKINACK,
 " MOKOMUNWISK,
 " TA-WACH-KUCH,
 " KIMICOUN,
 " KITCHEMOKOMON,
 " PASA-ATA-WICH,
 " PAIMAUSIGNI,
 " NAINAWMUTTIKE,

(Signed,) MOSUNIKO,
 " REWUCHANCE,
 " SHAWWENANSWNAY,
 " ESPANIOLE,
 " SNAKE,
 " PANTENCSWAY,
 " PAIMAUQUENWHEOM,
 " PASSUMANQUI.

Copy of Treaty made at Manitowaning, the Sixth day of October, 1862.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Manitowaning, on the Great Manitoulin Island, in the Province of Canada, the Sixth day of October, Anno Domini, 1862, between the Honble. William McDougall, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and William Spragge, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part of the Crown and Government of said Province, of the first part, and Mai-she-yuon-gai, Okemah-be-ness, J. B. Assiginock, Benjamin Assiginock, Mai-be-ness-me, She-no-tah-gun, George Ah-be-tos-o-wai, Paim-o-quo-waish-gung, Abence, Tai-bose-gai, Ato-wish-cosh, Nai-won-dai-ge-zbik, Wau, Kau-o-say, Keesh-kewan-bik, chiefs and principal men of the Ottawa, Chippewa and other Indians occupying the said Island, on behalf of the said Indians of the second part.

Whereas the Indian title to said island was surrendered to the Crown, on the ninth August, Anno Domini, 1836, under and by virtue of a treaty made between Sir Francis Bond Head, then Governor of Upper Canada and the Chiefs and principal men of the Ottawas and Chippewas then occupying and claiming title thereto, in order that the same might "be made the property (under their Great Father's control) of all Indians whom he should allow to reside thereon.

And whereas but few Indians from the mainland, whom it was intended to transfer to the island, have ever come to reside thereon.

And whereas it has been deemed expedient (with a view to the improvement of the condition of the Indians as well as the settlement and improvement of the country) to assign to the Indians now upon the island certain specified portions thereof, to be held by

patent from the Crown, and to sell the other portions thereof fit for cultivation to settlers, and to invest the proceeds thereof after deducting the expenses of survey and management for the benefit of the Indians.

And whereas a majority of the chiefs of certain bands residing on that portion of the Island, easterly of Heywood Sound and the Manitoulin Gulf, have expressed their unwillingness to accede to this proposal as respects that portion of the Island, but have assented to the same as respects all other portions thereof and whereas the chiefs and principal men of the bands residing on the island, westerly of the said sound and gulf, have agreed to accede to the said proposal.

Now this agreement witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of seven hundred dollars now in hand paid (which sum is to be hereafter deducted from the proceeds of lands sold to settlers), the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and in further consideration of such sums as may be realized, from time to time, as interest upon the purchase money of the lands to be sold for their benefit as aforesaid, the parties hereto of the second part, have and hereby do release, surrender and give up to Her Majesty the Queen, all the right, title, interest and claim of the parties of the second part, and of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and other Indians in whose behalf they act of, in and to the Great Manitoulin Island, and also of, in and to the islands adjacent, which have been deemed or claimed to be appurtenant or belonging thereto. To have and to hold the same and every part thereof to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors for ever.

And it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:—

Firstly. A survey of the said Manitoulin Island shall be made as soon as conveniently may be, or under the authority of the Department of Crown Lands.

Secondly. The Crown will, as soon as conveniently may be, grant by deed for the benefit of each Indian being the head of a family and residing on the said island, one hundred acres of land; to each single person over twenty-one years of age residing as aforesaid, fifty acres of land; to each family of orphan children under twenty-one years of age, containing two or more persons, one hundred acres of land, and to each single orphan child under twenty-one years of age, fifty acres of land; to be selected and located under the following rules and conditions:—

Each Indian entitled to land under the agreement, may make his own selection of any land on the Great Manitoulin Island. Provided, firstly, that the lots selected shall be contiguous or adjacent to each other, so that Indian settlements on the island may be as compact as possible. Secondly, that if two or more Indians claim the same lot of land, the matter shall be referred to the resident Superintendent, who shall examine the case and decide between them. Thirdly, that selections for orphan children may be made by the friends, subject to the approval of the resident Superintendent. Fourthly, should any lot or lots selected as aforesaid be contiguous to any bay or harbor, or any stream of water upon which a mill site shall be found, and should the Government be of opinion that such lot or lots ought to be reserved for the use of the public or for village or park lots, or such mill site be sold with a view to the erection of a mill thereon, and shall signify such its opinion through its proper Agent, then the Indian who has selected, or who wishes to select such lot, shall make another selection; but if he has made any improvements thereon, he should be allowed a fair compensation therefor. Fifthly, the selections shall all be made within one year after the completion of the survey, and for that purpose plans of the survey shall be deposited with the resident Superintendent as soon as they are approved by the Department of Crown Lands, and shall be open to the inspection of all Indians entitled to make selections as aforesaid.

Thirdly. The interest which may accrue from the investment of the proceeds of sales of land as aforesaid, shall be payable annually, and shall be apportioned among the Indians now residing westerly of the said sound and gulf, and their descendants *per capita*; but every Chief lawfully appointed shall be entitled to two portions.

Fourthly. So soon as one hundred thousand acres of the said land is sold, such portion of the salary of the resident Superintendent and of the expenses of his office, as the Government may deem equitable, shall become a charge upon the said fund.

Fifthly. The deeds or patents for the lands to be selected as aforesaid, shall contain such conditions for the protection of the grantees as the Governor in Council may under the law deem requisite.

Sixthly. All the rights and privileges in respect to the taking of fish in the lakes, bays, creeks and waters within and adjacent to the said islands which may be lawfully exercised and enjoyed by the white settlers thereon, may be exercised and enjoyed by the Indians.

Seventhly. That portion of the island easterly of Heywood Sound and Manitoulin Gulf, and the Indians now residing there, are excepted from the operation of this agreement as respects survey, sale of lots, granting deeds to Indians, and payments in respect of moneys derived from sales in other parts of the island. But the said Indians will remain under the protection of the Government as formerly, and the said easterly part or division of the island will remain open for the occupation of any Indians entitled to reside upon the island as formerly, subject in case of dispute to the approval of the Government.

Eighthly. Whenever a majority of the Chiefs and principal men at a council of the Indians residing easterly of the said sound and gulf, to be called and held for the purpose, shall declare their willingness to accede to the present agreement in all respects and portions thereof, and the Indians there shall be entitled to the same privileges in every respect, from and after the date of such approval by the Government, as those residing in other parts of the island.

Ninthly. This agreement shall be obligatory and binding on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be approved by the Governor in Council.

In witness whereof the said Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and Deputy Superintendent, and the undersigned Chiefs and principal men of the Ottawa, Chippewa and other Indians have hereto set their hands and seals, at Manitowaning, the sixth day of October, in the year first above written.

(Signed,) WILLIAM McDUGALL.
WILLIAM SPRAGGE.

(Signed,) J. B. ASSIGINOCK,	[L.S.]	"	TAIBOSEGAI,	[L.S.]
" MAISHEGAONG-JAI,	[L.S.]	"	ATOWISHCOSH,	[L.S.]
" P. KENCH-BENESS,	[L.S.]	"	MAIWOTAI-KEGHIST,	[L.S.]
" BENJ. ASSIGINACK,	[L.S.]	"	WET-COW-SAI,	[L.S.]
" DAI-BE-NESSIE ME,	[L.S.]	"	KUSH-KEWAH-BIC,	[L.S.]
" SHEWATA-GUN,	[L.S.]	"	BAI-BOM-SAI,	[L.S.]
" GEO. OBETASSOWN,	[L.S.]	"	KEGHIKGODONESS,	[L.S.]
" PATMOQUONAIISH-KING,	[L.S.]	"	PARTAHDOGWISHING,	[L.S.]
" ABENEER,	[L.S.]	"	TEH-KUMMOH.	[L.S.]

Executed in the presence of (having been first read, translated, and explained):—

(Signed,) GEORGE IRONSIDE, S. I. A.,	(Signed.)	JOHN H. McDUGALL,
" S. PHILLIPS DAY,	"	F. ASSICKINACK.
" WILLIAM GIBBARD,	"	PETER JACOBS, Ch. Eng. Mis.,
" DAVID S. LAYTON,	"	MCGREGOR IRONSIDE.
" JOSEPH WILSON,		

The undersigned is one of the Chiefs of the Wcquaimkong Band, and appends his signature in testimony of his general approval, and his assent as an individual, to all the terms of the above agreement.

PAIM-SAA-TUNG.

[Copy.]

ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, 6th November, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,—I think it right to let you know what is the opinion of Father Choué about the proposals that have been made to the Manitoulin Indians by you and Mr. McDougall, as he has been long residing amongst those poor Indians, to whom he is perfectly devoted, his opinion is entitled to some credit.—I sincerely believe that his long experience makes him the best judge of what can be good or wrong to his unfortunate Indians. I think, therefore, that it would not be wise for the government to enforce his plan to alienate their property as you are at the head of the Indian Affairs, I am sure you would not encourage a plan that would have the effect of ruining the poor people whom you have received the mission to protect.

You will find in the accompanying document the reasons of Father Chôné's opposition to the above mentioned plan.

Believe me respectfully,

My Dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed,) C. F. CAZEAU, Pte.

[Copy.]

ISLE MANITOULIN, WIKEMIKONG, le 14 Octobre 1862.

Monsieur et Révérendissime Vicaire Général,

Pax Tibi,

Je ne puis m'empêcher de penser à la lecture de la lettre dont vous avez bien voulu m'honorer, que Mr. Spragge a surpris votre bonne foi, pour en abuser. C'est d'ailleurs un homme très-poli qui peut avoir des convictions en homme du monde, en homme attaché au gouvernement, mais convictions qui ne sont certainement pas fondées et que je ne puis partager.

Ces Messieurs, Spragge et McDougall, sont venus pour régler définitivement les affaires de nos Sauvages. Mais qu'ont-ils à voir les hommes du gouvernement dans les affaires telles que celles pour lesquelles ils sont venus ?

Qu'ont-ils à régler dans ces affaires de leurs alliés, et de gens propriétaires qui vivent tranquillement sur leurs propriétés ? Alliés et propriétaires, ces Messieurs l'ont reconnu et exprimé dans leurs discours. Qu'ont-ils réglé ? Ils ont pris au Sauvage sa terre, lui donnant par chef de famille 100 arpents, et à chaque garçon au-dessus de 10 ans, 50. Ils l'ont expulsé de ses villages, l'obligeant à se choisir ailleurs, c'est-à-dire à prendre où le gouvernement voudra, de nouvelles terres, bonnes ou mauvaises, car dans l'isle, il y en a plus de mauvaises que de bonnes ; et pour cela il aura la rente de l'argent provenant de la vente de ses terres, après que les arpenteurs auront été payés. C'est un avantage, disent-ils, pour le Sauvage qui ne tire point de fruit de sa terre. S'ils retirent chaque année 25s. par tête, ce sera beaucoup.

Comment ont-ils gagné les Sauvages ? La séance a eu lieu le samedi. La première réponse au discours de l'Hon. McDougall fut un refus unanime. Quelques chefs résistèrent avec plusieurs autres pour le dimanche. Ce jour-là on les travailla, faisant valoir les menaces et les promesses que l'Hon. orateur avait exprimées dans son discours. Le lundi on avait obtenu l'assentiment de la minorité, et la chose fut regardée comme baclée. Tout le traité !!! s'est fait avec l'assentiment d'un certain nombre de chefs, ou prétendus chefs. L'immense majorité des Sauvages y est opposée. Cela est-il croyable ? C'est le fait. L'Hon. McDougall déconcerté par la première réponse des Sauvages, leur dit : Puisque je ne puis pas traiter avec la majorité, je m'adresserai à quelques-uns seulement. Ce qui lui valut une réponse un peu humiliante pour un homme du gouvernement de la part d'un Sauvage.

Et les signataires du traité ? Quand ils ont vu le résultat des promesses, le mardi sur place, et qu'on les obligeait de quitter leurs villages, ils ont pleuré et se sont tenus renfermés. Le pauvre Sauvage ! il est donc voué à la destruction. Cependant je me hâte de le dire : les habitants de la partie qui fait presque île ont refusé leur adhésion. Ainsi on leur a laissé cette partie. Ils n'ont pas voulu souiller leur main en la tendant à un honteux et insignifiant dédommagement (\$2.00 pour les chefs, \$1.00 pour les autres.)

Ceux qui ont reçu l'argent ne peuvent pas habiter cette partie. Ce sera un monument de l'iniquité du traité.

Je crains de vous ennuyer. Je coupe court. C'en est assez pour juger la chose.

Avec un profond respect,

Monsieur et Révérendissime Grand Vicaire

Votre très-humble serviteur en J. C.,

(Signé,) F. V. CHONÉ.

[Translation.]

MANITOULIN ISLAND, WIKEMIKONG, 14th Oct., 1862.

Sir and Very Revd. Vicar General :

Peace to thee.

I cannot refrain from thinking in reading over the letter which you were kind enough to send me, that Mr. Spragge has taken advantage of your good faith to abuse it; although he is a very courteous man, who may have his convictions as a man of the world and as an employé of the Government, these convictions are certainly without foundation, and I cannot share them. These gentlemen, Messrs. Spragge and McDougall, came to settle in a definite manner the affairs of our Indians. But what have the Government people to do with business such as that for which they came here? What have they to settle in this business of their allies and of proprietors who live quietly on their properties? Allies and proprietors, these gentlemen have recognized and expressed it in their speeches.

What have they settled? They have taken from the Indian his land, giving to each head of a family 100 acres, and to each boy under ten years 50 acres. They have expelled him from his villages, thereby putting him to the necessity of choosing elsewhere, that is to say of taking new lands wherever the government will allow them, good or bad, because there is more bad than good land in the island, and for that he is to have the interest of the money accruing from the sale of his lands, when the surveyors shall have been paid. They say that this is advantageous to the Indians who derives no profit from his land. If they get 25s. each every year it will be a great deal.

How did they gain over the Indians? The assembly took place of a Saturday. The first answer to the Honble. Mr. McDougall's speech was an unanimous refusal, some Chiefs stayed over Sunday with many others; this day they were worked upon by means of the threats and promises which the Honble. Speaker had expressed in his speech. The assent of the minority was obtained on Monday, and the bargain was considered as concluded. The whole of the Treaty !!! was done with the assent of a certain number of Chiefs or of pretended Chiefs. An immense majority of Indians are opposed to it. Is this to be believed? It is the fact. The Honble. Mr. McDougall being discountenanced by the first response of the Indians told them,—since I cannot treat with a majority I will address myself to some of you only. This brought forth from an Indian an answer which must have been rather humiliating for a government man and the signers of the treaty, when on Tuesday, upon the spot, they saw the result of these promises, and that they were obliged to abandon their villages, cried and shut themselves up. Poor Indian! he is then doomed to destruction: still I must hasten to say it, the inhabitants of this part of the island (which forms a peninsula) have refused their consent. Therefore this part was left to them. They would not sully their hands by giving them to receive such a degrading and insignificant compensation (\$2 for the Chiefs and \$1 for the others.)

Those who received the money cannot live on that part of the island. This shall be a monument of the iniquity of the treaty. I am afraid of becoming tiresome—I stop!—There is sufficient to judge of the case.

With profound respect,

Sir and very Revd. Grand Vicar,

Your humble servant in J. C.,

(Signed.)

E. V. CHONÉ.

RETURN

To an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 22nd instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before that Honorable House, "copies of all orders in Council, and Reports relative to the Manitoulin Islands, during the year 1861."

By Command.

(Signed,)

J. O. BUREAU,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 23rd April, 1863.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 10th September, 1861.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed Report from the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, recommending for the reasons therein set forth, that Great Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron, be laid out into Townships, and that each Indian family receive a grant of about 25 acres of land; that such part of the Island as shall be found fit for settlement be surveyed into farm lots, with suitable reserves for Town Plots, &c., and that a suitable person be selected to visit the Island and explain to the Indians the intentions of the Government as indicated in the said report.

The Committee advise that the recommendations of the Commissioner be approved and carried out.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honor to report that the Island known as the Great Manitoulin Island was formerly claimed by the Crown, and the Ottawa and Chippewa bands of Indians respectively.

That on the 9th of August, 1836, an arrangement was made between His Excellency Sir F. B. Head and the then Chief of the Indians to the following effect:—

The Crown "will withdraw its claim to these Islands (the Manitoulin Island and Islands on the North Shore of Lake Huron,) and allow them to be applied for the purpose of a place of residence for the Indians," the Ottawas and Chippewas agreeing to "relinquish their respective claims to these Islands and make them the property (under the control of the Crown) of all Indians" who shall be allowed by Government to reside on them.

That the scheme has proved a failure, and the number of Indians now residing on the Island is in all about 1250; that the Island embraces about an area of 650,000 acres, and as far as he can learn is well adapted for settlement, and that very little has been done in the way of cultivating the soil by the few Indians who at present reside thereon, very little more than six acres being cultivated by any one family. That it seems to him that the spirit of the agreement between Sir F. B. Head and the Indians will be observed by securing to the Indians on the Island a limited quantity of land for their houses, or disposable as their own property, taking care to provide such portions as will furnish them with firewood.

He has the honor therefore to recommend, 1st. That the Manitoulin Island be laid out in townships, and such portions of it as may be found fit for settlement be surveyed into farm lots with suitable reserves for Town Plots, &c., and with the view that the same with the circumjacent Islands be erected into a County.

2nd. That each Indian family be allowed to the extent of about 25 acres of land, to be laid out in the vicinity of, or as convenient as possible to their present holdings, and in such a manner as to secure them a supply of firewood; or, if this latter object cannot thus be effected, then, that a sufficient quantity of wooded land be also reserved for their use.

3rd. That a suitable person be selected to visit the Island and explain to the Indians the intentions of the Government as above indicated.

Reference in regard to the present condition of the Island is requested to the Report of the Commissioner to investigate Indian Affairs under the Commission issued by your Excellency, 5th September, 1856, and to the agreement made by His Excellency Sir F. B. Head.

(Signed,)

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 29th August, 1861.

(Copy.)

INDIAN OFFICE,
Toronto, October 12th, 1861.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions of the 24th of September last, and your telegram of the 2nd instant, we have the honor to state that we proceeded to Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island, with the view of making known to the Indians, through Captain Ironside, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the wishes of the Government as expressed in an Order in Council, bearing date the 10th September, 1861.

After conferring with Captain Ironsides, measures were taken for calling a Council of Indians from all parts of the Island, several Indians were despatched in different directions, to notify the Chiefs that a Council would be held at Manitowaning on Saturday the 5th of October.

In the interval we learned from various sources that the Indians were indisposed to listen to terms for the surrender of the island.

For two years past they have been expecting that some proposition would be made to them for this purpose, and during the last winter Councils were held to determine the question in advance. The young men are represented as being the leaders in a movement by which it was sought to pledge all the Chiefs to refuse to listen to any terms for a surrender of any portion of the island. The Chiefs, it appeared, had answered the demands of the young men by saying that it would be soon enough to say no when the question was asked.

In calling the Council we did not intimate the object for which the chiefs were to be assembled; but the Indians had become possessed of the idea, that it related to the settlement of the Island by the white population, and they had resolved almost unanimously to oppose any proposal to that effect. When the statement in which the wishes of the Government were expressed (a copy of which is herewith transmitted) had been read and interpreted the Indians without a word of consultation among themselves, at once declared their refusal to acquiesce in the conditions proposed.

For this purpose they had appointed one of their chiefs, E-dô-wish-cash, (a son of the old warchief Assickinock the celebrated Indian orator,) before the meeting of the Council. This reply, as interpreted by Mr. Charles de la Morandiere, whom they had themselves chosen for the purpose will be found in the accompanying proceedings.

No argument could change the determination at which the Indians, of whom there were about 130 present, had arrived before they had even heard what the wishes of the Government were in reference to the island.

They are possessed of the idea that their title to the island is perfect and was not impaired by the conditional surrender they made to Sir Francis Bond Head in 1836. The Indians upon the island consist almost exclusively of Odahwahs and Ojibways, the two tribes whom Sir Francis Bond Head, in 1836, dealt with in making the treaty of that date.

Of the Saugeengs, whom he expected to repair to the island and make it their future abode, none appear to have gone, and with the exception of one or two Podahwadic families all the other Indian residents of the island are Ojibways and Odahwas.

On Saturday night the sitting of the Council was continued for more than an hour after dark, and as there were no indications of the Indians giving up their opposition, it would have been useless to take a vote, and it was thought best to adjourn the Council until the following Monday. The aged war chief Assickinock, who has lived much among white people, and had become convinced by experience of the advantages that would accrue to the Indians from the settlement of the island, made a powerful appeal to the other chiefs and warriors with the view of inducing them to concur in the expressed wishes of the Government; but he, whose word was once law with his people, failed to influence the determination at which they had arrived.

The Indians returned to the Council on Monday in about the same force as before. Their spokesman, E-do-wish-cosh, announced that the chiefs, the warriors, the women, and the children for whom he spoke, had instructed him to repeat the refusal which had been made on the first day of the Council. Our efforts were now directed to an attempt to extract from the Council an assurance that the surveyor would not be interfered with in making an exploration of the Island, but even this point could not be gained, and Mr. Hawkin's thought it most prudent, under the circumstances, not to proceed with the exploration this fall, a view in which we both concurred.

As will be seen from the proceedings of the Council we endeavored to impress upon them that they were in error in supposing that they possessed a perfect title to the island in which they have a clear and undisputed interest.

We shewed them the title of the Odahwas and Ojibeways was not undisputed by the Government in 1836, and that the wish of the Government was to make them an equitable allotment for whatever interest they had in the island. Their notion was, that the Great Spirit had given them the Island, and that they had never divested themselves of the proprietorship.

The Indians never discussed the merits of the proposal offered them, and although they never indicated a desire to accept more favorable terms, we have reason to believe that the same difficulty would not in future be experienced, if a more liberal proposition were made, at the same time it is right to observe that they were evidently not in a temper to accept any proposition at present. The way has been opened and a step made towards carrying out the wishes of the Government to have the island made available for settlement.

Although we heard in Council no arguments upon the merits of the proposition we were instructed to make, we heard from other quarters what were said to be the arguments of the Indians when assembled in Council by themselves. In the presence of the whole body of Indians, no other chief, besides Assickinock declared his readiness to concur in the proposal; but there were other chiefs when spoken to singly, and were not under the constraint imposed by the presence of the young men, who admitted that what the Government proposed would, if carried out, be a benefit to the Indians. When assembled together, and we were not present, the Indians are said to have argued that, while they surrendered their exclusive rights in 1836, the Government made a similar surrender of its claims, and that the only object for which both parties did so, was to have the island settled by Indians, that it was upon these considerations that the chiefs signed the treaty, that if a larger number of Indians have not come to the Island it is not the fault of the Odahwas and Ojibeways who reside there.

And that the fact can form no justification for the Government confining them to the quantity of land proposed, that they require 25 acres for sugarbush and 25 more for cultivation besides the natural prairies for hay. Some of the chiefs are represented to have said that if it had been proposed to reserve a part of the Island for the Indians the proposition might possibly have been admissible. Others that if payment had been offered of the portion to be ceded the proposal would have been looked upon in a different light. The right of the Ojibeways they say to the North Shore was not stronger than that which the Ojibeways and Odahwas have to this island, and as they are to receive payment for the land on the North Shore, they argue that they have an equal right to be paid for the island. Of these arguments we did not hear a word in Council, but we were told they were used by the Indians when conferring among themselves. This may be so but it is

not impossible that they constitute the case of the Indians as put for them by others. While refusing their assent to the propositions we were instructed to make, the Indians listened to us with the greatest attention and never shewed signs of losing temper. At the close they all came forward and shook hands with us, protesting that they desired to entertain towards the Government and the white population none but the best feelings. In compliance with our instructions we made inquiries respecting the chiefs who signed the Bond Head Treaty, and we found that of the sixteen who were parties to that instrument four only survived, namely: J. B. Assickinock of Manitowaning, Edo-wish-cosh of Shebahwanawning, Mozumeko of Wikwemikong, Meshekowaitenung. Other chiefs have in the regular way been elected in the place of those deceased, and with these of course we had to deal, they consulting and bringing with them, as has been seen, a large number of their warriors or young men. It is due to Captain Ironsides, the Local Superintendent at Manitowaning, to say that he rendered us every assistance in his power in the furtherance of our mission. Of the island we only saw the two banks of Manitowaning Bay, and on both sides for a distance of some 18 miles, they were chiefly covered with hard wood, among which considerable beech and maple were apparent, giving indications of good land. At Manitowaning, where some hundreds of acres of cleared land had been abandoned by the Indians, there is a good soil growing excellent clover. We were informed by the old Chief Assickinock, that there are 37 lakes of different sizes upon the island, and although all with whom we conversed stated that there is considerable rock in several places, yet the general impression seemed to be that a good cultivatable soil would be found upon half the surface of the island. Some of the lakes have a very considerable elevation above Lake Huron, and all of them abound in fish of various kinds.

Mr. Murray, of the Geological Survey, made an exploration of the island in 1844, we believe, and he found the geological confirmation exceedingly simple, there being scarcely any traces of igneous disturbance.

As a hunting ground the island has confessedly little or no value. Of the hunters the greater proportion visit the North Shore every winter in pursuit of furbearing animals.

Though, as already indicated, the Indians were not in a mood to have listened to any terms when we visited them, there is no reason to fear that they will long continue to hold out if more favorable conditions be offered to them. This is the opinion of Captain Ironsides, and it coincides with the impression derived from all we heard and learned on the subject. It is nothing new to fail with the Indians in a first attempt. From what has been done the Indians have become convinced that it is the intention of the Government to settle the island, and it will hereafter be with them a question of receiving the most favorable terms they can obtain.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. R. BARTLETT,

V. S. I. A.

CHAS. LINDSAY,

Commissioner.

The Honble. P. M. Vankoughnet,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c., &c.

ADDRESS of the Commissioners to the Indian Council, held at Manitowaning on the 5th October, 1861.

BRETHREN,—Your Great Mother the Queen, who lives beyond the Wide Salt Lake, has given over the management of Indian affairs in this Province to your Father the Governor General and the Canadian Parliament.

We have been instructed by His Excellency the Governor General, acting through the Honorable Mr. Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, to come to this place and at this Council to declare to you the wishes of your Great Father.

You are aware that in the year 1830, the Island on which we are now assembled was the subject of conflicting claims on the part of two Indian Tribes, the Ottawas and the Chippewas and the Government. A compromise was come to at a Council held at this

place, on the 9th of August, 1836, between 1,500 of yourselves and your Father, Sir Francis Bond Head, then Governor of Upper Canada, by which the three contending claimants agreed that this Island should be given up for settlement by all the Indians, whom the Government might permit to come here.

At that time there were 9,300 Indians, under the protection of your Great Father, who assembled at an appointed place every year in Upper Canada. It was then thought that this large number would make this Island the place of their future settlement. If they had done so, and followed your example in becoming cultivators of the soil, the intention of the Government in settling this Island with Indians would have been carried out. Unfortunately, however, your people have not availed themselves of the opportunity of collecting, as settlers, upon this Island in a body by whom a large portion of its best soil might have been cultivated.

While regretting that this should be the case, your Great Father has sent us here to announce to you his determination to carry out the principle of settlement agreed upon in 1836, in the only other way that is possible. The quantity of land which, in 1836, was deemed sufficient for the wants of nearly 10,000 of your people is too great to be brought under cultivation by the limited number of you who are actually settled upon it.

Your Great Father is much pleased to hear of the progress you have made in cultivating the land, and thereby securing for yourselves and your families a more certain and unfailling source of subsistence than the chase affords. Far from having any desire that you should remove from this Island on which you were invited to take up your abode, your Great Father is desirous of securing to you by the same title as that by which the White Man holds his land, the soil which your industry has made fruitful.

We are instructed to tell you that 25 acres will be secured by a Crown Deed to every head of a family upon this Island; that in addition to this land will be set apart where required for fuel, that in cases where more than 25 acres may be found to have been cultivated by any family when the Island is surveyed, you will have secured to you in the way before mentioned all the land that may have been so cultivated; and in order to secure a provision for your families 25 acres will be allotted to each of your young men of 18 years of age for which he will receive a Deed, on his attaining the age of 21. In default of the Indians neglecting to come here and settle the Island, your Great Father deems it equitable to grant the remainder of the land to his White Children, of whom, as well as yourselves, it is his duty to take care.

The land to be deeded to yourselves will be your own property in the same sense that your boats, your houses and your cattle are at present; and you will, for the first time, be at liberty to dispose of it, if you think proper, as the White Man is at present to dispose of his. Your Great Father feels confident that you will give a new proof of your loyal obedience in acquiescing in these equitable conditions.

It has been found necessary in all countries where a people have reached that stage of civilization on which you have entered as cultivators of the soil, to secure to each individual proprietor that absolute individual right in the proprietorship of his farm, which forms the only protection of the feeble against the grasping avarice of the strong. When the plan which we announced to you shall have been carried into effect, each proprietor will feel a security which he does not at present possess; and this will act as a further stimulus to your advancement in that career of civilization on which you have happily entered. Our instructions are peremptory and admit of no deviation from the conditions we have stated to you. You will be entitled to remain upon the lands you have cultivated, or if any of you should prefer it, to select others in some other part of the Island. So far from wishing you to leave the Island, your Great Father is anxious that you should remain here and cultivate the soil. From the White settlers who will become your neighbors, you will learn many useful arts, including that which will enable you to raise by the same labor you now employ, a much greater quantity of produce. The contemplated settlements will bring near to your homes markets at which you can sell the produce you may have to spare, at good prices, and at which you will be enabled to purchase what you may require much cheaper than you can at present.

By the command of your Great Father a surveyor accompanies us, whose duty it will be to enter immediately on an exploration of the Island, with a view to the carrying out with as little delay as possible the wishes of the Government which we have been sent to

announce to you. In firm reliance on your loyal obedience to the wishes we have been sent to announce to you, we trust that we shall be able to take back good words to your Great Father from his Red Children, for whose comfort and welfare he feels the utmost solicitude.

(Signed)

W. R. BARTLETT, S. I. A.

CHARLES LINDSAY, Commissioner.

Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island, 5th October, 1861.

Proceedings of a Council assembled at Manitowaning on the great Manitoulin Island, on Saturday the 5th of October, 1861.

PRESENT:

Capt. Ironside Superintendent of Indian Affairs, resident on the Island.

W. R. Bartlett, Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Toronto.

C. Lindsey, Esq., Commissioner of Toronto.

Rev. Peter Jacobs, Church of England Missionary at Manitowaning.

Dr. Layton, Surgeon Indian Department of Manitowaning.

Wm. Hawkins, Deputy Provincial Surveyor of Toronto.

J. B. Assickinock, War Chief of Manitowaning.

Mo-co-tai-ash e-gun, do Wekimikong.

Teh-Kum-mah, do do

O-Sow-z-a, do do

Me-shi-guon-gai, do Manitowaning.

Edo-wish-cosh, do She-Sheb-wah-ning.

Mah-Cow-Sai, do do

Pai-mo-muck-re-mong do Wekimikong, and about 125 of the principal

men and Warriors.

The Reverend Peter Jacobs acted as Interpreter on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Charles de la Morandiere of She-bah-wah-ning, as interpreter for the Indians.

Mr. Bartlett opened the Council by informing the Indians that Mr. Lindsey and himself had been directed by the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who is also Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to come to this place and make known to the Indians the wishes and intentions of their Great Father the Governor General, in regard to this Island as set forth in their address to this Council, which will be read in English and interpreted to you.

The address was then read by Mr. Bartlett and handed to Mr. Jacobs, who interpreted it to the Indians; after which a copy was given to Mr. de la Morandiere to read if the Indians desired it. On asking them he said they did not wish to have it read again as they all understood it.

E-do-wish-cosh, an O-dah-wah Chief then rose and spoke as follows:

I have heard what you have said, the words you have been sent to say to us. I wish now to tell you what my brother Chiefs and Warriors, women and Children say. The Great Spirit gave our forefathers land to live upon and our forefathers wished us to keep it. The land upon which we now are is our own, and we intend to keep it. The whites should not come and take our land from us; they ought to have stayed on the other side of the salt water to work the land there. The Great Spirit would be angry with us, if we parted with our land, and we dont want to make Him angry. That is all I have to say.

A pause here ensued—and no other Indian coming forward to speak, Mr. Bartlett said, the Deputation would be glad to hear any other Chief who might be disposed to speak;—when the War Chief *J. B. Assickinock* rose and addressed himself to the Indians, spoke as follows:

MY CHIEFS:—I am not a Chief, but am a War-Chief.

The Chief's bugle sounds well.

The soldiers' bugle does not always sound well.

You will hear to-day how it sounds.

I want to tell you what took place in past times!

The Frenchman first put his foot on this land. When he looked around him he saw Indians with their Chiefs and Warriors. He gave medals to the Chiefs and War Chiefs and they were then recognized as such; wherever the Frenchman stood up and gave them orders they readily obeyed. They took up their war clubs whenever required, and stood side by side with their white Chief, to strike down their enemies.

When told to lay down their war clubs they obeyed, being informed that they were conquered and it was useless to contend any longer.

You are now, continued the Frenchman, taken from under our care and you will be cared for by the new comers, as you were by us;—therefore be quiet for I go away not to return.

While the Indians had sorrowed in their hearts they saw a vessel coming to the place where the Frenchman had embarked and they rose up and looked eagerly on the new sight. When the Englishman set his foot on the land, he saw the Chiefs and War Chiefs and observed they wore medals. He took off his own medals and put them around the necks of the Chiefs and War Chiefs. These braves then cast away their former medals and became English Chiefs.

When they had thus become English Chiefs, they faithfully executed the wishes of their great Father the King, and they have always continued to do so until this time. You are the Chiefs of to-day and it becomes you to act as those did who came before you. I am a War Chief—have never opposed the wishes of the Government, but have always executed them.

There is one great ruler which warms and vivifies us and all things in the world, which assists the trees and the plants to grow, thus giving food for the subsistence of man and animals. What ruler is this? It is the Sun. If we look to the Sun and desire it to diminish the force of its rays even a little, it would not on that account shine the less or give less warmth. It is so with the words of our great Mother the Queen, on the other side of the great salt lake; even if you oppose her wishes you cannot succeed. The Queen sits upon the same throne that her forefathers sat upon, and she rules with the same power that they wielded over all their subjects. I speak for myself. I want you to do the same. I shall always be guided by the wishes of the Queen's Government. If she again required my services as a war chief, I, at the age of 91 years, am ready to serve her again.

Chiefs! I shake hands with you; I entertain towards you only those feelings which come from above; am not angry with you; have no ill-feeling towards you; I expect the same feelings from you. This is all I have to say.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Indians were told that the Commissioners from the Government would leave the Council for two hours to enable them to deliberate amongst themselves upon the subject which had just been communicated to them.

On reassembling,

E-do-wish-cosh spoke again and said:—

We have not changed. There is very little good land upon the Island. I have travelled through it, and have hunted through every part of it. There are many rocky places, also many marshes and lakes. There is only enough land for the Indians. You must not have any hard feelings against me for saying this, as I am stating what my young men have decided.

Mis-hi-quon-gai, an Ojibewa chief, then came forward and said:—

My Friends,—I shall say a few words to you. Government, a good many years ago, asked me for my land and I surrendered it. I gave one side of my land (meaning the land on the North Shore of Lake Huron). The Governor General again asks us for the land on this Island. I don't wish to say anything about it at present. I shall be guided entirely by what the other chiefs say about the matter.

Wah-cow-sai, a Podahwahdamie chief, said:—

I will speak for the Podahwahdamies. I remember quite well when the last treaty was made in 1836. I was present. I was at the council at that time, and heard what was then agreed to. We don't wish to give up the Island, and do not want the whites to live upon it.

A half-breed Indian named *Gah-bow*, of Wekwemikong, said that they had frequently been told that the land would not be taken from them. That a great lawyer had lately been here, who also told them their Island would not be taken from them unless they re-

belled, and that now, ten days after that, the Government sends up persons to take their land away from them.

Mr. Bartlett then briefly addressed the Council, to the effect that the Commissioners from the Government could not take back bad words against the Government, and that in order to give them time to talk over and reconsider the matter, the Council would now adjourn, and meet again at 12 o'clock, Monday.

On Monday, at noon, the Council again assembled; the same persons being present as on Saturday, and

E-do-wish-cosh said: I am employed by the other Chiefs and warriors to tell you their decision since we last met. They have been thinking of their past life, of the alliance of the three tribes, and also of the future. What would become of themselves bye and bye? They have smoked the pipe together, as their forefathers had done, thinking over old matters. They are the proprietors of the Island, and intend to keep the land for themselves and their friends all over the country who may come here. We won't allow our land to be surveyed. If more persons come here we have more forces than appears now. I am speaking now to those who are asking me for my land. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Lindsey,—It is not now intended to do more than explore, to see what the island contains. It has been stated in this Council that a very large proportion of the island is unfit for cultivation; that there are many rocks, much swamp, and a great deal of water. The Government desires to learn from one of its own officers what are the real facts.

The Government possessing the sovereignty of the island, having imposed upon them the duty of protecting it, certainly have the right to examine it. We are told that the Surveyor will be obstructed in the performance of his duty; but we trust that we shall get an assurance from the Council that this is not the case—that no opposition will be offered to the Surveyor.

The Government protects those whom it employs, and we hope that the Indians, for their own sakes, will not interfere with the Government Officer, sent here to perform a specified duty.

The Indians are mistaken in supposing that the whole of the island is now to be laid out into townships; the business of the Surveyor at present is to examine the island and find good land for two townships. If it be true, as you tell us, that there is no more good land than the Indians can cultivate, there will be none for white settlers, and you have nothing to fear from the exploration. But this is a matter on which the Government cannot satisfy itself with hearsay evidence; it must see the island with the eyes of an officer of its own, in whose report it will have confidence.

When the Chiefs speak of opposing the Surveyor, they must have a false idea of their position in reference to the Government. When England possesses the sovereignty of this island, the Government can never admit that it has not the right to explore it. The proprietorship of the land and the sovereignty might be two different things, and if the Indians had a perfect and exclusive title to the soil, which we do not admit, the right to explore the island would still be an adjunct of the sovereignty of the nation, of which the island forms a part.

If an attempt were made to conquer this island, and if for that purpose a tribe of Indians much more numerous than yourselves, from a foreign country, were to make a descent upon it, the Government could not divest itself of the duty of protecting you. This duty of protection, if there were nothing else, would carry with it the right to explore the island. Where the Government has a clear unquestionable right it cannot condescend to ask permission to exercise that right.

On this point we are not sent to ask your permission. The Government possesses the right of exploration, and it sends a Surveyor here with instructions to perform that service. Under these instructions he has a duty to perform: we go away and leave him to perform that duty, which he may expect to get through in about a month. If he be interfered with, he will be protected by all the authority of the Government. We trust, therefore, that he will be allowed to go on without interruption.

E-do-wish-cosh—The land is not very good, as I have told you already. We don't like the Surveyor to go over our Island. He can, if he likes, examine the main land. The Island is very small; in many parts of the Island there are rocks only fit for gulls to lay their eggs on. We have the laws that God has established. I wish you would take back your proposition and your Surveyor with you.

Mr. Lindsey—As I stated before, we are not sent here to ask permission for the Surveyor to explore the Island. That is a right about which Government will not consent to negotiate; for it cannot for a moment admit, even by implication, that it does not possess it. It is our duty to tell you that if any person interferes with the Surveyor, he will break the law and render himself liable for the consequences. We trust we shall receive an assurance from some Chief authorized to speak for the Indians, that no obstruction will be offered to the Government Surveyor. Perhaps the Chief who has been authorized to speak for the rest will consult them on this point, that we may get the assurance we ask. After consulting a short time with the other Chiefs,

E-do-wish-cosh said:—

You saw me when I went to consult all the Chiefs here. We don't like it that the Surveyors are here. They should go away.

One of the warriors here rose and said:

Sir Francis Head told us never to part with our land.

Mr. Lindsey.—It is our duty to tell you that the Surveyor will be sustained by all the protection which may be necessary to enable him to perform his duty.

E-do-wish-cosh.—We don't like it.

Mr. Lindsey.—I must again repeat that we do not ask permission where the right is clear. Will any one venture to threat that he intends to break the law? It is to this question that we want an answer.

E-do-wish-cosh.—They reply that they will oppose it.

Mr. Lindsey.—How will they oppose the Surveyor? Is it intended to use personal violence? Are we to take back this answer to the Government that they may be prepared to give him all the protection he may require?

An Indian here rose up and said, "when a person does something he is told not to do then sometimes something is done to him."

Mr. Lindsey.—The Government has no desire to do the least injustice to the Indians; but it must protect its own Officers when in the performance of their duty. The Indians are under misapprehension as to the extent of their rights in the island; in spite of the surrender which the Odah-wahs and Ojibeways made of their exclusive claim to the island in 1836, they argue as if they had still a perfect title to it.

On this point it is desirable to put you right. You say that Sir Francis Bond Head told you never to part with your land, and he recognized your perfect title to it.

In making the treaty he asks you, "Are you the Odah-wahs and Ojibeways willing to relinquish your respective claims to these islands, and make them the property (under your Great Father's control) of all the Indians he may allow to reside on them? If so affix your marks to this my proposal."

Sixteen chiefs wrote their marks in acceptance of these conditions. It is therefore clear that you surrender your exclusive claims to the islands, claims which were not uncontested by the Government at the time, and that you have now only a modified interest in the island. Of that interest the Government does not wish to deprive you, but is prepared to give you a fair equivalent for it in the absolute proprietorship of the lands it proposes to allot to you. As reference has been made to Sir Francis Bond Head's view of your rights on this island, we will see what he said on the subject when writing at the time. The treaty was made on the 9th August, 1836, and on the 20th of the same month he informed Lord Glenelg, then Colonial Secretary of what he had done, and was far from assuming that you had an exclusive right to the island.

Speaking of the Council, he says:—"When the day arrived I addressed them at some length, and explained to them as clearly as I was able their real interests, to which I found them very sensibly alive. The Indians had previously assembled to deliberate upon the subject, and had appointed one of their greatest orators to reply to me. The individual selected was Assickinock (the Blackbird,) celebrated among them for having on many public occasions spoken, without once stopping from sunrise to sunset. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the calm deliberate manner in which the chief gave, in the name of the Great Ottawa Tribe, his entire approval of my projects; and the Ottawas and Chippeawas thus consented to give up the 23 "thousand Islands."

What were these islands? the treaty speaks of them as "these islands on which we are now assembled." It is clear, therefore, that Sir Francis Bond Head considered that

the Ottawas and Chippewas had given up their exclusive and disputed claim to this island. The Government admits your interest in the island; and while it is anxious to secure it to you, it denies that it is exclusive and your title perfect. If it is not your fault that the Saugeens and other Indians have not come here, neither is it the fault of the Government; and if both parties reverted to their original position, your claim would still be disputed as before. It has been said that the Indians would yet come in force and settle on the island, and the conditions of the treaty of 1836 be carried out. It is too late. The scheme, after a very long trial has failed. It is 25 years, nearly the life-time of a generation, since the Bond Head Treaty was agreed to. During that time 12 of the 16 chiefs, who signed the treaty have gone to their graves; one generation has almost passed away and another appeared, yet the Indians have not come to settle the island, and nothing now remains but to carry out the spirit of the Treaty in settling it in another way. In that settlement the Government desires to give the Indians a fair equivalent in land secured by a Crown Deed, like the white man's land, for the interest they are admitted to possess in the island.

E-do-wish-cosh—I am empowered by my chiefs to get up the same as I did before. Those chiefs that employ me to speak now have the idea that they are going to be wronged, and that the authority is not from the right source.

Mr. Bartlett produced the letter of instructions; showed the interpreter to the Indians that it was dated at Quebec, and bore the signature of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr. de La Morandiere explained this to the Indians.

A warrior here rose, and said:—

"Listen to me. I call you friends, because the whites and Indians are friends. I wish you to understand what I say. If I understood English, I would not employ another man to speak for me. I hope you will not do anything to cause me to be angry against you. This island, of which I speak, I consider my body; I don't want one of my legs or arms to be taken from me. I am surprised to hear you say the island belongs to white men, for I have not seen any white men on the island before, and I am not very young. I know there is an Evil Spirit, of which I am afraid as well as of the Great Spirit above.

"As I said before, I am surprised to hear you say the island belongs to you. My father said the English only borrowed the land on St. Joseph's Island to live upon. I don't want to go against the Government and laws; at the same time I wish them to listen to me.

"You are afraid of your superiors, and must do as you are told. I am the same."

Mr. Bartlett was glad to hear the friendly words of the young man who had just spoken. He could assure the council that it was the desire of the Government to deal justly and fairly with the Indians; and as the discussion appeared to have been brought to a close, he hoped they would show their friendly disposition towards the Government by not in any way interfering with the inspection of the island.

The Indian who last spoke said we had misunderstood him: he wanted us to take the surveyor back.

All the Chiefs and Indians present then came forward and shook hands with the Commissioners and the other gentlemen in the most friendly manner.

The Council then broke up.

(Signed,)

W. R. BARTLETT,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
CHARLES LINDSEY,
Commissioner.

STATEMENT respecting the Jesuits' Estates, furnished by the undersigned to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, as required by the 16 Victoria, chapter 163, section 5, (Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chapter 33, section 219.)

NAME OF PROPERTY.	Number of acres originally granted, and date thereof.	No. of acres conceded, and rate thereof.	Arrears.	INCOME FOR LAST YEAR, FROM WHAT SOURCE; AMOUNT EXPENDED, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES.											
				Lods et Ventas	Cens et Rentas	Mills, Farms, &c.	Rentes foncières and Constitutes.	Received on Judgments, &c.	Com-mu-tion Money	Tim-ber Ground Rent.	Total.	EXPENSES.			
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sillery.....	8979 Superl Arpents	23 Oct., 1699. All.		30 39	4915 96									Law Costs.....	363 96
St. Gabriel.....	118720 do	11 April, 1647. 70714 Superl Arpents		19 92	25 00									Agent's salary and commis-sion.....	2857 31
Notre Dame des Anges..	28224 do	17 Jan., 1652. All.		17 67										Agent's dis-bursements....	161 07
Belair	14112 do	24 Nov., 1682. All.		27 40	1976 06									Balance.....	11208 56
Estates in Quebec.....	Not exactly known														
Estates in Lauron.....	2140 Superl Arpents				1749 33	177 15									
Patican.....	282240 do	13 Mar'h 1659. All.		21 49	31 26										
Cap de la Magdeleine..	282240 do	20 do 1651. 958124 do		73 28	25 80										
Island of St-Christopher	80 do			56 61	875 99										
Côteau St. Louis.....	96 do	16 Feb., 1634. 31 arpents, as per plan													
Pachevoni.....	About 3 do	do													
Banlieue of Three Rivers	575 do	8 Aug., 1634. All.		1 23	94 00										
Tadoussac.....	6 do	1 July, 1656.													
Lapraric.....	56443 do	1 April, 1647. 53712 Superl Arpents.....		197 21	718 45	1015 66									
				197 21	964 44	3785 78	7100 43	2122 07	379 59						
															\$ 14590 84

* N.B.—General rate on all concessions up to passing of Seigniorial Amendment Act of 1856, 1 penny of Cens et Rentas per superficial arpent; since 1856, from 40 to 50 cents per arpent, according to locality.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch,
Québec, 31st January, 1863.

(Signed,) F. T. JUNAR,
Clerk, Jesuits' Estates, &c.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 65.

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863,
For information respecting exaction of Duties on goods imported from the
United States, &c.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing,
the above return is not printed.]*

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

ON

ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.

1862.

No. 573.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,
Quebec, 1st April, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, in compliance with the provisions of ch. 110 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, the Report of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for the year 1862, with the usual appendix.

The General Report of the Board is followed by the separate Reports of each of the Inspectors. The Appendix contains the annual Reports furnished to the Board by the following Institutions:—

1. The Quarantine Establishment.
2. The Marine Emigrants' Hospital, Quebec.
3. The Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.
4. The Orillia Branch Lunatic Asylum.
5. The Malden Lunatic Asylum.
6. The Beauport Lunatic Asylum.
7. The St. John's Lunatic Asylum.
8. The Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.
9. The Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston.
10. The Reformatory, L. C.
11. The Reformatory, U. C.

The Reports and Appendix are transmitted in both English and French.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Inspector and Secretary to Board.

The Honorable Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

*To His Excellency The Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK,
Governor General of the British Provinces in North America, &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In accordance with the practice adopted on former occasions, the Board have the honor to submit the following Tables of Statistical and General Information at the commencement of their Report for 1862. These tables will shew at a glance the most important statistics connected with the great Charitable and Penal Institutions of the Province, supported by the State. The continuation of these tables from year to year, in the same tabular form, will greatly facilitate a comparative analysis of them.

'STATISTICS relating to Institutions supported exclusively by the Province.—Charitable Institutions.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Remain- ing in from '61.	Admit- ted in 1862.	Total number in 1862.	Dis- charged in 1862.	Average number in 1862.	Remain- ing at close of 1862.	Total Expen- diture.		Paid by the Province.		Expense of each Patient to the Province.		
							\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.....	348	177	594	*73	415	347	56,571	97	51,981	28	160	15	149 80
Branch Asylum, University.....	69	83	128	3	84	67	9,881	70	8,968	68	147	48	133 88
do do Orillia.....	45	34	236	7	210	123	15,236	00	15,236	00	123	89	123 89
Asylum at Malden.....	202	16	103	0	87	218	Ret'n incomplete.						
do Rockwood.....	87	59	486	25	431	87	Included in P. Py.						
do Beauport.....	427	34	78	17	50	435	62,015	89	61,917	02	145	23	145 00
do St. Johns.....	44	1,242	1,145	4	32	57	13,139	28	12,700	01	230	51	222 82
Marine Hospital, Quebec.....	88	307	309	309	.....	65	20,008	69	19,476	82	16	10	15 70
Hospital, Grosse Isle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Included in Emigration account.						

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Remain- ing in from '61.	Admit- ted in 1862.	Total number in 1862.	Dis- charged in 1862.	Average number in 1862.	Remain- ing at close of 1862.	Total Expen- diture.		Paid by the Province.		Expense of each Patient to the Province.		
							\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$
Provincial Penitentiary.....	764	243	1,007	215	766	765	113,927	12	73,817	73			
Reformatory Prison, Penamanguishene.....	94	32	126	27	96	99	432,201	11	31,465	18			
do do St. Vincent de Paul.....	26	42	68	11	41	56	21,932	95	18,057	74			

* The difference between the number admitted and discharged, and the number remaining, is caused by the number sent to Orillia.

† Fifteen of these died from Typhus Fever, which prevailed for some months.

‡ See explanations in detail, further on.

STATEMENT of the Principal Statistical Information contained compiled from the Annual Returns of the Sheriff.

UPPER CANADA.

Name of County.	Name of Gaol.	PRISONERS, 1862.				Total No. of imprisonments.	No. of prisoners (males) : first imprisonment.	No. of prisoners for other than first offences.	Greatest number in gaol at one time.	Number of escapes.	Number of lunatics received.	Number of prisoners become insane.	Number of suicides committed in gaol.	Number of deaths.	Produce of labor of Prisoners.	Expense of the gaol for the year 1862.
		Over 16 years of age.		Under 16 years of age.												
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.											
Brant	Brantford	192	49	17	2	260	174	86	28	1				\$ cts.	\$	
Carleton	Ottawa	181	70	6		257	174	83	22	1					3403	
Elgin	St. Thomas	22	2	3		27	24	3	7	2				80 00	2500†	
Essex	Sandwich	103	24	3	3	133	95	37	24	3		1			1227	
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington	Kingston	193	146	4		343	36	307	58	2	4		1	30 00	1632	
Grey	Owen Sound	59	15	3	3	80	66	14	18	4	4				4779	
Haldimand	Cayuga	68	22	1		91	63	28	14	1				174 00	1720	
Halton	Milton	38	4	5	1	48	48		9	4					2420	
Hastings	Belleville	46	32	5		83	42	41	17	2			2		1087	
Huron and Bruce	Goderich	155	8	1		164	158	6	17	6			6	74 00	1074	
Kent	Chatham	66	7	4		77	45	32	14	1	2		1		1755	
Lambton	Sarnia	67	14	9	1	91	76	15	17	2			1		1408	
Lanark and Renfrew	Perth	97	23	5		125	66	59	27	4			2		1691	
Leeds and Grenville	Brockville	107	45	7	1	160	80	80	26	6					2368	
Lincoln	Niagara	60	16	10	4	90	79	11	27	2					2511	
Middlesex	London	280	135	26	6	447	270	177	60	6					1500†	
Norfolk	Simcoe	67	3	4		74	62	12	15	1					6562	
Northumberland and Durham	Cobourg	139	54	10	1	204	139	65	33	3					2700†	
Ontario	Whitby	44	8	7	2	61	43	18	13	1	2				3237	
Oxford	Woodstock	102	16	5	2	125	92	33	16	2					2031	
Perth	Stratford	92	5	3		100	79	21	10	1	5				2271†	
Peterborough and Victoria	Peterborough	102	23	5	2	132	96	36	22	4					1386	
Prescott and Russell	L'Orignal	17	1	1		19	4	15	5	2					1395	
Prince Edward	Pictou	51	2	3		56	36	20	10	1	5				538	
Simcoe	Barrie	102	27	2	1	132	106	26	16	1	6		2		1026	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengary	Cornwall	46	5	4		55	43	12	13	2					2704	
Waterloo	Berlin	28	5	1		34	29	5	12	7		1	1		1026	
Welland	Welland	62	6	2	2	72	48	24	13	2	3				1385	
Wellington	Guelp	142	36	4	1	183	169	14	34	5					1233	
Wentworth	Hamilton	550	230	48	19	847	366	481	101	2	1		1		2000	
York and Peel	Toronto	1071	916	83	21	2091	671	1420	226	5			3	500 00	7054	
District of Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie	25	1			26	20	6							11848	
Total for Upper Canada		4374	1950	291	72	6687	3510	3177	924	11	103		1	21	\$858 00	\$79471

* Two Executions. † In the Table of Expense of Gaols, those marked † are taken from last year's return, no others having been received.

LOWER CANADA.

Gaspé, County of Bonaventure	New Carlisle	13	2			15	15		4							420
Gaspé	Peru	3				3	3		2							1171
Kamouraska	Kamouraska	13				13	12	1	6							766
Montreal	Montreal	2408	1447	96	23	3974	2448	1526	381	39	1	1	12	850 00		26594
Ottawa	Aylmer	32	4	1		37	37		7							1126
Quebec	Quebec	966	477	27	1	1471	602	869	180	19			4	1776 00		16421
St. Francis	Sherbrooke	107	8	1	1	117	81	36	43	1	8					2928
Three Rivers	Three Rivers	177	32	2		211	105	106	26	2			1			2139
Arthabaska	Arthabaska	28	3	2		33	29	4	5	3						468
Beauce	St. Joseph (Beauce)	4				4	4		4							172
Beauharnois	Beauharnois	38	2	3		43	37	6	11	3	2					1062*
Bedford	Nelsonville	40	3			43	40	3	17	1						1200*
Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	2	1			3	3		1		1					260
Iberville	Saint Jean	35	2	4		41	41		14	1						1440*
Joliette	Industrie	34	2	2		38	38		13	1	1		1			734
Montmagny	Montmagny	21	1			22	22		7	2	1					1260*
Richelieu	Sord	113	6	6		125	98	27	14		6		2			1441*
Rimouski	Rimouski	9				9	8	1	4							171
Saguenay	Malbaie	2				2	2		1		1					219
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	47	4	3		54	52	2	17							544
Torrebonne	Ste. Scholastique	13	6			19	16	3	13		2					700*
Total for Lower Canada		4105	2000	147	25	6277	3693	2584	770	12	83		1	20	\$2626 00	\$61236
" for Upper Canada		4374	1950	291	72	6687	3510	3177	924	11	103		1	21	\$58 00	\$79471
" for Canada		8479	3950	438	97	12964	7203	5761	1694	23	186		1	41	\$3484 00	\$140707

* The expense of these new gaols, as put down here, includes the items of organising, furnishing, and fitting them up, no complete Returns having been received. (See conclusion of Report)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Convicts received into the Provincial Penitentiary.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
SECTION OF THE PROVINCE, WHENCE.							
From Upper Canada	194	170	238	226	167	184	165
From Lower Canada	80	49	67	30	63	87	73
Totals	274	228	305	256	230	221	238

CONVICTS RECEIVED INTO THE REFORMATORY PRISONS.

From Upper Canada	44	40	44	*36
From Lower Canada	22	21	15	38
Totals	66	61	69	74

*Four of these young persons were sent to the Reformatory Prison for Lower Canada, for want of room in the Upper Canada Reformatory Prison.

The total number of insane persons admitted into the asylums and prisons of the Province, in the year 1862, was 1812, distributed as follows :—

Upper Canada.....	1164
Lower Canada.....	648
	1812

Of this number 103 were admitted into the prisons in Upper Canada, and 84 into those of Lower Canada.

It should be observed, however, that these figures are slightly over the exact truth, as persons transferred during the year from one establishment to another, are counted twice over; still they fall short of expressing the real requirements of the Province with regard to the insane; for to the number of those mentioned above, must be added a large number of insane who are a charge on private charity, and a burthen on society generally, for the reason that there is no space or accommodation for them in any of the asylums of the two sections of the Province. In the present state of things, Lower Canada which has only one institution which can be called an Asylum, is infinitely worse provided for than Upper Canada.

The number of prisoners in the Provincial Penitentiary is much the same as last year. There were more admissions, but the large number set at liberty during the year made the number remaining at the end of the year less than of 1860; add to this the epidemic which broke out, to which allusion will be made hereafter, and which caused many deaths. Further on, under the head of "Penitentiary," will be found certain remarks suggested by the occurrences which took place in that institution during the past year.

The number of imprisonments in the Common Gaols for the year 1862, while exceeding that of previous years, bears, however, the same proportion to the entire population as it did in 1859.

There were 11,131 imprisonments in 1859, while there were 12,064 in 1862.

Apart from the ordinary increase in population, there is yet another reason which will in a great measure account for the increased number of imprisonments, especially in the cities, and that is the presence of large numbers of troops in the different parts of the Province. This accumulation of troops not only tends to increase the amount of crime directly by the number of military prisoners, but indirectly also by the general demoralization which the presence of large bodies of troops invariably produces in garrison towns.

The increase of crime, and infraction of the Police Regulations, have been more especially noticeable in the cities of Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, which three cities alone give a collective increase of 1,151 imprisonments, viz :—Montreal, 538; Toronto, 276; Hamilton, 337.

In the total number of imprisonments for 1862, it will be seen that there are 574 imprisonments for other than a first offence, viz :—3,177 for Upper Canada, and 2584 for Lower Canada.

These imprisonments for other than a first offence, are made up from the ranks of some thousand individuals residing in the large cities, and who form a kind of society within themselves. These individuals (always the same) cannot only not be reformed by our system of common gaols, but they, moreover, make these gaols a kind of school for vice and immorality, and annually effect the ruin of many young persons whom they prepare to join their ranks.

CENTRAL GAOLS.

The Board of Inspectors have again to renew their earnest entreaties to hasten, by all means in the power of the Executive, the establishment of Central Gaols, and to obtain a change in the Criminal Law, by which the recurrence of crime, or of the infraction of Police Regulations, should be deemed a fault of an aggravated nature, and punishable accordingly by imprisonment, for a stated period, at hard labor, in prisons specially designed for the purpose.

The necessity for central prisons forced itself on the attention of the Board of Inspectors from the outset of their labors, and they have in all their annual Reports advocated earnestly their establishment, and have even made special reports upon the same subject.

The experience of each subsequent year has confirmed their conviction, not only of the utility, but of the absolute necessity of founding such establishments. This subject appears to have been regarded as equally important by the Executive, having been alluded to by His Excellency the Governor General, on two occasions, in the addresses from the Throne.

The Board of Inspectors are quite aware that in recommending the increase of asylums, and the building of Local Penitentiaries, or *Central Prisons*, they recommend what must entail heavy charges upon the Exchequer. But the question at issue is: Can we, or will we supply those wants which press most heavily upon us? With an increasing population, will the extension of our cities, with the rapid development of industry and commerce, and the multiplication of causes which produce misfortune and vice, we must expect to see the expenditure for the support of public charitable institutions, and for the suppression of vice and crime, increase in proportion.

And in so far as penal institutions are concerned, what is wisely expended for the reform of the criminal must return indirectly to the State, in the salutary check thus imposed upon the increase of vice.

The Board content themselves with noticing in this Report what, in their honest conviction, and after a careful examination of the case, appears to them to be necessary. The remedy rests with the Executive, and is not to be expected at the hands of the Board, whose duty, as defined by law, is merely to examine and recommend before anything is undertaken, and when their views and deliberations are approved of, to assist and direct their execution, under the orders of the Government.

It may be well to remark here, as was done last year, that our Annual Reports are necessarily connected with one another, and that to understand thoroughly the questions discussed in them, it is necessary to read them together, and to compare them.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITAL AT GROSSE-ISLE.

The number of patients admitted into the hospital at Grosse Isle during the season of navigation exceeded that of last year, and the number of deaths was more than double.

Typhus fever, small pox and measles carried off numbers of the emigrants of 1862, so much so that out of 5442 passengers of vessels inspected at Grosse Isle, there were 301 deaths, 243 at sea, and 58 at the hospital on the island.

2020 emigrants were landed on the island; of this number 367 entered the hospital, and the remainder, after some days rest, and after having undergone a process of purification, proceeded on their way westward.

In the Report of Dr. Von Iffland will be found the statistical and administrative details for the year. It will be seen, from this Report, what inconveniences arise in consequence of the arrangements made two years ago, with respect to the Quarantine Hospital at Grosse Isle. The Board of Inspectors expressed their opinion at the time on the subject; they have repeated it since, and the experience of the last two years has proved the correctness of the opinion formed by them. As the Reports of 1860 and 1861 enter sufficiently at length into the details of the Quarantine establishment, it would be useless to repeat them here; but it will not be without some interest if we compare the last three years' expense to show, once more, that one year taken by itself is no criterion as to the importations into the country of contagious or infectious diseases, and that in a Quarantine establishment one must always expect the worst, and be prepared for it.

In 1860, the number of patients at Grosse Isle was only 92, and the number of deaths was but 10. As the immigration of that year and one or two previous had been healthy, it was thought advisable by the Government to discontinue the Quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle, as being useless. However, the next year, 1861, the number of sick amounted to 341, and the number of deaths to 25; at the same time, despite all the precautions and the new arrangements, 2921 immigrants were detained on the island to be purified.

Last year 1862, as we have seen, the number of patients and of deaths was still on the increase, and the danger from contagion caused to the population of the country from

the immigration, has been greater than at any time since 1847; in fact, the diseases with which the passengers of many emigrant vessels were affected, particularly typhus, small pox and measles, have spread through many parts of the country.

It will be seen in the concluding part of this Report, that into one of our large institutions, the Penitentiary, typhoid fever was introduced, which for the time made considerable progress, and caused much inconvenience.

The Board of Inspectors again renew their recommendation that the Quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle should be re-organized on its former footing, at the same time taking care to make the reduction in the expenses suggested on the Report of 1860.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

The material condition of this hospital remains the same as last year; the two great defects which the Board have to notice, being the difficulty which the building offers in the proper ventilation of the rooms under certain circumstances, and the irregular supply of water for the purposes of the hospital, the supply being often interrupted, producing thereby very serious inconvenience.

The gentlemen who so ably discharge the duties of trustees of this institution have, however, found means to remedy the inconvenience complained of in the supply of water.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the sanitary condition of the Marine Hospital, as disclosed by the proportionate number of deaths, is excellent, and in proof of it, in 1862, which—throughout all Canada, was admitted to be a most unfavorable year for the health of its inhabitants,—the number of deaths only amounted to 2.65 per cent.

The insalubrity of the year which has just closed, and of which we find proofs in many of the comparative statistical tables contained in this Report, is only noticeable in the Marine Hospital in the proportionate number of days the patients were under treatment, varying from the mean of 19 days only, in 1861, to 22 days in 1862.

The total number of patients admitted into the Marine Hospital during the year 1862, was 2,288, of whom 1,242 were in-door patients, representing a total of 27,442 days' treatment, and 1,043 out-door patients.

The number of patients who were treated at the Marine Hospital, and who paid for such treatment, was 53 in all the year; and it is a subject worthy of remark that many persons occupying a high position in society, who were taken sick at a distance from their homes (their families not being residents of Quebec), took advantage of the excellent accommodation and care afforded to persons in their position by the Marine Hospital and its staff, at the very reasonable charge of five shillings per day.

The establishment was twice in danger from fire, which was however, on both occasions, promptly got under by the officers and attendants. These accidents were the result of the defective distribution adopted in the architectural details of the building.

BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

The Asylum at Beauport accommodates a larger number of patients in a given cubic space, than any other of our asylums. However, thanks to the system of ventilation adopted in the construction of the buildings; thanks, especially to the admirable internal economy and the exquisite cleanliness observed there, this economy of space has not as yet produced any unhappy consequences.

There were at the asylum 427 insane persons on the 31 December, 1861, and 435 at the same period in 1862.

The proportion of deaths in the year 1862 is very small, and would indicate unexceptionably good sanitary regulations for a large asylum, if the number of deaths for one-year, taken separately, could serve as a criterion for all lunatic asylums; but without attaching to the number of deaths,—26 in all, on the total number of patients,—486, more importance than it deserves, the Inspectors must admit that the Beauport Asylum gives evidence, in the persons of its unfortunate inmates, of an excellent sanitary condition.

It will be apparent, from the preceding table, what a comparatively small number of insane patients have left the asylum, either improved or completely cured. The reason of this is obvious: in Lower Canada there is not sufficient accommodation for the number of insane that present themselves; the consequence is, that many of these unfortunate lunatics

pass that portion of their lives when there might be a chance of being cured, without the necessary assistance, and most often in prison, and thence it is that almost all the lunatics sent to the Beauport Asylum are incurable.

The Inspectors, who admire the asylum at Beauport as occupying the "*juste milieu*" between the penury of municipal asylums, and the luxury of certain asylums in the neighbouring Republic for instance, cannot but regret the want in this institution of a resident physician, who should attend solely to the patients, and have the constant dispensing of those remedies of a moral, disciplinary and medical character which conduce so much to restore the lost faculty of reason. With this exception, the Inspectors have to congratulate the country upon having an asylum in the Province so well conducted, and taking it all in all, so very inexpensive as that of Beauport.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The regular quarterly inspections required by law have been made by the Board in this institution; and other inspections by one or more members of the Board at irregular times, have also been made during the year. On every occasion the institution was found to be in the most perfect state of cleanliness and order,—as well in the building occupied by the officers and patients, as in the outbuildings attached to the establishment.

The Board have much pleasure in recording their opinion, that under the intelligent care of Dr. Workman, and his attendant physician, the institution continues to be admirably managed.

It is with regret and no small anxiety for the immediate future, that they observe the steady increase in the numbers of the insane, as ascertained by the admissions at the different asylums, and the number remaining at the close of each consecutive year. At the close of 1861, the numbers remaining were 751 in Upper Canada alone, and of 1862, an increase of 91 or 12.1 per cent.

It will be observed, however, that the mortality of the past year is not so great as that of 1861, the figures being respectively 46 and 59, a difference of 13 in favor of 1862. Dr. Workman is of opinion that this decrease is purely accidental, the general health having been as good in the former year as in the latter. The Board has to notice, in connection with this point, the appearance, for the first time during the last ten years, of an epidemic disease in the asylum, five cases of scarlet fever having occurred between November and the close of the year, but all fortunately of a mild type.

The superintendent has frequently called the attention of the Board to the necessity for hospital accommodation, at all times felt, but severely so in presence of an epidemic such as that which threatened the institution at the close of the year.

Dr. Workman has continued with much taste to embellish the pleasure grounds, and to improve the farm land. The result of the latter is to be seen in heavy crops of vegetables, a produce as beneficial to the health and comfort of the patients, as profitable in a money point of view.

The superintendent feels the want of additional land so much, that correspondence was opened last year with parties owning vacant lots in the vicinity, to lease what could be procured for a term of years. But the conditions demanded were so onerous that no recommendation was made to the Government. It is very much to be regretted that any portion of the asylum farm was conveyed away, since even as the grant originally stood, the quantity was much too small for such an institution. Before the transfer of twenty acres of it to the corporation of the city, the whole was only about seventy-five acres, when double that quantity would have no more than sufficed for its wants. But the Board has pleasure in stating that on being applied to, the city have liberally allowed the institution to make use of the unoccupied portion of the twenty acres referred to, a privilege which will be of no small benefit to the patients.

ORILLIA BRANCH ASYLUM.

This Branch, like that in the University grounds, serves to relieve, so far as its capacity extends, the chief asylum at Toronto of the less violent class of patients. At the close of 1861, there were males 20, females 25, total 45; and at 31st December, 1862, there remained males 48, females 75, total 123; giving an increase of 78.

The Board have satisfaction in stating the health of this institution to have been good during the year, only two deaths having occurred.

In the course of the summer, the apparatus for heating the building was erected, and, so far as has yet been observed, it answers well, even in the coldest weather.

It is very much to be deplored that the land attached to the institution is altogether inadequate, the whole being only five acres. A considerable portion of this is necessarily occupied by the principal buildings and sheds, and yards for the cattle and wood, leaving very little for the recreation of the patients, and almost nothing for garden purposes. It is to be regretted the more, on account of the difficulty of obtaining any additional land adjoining to it. Dr. Ardagh, medical superintendent, is, however, devoting the labor of those patients who are willing to work to the improvement and embellishment of what he has. Walks are being laid out and gravelled, and trees planted for shade and ornament. The situation being only a few feet above the level of the lake, much of the land is of a wet description, but Dr. Ardagh has commenced an effort to remedy this by filling up the low ground with stone and earth conveyed from a distance.

In consequence of an unprecedented fall in the level of the lake, the pipe by which the establishment was supplied with water became exposed, and it became necessary to make an addition to it which has been carried into deep water to prevent any failure in future.

Wood sheds have been erected in the cattle yard, and the yard itself made dry by being filled up with field stone.

BRANCH ASYLUM, UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

This Branch is under the immediate daily supervision of the medical officers of the chief Asylum at Toronto, for the quiet patients in which, principally female, it affords accommodation. At the close of the year 1861, there were in it, males 7, females 62, total 69. On the 31st December, 1862, there were males 7, females 60, total 67. Only one death, that of a female, occurred here during last year.

The Board in their last report alluded to the dilapidated condition of the roof of this building, and recommended the removal of the covering material. The work was done last summer. The roof being now water tight, several beds are restored to use, which previously had been rendered unserviceable.

The superintendent Mr. Blair, and the matron, devote themselves zealously to their duties in this Branch, and manage its affairs with every regard to economy. The strictest attention is given to keeping the rooms of the house and the persons of the inmates perfectly clean and tidy. Mr. Blair has also shown his taste in laying out flower beds and shrubbery in the small space inclosed as a garden, the care of which affords no small gratification to several of the female patients. One or other of the medical officers of the chief Asylum pays a regular visit to this Branch once every day, and more frequently when occasion demands.

ASYLUM AT MALDEN.

This Asylum continues to be well managed under the superintendence of Dr. Fisher, presenting nothing extraordinary to notice in its condition during the last year. The number of patients on the 31st December, 1861, was 202, and at the same date in 1862, 218. The deaths during the year were 9 men and 2 women; total, 11.

By the month of July last, the building for the laundry and bakery, and the dwelling house for the Medical Superintendent, were entirely finished, although at a cost greater than was anticipated by the Board. The bread required in the institution is now made by its own servants, an arrangement by which an improvement is effected in the quality and a saving in the price.

The supply of meat is obtained as heretofore from cattle purchased for, and slaughtered at, the asylum.

This asylum partakes of the difficulties and inconveniences which have been experienced at the others, except that at Toronto, in consequence of the buildings having been built for other purposes than those to which they are now applied. At Malden the uneasiness in the minds of the officers and servants is very much increased from the constant dread of fire to which the whole is at any moment liable, from being built of wood. The

Inspectors, to meet such a dreaded occurrence, recommended the purchase of a fire engine, as some security in case of its happening, and the purchase has been sanctioned.

As a large tank in the middle of the quadrangle is kept constantly filled with water, the Inspectors endeavor to persuade themselves that should a fire unfortunately break out in the building, its progress might at least be checked long enough to afford time to remove the occupants to a place of safety; but they confess that they look forward to such an awful contingency with great dread. They hope to be authorized to procure a small steam engine to be used for the ordinary service of pumping water from the river on the bank of which the Asylum stands, as also to be of use in case of fire.

A suggestion had been before the Board to increase the accommodation for the reception of patients by making alterations in the upper part of the buildings now occupied; but on making a personal inspection of the premises, they deemed it safer to direct one of the out-houses to be got ready for that purpose, should it be required.

A considerable number of trees have been planted, which, should the asylum be continued here, will afford shade in course of time.

The soil is of the most fertile description, and a large amount of vegetables for the table has been grown by the labor of the patients, and at a very great saving to the public chest.

The Inspectors feel that they cannot too often bring before the Government the vast benefit arising from an ample endowment of land being made to every Lunatic Asylum, and every Branch wherever situated. The cultivation of the soil is not only the most pleasing occupation for the insane, and that in which they are most apt to take interest, but it is also the one most conducive to their bodily and mental health, and bears most directly upon the diminution of expense to the Government in their support.

CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ROCKWOOD.

A small portion of this building has been fitted up, during the last year, for the reception of about 21 patients, by which the pressure on the Insane Department within the walls of the Penitentiary has been very much relieved. The internal work in the remainder of this building is still going on. Preparations are now being made for putting in the heating and ventilating apparatus, and the whole will, in all probability, be ready for the reception of patients before next winter. The female lunatics at Rockwood are still accommodated in the out-buildings of the Rockwood House, and it is a model of order and cleanliness.

The number remaining here in 1861, was 87, and has not increased for 1862;—the admissions were 16; the deaths 7; and discharges 9.

The Inspectors have to remark with relation to Rockwood, that practically it has become an asylum for lunatics of every description from the eastern portion of Upper Canada, as the relatives of the parties, instead of obtaining the usual medical examination and certificate privately in order to procure their admission into the Provincial Asylum at Toronto, which is at a great distance, procure their incarceration as dangerous lunatics, in a common jail, from which they are transferred, under warrant of His Excellency, to the Rockwood Institution.

The Board, with a view to economy in the accommodation for the lunatics referred to, are inclined to recommend that regulations should be made authorizing their reception at Rockwood after the buildings shall have been completely finished, without obliging their relatives to resort to a previous imprisonment in a jail: to convert, in fact, Rockwood into a Provincial Asylum for the eastern counties of Upper Canada. Should His Excellency see fit to sanction this proposal, when the buildings shall have been sufficiently prepared, the Inspectors think that a portion of the building should be exclusively appropriated for the reception of convicts who have become insane after sentence, so as to completely separate the criminal class from the others.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, ST. JOHNS, C. E.

This institution is still continued in the old building formerly used as a Court House, which is only 60 x 40 outside,—one story being 10 feet high, and the other gained from the roof, only 9 feet. The dormitories, with an office of most contracted dimensions,

a storeroom and lavatory, occupy the whole building: the lower floor is appropriated to males, and the upper to females. There is no day-room nor dining hall, but the former passage of the Court House is made to do duty for both. Into this space 28 males and 29 females, 57 in all, with the necessary attendants, are packed; and it is with unfeigned satisfaction that the Inspectors have it in their power to state that by the unremitting vigilance of Dr. Howard, the Medical Superintendent, and the active attention of the officers and servants, the general health of the inmates has been preserved in a good state during last year. It is impossible to convey by words an adequate idea of the miserable condition of this asylum.

The total number at the 31st December, 1861, was: males, 25; females, 19—total 44;—at the 31st December last: males, 28; females, 20—total, 57.

In the course of last summer, fences were erected, dividing the yards, and setting apart a portion of the ground for a garden, which, although of very circumscribed limits, was still a source of amusement to a few, and of some small profit from the vegetables produced. Swings and other apparatus were also erected for the recreation of the patients; and a board walk laid down in the yard from the street wicket to the door of the building. As the soil is a heavy clay, no out-door exercise can be taken after rain, until evaporation has again dried it up.

All the offices connected with the asylum, such as the kitchen (in which is the attendant's dining room), the laundry, the storeroom, &c., are constructed of boards along the line of fence in the entrance yard,—and the Board regret to say that a fire broke out, on the 6th December, in the shed used for the kitchen, which burned it to the ground; the erection, however, having been included in the policy of insurance, the loss,—amounting to \$334.46, was made good.

Here, as at the other asylums, the want of farming land is most severely felt. The patients have no more enjoyment or freedom out of doors than if they were convicts in a jail. They have access to the yard in rear of the old Court House, and so get into the open air, but without any opportunity for such exercise as they require. Cooped up within naked board fences twelve or fourteen feet high, they see nothing, and have nothing to soothe or cheer them; there is no variety to turn the currents of their moody reflections, no change to give a new color to their delusions.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATE OF LUNACY.

The reports of the Medical Superintendents of the different lunatic asylums which we have noticed above, will be found annexed hereto. The statistics, as far as they can be made up from information to be obtained at the respective institutions, are fully detailed in the tables, and the Inspectors think it their duty to refer to one or two points which they develop.

The state of insanity, and the conditions of the asylums, at all times of interest, have attracted a great deal of the attention of the Board during the last year. In their opinion there is no class of the community whose claims upon the consideration of a civilized people are so urgent, or so deserving of regard; and they ought to be felt as being all the stronger, because the sufferers themselves, unconscious of their own wants, are unable even to state, much less to enforce them.

It is not without uneasiness, therefore, that the Board has seen the gradual but steady increase in the number of inmates of these great institutions. No sooner has the Government been obliged to add to the means of accommodation for these unfortunates, than the additions (which have hitherto been confined to Upper Canada) have been filled, and yet a pressure has remained unsatisfied. The asylum at Toronto was for such a length of time crowded, that when action could no longer be delayed, the Government fitted up the vacant building on the University grounds as a branch; so soon as it was got ready, it was filled from the surplus which had embarrassed the chief asylum. After a short period the latter became as crowded as before, and the Branch at Amherstburg, now an independent asylum, was established in the barracks formerly occupied by the troops, so as to afford relief in the seven counties for which it is the refuge: Again the want of increased accommodation was felt, and another branch was established at Orillia. This last branch

has now its complement nearly completed, and still the parent institution has become filled up again.

A short glance at the figures for the last three years will suffice to demonstrate, not so much the increase of the malady in the country, as the desire of the relatives of the afflicted, who have been compelled to retain them at home, to avail themselves of an opening for their reception into an asylum as soon as it presented itself:

NUMBER of Lunatics in the Asylums of Upper Canada, on the 31st December, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Name of Asylum.	Year.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.
Toronto Asylum.....	344	347	347
University Branch.....	69	69	67
Malden Asylum.....	179	202	218
Rockwood Asylum.....	88	87	87
Orillia Asylum.....		45	123
Totals.....	680	750	842

It is well to compare these figures with the number of insane patients admitted into the common gaols of Upper Canada, in the course of the last three years, they are as follow:—112 in 1860, 130 in 1861, and 103 in 1862. If the total of these figures, 345, is compared with the total of the three previous years, 1857, 1858, and 1859, which is 321, we find that, notwithstanding the increase of asylums in the last three years; there was an excess of 24 over the three preceding years.

All that is required to exhibit the present want of provision for the ensuing year, not to speak at present of years to come, is a statement of the available accommodation to be found in the different institutions according to the representations of the Medical Superintendents.

There are vacant beds now in the

	Men.	Women.
Toronto Asylum.....	1	8
University Branch.....	1	5
Orillia Branch.....	6	3
Malden.....	0	0
	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>

In considering the means for meeting the requirements which the Inspectors thus foresee, they think it proper to state that the idea of any extension of accommodation, or even of expensive improvements of any kind at Malden, should be left out of the question. The village of Amherstburg, the barracks of which are now occupied for the asylum, has been at all times held to be an important strategic point in the defences of the country, and the Board see no reason for believing that, in case of hostilities with the neighboring republic, the place would not again be taken possession of as a military station;—they feel convinced that on the first appearance of trouble, troops would be moved on to that frontier, and as the asylum offers the only buildings in the neighborhood that could accommodate them, the removal of the insane, with all the appliances of the asylum, would become a matter of immediate necessity. Such an undertaking as the careful transport of over 200 lunatics, at any season of the year, and without the pressure of hurry, would be attended with incalculable trouble and difficulty,—but if the emergency were to fall upon the Government of a sudden, and at an unfavorable season of the year, as happened in the parallel case at the Reformatory at Isle aux Noix, the removal would be all but impossible; and without previous provision for such a host of miserable creatures, where could they be taken to?

The Inspectors, therefore, for these and other reasons, do not feel justified in recommending to the Government to expend any money there for asylum purposes, which current pressing circumstances do not make compulsory.

With respect to Orillia, they do not hesitate to give it as their opinion, that no addition to the present building should be made. They consider it a very great drawback to Orillia, as an Insane Asylum, that no more than five acres of land are attached to it, and they fear that no sufficient quantity can be purchased adjacent at a reasonable price. Even the pasturage of the few cows now required for the institution has to be hired in the neighborhood, and this fact is alone sufficient, not only as proof of the inconvenience now existing, but as an argument against increasing it by increasing the extent of the asylum. The Board holds it as the first and most important of all considerations in selecting a site for an asylum, that enough land should be obtained along with it, to meet all the exigencies of such an institution for exercise for the patients, and for the profitable employment of those of the insane who are able and willing to labour in the fields. But such a quantity of land they see no prospect of being obtained at Orillia, at a price which land to be used merely for farming purposes ought not to exceed. For this and other reasons they have come to the conclusion that the extension of accommodation now so pressingly desired should not be effected at this branch.

With respect to the branch in the University grounds, the Board presumes that the Government, looking at the tenure by which the whole premises are held, has no intention of making any expenditure there, beyond the repairs which, from time to time, become unavoidable.

The only resolution, therefore, that can be come to, so far as the Board is able to see, with a proper regard to the care of the insane in the meantime, and to the judicious expenditure of the public money for future wants, is to hasten the completion of the works now in progress at Rockwood, to afford accommodation which must be obtained immediately; and in regard to future and permanent arrangements, either to commence the erection of new buildings in some convenient locality, or to complete the original plans at Toronto, by constructing the wings which form a portion of them.

Should the Government see fit to entertain the first proposal, it must be recollected that very considerable delay must necessarily occur before a proper site can be determined upon, the plans made, and the contracts given out, but as the matter stands the Inspectors beg to recommend the latter alternative.*

They are more inclined to this, because the Toronto Asylum is not complete without the wings, and it would have been well had their erection of followed immediately that of the main building. Ever since the opening of the institution, the want of classification which those wings were designed to supply has pressed more severely upon the energies of the superintendent and the officers under him, as well as affected materially the process of recovery of the patients.

Dr. Workman, in his reports of previous years, has brought this forward in the strongest light. In 1858 he says, "Classification of the insane in an asylum is no less indispensable for their comfort and cure, than is classification of the sick in general hospitals. It would be unreasonable and inhuman to lodge in the same rooms in the latter, patients suffering under small pox, typhus fever, cholera, or hospital gangrene, with those afflicted with ordinary simple diseases. Is it less unreasonable to huddle together in an asylum, devoid of means of classification, a multitude of insane people manifesting every imaginable form and degree of mental and moral alienation?"

"Asylums on a smaller scale (than that at Toronto) are provided with wings in which are wards for the various classes of troublesome patients, as the violent, noisy, obscene

* On looking over the public accounts of the Province, the Inspectors remarked that the Building Fund of Upper Canada had at its credit a sum of \$223,157, accruing from the tax for lunatic asylums, made up thus:—

1857.....	143,742.17
1858.....	51,903.07
1859.....	25,397.58
1860.....	2,114.98

Total..... \$223,157.80

“and profane, filthy, epileptic, suicidal, dangerous, mischievous &c., &c. Infirmaries for the sick are generally placed at the extremity with open galleries of communication. The want of these in the Toronto Asylum will be awfully demonstrated on the first visitation of pestilence.”

It will appear from the above extracts, and from the constant tenor of Dr. Workman's reports in which the subject is treated, as indeed it would be evident to any person visiting the asylum, that the want of means of classification is the great drawback to the proper working of this institution, and how can it be otherwise? The violent, the noisy, the destructive, and the filthy are all necessarily confined in the same ward as the harmless and quiet, because there is no separate accommodation for them.

The time has now, however, arrived when the subject presses upon the consideration of the Government. Not only the economic arrangements of the asylum as a sanitary institution require the work, as they have done for years, but the actual state of insanity in the Province renders it imperative. The Board is at the same time of opinion that the relief to be afforded from the completion of the portion of the building now in hand at Rockwood, which will take place in the course of next autumn, will be of such service as to enable the Government to spread the expenditure of the Toronto works over several years. The estimate for the wings referred to is stated at \$100,000, and an outlay of \$25,000 or \$30,000 a year might be effected until the whole shall be completed.

The Board desire also to bring under the notice of His Excellency the urgent need that exists for fitting up proper hospitals at all the asylums, but more especially at the chief asylum at Toronto. There may be said to be no accommodation at present for the separation of the sick from the healthy, in case of an epidemic breaking out in the institution.

The want of such accommodation was severely felt on the appearance of measles and scarlet fever among the patients in November last, and it is a matter of grateful thanks to an overruling Providence, that those infectious diseases did not spread. Had they done so, as was to have been expected, from their known character, the Superintendent would have been unable to cope with them to his own satisfaction, destitute as he is of hospital accommodation for the prompt isolation and proper treatment of the patients. As, however, it is impossible to provide hospital accommodation in any portion of the present building, the absolute necessity for the erection of the wings, in which such accommodation can be secured, becomes for this reason the more apparent.

So far the Inspectors have made mention of the grants of Upper Canada alone, but all the general remarks referring to the insufficiency of the present accommodation for lunatics in the Upper Province apply *à fortiori* to Lower Canada, not so much because the absolute want of accommodation is greater in the Lower Province, but because Upper Canada is so very much better divided, in so far as regards the means of assistance given to lunatics.

The following statistics go to prove what is above stated. The total number of insane in the asylums and gaols of Upper Canada during the year 1862, was 1,164, 102 of whom were confined in the common gaols, and 1,061 in the asylums; while in Lower Canada, the number was only 648, 564 of whom were in the asylums and 84 in the gaols.

The number still remaining at the close of the year 1862, in the asylums, was 842 for Upper Canada, and 492 for the Lower Province.

We have seen that there were 24 vacancies in the asylums of Upper Canada at the close of last year, while in Lower Canada, the two asylums, if we can say there are two, were, during the last as for many years past, constantly over crowded. The Beauport Asylum, with less cubic space than the Provincial Asylum at Toronto, can give accommodation to 431 lunatics on an average, while the principal asylum at Toronto does not accommodate more than 350. The Inspectors are of opinion that in case of extreme necessity, seeing the present want of accommodation, the Toronto Asylum average might, without fear of evil consequences, be increased to 400. The Inspectors would advise that the number at the asylum at Beauport should also not be allowed to exceed 400. The asylum at Beauport is here put on the same footing as that at Toronto as to the average number of its inmates, although the latter occupies considerably more cubic space, because the internal arrangements and the ventilation of the buildings at Beauport are so much better than they are at Toronto, and the facilities for out-door work and exercise so much more numerous and varied.

Lower Canada then possesses, in reality, but one proper Lunatic Asylum, that of Beauport, which does not belong to the Province, and the miserable shell at St. Johns, which has already been described,—Beauport, capable of accommodating 400 patients, and St. Johns, at present, a temporary receptacle over-crowded with 57 lunatics.

On the list of applicants in Lower Canada for accommodation, who cannot be attended to as they should be, we may affirm that there are constantly remaining over some sixty lunatics, who are of necessity a charge upon their families and dangerous to, and a tax upon, society generally. The gaol at Montreal, which, already, can hardly suffice for the reception of the prisoners of the city alone, has been converted into a receptacle for the insane, one of the prison wards being given up, as a matter of absolute necessity, for their accommodation. At the end of the year 1862, there were in the gaol at Montreal, 21 insane persons awaiting their turn to be admitted either into the Beauport Asylum, or into that at St. Johns; ten of these insane men were together in the ward just mentioned, and the other eleven, women, were allowed to mix with the other female prisoners in the gaol, to the great detriment of all.

Without taking thought for the future, we may say that at the present moment, there are at least 173 insane persons expecting suitable accommodation at the hands of the country in a new asylum, viz: 35 who are in excess at Beauport, 57 who are crowded into the temporary asylum at St. Johns, 21 who are pining away in the gaol at Montreal, and 60 who are without any place of refuge. This number would be increased to near 190, if we took into account all the insane in the various other gaols at a given time.

From the preceding figures and facts, it follows that at the end of the year 1862, accommodation was required in Lower Canada for 590 lunatics, and in Upper Canada for 890. At the same time, it is in evidence that at that period Lower Canada had, so to speak, suitable accommodation for only 400 insane persons, and Upper Canada for 866, including the twenty-four vacant beds.

The inevitable logical sequence of all this is, that Lower Canada, even more than Upper Canada, requires aid to be added to its present resources in favor of its insane. The only true way of providing for this state of things is the establishment of a new asylum in some suitable locality, to which, as a matter of necessity, a large farm immediately adjoining the buildings should, for the reasons stated elsewhere at length in this Report, be attached. It is absolutely necessary to keep up the establishment at Beauport, with its complement of 400 patients, whether it be acquired by the Province or whether the subsisting contract with its proprietors be extended, for the reason that it does not do to throw too large a number into one asylum, on account as well of the attention required by the inmates, as on the score of economy in the matter of access to it, and the means of conducting it.

We have seen, that leaving Beauport with its complement of 400 inmates, there would at once be nearly 400 lunatics to lodge in the new asylum, and one can easily see that in a few years the population of this new asylum would exceed even that of Beauport. Foreseeing this, it would be well that the new asylum should be susceptible of being easily enlarged, and with this in view, the Inspectors cannot too much insist upon the grounds of the institution being very extensive. They cannot be too large.

It is for the Government to decide, whether it shall purchase land for the purpose, or purchase or erect such buildings as would be necessary for the establishment of this new asylum. The duty of the Inspectors is to point out what is required, and to make any general remarks which their experience may suggest, and here their duty ends, until other instructions are issued and signified to them by the Executive.

To recapitulate. The recommendations which the Board of Inspectors think it their duty to make on the subject of accommodation for lunatics, are as follows:—

FOR UPPER CANADA.

- 1st. To complete the asylum at Rockwood without loss of time.
- 2nd. To complete the asylum at Toronto by degrees.

FOR LOWER CANADA.

- 1st. To ensure the continued maintenance of the Beauport Asylum.
- 2nd. To substitute a new and large asylum for the western part of Lower Canada, for the temporary asylum at St. Johns.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

The number of convicts received into the Penitentiary during the year 1862 was 165 from Upper, and 73 from Lower Canada, shewing an increase upon the previous year from Upper Canada, and a decrease from Lower Canada.

There was a notable diminution in the number of female convicts. In Canada as in all other countries, it appears that the great majority of crimes are committed by persons between the ages of 18 and 28, and by the unmarried.

Of the prisoners received in 1862, 141 were Protestants, and 97 were Catholics; of those still remaining at the end of the year, 454 were Protestants, and 311 were Catholics.

Of the 765 convicts remaining at the end of the year, 530 were from Upper Canada, and 235 from Lower Canada.

One pleasing fact, in connection with the Provincial Penitentiary, is that relapse into crime is less frequent in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada than in most similar institutions abroad, and for the last three years it has been steadily on the decrease. In 1859, there were 33 convicts who had been previously confined; in 1860, 29; in 1861, 30, and the last year the number fell to 27,—although there was an increase in the entire number of admissions during the year.

The suicidal mania which became epidemic in 1861, and which, in spite of all the vigilance of the authorities of the Penitentiary, carried off two victims in that year, has disappeared, or nearly so, from the Institution. The inspectors attribute this happy result in a great measure to the increased zeal of the Chaplains, and it is, in their opinion, a further proof of the inefficacy of all measures for reformation, unless they are based upon, or go hand in hand with religion. It is useless to multiply punishments and measures of repression, if the heart and the conscience, which are beyond all restraint, are not touched. This is the aspect of the question of discipline to which, beyond and above all others, the Inspectors direct their chief attention. They gladly avail themselves of every means in their power to aid the Chaplains in their noble mission, and it is a source of sincere satisfaction to them to feel that already their efforts to this end have been productive of great good to the institution.

The following are the principal material improvements made in the institution last year; they are given in their order of date:—

1st. The completion of the south gallery of the prison proper, which heretofore was not arched, and being lower than the other galleries, was in many ways productive of inconvenience.

2nd. The establishment of a bath-room, a provision essential for the personal cleanliness of the convicts.

3rd. The changes made in the privies for the female convicts; changes necessary, as well in a moral as in a sanitary point of view.

4th. The introduction of a new system of water supply, and the acquisition of a steam-engine, which effects a saving of some \$700 a year, while it is useful on all ordinary occasions, and would be most efficient in the event of fire.

5th. The completion of the farm buildings.

The general health of the convicts in the institution had been excellent until the latter part of June, up to which time there had been only seven deaths, a small number compared with that of previous years. At that period, typhoid fever, imported into the country from abroad, broke out in the establishment, and continued its ravages until the end of the year, being at its height in the month of December, during which month nine were carried off by this disease. 15 convicts in all died from the effects of this fever. The total number of deaths being 26, and one lunatic transferred from the asylum to the hospital of the Penitentiary.

The Inspectors consider the present hygienic condition of the Penitentiary as excellent. At the end of last year much remained to be done to bring about this result: baths had to be established; a more abundant supply of pure water had to be secured, and its distribution throughout the building improved; a hoggery in the immediate neighbourhood of the prison had to be removed. All these matters received the attention of the Board, and most of the defects or evils above mentioned have been supplied or remedied.

The general tone of the Warden's report, and of those of the Chaplains, the examination of the discharged convicts, and the personal observations of the Inspectors, all concur in establishing that the moral discipline of the institution is in a more satisfactory state than it ever was previously. The Inspectors are far from asserting that there is no discontent, no moral evil among the prisoners. But the Inspectors do assert that there is a moral improvement, that those who are susceptible of reformation feel the good effects of the efforts made to reform them. There are men in common gaols and in the Penitentiary, as well as in the world, whom the very sight of good irritates and exasperates; there are convicts who do the work of Satan by trying to prevent reformation in others, and who themselves become all the more depraved, in proportion to the pains taken to make them better; but such specimens of our fallen nature are happily not very numerous, although they are by no means confined to the galleys and the Penitentiary.

The Warden of the Penitentiary (while establishing the satisfactory state of discipline by statistics and his own observations; while admitting that there is less reason to be severe or harsh than formerly; while moreover he declares that there is a decrease in the number of admissions for grave offences, a diminution in the number of those confined for repeated offences, and that for the present, at least, the disposition to commit suicide has disappeared), has however thought proper to state in his Report that a Resolution adopted by the Board of Inspectors at their sitting in June 1860, has been prejudicial to the discipline of the institution.

In answer to the statement of the Warden, the Inspectors will merely reproduce here the resolution in question, which is not even a by-law, a recommendation, but an instruction elicited by certain reprehensible acts committed by some of the inferior officers towards the convicts. The resolution is as follows:—

Extract from Minutes, Sitting 1st June, 1860.

"In examining the answers given by a number of convicts who have left the Penitentiary during the last four years, the Inspectors have observed with regret that in many instances the convicts complain of the harshness and severity of the keepers and guards. Under these circumstances, without attaching to these complaints more importance than they deserve, the Inspectors think it incumbent on them to impress on all who are placed over the convicts, the necessity of exercising towards them every kindness and consideration consistent with the due observance of the discipline of the institution. To enforce discipline strictly is the first duty of the officers, keepers and guards, but in doing this, they should carefully abstain from all unnecessary unkindness or sternness either in word or act. It should be remembered ever by all who have to do with convicts, that they are men, and men who, from the very nature of their position, are peculiarly liable to be softened by kindness, or hardened and rendered callous by harshness or want of feeling."

While on the question of the discipline of the Penitentiary, the Inspectors think it will be well to note the passing of a By-law during the past season, to the effect, "That no convict should be punished on the report of any guard or other subordinate officer, until he had an opportunity of being heard by the Warden." The experience of the Inspectors of the consequences of the non-observance of this fundamental principle of justice in the Penitentiary, convinced them of the necessity of laying down the rule, the observance of which in future will, it is hoped, serve to prevent the recurrence of those ridiculous and painful mistakes which heretofore occasionally attended the awarding of punishments; mistakes which occasioned the authority of the Warden to be much impaired, and kept up a spirit of discontent and irritation among the convicts.

Having adverted to these little difficulties,—natural, perhaps unavoidable incidents in the carrying out of the changes they are labouring to effect in the discipline of the Penitentiary,—it affords them sincere pleasure to bear testimony to the high character of the Warden of the Penitentiary, whose fidelity to his trust, energy of character and unimpeachable honesty, are the subject of their admiration and respect.

The Inspectors, in their former Report, referred to the heavy expenses appearing in the Penitentiary account, occasioned by the extensive buildings at Rockwood. The Inspectors are gratified to know that the labour of the convicts employed on these works is turned to a profitable account, and that a great saving is thereby effected to the Province;

but they are anxious to separate these expenses from the expenditure proper of the Penitentiary itself, in order to show that the annual cost of that institution is really very much below what is commonly supposed, and what a cursory glance at the balance sheet might seem to indicate.

The Board of Inspectors, in their Report for 1860, established that the real cost of the Penitentiary did not exceed \$16,000 a year over and above the revenues of the institution. This year the Inspectors have been at the pains to analyse all the accounts of the Penitentiary. The figures below will show clearly that the estimate of 1860 was over the actual truth.

The sum total of all moneys which passed through the hands of the Book-keeper or accountant of the institution in the course of the year 1862 amounted to \$113,927 12. This is the amount at the debit of the Penitentiary.

Against this we have detailed the sums received from without, or furnished to the State, in the shape of materials for the buildings at Rockwood for the completion of the Penitentiary Building, and for the work done on account of the Province. The aggregate of these sums is the amount to the credit of the Penitentiary, and the difference between the debit and credit is the amount which it cost the Province actually for the maintenance of the institution.

CREDIT.

Contractors and other persons, for price of work and sale of different articles	- \$40,109 39
Cost of materials, salaries, expenses, &c., of the Asylum at Rockwood	- - - 18,264 96
Cost of materials for permanent additions to Penitentiary Buildings	- - - 9,139 09
Masons, bricklayers, carpenters, &c., employed at permanent additions, 19,707 days at 40 cents per day	- - - - - 7,882 80
Blacksmiths' time 3,588½ days at 50 cents per day	- - - - - 1,794 25
Masons, bricklayers, carpenters, &c., employed at Rockwood, 19,020 days at 50 cents per day	- - - - - 9,510 00
Stonecutters, laborers, carriers, &c., employed at Rockwood, and at Penitentiary additions, in all 42,526 days, at an average of 30 cents per day	- 12,757 80
	<u>\$99,458 29</u>

From all which we have the result:—

Amount at Debit	- - - - - \$113,927 12
“ at Credit	- - - - - 99,458 29
Balance at debit of Penitentiary	- - - - - <u>\$14,468 83</u>

This balance which remains at the debit of the institution, is made up in keeping those convicts who are non-producing, or who produce merely for the institution itself; such as the sick, the lame, the refractory, the washerwomen, the male and female convicts who work at making coats and shirts, &c., the cooks, and all who are employed in house-keeping, washing and the general domestic work of the institution.

REFORMATORY OF SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL.

The change of locality of the Reformatory Prison for Lower Canada from Isle aux Noix to Saint Vincent de Paul has been a great gain to this institution, but the change has not been effected without much exertion, trouble and confusion to its officers and servants. In fact, the labour of adapting the new quarters is not yet terminated; until this work is finished, the Board can hardly expect to find that regularity and order in the institution which they could desire.

One great consolation is, that the new order of things has not been disturbed, and the system of discipline is in the most satisfactory state. Further on we shall give proofs of what we assert.

The Reformatory Prison of St. Vincent de Paul, which last year received but 15 juvenile offenders, has this year received 42, of whom 4 are from Upper Canada; and this

Reformatory which, on the 31st December, 1861, contained but 26 prisoners, on the 31st December, 1862, contained 56. In the tables at the commencement of this report, and in the report hereto annexed of the Warden of this institution, we shall find full details as to the movement of the prison population of this Reformatory.

There are still a great many things wanting to make the material condition of this establishment acceptable to the country. And the government, after many reports on the subject, has authorized certain works urgently required, and has promised to introduce into the estimates for the year 1863, the sum wanted for the completion of the necessary improvements, such as the repairs to the main building, additions to the workshops, an enclosing wall, fences, and a small bridge on the farm.

The sanitary condition of the Reformatory has been excellent, so much so, that the institution escaped two epidemics which were prevalent in the neighbourhood, small pox and measles.

As a proof of the moral condition of the institution, and of the reformatory influence which it exercises on juvenile offenders in general, the Inspectors have ascertained with much pleasure that many young persons who entered the Institution with very unhappy antecedents, left it completely changed, and became useful members of society. The Warden, in his report, hereto annexed, cites a touching illustration of this, well known to the Inspectors as well as to the public in the neighbourhood.

A fact trifling in itself, but at the same time highly significant, occurred during the last year. In the centre of the boys' play ground is an apple tree, which in the season became covered with fruit. The Warden forbid the boys to touch the fruit, and even to gather any which might be blown down by the wind; wishing to make proof of the effect of his discipline, he allowed them to be under the impression that he wished to reserve the fruit for his own family. During the whole time of this prolonged trial, not one of the boys succumbed to temptation; the apples grew, ripened, and were gathered without the slightest infraction of the orders of the Warden having come to his knowledge. It is needless to add that the apples were afterwards given to the young prisoners, in different shapes, accompanied by the praises which such exemplary conduct merited.

A circumstance like the above prove at one and the same time the intelligence of the mind which could take advantage of such trivial matters, and the importance of the results to be obtained by means of a strict discipline paternally administered.

The judicial authorities have also shown their marked confidence in this institution by the large and increasing number of young delinquents they have sentenced to the Reformatory of St. Vincent de Paul during the last year.

REFORMATORY AT PENETANGUISHENE.

The number of youths sent to the Reformatory for Upper Canada has been fewer than during preceding years for two reasons: firstly, because several young offenders from Upper Canada were, on the recommendation of the Inspectors, and by instructions from the Executive, sent to St. Vincent de Paul; and secondly, because the judicial authorities were aware that there was no room for them in the buildings at Penetanguishene.

All the statistical details connected with this institution will be gathered from the tables at the beginning of this report, and from the Report of the Warden hereto annexed.

The state of discipline, the religious education and secular instruction, and the sanitary condition continue to present the most cheering aspect. The Warden relates with feelings of pleasure, honorable to a man entrusted with the direction of an institution of this kind, the story of a young man who had been an inmate of the Reformatory, and who, on being enlarged, had entered the army, and in a few months, by his good conduct, had earned his corporal's stripes. This young man had so far gained the confidence of his superiors as to have obtained leave of absence. He spent his leave at Penetanguishene, revisiting the institution which had been the means of snatching him from a life of shame and misfortune.

The Board here takes the opportunity of calling to mind the recommendation made by them last year to introduce into the Reformatory Prisons a system of military drill. The young man just mentioned doubtless owed his rapid promotion in the army, to a certain extent, to the military instruction he had acquired at Penetanguishene.

The works of the new prison which is being built at Penetanguishene, on a splendid site, have been vigorously pushed forward with considerable care, as far as the grant of last year would permit. There is great need to bring these works to a speedy conclusion, for space is wanting for many important purposes. The buildings are being conducted with all the economy compatible with solidity and durability. The young prisoners themselves do a great portion of the work which is ordinarily done by machinery; they do, besides, all the excavation and quarrying, and a portion of the transport required. They manufacture all the bricks for the buildings, under the direction of a competent workman.

It will be seen, on reference to the third column of the tables relating to Common Gaols, that in the course of the year 1862, no less than 438 young persons, under the age of 16 years, were inmates of the common gaols, otherwise *schools of vice*, while the two *Reformatory Schools* had only 194 young offenders within their walls during the same period.

At present our two Reformatories could not receive all these young persons, but this warns us to hasten the enlargement of these establishments, so that they may, to a certain extent at least, meet the requirements of the country. For the same population, in most of the States of the American Union, they have ten times as much accommodation as we have in Canada. The number of young persons confined in the common gaols in 1862 was greater than in 1861, but much less than in 1860.

If private benevolence would come to the rescue, and found Houses of Refuge for a sufficiently large number of poor children, who are brought up in the street, and in miserable hovels, and if the Government would furnish accommodation in our Reformatories for all the young persons that the law takes cognizance of, we shall have cut off in a great measure the most prolific source of crime in the midst of our population. But it is impossible to do all the good which we should desire, and all things considered we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the amount of good which our two Provincial Reformatories have already effected, or to imagine that the money expended on them has been unprofitably employed.

There is a question which the Inspectors have already discussed, but which they think it right again to revert to; a question which the Wardens of both Reformatories have also mooted: that is, as to the length of imprisonment for young offenders. Imprisonments of too short a duration are of no use, because it requires time to effect a change of the heart and habits, and thoroughly to learn any trade. All writers appear now agreed in recommending that no person should be sent to a Reformatory for less than three years, and the Inspectors are decidedly of opinion that this should be the minimum sentence. If the sentence is longer, so much the better for the boy.

COMMON JAILS, U. C. *

BARRIE.

The plans for the alterations and additions to the jail at Barrie were duly approved and sanctioned in 1860.

The County Council of Simcoe, however, remonstrated, as stated in the report for 1861, against the adoption of the plans, on the ground that they were too costly.

During the past year, the proposed alterations and additions have been the subject of a correspondence between the Warden of the County and the Board.

The Board suggested, that the original plans should be remitted to the Architects, who had prepared them, with a view to their being so modified as, if possible, to bring the cost of carrying them out within the limits thought reasonable by the County Council. This was accordingly done, and new plans, upon a less expensive scale, were prepared, submitted to the Board, and approved of by them.

The plans were returned to the County Council, and the Board have satisfaction in

* The details as to the several Jails will be found in the general Tabular Statement, &c. A separate Report of the Inspectors.

stating that the visiting inspector reports the alterations as having been commenced by the close of the year.

BELLEVILLE.

The County Council objected in 1861 to the suggestions of the Board, in reference to the alterations required in the jail.

Early last year, the County Council submitted to the Board plans and specifications for such alterations in the jail as were, in the opinion of the Council, necessary.

The alterations contemplated in these plans appeared to the Board to fall very far short of what the law required, and the plans were, therefore, placed in the hands of the visiting inspector of the jail, with a view to his again bringing the subject, if possible, under the consideration of the County Council of Hastings, and pressing upon them the necessity of adopting other plans, embracing the alterations imperatively required under the Statute.

BERLIN.

The rules for the internal routine of this prison were submitted by the sheriff of the County of Waterloo, for the consideration of the Board, and were, with some trifling alterations, approved by them.

The additions and alterations to the jail were completed during the year, and the new portion is now occupied by prisoners.

BRANTFORD.

Plans for the alterations and additions required in this jail, being approved of by the Board, and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General, were returned to the county authorities in 1861.

In the month of March last, the County Clerk addressed a letter to the Board, stating that the County Council were desirous of modifying the plans, with a view to diminish the cost of the alterations.

The Board at once expressed its assent to certain of the modifications suggested by the County Council, and explained fully its views upon the others.

Some further correspondence took place during the summer.

But the Board regret, that it is not in their power to report, that the proposed alterations to the jail have been actually begun.

BROCKVILLE.

The plans with alterations and additions to this jail were sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General in Council last year. The amount, however, appropriated in the first instance by the County Council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, to carry out these alterations, was quite inadequate; and nothing has accordingly been done to the jail during the year.

The sheriff, however, intimated to the Board, in October last, that the appropriation had been considerably augmented. And the Board, therefore, allow themselves to hope that the improvements so much needed in this jail will not be much longer delayed.

A correspondence has taken place between the County authorities and the Board, upon the liability of the County to provide the prisoners in the jail, with the diet and clothing prescribed by the prison rules.

CAYUGA.

The plans for the necessary alterations and additions to this jail were duly approved of and sanctioned in 1860.

Much correspondence has passed between the County authorities and the Board, on the subject of the alterations, but as yet this very wretched jail remains unimproved. A cistern has, indeed, been built in the yard, and a supply of good water secured for the use of the prisoners. Beyond this, absolutely nothing has been effected.

COBOURG.

The work of altering this jail was suspended towards the close of the summer of 1861, the visiting inspector having condemned a large portion of the work done at the date of his visit as not being sufficiently strong. The weak portions were, however, strengthened, as far as practicable, last year, and the remainder of the alterations pushed forward. When last visited, all the alterations had been made, and the additions completed.

Before the alterations were made in this jail, it was one of the very worst in the Province, (see former report,)—and much credit is due to the Warden and Council of the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland for the liberality and spirit with which they entered into, and have carried out, the work of improvement. Formerly the basement story was the only one in use, and, from want of light and ventilation, it was scarcely fit to be occupied. The alterations have given it light and ventilation and health. The additions have placed at command an increased number of cells, and have secured the means of classification, where none existed before. Upon the whole, the changes effected in this Jail have rendered it now one of the very best in the Province.

CORNWALL.

This jail continues to be one of the very worst in Upper Canada:

At the close of the year 1861, the Secretary of the Board notified the County Council that, all the efforts of the Board to induce the County authorities to take steps to carry out the law with respect to the improvements required in the jail having proved ineffectual, it would be necessary for the Board (unless immediate steps were taken by the Council to meet the requirements of the statute) to lay the whole matter before His Excellency the Governor General.

During the summer of last year, the County Council forwarded to the Board plans and specifications for the alterations in the jail, and added that the sum of \$200 had been appropriated by the County to pay for the alterations in question.

The Board earnestly remonstrated with the County Council, pointing out that the alterations proposed by them did not at all meet the necessities of the case, and could not be received in any other light than as trifling with the Board, and as a deliberate attempt to set the law at defiance. Another appeal was made to the County Council to relieve the Board from the disagreeable duty of bringing the case under the notice of the Government.

To this extreme course the Board was, however, at the close of the year unwillingly compelled to resort; the County Council having failed to make any response to the appeal made to them. The matter is, therefore, now in the hands of the Government.

GODERICH.

The plans for the additions and alterations to this jail, which were approved of at the close of 1861, were acted upon without loss of time, and the work placed under contract. The Board have much pleasure in stating that every portion of it was proceeded with so vigorously in 1862, that before the close of the year the whole was finished, and it is now so much improved as to leave little more to be desired.

The improvements effected in the interior have given much needed light and ventilation to the corridors and cells, in which both, and particularly the cells were, so deficient before. In the exterior the improvement has been no less beneficial. The extension of the walls has enlarged the yards for exercise, and the heightening of them has added to the secure keeping of the prisoners.

GUELPH.

During last year all the improvements and alterations laid down on the plans sanctioned by His Excellency in 1860 were carried out to completion, and the new portion is now occupied. It is with regret, however, that the Board have to notice the arrangement of the drains from the water closets, which is so faulty as to throw a vitiated atmosphere particularly into one of the wards. They trust that the County authorities will see to the remedy of this important defect in the ensuing year. They notice also that the provision for heating is proved to be insufficient, and the prisoners at the extreme ends of the wards away

from the stoves, complain of the cold. This, too, they trust will be corrected before another winter.

LINDSAY.

The new jail of the County of Victoria, built upon a plan sanctioned by the Board' was completed in the month of December last.

The erection of this jail will relieve the one at Peterborough of a share of its inmates and will contribute to the convenience of both Counties, so soon as the separation is legally declared.

NIAGARA.

No steps having been taken by the County Council of Lincoln to improve this miserable makeshift of a jail, the Board again, in the month of July last, called the attention of the County Council to the subject.

The Warden of the County replied, that it was in contemplation to change the seat of the County Town from Niagara, and prayed that in the mean time no steps should be taken to compel the County Council to make the improvements in the old jail recommended by the Board.

OTTAWA.

The new jail here was completed last summer, and during the fall the prisoners were transferred to it from the miserable basement of the Court House hitherto used as the County Jail.

This new jail, the first of the larger class of jails built under the directions and upon the principles laid down by the Board, is a fine spacious stone building, capable of containing ninety-six night cells, of which thirty are large solitary cells, and six punishment cells.

It is a credit not only to the County of Carleton, but to the Province of Canada. The building affords ample accommodation for the jailor and the matron. It is heated throughout by steam.

Should the system of central jails, which the late Administration proposed to carry out, be adopted hereafter, this building will answer admirably as a central jail for the group of Counties in the eastern portion of Upper Canada.

OWEN SOUND.

Nothing whatever has been done to improve this most disgraceful jail.

In the month of July, the Secretary, by direction of the Board, informed the County Council of Grey, that unless immediate steps were taken by the Council to carry out the requirements of the law, the Board would be compelled to submit the case for the consideration of the Executive Government, with a view to their adopting such measures as might be necessary to enforce its provisions.

The Board regret to say that the County Council has not vouchsafed to notice the appeal of the Board.

Every Grand Jury of the County of Grey, for years past, has condemned this county jail. At the last Fall assizes for the County, the Grand Jury, after referring to some of the most glaring defects of the jail,—adds :

“It is useless to conceal the fact that the whole affair is a disgrace to a community claiming to be civilized.”

One important improvement in the jail, however, the Board have pleasure in noting, viz., the supplying of it with good water.

The water has been led into the jail, in accordance with the suggestion of the visiting Inspector and the recommendation of the Jail Committee, by pipes from a spring on a hill behind the jail. Besides giving the prisoners the benefit of good water to drink, instead of the unwholesome water they had been compelled to use formerly, it has the effect of greatly improving the sewerage of the prison—an improvement sadly needed.

The Board have pleasure in learning from the Warden, that the Council being lately relieved from certain financial entanglements which embarrassed them, will in all likelihood take up the jail improvements at an early session in 1863.

PERTH.

The old jail at this place was, as stated in a former report, one of the worst in Upper Canada.

Instead of attempting to patch it up, the County Council wisely decided to build an entirely new one, in accordance with the principles laid down by the Board.

Plans for the new jail were laid before the Board, and duly approved of by them, in the early part of last year, some trifling alteration which the Board deemed necessary having been introduced. The plans, so modified, were sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, in the month of March.

The work was proceeded with vigorously, and at the close of the year the external walls were finished, the building roofed in, and covered with tin. There is little doubt but that it will be ready for occupation before the close of next year.

PETERBOROUGH.

Two sets of plans for certain alterations recommended by the Board in this jail, were submitted to the Board by the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, in the month of May last. One of the plans then submitted was, with some trifling modification, approved by the Board and returned to the Warden within a few days after its transmission to the Secretary of the Board.

In the course of the summer the alterations projected were made, and since then the other alterations proposed by the Inspectors have been agreed to in principle by the Warden, and confirmed by the County Council, the plans for which will be considered early in 1863.

PICTOU.

The anticipations of the Board expressed in their last report, that the County Council of Prince Edward would adopt their views, as to the expediency of building an entirely new jail, has happily been realized.

The plans for the proposed new jail were submitted by the County Council for consideration of the Board, in the month of May last.

They were, with some trifling modifications, approved by the Board, and were subsequently sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

If not impossible to alter the old jail in such a way as to make it healthy and sufficient in other respects to satisfy the requirements of the law, it would have been, in the opinion of the Board, at any rate difficult and expensive. The Council have, therefore, in the opinion of the Board, done wisely in determining upon their present course. The new jail will probably be ready for occupation before the close of next year.

ST. THOMAS.

The Board was prevented, from a variety of circumstances explained in the report of last year, from coming to any satisfactory understanding with the County Council of Elgin, as to the alterations to be made in the jail. Feeling the urgent need of improving this wretched prison, the Board continued to press the matter upon the notice of the County Council. In the early part of the year, plans were submitted by the County Council, and were, with certain modifications, approved by the Board.

These plans were shortly afterwards sanctioned by the Governor General, and transmitted to the County Council.

Finding that nothing had been done towards commencing the alterations, the Board, in the month of July last, represented to the County Council that they would be compelled to bring the matter under the notice of the Executive Government.

The County Clerk, in reply, notified the Secretary of the Board that the County Council had petitioned the Executive not to compel them to proceed with the jail improvements until the County finances were placed in a better position to bear the expense. The County Council expressed a desire to have an interview with some of the Inspectors on the matter, and the Inspector of the London Division was charged with that duty.

The Inspector in question, accordingly had an interview in the fall of the year with the County Council, and reported to the Board that the Committee of the County Council had ex-

pressed their concurrence in the views of the Board, and their determination to proceed at once with the required alterations.

The petition of the County Council above referred to, praying the government to allow them to delay the alteration in the jail, was sent to the Board by His Excellency's direction for their report. And the Board reported in reply, that the jail being defective in every important essential for a prison, they could not advise any postponement in the alterations recommended.

SIMCOE.

The alterations recommended by the Board in this jail were completed last year, — and a very great improvement has been effected in the accommodation, salubrity and ventilation of the prison, at a small outlay.

STRATFORD.

The rules for the internal routine of this prison, framed by the Sheriff of the County of Perth, under the provisions of the General Rules, were laid before the Board at the beginning of last year, and were approved by them, and returned to the Sheriff in the month of January, 1862.

The visiting inspector of the Toronto Division had several interviews with the Warden and members of the Jail Committee during the year, and at the last one (in December last) it was agreed to erect a new prison. The Board have gratification in stating that on the 22nd December the Council passed a resolution empowering the Committee to advertise for plans and specifications, and to report upon the site of the new jail and removal of the old at the January session.

TORONTO—NEW JAIL.

At the close of 1861, the handsome structure intended for the New City Jail was all but completed, and it was hoped would be ready for occupation during the summer of 1862.

The fire which occurred in the building in the month of January last year, by which nearly the whole of the central part of the jail was destroyed, unhappily prevented this hope from being realized; and the prisoners from the city of Toronto, and the Counties of York and Peel, are still, of necessity, compelled to occupy the miserably over-crowded old County Jail.

In the month of March last the plans for the re-construction of that portion of the jail destroyed by fire were laid before the Board.

The space allotted to the chapel on the plans appeared to the Board unnecessarily large, and they recommended that it should be divided in such a way as to make two separate chapels, and afford besides four good-sized rooms, to be used as school-rooms, infirmaries, or for other general purposes.

This suggestion of the Board has, it is believed, met with the approbation of the City Council of Toronto.

WELLAND.

The state of this jail has been described in former reports, and the Board regret to have to repeat the statements made in their report last year, that notwithstanding their earnest appeals to the County Council of Welland nothing has been done to improve its condition.

A small outlay of money, judiciously expended on the north wing, might, even now, possibly suffice to make it available for many years. And on the other hand there can be no doubt that if left untouched for a few years more the entire wing will be in ruins.

The Board are gratified to find that the Grand Jury of the County of Welland, in their presentment at the last Fall Assizes, sustain the views of the Board communicated to the County Council, quoting the words of the Secretary's letter to the Warden:

"That no gain can result from allowing the process of dilapidation to proceed, but that, on the contrary, true economy points to the advantage of timely action to repair, as far as possible, the errors of former mismanagement."

It is to be hoped that the County Council may be brought to take this view of the subject.

WHITBY.

This jail continues to be well managed and cleanly kept.

A barrel drain of considerable length, and at considerable cost, has been constructed for this jail, with the intention of improving the sewerage; but unfortunately it does not answer all its purposes, as the water closets still remain offensive. It is to be hoped that the County Council will have the nuisance abated during next year.

WOODSTOCK.

All the alterations and additions to this jail, recommended by the Board, have been most satisfactorily completed during the past year.

Before the alterations were made in the jail, there were but twenty-four night cells; there were no means whatever of effectually separating or classifying the prisoners, and the ventilation was bad. The prison too was most insecure.

There are now thirty-two cells in the Jail. The means of classifying the prisoners are ample, the ventilation is much improved, and the prison is made much more secure than formerly; and all this has been effected at a very small outlay.

The County authorities have expressed themselves as very much gratified with the result, and the Board feel it due to the Jail Committee of the County Council to state that they have co-operated most heartily with them in the work of improving the jail; and that the Board are aware that it is owing in great measure to that co-operation that the jail improvements have been so successfully carried out and the prison rules so well enforced.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

A Committee of the Board having been appointed to confer with the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works in the month of July 1861, with reference to the want of a jail at this place, a plan was soon after sent from the Department to the Board, which they examined and returned with their observations.

In the early part of last year, His Excellency was pleased to refer to the Board certain complaints, supported by presentments of the Grand Jury of the District, which had been transmitted by Judge Prince, resident Judge of Algoma, made by himself and by Magistrates there, of the want of a jail and of a lock-up at the Bruce Mines, and one of the Inspectors was desired to avail himself of the first opportunity, when on a tour of inspection in that direction, to proceed to the locality and to report. This he did in June last.

It is established by that Report that the place now used as a prison for the District of Algoma is a small outbuilding in the yard of the house in which the Courts are held, consisting of one apartment only twelve feet square, which, as being originally put up for an ice-house, is without any one requisite for a prison. In proof of this it is only necessary to state that the only chimney in use is a stove pipe run through the roof, that the roof itself is covered with shingles now rotten, and that the walls are in a state of dilapidation. A guard has accordingly to be kept night and day to prevent escape.

In this small space the prisoners are compelled to eat, to sleep, and to attend to all natural wants, in presence of one another, as they cannot at any time be permitted to pass outside there being no wall enclosing the ground.

The Report of the Inspector was transmitted to the Government by the Board, containing full details of the condition of matters, both with respect to the makeshift for a lock-up above mentioned, and also to the work done upon a building which had been commenced for a jail, upon plans not submitted to this Board, but afterwards abandoned by the contractor.

The Board, in bringing the state of things at the Sault Ste. Marie under the notice of His Excellency, and in urging the construction of a proper prison at that point, beg at the same time to mention that the Sault is about three hundred miles from Collingwood, the nearest settlement, and is the only place in which offenders against the law in the unsettled territories of the Crown in that direction can be taken care of. The white population itself is principally to be found at the Bruce Mines, forty-five miles eastward of the Sault composed almost entirely of Miners whose habits of life do not render them too

much disposed to observe the law. The Indian population is of course scattered over the vast region between Georgian Bay and the extreme end of Lake Superior.

If consequently a secure prison is required at any place in the Province, the Board are of opinion that it is necessary here, and take it upon them to urge upon the Government the propriety of one being erected as soon as practicable.

LOCK-UP AT THE BRUCE MINES.

Urgent representations have been made to the Government from time to time by the Magistrates of this locality, for the erection of a lock-up at the town which has arisen here from operations at the Mines. One of the members of this Board having visited the place last June, strongly recommended a compliance with their request. At present there are no means whatever for confining offenders at the Bruce Mines, and the access to the prison at Sault Ste. Marie being difficult at all seasons, in summer by water and in winter on snow-shoes, the Board would recommend strongly the construction of a small building for the temporary safe-keeping of persons guilty of infractions of the peace.

ALTERATIONS IN JAILS OF U. C.

One of the most necessary and important duties devolved upon the Board by the Act which called it into existence, Cap. 110 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, is that specified in the 16th Section of that Act. That clause directs the Board to inspect any jail in Upper and Lower Canada, "for the purpose of ascertaining whether such Jail satisfies the requirements of the next succeeding Section." Those requirements, be it observed in passing, embrace everything necessary in the most approved modern system of prison discipline. Having carefully inspected each particular jail, and ascertained what alterations and additions were necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Statute, the Inspectors had, in Upper Canada, to discuss the whole matter with special Committees of the several County Councils appointed for the purpose. As soon as the County Council had come to an understanding with the Board as to the extent of the alterations and additions to be made in the jail, then, and not till then, the former proceeded to have the plans prepared in accordance with the suggestions of the Inspectors. These plans had then to be formally approved by the Board and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General.

When it is recollected how utterly defective in every way, both in plan and in construction, was almost every one of the 43 Jails built at the date of the appointment of the Board; that almost every jail was quite inadequate for the accommodation of the prisoners usually confined in it, in many of them three or four prisoners being confined in the same cell all night; that in all there was an utter absence of any means of classifying the prisoners; in but few any means, in none any sufficient means of employing them, that the ventilation, drainage and heating in almost all the jails were defective; finally, that many of them were very insecure and without any proper jail-yards or airing grounds for the prisoners, it must be admitted that the problem proposed to the Board of altering the jails so as to make them satisfy the salutary requirements of the Statute, was one of no ordinary difficulty.

Added to the difficulty arising out of the condition of the prisons to be altered, was, in Upper Canada at least, the further difficulty, always considerable, and in some few instances insurmountable, of inducing the County Councils to consent to incur the outlay necessary to effect the required alterations.

Convinced, however, that no material improvement in the discipline of the Common Jails could be effected until the prisons themselves were made more suitable for the confinement of the prisoners, the Board addressed itself to the important task of altering the old prisons with earnestness and zeal.

Everything considered, the Inspectors are of opinion that they may congratulate themselves upon what they have effected in this way, during the three years of their existence.

The subjoined table, which, however, relates merely to Upper Canada, exhibits at a glance the number of jails which have been built or altered so as to conform to the requirements of the law since 1859.

NEW JAILS.	JAILS ALTERED AND EXTENDED.	PLANS FOR ALTERATION APPROVED.	JAILS IN WHICH NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE.
1. Lindsay.....	1. Berlin.....	1. Barrie.....	1. Belleville.....
2. Ottawa.....	2. Chatham.....	2. Brantford.....	2. Hamilton.....
3. Toronto.....	3. Cobourg.....	3. Brockville.....	3. Kingston.....
	4. Goderich.....	4. Cayuga.....	4. Owen Sound.....
	5. Guelph.....	5. Cornwall.....	5. Peterboro.....
	6. London.....	6. Milton.....	6. Sandwich.....
	7. L'Orignal.....	7. Niagara.....	7. Stratford.....
	8. Sarnia.....	8. Algoma.....	8. Welland.....
	9. Simcoe.....	9. Picton.....	
	10. Whitby.....	10. Perth.....	
	11. Woodstock.....	11. County of Renfrew	
		12. Bounty of Bruce.	

With reference to the foregoing tabular statement, it is right to remark, as to the first column, that the plans for the new jail of the city of Toronto had been sanctioned by the Government before the Board was established, and that the original plans were only modified by the Board so far as was found absolutely necessary to make them conformable to their general views, and to the principles on which their system of prison discipline is based, and to increase the number of night cells for the prisoners. *

The alterations and additions to the jails included in the second column have all been completed; and, without entering, at present, into details as to the nature and extent of the alterations and additions in each particular jail, it may suffice to state, that in all effectual means have been taken to make the prisons secure; in all a sufficient number of cells have been provided to allow of the complete separation of the prisoners at night,—that in the great majority of these jails the means of classifying the prisoners have been materially increased—the ventilation, heating, lighting and draining improved. Finally, in many jails, the yards and premises have been, for the first time, enclosed with a proper wall, and means thus afforded of employing the prisoners with safety, and of allowing them proper exercise in the open air.

In making these alterations and additions, the Board have not lost sight of the other minor requirements of the statute which they are directed to consider, and they confidently trust that all the common jails which have thus been altered will be found to be such as will “really serve for places of correction” as the statute requires, so far as it is possible for jails of the class, and not be (as hitherto they assuredly have been) schools of vice and nurseries of crime.

As to many of the jails included in the fourth column of the foregoing table, the Board have reason to hope that, during the course of the present year, the County Councils will see the necessity of taking measures to carry out the views of the Board as to the alterations required in them. In the jail at Kingston, indeed, the only improvement of much importance needed is a secure wall to enclose the yard, and this, it is believed, the County Council will speedily take measures to have built.

As to the jail at Hamilton, the Board regret that they cannot speak hopefully. To meet the wants of the City of Hamilton and the flourishing County of Wentworth, the present jail is utterly inadequate; but the County Council appear perfectly resolved that they will not, unless compelled by law, put up another jail. The present jail, which is County property, is, they argue, amply sufficient for the County prisoners.

With reference to Barrie, the Board have satisfaction in learning that at least the contract for the alterations and additions has been given out, and the work actually commenced.

* By this change in the plan the number of cells have been increased 50 per cent.

LOWER CANADA JAILS.

MONTREAL JAIL.

The Inspectors foresaw that the establishment of new jails in the rural districts, which heretofore sent their criminals to Montreal, would not have any sensible influence upon the gradual and alarming increase in the number of offenders who crowd the jail at Montreal. Their expectations have been realized. In the course of the last year, we find that the number of persons confined in it was 3,974, against 3,436 of the previous year; and the greatest number at any time within its walls increased from 346 to 381.

The Montreal Jail, in the last twelve months, had 1,721 more prisoners than all the other jails in Lower Canada put together. The Inspectors have not lost an opportunity of calling the attention of the Government to the utter insufficiency of this jail, which is, however, every year, more and more overcrowded with prisoners.

This overcrowding is not only injurious to the well-being of the establishment, to the cleanliness and health of the prisoners,—it also prevents any attempt at the introduction of any ordinary improvement, or of an enforcement of prison discipline. It is also destructive of any attempt at moral reformation. The Montreal Jail is a school for crime: an unfortunate young man, imprisoned for the first time, only guilty, perhaps, of the infraction of some police regulation, finds himself thrown into the company of the very dregs of society, of persons morally and physically loathsome;—a young girl who has perhaps stolen, or been suspected of stealing, a piece of ribband from her mistress, who is wicked enough to put her in prison, will find herself associated with women of the most lost and abandoned character.

The jail is a little more clean than formerly, but otherwise is in much the same state as represented in previous descriptions and reports,—partly owing to supineness on the part of the officers who seem opposed to any change required by the Prison By-Laws, and partly to the constant overcrowding. This jail is one of the worst in the Province.

The Inspectors, however, do not relax their efforts to improve matters in the Montreal Jail: they visit it frequently, and try to impress upon the minds of the local authorities the importance of the proposed changes, and the necessity of acting up to the Prison By-laws as nearly as circumstances will permit. Having succeeded in bringing about a little more cleanliness than heretofore, they hope, in time, to have the other important points of the By-Laws enforced,—By-laws which, it may be right to observe, having been framed by the Board, and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General, under the provisions of the Statute, have the same force and effect as if embodied in that Statute.

The Board are well aware that this jail is very difficult of management, both from the want of space and the radical faults in its construction; and the Board have, on more than one occasion, reported on the subject.

A Committee named by the Board of Inspectors had an interview with the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, at the close of the year 1862, on this subject, after which one of the Inspectors, in company with an engineer of the Public Works Department, Mr. Baillargé, visited this jail, with the view of making a complete study of its material condition. The two gentlemen decided on a general plan of improvements and extension of the building, with a view of transferring it into a central prison. The report and the plans accompanying it are in the hands of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works.

When a jail becomes the receptacle of a larger average number daily than three hundred prisoners, the ordinary arrangements of a small jail no longer suffice, and this is true whether as regards discipline, work, or economy. An entirely new organization becomes necessary.

Take, for instance, the economical view of the case. We can this year establish a comparison between the results of the year's work of the Provincial Penitentiary and of the Montreal Jail. The expenses of the Penitentiary for last year were, in round numbers, \$113,000, and the net revenue \$99,000. The Montreal Jail expenses were \$26,000, and the revenue \$800, or, in other words, some 320 prisoners, on a daily average, not clothed at all, or if clad, insufficiently so, badly fed, deprived of all the means of religious and secular instruction, cost the Province upwards of \$25,000, while 766 convicts under a very different, and at first sight more expensive system, cost the country some \$14,000 only. But

this is not the fault of the staff of the Montreal Jail, but the unavoidable results of the system which produces similar effects in all the prisons in this country and elsewhere.

QUEBEC JAIL.

This jail is as well managed as, under all the circumstances, it is possible to be, and the general Prison Regulations are observed here as carefully as the miserable condition of the building will permit.

The disastrous result growing out of the indiscriminate commingling of prisoners of all ages and different stages of crime are felt here, though not to the same frightful extent as in the Montreal Jail.

Fortunately, this state of things is nearly at an end, as the new jail, now building, is already far advanced. The Inspectors have renewed their efforts to induce the Government to complete this building in all its parts. Up to the present time a portion only of the accommodations laid out on the general plan has been commenced. The Inspectors trust, however, that they have satisfied the Government of the importance of their recommendation. The Inspectors have also succeeded in inducing the authorities to substitute the model penitentiary lock for the old padlock, which they had adopted much against the recommendations of the Board.

The Board attach more importance to the building of this jail, for the reason that for some time it will probably be the only one where the architectural details will permit the adoption of any regular system such as the Board conceived to be necessary for Central Prisons.

It is therefore necessary to put the establishment at once on a proper footing, which cannot be done if any important portion of the building were wanting or remained unfinished. The success of any plan depends much upon the first starting, and no plan can succeed if anything which is essential towards carrying it into full operation be wanting, or if it is not complete in all its material points.

How would it be possible, for example, to make up for the want of a dining-room for the prisoners, or an hospital for the sick, or what remedy could be found for an insufficient number of cells? Yet these difficulties would present themselves at the first outset, if the construction of that portion of the Quebec Jail, which is not yet commenced, were postponed until after the jail was occupied by prisoners.

In completing this jail, and in adopting the recommendation of the Board with respect to those who are confined a second or third time for offences of a light nature, it would be possible to send to this central prison some fifty of the most inveterate offenders of this class from other districts. This would, in the opinion of the Inspectors, be to strike at the root of a serious evil.

If the material conditions and the internal arrangements of the Montreal Jail were improved and augmented, and the new jail at Quebec were completed in all its details, according to the plans and recommendations of the Board, these two establishments might be made *Central Prisons* without much extra expense at first, and with the certainty of the expenses gradually diminishing, as the workshops came into operation, and as the system of work was properly regulated. The expenses would not be much increased, indeed, even at the outset, inasmuch as the services of the twelve guards who took the place, in both these jails, of the old military guard, might be turned to profitable account. At present these guards form no part of the internal economy of the Jail, their services being entirely and exclusively of a military character, as is their organization and their discipline.

In fact Penitentiary organization, and such should be the organization of Central Jails, comprises a whole system which is perfectly inapplicable in the absence of suitable buildings, and other requisites essentially necessary to put it in practice.

THE THREE RIVERS JAIL.

This jail still continues to be kept in the same good order noticed in last year's Report. Many trifling improvements have been introduced into the internal economy of this jail, and the observance of the general Prison Regulations has been the subject of greater attention.

The substitution of new rules for old ones, or rather for no rules at all, is the work of

time, and the Inspectors understand that it requires the use of a sound discretion and of much patience to carry them into execution. This remark, though introduced here, applies equally to all prisons.

SHERBROOKE JAIL.

There is nothing particular to note in this Report with respect to this jail. The Inspectors, in their previous reports and in their special reports, have remarked upon the material condition of this establishment.

KAMOURASKA JAIL.

This jail has always been well kept, and the Inspectors have invariably found it in good order. The old jail was destroyed by fire on the night of the 8th and 9th of December last, as well as the Court House of this District.

The new jail, however, attached to the Court House, and which formed the first floor of one wing, the second story of which served as the Court Room, has not suffered much damage, as this new jail, which, at the time of the fire, was not occupied, is built of incombustible materials.

There was only one prisoner in jail when the fire occurred; he was saved and put in safe keeping. Since then a house in the neighborhood has been made use of as a temporary jail.

GASPÉ JAIL.

The two jails for the District of Gaspé, situated at Percé, in the County of Gaspé, and at New Carlisle, in the County of Bonaventure, are in the same deplorable state as described in former Reports, notwithstanding all the efforts and care of the local authorities.

The buildings are deteriorating every day, and the jail at Percé especially is showing signs of a speedy ruin which cannot fail to alarm the Sheriff of the County.

The Inspectors renew their respectful but earnest entreaties to the Government to have the additions made to the present buildings, recommended in their special reports respecting these jails.

AYLMER JAIL.

There is nothing special to note with regard to this jail, which continues to be well kept.

The statistics of this jail, as well as of all the others, will be found in the general table at the head of this Report.

JAILS OF THE NEW DISTRICTS, (L. C.)

We place here, under one heading, some remarks on the jails of *Arthabaska, Beauce, Beauharnois, Nelsonville, Chicoutimi, St. Johns, Industry, Montmagny, Sorel, Rimouski, Malbaie, Saint Hyacinthe, and Saint Scholastique*. These jails, all constructed on the same plan, answer all the purposes of the new districts, notwithstanding their small dimensions. As to the internal arrangements of these prisons, they are hardly yet complete; the furniture and articles for the prisoners use are in many of them insufficient. We can form some idea of the miserable condition of some of these new jails, if we look at the general table at the head of this Report, and see what their expenses have been. In most cases these figures contain the cost of furniture and utensils of the prisoners, the heating of the Court House and jail, the salaries of gaolers and keepers, the expenses of cleaning and keeping in order the Court House and jail, and the feeding and clotting of the prisoners. In some of these jails, the cost also of the transport of the prisoners is included, as well as, in cases of escape, the cost of their recapture.

Several escapes were effected from the new jails. These escapes are due mainly, in the opinion of the Board, to the inexperience of the jailers, whose duties were new to them.

On hearing of these escapes, the Board of Inspectors addressed a circular to the Sheriffs of the new Districts, putting them on their guard, and enjoining greater watchfulness in future.

The great want which has hitherto been felt in the material condition of these jails, is the construction of an enclosing wall to the prisoners' yard.

The statistics of all the prisons have been, in conformity with the custom heretofore followed, collected and put into one general table, to which we have already several times referred. The special detailed statistics of each particular prison, with the date at which it was inspected, are to be found in the separate Report of the Inspector of the Division to which such jail belongs.

The large and important prisons of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and also that of Kingston, have each been visited very frequently during the year.

PRISON RULES.

In their Report last year the Board set forth the efforts they had made, and the difficulties they had to encounter, in introducing into the Common Jails, the Prison Rules framed by them and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General.

The interests of some and the prejudices or indolence of others made them averse to the introduction of a more strict system of discipline, and one which, in some respects, interfered with their pockets.

The Board are happy to be able to record that, although in certain jails there is still a wide departure from some of the most important Rules, yet, generally, they have been observed with increasing fidelity and care during the past year.

Now, for the first time, a uniformity of diet, and (generally) of prison discipline, prevails in the majority of the jails in Upper and Lower Canada; whereas before, the extent of punishment which a prisoner received was dependent in a great degree on the accident of the locality where he received his sentence. In one jail the discipline was severe, and the diet barely enough to support life; in another the discipline was lax and the diet more than ample.*

PRISON DIETARY.

The new Prison Dietary introduced by the Board has, in most cases, been productive of a saving of expense, and in the case of the very few prisons where the scale of diet before was insufficient, the increase of expense has been very trifling.

All through Upper Canada, indeed, the change has effected a saving of expense. The cost of food fixed by contract with the jailers, in some prisons, came to 40 cents a day, the average price, being probably about 25 cents a day for each prisoner. This average, where the system of contracts established by the Regulations of the Board of Inspectors has been in operation, is now reduced to nine cents per day.

In the jail at Woodstock, the County, immediately before the introduction of the present system, paid the jailer 30 cents a day for each prisoner's food; now, under the contract system, with the new prison fare, the cost is 7 cents only per day.

The number of prisoners confined in the jail at Woodstock, during the past year, as shewn by the Sheriff's return, was 125. Taking 20 days as the average length of the sentences, and this is probably under the truth, the total number of days' imprisonment during the year would have been 2,500, and the saving effected in this small jail by the difference of the cost of prisoners' food under the new and old system, would have been \$575.00.

Assuming, however, that the average saving resulting from the difference of cost of diet under the new and old system is only 16 cents per day for each prisoner, for the jails generally in Upper Canada, we find that had the new system been enforced universally in Upper Canada last year, the saving in the matter of the diet effected from this source would have reached the large sum of \$21,398, the total number of imprisonment during the year being 6,687, and the average length of sentence being assumed as before at 20 days.

The saving effected by the change of diet last year has not, it is true, actually reached the amount thus mentioned, but it has probably been at least two-thirds of that sum. And it is only because some of the County Councils have been remiss in enforcing the new dietary and the contract system that the whole saving has not been realized.

* The cost per day for each prisoner was in some places as high as 40 cents. In the jail of Barrie, where the jailer is still allowed to cater for the prisoners, the cost is 34 cents per day for each prisoner, or \$124.10 per head per annum.

In Lower Canada, the new dietary has hardly, if at all, increased the expenses under this head, expenses which have always been very moderate, because heretofore those confined in many of the jails were indifferently fed. To give a correct idea of the cost of the new diet, it will suffice to take the case of the Quebec Jail, where this diet has been in full operation. The report of the turnkey of the Quebec Jail establishes in detail, that the cost of feeding each prisoner condemned to hard labor comes to two shillings and one penny half-penny per week, and of those who are not at hard labor, one shilling and tenpence per week; that is to say, an average of less than six cents per day.

Some of the local jail authorities, without examining the question as to whether society has the right to starve prisoners, predicted that the new prison diet would attract prisoners by the temptation of a better treatment, and would thereby increase the number and that this diet would moreover have the effect of causing sickness in our prisons.

It is easy to test the value of these predictions in the case of the Montreal and Quebec Jails. At Montreal, the authorities have hitherto resisted the introduction of the new regime, and the diet there is so miserable that at times the unfortunate youths who are transferred from the jail at Montreal to the Reformatory Prison for Lower Canada are obliged to be put into the hands of the Medical Superintendent of that institution, on account of the state of exhaustion to which they were reduced from the want of proper food. In Quebec the new system has been in operation for the last two years, and by examining the statistics of these two jails, we shall readily establish where the actual increase in prisoners took place, and where the mortality was the greater. Let us then compare the two years 1859 and 1860, and the years 1861 and 1862 which followed it.

	MONTREAL.				QUEBEC.			
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number of Imprisonments.....	2,697	2,998	3,436	3,974	1,518	1,591	1,458	1,471
Number of Deaths	*	8	15	12	*	6	6	4

To sum up, then, the total number of imprisonments in the Montreal Jail increased considerably, in spite of the bread and water diet, and diminished in the Quebec Jail notwithstanding the addition of a little solid food and vegetables, and the deaths in the Montreal Jail also increased under the same circumstances, and diminished in the Quebec Jail under the new system.

The Inspectors do not wish to assert from these figures that the new diet has the effect of diminishing the number of prisoners. What they do say is, that it has no influence in either increasing or diminishing it, and that a sufficient diet is absolutely necessary to health, especially if it has to be submitted to for a lengthened period of time.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

The important question of providing employment for the prisoners in the Common Jails has engaged, from the first, the careful consideration of the Board.

In the ordinary rural jails, where the prisoners are but few, the sentences generally short, the accommodation of the jail scanty and the officers few in number, it is hopeless, in the opinion of the Board, to expect that the labour of the prisoners can, as a general rule, be profitably employed. This can only be done effectually in large jails where there is the necessary staff of officers and the other appliances and means proper for the purpose. This is an argument and a strong one in favor of the establishment of Central Jails recommended by the Board in the present and in previous reports.

In the meantime the Board would again earnestly invite the attention of the Sheriffs and the County Councils to the subject of the employment of the labour of the male prisoners. The authorities on the spot must be better qualified to judge as to what kind of

* Information wanting.

labour could be most advantageously introduced into a prison than the Board of Inspectors can possibly be.

During the present year the Board may probably submit for the consideration of the local authorities some general suggestions upon the subject of the employment of the labour of male prisoners.

The employment of female prisoners in jails is not surrounded with the same difficulties as in the case of males. The former can work in their cells and day rooms, and are therefore independent of jail yards. Moreover, work suitable for them, such as sewing, knitting and the like, can generally be had, at least for the prisons in large towns or cities, where alone there is any considerable number of female prisoners.

The Board have much pleasure in noticing the great improvement which has been effected in the female departments of all the large prisons, especially in the matter of employing the women, within the last two years. This is owing in a great measure to the fact that, in accordance with the new prison rules, matrons have been appointed for all the city jails. Of the five cities in Upper Canada, Toronto alone had a matron for its jail before the Board came into office.

The presence of the matrons in the jails, wherever they have been appointed, has had also a marked effect in improving the order and cleanliness of the female portion of the jails.

The appointment of matrons is not by the rules made imperative, except in the city jails. In many of the rural jails, however, matrons have been appointed, and with evident advantage to the jails.

PRISON BOOKS.

The seventh rule in the general regulations for the government of prisons, framed by the Board, directs that certain books shall be kept in every jail, and that these books shall be of such form, and kept in such manner, as the Inspectors may, from time to time determine.

The books heretofore kept in the different jails were of every possible variety, not being the same in any two jails. The Board thought it very desirable that uniformity in this respect should be established in all the jails. Accordingly the Board prepared the necessary forms for the various books prescribed by the rules, and submitted them for the consideration of the Government in the early part of last year. The Board regret to say that up to the present moment the Government have not sanctioned the forms submitted to them by the Inspectors.

Pending the adoption of the new books, the old ones are retained, and the jail statistics kept in the same manner as formerly; in other words, in most cases as badly as can be.

The Inspectors found that in some instances, the admission and discharges of prisoners had not been entered in the jail books for months together.

All of which is, however, respectfully submitted.

WOLFRED NELSON, Chairman.
J. C. TACHÉ,
E. A. MEREDITH,
J. M. FERRES,
T. J. O'NEILL.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF

DR. WOLFRED NELSON,

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS, &c:

The close of another year imposes upon the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c., the duty of reporting, generally and individually, upon the condition of the various establishments placed under their supervision. In discharging my share of this important office, I have great pleasure in stating that the labors have been as successfully performed as they could possibly be, seeing that everything had either to be remodelled, or entirely made anew. Very many difficulties were, of necessity, to be encountered, and not a few to be overcome by time, perseverance and an anxious desire to attain the end sought for. These difficulties would have been insurmountable but for the good understanding and harmony that have marked all the proceedings of the Inspectors; hence the labor, though onerous and surrounded by many obstacles, have, in many instances, been surmounted, and all promises, ere long, will be equally accomplished for securing the ends in view.

The most important establishment in my inspection division, and nearly one of the most extensive in the United Provinces, is the

MONTREAL JAIL,

which has been so often described, that any details of its construction need not be entered upon here; suffice it to say, that it has not been improved by time, while the alterations attempted a few years since have added little to its convenience, other than affording additional room. Without censuring what has been done, and with the best motives, I may be permitted to say, that the sum expended might have gone far towards building a new wing or adjacent building. These remarks are hazarded, that similar efforts and failure may be avoided in future.

I have visited this jail many times during the year, sometimes in company with my colleagues, when opportunity offered, while at other times I visited it individually—a practice that is followed by every Inspector when he has occasion to pass through any locality where there is a jail, the result being that each Inspector acquires a good personal knowledge of every penal institution, though it may not be included within the immediate limits of his own division.

The keeper, Mr. McGinn, uses every exertion to provide employment for the prisoners, but none offers at least of a pecuniary or remunerative kind. The only work is stone-breaking, which scarcely sells for the first cost of the material. Oakum picking is carried on, but it is by no means profitable; yet it is far better that the prisoners should be engaged in this labor than to remain in utter idleness, mutually instructing each other in the ways of vice and villany, for which instruction they have besides already far too

many opportunities of becoming proficient, and maintaining converse with each other by what may be called "prison freemasonry," a mystery that cannot be "got at," hence the impossibility of preventing some kind of intercourse. Truly, under the present order of things, this jail is neither more nor less than a school for vice.

Female prisoners are more profitably occupied in cooking, washing, cleansing; still the number is so large that other work has been provided for them. Besides mending the tattered clothes of the men—not a small work—they are made to knit stockings and socks; yet here, likewise, there is no money earned from the manufactured article which barely pays the cost of the material, but the article is better made. The Inspectors insisted upon securing the services of more matrons, the advantages of which are quite apparent. In this connection I may be permitted to remark, that these erring ones are occasionally visited by a few benevolent ladies, for their moral and intellectual improvement, which, I regret to say, are far less successful than could be expected from such praiseworthy efforts.

It is much to be desired that some such change may be made in our criminal laws as will prevent the terrible aggregation of all sorts of offenders into one heterogeneous mass, as at present exists, without which no attempts at effective punishment, or hopes of reformation can possibly be entertained. To use Howard's but too truthful words: "Many date the total loss of every principle of honor and virtue from their confinement in these schools of wickedness." Instead of committing juveniles, times without number for petty offences, after a relapse, it would be wise and humane to transfer them to a reformatory or other place of punishment. "The work of eradicating crime," says Dr. Goldsmith, "is not by making punishment familiar, but formidable."

The valuable piece of land attached to this jail still remains uncultivated. A substantial fence or enclosure could be made that would cost, at the very utmost, one dollar the running foot. Thus secured, a large number of hands could be employed in the summer season in cultivating vegetables of every description, more than would be required for the use of the jail. At all events, the Inspectors are only discharging their duty in exposing this subject in the most striking way possible, that they, at least, may stand absolved of all blame, if this state of things continue.

SHERBROOKE JAIL.

May 19th.—This jail is the next in importance and was visited on the above day. Previous to this visit, Mr. Inspector Ferres had examined it. In consequence of the abominable smell arising from the privies which were in the interior of the building, and the contents of which in course of years had soaked through and stained the outside walls, he directed that a substitute should be made outside. On my subsequent visit the work had been commenced. The privy has no pit, the seats are about three feet from the ground; it is opened behind and thus readily admits of the accumulation being removed; the buckets are emptied twice daily. The sweepings of the jail, soot, ashes, refuse lime, straw from the beds, are thrown in, which absorbs the liquid and converts the whole into a valuable manure, besides deodorizing a feculent and otherwise repulsive mass.

This receptacle has cost little, and effectually does away with all the nuisance and dangers of privies within doors or without. A large hoe or "drag" is used to scrape out the collection, which is of sufficient consistence to be conveniently removed. There were ten persons in confinement, besides the six poor abandoned children, who have since been removed by one of the parents.

November 28th.—On this occasion there were eleven prisoners: eight males, one insane man, and two insane women. I found the jail in excellent order, walls whitewashed, floors clean, and everything in as good condition as could possibly be for such a most faulty structure. Much credit is due to the sheriff and jailer, who manage so well as to prevent escapes from the most insecure jail in Canada.

AYLMER JAIL.

June 10th.—This may be called the last of the old jails in my inspection district; it is of recent date, however, and infinitely less faulty than any of its older sisters. There were five prisoners awaiting trial.

October 5.—Five prisoners, some awaiting trial and others undergoing sentence. It was a great pleasure to see them engaged in reading and writing; one, an elderly man, was

learning his letters, two others were reading useful books, and the fifth, a very intelligent young man, was writing a letter to his friends. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the very humane jailer for his kindness, and doing all he can to improve the condition of his wards.

OTTAWA CITY JAIL.

I availed myself of the opportunity of my going to Aylmer to visit this jail on both occasions. At the first visit there were eight persons incarcerated in this, the most foul and repulsive prison. The six damsels, of whom I made mention in a former report, had just ended their sojourn of six months, which I have some reason to think has had a salutary effect, for at my last visit there were no females under arrest.

There were four men in confinement, whom the jailer very considerably removed from the loathsome caverns to the floors above, until he could lodge them in the new jail, which he will be able to do in a few days.

The new jail confers great honor on the County of Carleton; it is a substantial building, and the internal arrangements are made in accordance with the new system of prison management. Under the watchful care of Sheriff Frazer, ably seconded as he is by an active and zealous jailer, I would predict a very favorable future for this prison.

I have now to refer to the New Jails in my division, and being all erected after the same plan, there is no necessity of entering into details.

BEAUHARNOIS JAIL.

May 16th.—Four prisoners; jail neat and clean; privies offensive. The water in the well, which is 57 feet below the surface, smells and tastes so bad that it is used only for scrubbing, and can only be obtained through a forcing pump. Water for culinary purposes has to be drawn daily from the river, a mile away and up a very high bank.

September 11th.—A few days previous, a young man had made his escape, which caused some excitement in the village. I met G. Futvoye, Esq., of the Attorney General's Office, who had been sent to enquire into the circumstances attending the evasion. I believe that it is his opinion, as it certainly is mine, that the seven doors through which he passed had been purposely left open by one of the servants. Five prisoners in confinement.

SAINT SCHOLASTIQUE JAIL.

June 12th.—Had just been completed; two prisoners; being quite new, every thing was clean and in order.

October 2nd.—Five prisoners, and one insane woman. Conversd with the Sheriff and urged upon him the necessity of using night buckets, and having them emptied outside night and morning, as the smell of the privy was already offensive, and pervading the whole place. Everything was clean and orderly.

SAINT JOHN'S JAIL.

May 16th and June 15.—Found everything in good order. Five prisoners; one had effected his escape by breaking a lock. In this case it was also certain that there had been a want of that diligence and foresight which alone can ensure the safe custody of the incarcerated, as well as for the maintenance of due and effectual discipline. The turnkey was a mere boy, and was at once discharged.

August 7th.—All in good order; eight prisoners. The odor from the privies poisons the whole atmosphere of the place, penetrating even into the Court House.

October 9th.—Everything is as it should be; ten prisoners awaiting trial.

December 19th.—All satisfactory; ten prisoners; gave instructions in regard to night buckets, &c.

NELSONVILLE JAIL.

June 17th.—In good order and well kept; six prisoners.

October 9th.—In the same favorable condition; nine prisoners, one being an insane woman. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to overpower the turnkey, without, however, striving to do him personal injury.

INDUSTRY VILLAGE JAIL.

May 23rd.—All was in order; three men and one woman prisoners.

October 29th.—No cause of complaint; five men and two women in confinement. Two elderly men, as a favor, requested some work; the jailer employed them in levelling the premises, not fearing any desire to escape.

SOREL JAIL.

May 24th.—Every thing found to be in good order.

October 30th.—The same condition existing; six men and two women in confinement. I must be permitted to repeat that there is one fault common to all the above jails—that is, the privies being built within the buildings, and though provided with water, and being shut off by two doors, the stench is strongly perceptible, most repulsive, and must ultimately prove injurious to health.

At Nelsonville, Mr. Ferres ordered the covers to be screwed down. "Where are we to go?" "To the night buckets, emptying them where best you can."—"It can't be done."—"But it must be done;" and it is done effectually, and with little trouble. A privy can be constructed for \$40 to \$50; it should be sufficiently raised from the surface as to admit of the ordure and the refuse of every description of the jail—which should be thrown in—to be removed as already stated. To be sure this may be looked upon as a doubtful innovation, but I can vouch as to its utility and perfect success, and great convenience.

The area of four acres, constituting the premises, is surrounded by a low fence of three rails, offering little protection against large cattle, and none at all against marauding gruntern, young cattle and poultry; thus this valuable piece of land cannot be used as a garden, in which many prisoners, for brief terms, would gladly employ themselves. Nor is there an airing yard to any of the prisons; the small day-room is the only resource. I have ascertained that a substantial fence, twelve feet high, would cost less than one dollar the running foot; this would not only suit for out-door exercise, but would be effectual in keeping off loungers and suspicious characters, who are always attempting to communicate with the prisoners. This important subject has been repeatedly alluded to. In warm weather the prisoners suffer, and in the event of an epidemic state of the atmosphere, fatal disease might ensue.

DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.

July 15th.—By arrangement with Dr. Taché, who had an extensive tour to make in Canada West, I proceeded to

PERCÉ JAIL.

No prisoners during the year, and fortunately there are never many; for, apart of the small size of the jail, it is most insecure. It would be difficult to admit more than four at one time in the wretched rooms, one iron bedstead nearly filling up each room. I would observe, in this connection, that these iron bedsteads—most inconvenient contrivances—should not be used in the jails. "Bed-boards," about two feet broad, resting on two stools, the head being six inches higher than the foot one, answer the purpose extremely well; readily taken out to be washed and cleaned from vermin, and taking up but little space.

The wind had blown down the chimney on the roof, and had so injured it that a new roof was made, but, singular to say, like the old one, it was made to project only three or four inches beyond the walls, against which small eaves-troughs are attached, which in heavy showers overflow, and as if on purpose to force the water to course down and damage the walls, the outer edge is as high if not higher than the inner one; during cold weather the troughs are filled with ice which, as it melts, runs into the walls, the consequence being that there are cracks and fissures through them from top to bottom, many stones loosened; the walls inside are wet, rendering the place cold, damp, and raw. The fault is

the roofing had been pointed out by me ten years before; yet here it is, and promises to remain till the wretched edifice crumbles from its own rottenness, which may occur at no distant period.

NEW CARLISLE JAIL.

July 19th and 20th.—One prisoner accused of larceny. It has undergone some much needed repairs since I saw it last. It is pretty secure and well kept; there are generally few in confinement, and these mostly sailors from the fishing ships and seagoing vessels. The Sheriff suggested some alterations; but as it is probable that more extensive changes may be hereafter called for, it will be better to allow things to remain as they are for the present.

REFORMATORY PRISON, ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Jan. 13th.—Mr. Ferres and myself visited this institution, which was undergoing many repairs and alterations for the accommodation of convicts, as also preparing the work-shops. A great deal was required, and much ability is displayed in the new arrangements.

Feb. 10th.—The whole Board examined the Reformatory, and fully approved of the measures already taken and others in contemplation.

May 13th.—Improvements progressing favorably.

June 14th.—A spacious well has been sunk in the solid rock, as water for washing and other purposes had to be drawn from the river, at a considerable distance; the walls were being repaired, and everything was progressing favorably.

Aug. 11th.—Much work has been done, not only on the buildings, but also on the farm; a good crop is anticipated.

Oct. 13th.—Seventy-five cells are completed, three new work-shops made, and every convict usefully employed.

Nov. 19th.—Accompanied Mr. O'Neill, who made a searching examination of the whole edifice and premises. The harvest, a rather abundant one for the year, has been safely housed and will be quite remunerative. In future it will be well cultivated and prove more profitable, as there is every reason to think that the number of convicts will so increase that many will have to be occupied about the farm, the shops having their full complement of workers.

There is every reason to entertain the idea that this reformatory will accomplish some of the ends, at least, for which it is destined. But it is not to be expected that poor children, who have been nurtured in every kind of vice and made a living thereby, can, in every instance, be greatly or lastingly improved; the less so, as they all, at their discharge, return to their old dwelling-places, associate with old companions and offenders, and too often urged to sin again by profligate and debased parents, who fatten on the evil deeds of their children, and live and die a reproach to humanity and a stigma upon the laws which they set at defiance. Nor are the laws, themselves, blameless in respect to these most unhappy little creatures, for we see them remanded to jail, many times in succession, for brief periods, as punishment for some act of petty-larceny or disorderly conduct, and each time leaving their agreeable abode wiser in every kind of wickedness. That great and good man, John Howard, uses these words:—"Multitudes of young creatures committed for some trifling offence are totally ruined there. If it were the wish and aim of the magistrates to effect the destruction, present and future, of young delinquents, they could not devise a more effectual method than to confine them so long (and he should have added *so often*) in our prisons, these seats and seminaries (as they have been very properly called) of idleness and every vice."—*On Prisons*, page 132. At page 54, we find this further remark:—"It is a shocking thing in prison: the morals, the health, and (as is often times the case) the lives of those whom the laws consign only to hard labor and correction are totally ruined there."

Dr. Johnson, so long ago as January 7, 1759, gives a portraiture of the prisons at that time, every portion of which is but too perfectly applicable to our present jails; most sad is it that little or no alteration has taken place for more than one hundred years:—"The misery of jails is not half their evil; they are filled with every corruption which poverty and wickedness can generate between them; with all the shameless and profligate enormities that can be produced by the impudence of ignominy, the rage of want, and the

malignity of despair. In a prison the awe of the public eye is lost, and the power of the law is spent; there are few fears, there are no blushes. The lewd inflame the lewd, the audacious harden the audacious. Every one fortifies himself as he can against his own sensibility, endeavors to practise on others the arts which are practised on himself; and gains the kindness of his associates by similitude of manners."—*British Essayists*, vol. 32, p. 132, London, 1819.

Howard admits that improvement sometimes results, and says:—"I have known persons come out of our houses of correction thoroughly reformed, and have thanked God for their confinement." And I am most happy to say that I have a personal knowledge of the fact that several convicts have been reformed especially in the Provincial Penitentiary, and a few in the Reformatories; and I entertain the fixed conviction that if the confinement were for a more extended period, that many would be cured of their bad and wayward dispositions. An apology seems called for in dilating upon this momentous subject, it is only by a constant effort and arousing the feelings of society that any great amendment can be expected; the Inspectors, at least, are using their best efforts, and honestly entertain great hopes of attaining a state of things they have industriously investigated and deeply studied.

SAINT JOHN'S ASYLUM.

May 5th.—Dr. Howard was zealously engaged in fitting up the old Court House—a small and wretched building—as a temporary asylum. He has made great progress in all his preparations; there was a vast amount of work to be done, and he is accomplishing it with great judgment and ingenuity.

June 16th.—Much progress has been made in the arrangements; it is quite surprising that so much has been effected, and that comfortable accommodation will be found for more than fifty patients. The treatment of those admitted deserves the utmost approbation. The yard and airing grounds are very economically and judiciously laid out.

Aug. 7th.—Saw the patients at dinner, and was pleased at the orderly manner in which they behaved; the food plenty and excellent. Two violent women were in separate cells. The females take delight in roaming about the airing grounds, where swings have been made for their amusement, and each takes her turn. The men have larger scope for employment about the yard and garden.

October 9th.—As usual everything is in the best order; system and method apparent even in the minutest matters of the asylum. While Dr. Howard is uncommonly successful in all his proceedings, and no stint in supplies and attendance, the most rigid economy is observed even in very trifles.

December 19th.—Went to the asylum to enquire into the fire that had destroyed, on the 6th instant, the kitchen, wash-house and store-room. It was one of those accidents that could not have been foreseen. These were very temporary additions, cost little, and others were at once substituted; and, but for Dr. H.'s energy, the asylum itself might have been destroyed, and with it, no doubt, many lives. The inmates were tranquil and obedient, with the exception of two very vociferous women. There were 26 men and 26 women in confinement. The preparations for the winter are such as to ensure the comfort and safety of the whole.

The Dr. only requires a wider sphere for the exercise of his rare administrative talents; and no time should be lost in fitting a suitable establishment, for in the Montreal Jail there are seldom fewer than a dozen insane at a time, while in all the other jails there are one or two. Seeing the great importance of the subject, I deem it a duty to quote the following from a work by Dr. Gustave Labitte, published last year in Paris:—

"A lunatic asylum ought to suffice in itself; that is to say, it ought to have in its patients, by a wise application of such services as they can give, all the means of diminishing expenditure. For this purpose a very large asylum population is necessary, because, in a great number of patients, it is easy to find workers suited to all the wants of the establishment. The importance of this population permits also the formation of a farm, an indispensable creation, not only for the treatment of the patients, but also for profitable management. The farm ought to be organized upon a sufficiently large scale, because all cultivation of this kind is less expensive the more extensive it becomes. A lunatic asylum ought, then, to enclose at least one thousand patients of both sexes. From this population it will

be easy to select, apart from the patients employed in the workshops of the establishment, two hundred lunatics to work upon the farm. This number is sufficient for the cultivation of two hundred hectares of arable land, an amount indispensable to the wants and alimentation of such an asylum. This population, moreover, permits more frequent changes between the asylum and the farm; changes always favorable to the patients, and often necessary for the order and discipline of the establishment. The asylum and the colony ought to be dependent upon one administration alone, of which the centre should be at the asylum. Lastly, in order that the services should suffer no obstacle in their execution, there should be but one head, and that head should be the physician." *Asile Privé des Aliénés de Clermont, &c., p. 23.*

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

This extensive institution has been regularly visited each quarter by the Board of Inspectors, and every month by one of them.

March 24th.—I made the monthly visit, as also on April 22nd. As usual found things in the best order. It is very gratifying to be able to remark that as far as we can learn, there is no similar institution on this continent, and perhaps not elsewhere, which can surpass it for the system of government that is pursued; the discipline, though strict, is carried out with a small amount of punishment. Indeed it is most creditable to the excellent Warden that he manages things so successfully. Much depends upon the selection of his subordinate officers, over whom he exercises a close supervision, and in his relations with the convicts, he sets them an example of forbearance and kindness, so that their demeanor towards the convicts, while marked with strict observance of the rules and regulations, is not harshly or insultingly carried out. The peaceable conduct of the convicts may, in a great measure, result from the conviction that though suffering condign punishment, their feelings are respected, unfortunate and fallen creatures though they are, and not harshly or brutally hurt.

Since the introduction of the system of badges or good conduct marks, it is very gratifying to see how proud the poor fellows are of the distinction—small as it is—and the arm thus decorated fails not to be duly exhibited. The "Irish System" which, by the way, is only a slight extension of the practice followed in Holland, even before Howard went there more than a century past, if slightly modified to suit this country, would be a blessing to many and a boon to society. The length and severity of the sentences is greatly modified by the convict's conduct. Let him understand that his prison existence is not of necessity to become weary, hateful and monotonous, but it is optional with him to vary it by gaining badges which lead to an agreeable change of occupation, and a perseverance in good conduct is sure of shortening his time. Thus he has hope ever smiling on him, not only for his reformation, but leading to a considerable abridgement of his sentence.

It is earnestly to be hoped that such principles of improved prison government which have been put so successfully into practice by Sir Walter Crofton, and which has so worthily gained for him a high estimation, will be carried out every where. The first and best feelings of our nature lead us most earnestly to hope for an extension of the so-called "Irish System." The work is too palpably good for it not to succeed, and to be cherished by all who have hearts to feel for other's woes, however degraded they may be.

FEMALE WARD, PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

This ward continues to be governed with entire success, and if we are to judge from our personal experience, from what we hear and read, it is surpassed by no similar institution anywhere. This impression would appear to be fully borne out by a work recently published in England, under the name of "Female Life in Prison, by a Prison Matron." The quietness that prevails in every part of our female prison cannot be surpassed; all clothed alike, plain and clean, and occupied with the work on hand. No gazing, nor attempts to speak, no violent bursts of passion, no "breaking out," screaming, fighting, tearing of clothes, nor any of those scenes which would seem to be of frequent occurrence, at least in England.

The matron and two assistants suffice for the management of every department, and the amount of work done is really surprising, and may, in truth, be said to cover more than

the expenses, which, it would appear, is not the case in England. It is clear that the women leave the prison with, at least, habits of decency and industry, if they have not acquired improvement.

At the last quarterly visit to the Penitentiary, there were several cases of typhus fever in the hospital, which caused the less alarm as sporadic cases had been lately seen in private practice. The closest enquiry failed to point out any assignable cause for it within the institution. It could only be attributed to that occult state of the atmosphere which attends all prevailing diseases, and whatever its nature or origin, is sure to acquire potency by a favorable concurrence of local influences, often scarcely less difficult of detection than the epidemic itself. The hygiene of the prison was the same, if not better, than in former years; no alteration in the diet, hours of labor, or in the labor itself.

It is only surprising that the health of the prisoners is so generally good, when we reflect upon the sudden transition in their habits; from unrestrained out-door exercise, reveling and riot, to be shut up in silence, subjected to strict rules, a monotonous life, and regulation of occupation. The sudden breaking up of old associations, and the prospect of years of close confinement must, of necessity, weigh hard upon minds little given to reflection or thought for the future. However it may be, it can safely be said that in all that relates to the advancement of health, and to the improvement of the mental and moral condition of these truly pitiable creatures, every rational effort is made, and this not without some success.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

This is progressing very favorably, and it is expected that all the criminal lunatics, who encumber the basement of one of the penitentiary wards, will be removed, in some nine or ten months, to the new asylum. But for the careful supervision of Dr. Litchfield, there can be no doubt that much sickness would have prevailed in that low, confined and gloomy spot. The Dr. has contrived to place some twenty of the most docile of the insane in a part of the new building, which has prevented the more over-crowding of the Penitentiary basement.

KINGSTON JAIL.

I have visited this jail several times, occasionally alone, or in company with my colleagues. At the pressing solicitation of a most benevolent lady, who takes a great interest in the improvement of the female prisoners, I had an interview with the Mayor, Sheriff and several members of the Council, to the end that some work should be provided for these wretched subjects, most of whom are in rags, and most repulsive in appearance. It was said that no provision had been made for such a purpose;—it was agreed, however, that some woollen yarn should be provided, that knitting could be carried on; also, that coarse cotton should be purchased for under garments, and plain substantial calico for outward wear. Yarn alone was provided, and within one month one hundred pair of socks had been made,—but it must be admitted that the value of the sock was the cost of the material: yet the fingers and mind being thus engaged, the talking, to their mutual detriment, was, in a great measure, suppressed; and, at least, very much good has resulted from this light occupation.

Employment for prisoners is of the utmost importance as a means of reformation, as well as for the good of society. Females, especially, should make their own clothes so as not, as at present, to go abroad in their tattered and indecent attire. Several have asserted: "we are in such a shameful condition when we go out, that no respectable people will take us; we must perish of cold and hunger, or go to the old places, and soon from there to be back again."

Men who are so debased as to be often committed, should be compelled to labor outside; if nothing else offers, let them work on the roads or streets—if anything can cure them, this will; and if incurable, it then, at least, in some ways compensates by public labor,—and call it exhibition, if you will,—for the injury they have done, as well by their evil doings as by their bad example they have set to the weak and wayward.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM AND BRANCH.

This has been visited quarterly by the Board, and very frequently by the individual members thereof. It continues to bear and merit the high character it has attained under

the present management. The Quarterly Reports of the Medical Superintendent are always lucid and satisfactory, and his Annual Reports are very interesting and instructive, and are a credit to the country.

ORILLIA ASYLUM.

September 4th.—Dr. Taché, Mr. O'Neil and myself made a thorough examination of this retreat, as it may properly be termed, it being merely designed to keep a class of patients, among whom idiocy, imbecility and helplessness predominate. They cannot be put to any kind of work, and pass their time in a moping and listless state; hence there is little reason to regret that the premises are so contracted. The building has been well arranged, and can accommodate over one hundred and thirty patients, whom it is well to keep apart from the ordinary institutions. Dr. Ardagh devotes the whole of his time to his duties: is kind, patient and indulgent, as far as is prudent.

TORONTO JAIL.

It has been repeatedly visited by different members of the Board, as well as by myself, and is as clean and orderly as such a place admits of. It is always crowded. The men are occupied breaking stone; the women, under the guidance of the respectable matron, are put to sewing, knitting, washing and mending, so that the repulsive spectacle of a horde of half-clad, idle women, squatting on the floor, does no longer offend the eyes or the feelings of visitors. Although the new jail may soon be completed, it is too far off to serve as a lock-up, nor should it be so, else all the advantages expected in a central jail will, in a great measure, prove abortive. It is quite evident that the old building should be retained for the temporary confinement of the loose and disorderly characters who abound in all large towns, and considerable expense saved: the new jail being so distant that cabs would have to be in constant requisition.

TORONTO NEW JAIL.

When the Inspectors were appointed, fortunately but little other progress had been made than the laying of the foundation. Alterations of indispensable necessity were suggested, the propriety of which was approved, else we should have had another costly edifice with all the faults of the old jail. The fire that destroyed a portion of it has, necessarily, retarded its completion, though in a few months it will be ready for occupation. The changes did not involve any enlargement of the building, but has afforded the means of constructing a much larger number of cells—some destined for solitary confinement, which, if not efficacious for reformation, are, at least, sure and certain as terrible "deterrents."

COBOURG JAIL.

June 4th.—I accompanied Mr. Ferres, as he had an appointment with the Sheriff and Committee of the Council, to consider certain alterations that were called for. In a kindly manner Mr. Ferres convinced these gentlemen that something was required to make this jail one of the very best in the Upper Province; that his propositions were not only founded upon correct views, but in the end would prove a saving to the county in every way.

It may be remarked, by the way, that no little suspicion seemed to have been entertained in the Upper Province that the Inspectors would be too exacting and arbitrary, and involve in their plans great outlays;—there is good reason now to think a more favorable and correct impression prevails, and little difficulty, in future, is anticipated in carrying out the intention of the law.

I cannot conclude without expressing the regret I feel that the Reports of the Board do not appear to get into the hands of the "Fourth Estate"—a most influential body of vast utility, just or unjust as it may be in wielding its power. Even when misinformed, it does great good, leads to investigation and ultimately tends to the advantage of truth and the best interest of society. Criticism should not be eschewed, severe as it may be. If the censure is well-founded, it leads to the correction of abuses that should not be tolerated. Even unfounded accusations are not without their utility, as they show at least the necessity of always doing what is right, and that men in responsible positions should be prepared to meet any accusation, and rebut by their acts any misrepresentation.]

A careful perusal of the Reports will convince all impartial persons that the duties of the Inspectors are many, arduous and most intimately connected with the welfare of the community; mere routine is not alone to be discharged, but an inquiry is to be instituted into everything that the behests of the law may be fully carried out—the interests of humanity duly considered, and justice done on all hands, while a close investigation into expenditures prevents waste and extravagance which, in the aggregate, would amount to a very large sum, seeing the number and extent of the institutions intrusted to the Inspectors. Even in this particular, aside from the far higher objects to be attained, a saving of money is expected far beyond the mere expenses of supervision.

To accomplish these ends, not only much devotion to practical dealings is demanded, but also no small amount of study. The Inspectors, among themselves, possess a good number of valuable works relating to the matters intrusted to their care, and the Board subscribes to several periodicals, besides exchanging Reports with other institutions. Thus it may in truth be said that the Inspectors keep pace with the times, and are anxious to avail themselves of every means for enabling them to discharge the important duties confided to them.

WOLFRED NELSON, I. A. & P.

Montreal, 1st January, 1863.

R E P O R T

OF

M R . T A C H E ,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

I have the honor to present the present Report of my personal labors as Inspector, performed during the year 1862, with the principal remarks which my visits and my study of the subjects connected with my duties have suggested to me.

I.

HOSPITALS.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The only two hospitals which belong to the State, and which are consequently subject to the regular visits of the Inspectors of Public Institutions, are the Quarantine Hospital at Grosse-Isle, and the Marine Hospital at Quebec.

These two being the first which are open to the sick yearly brought by immigration, and therefore receiving the first shock of epidemic disease from without, have a great affinity in their organization to the status of lazarettos and sanitary cordons.

Applying to the hospital at Grosse-Isle the arguments which have been turned successfully against certain lazarettos established in Europe, as a safeguard against the plague, some have attempted to induce the Government here to suppress the establishment at Grosse-Isle, and to make the Marine Hospital the sole receptacle for all the sick whom the immigrant ships yearly land, in greater or smaller numbers, on our shores.

The Board of Inspectors have already declared themselves to be altogether averse from such a scheme, and I have, individually, touched upon the question in two former reports; but, as the subject is of high importance, I consider it my duty to revert to it in this.

Firstly, the gist of the arguments made use of by writers of note against lazarettos and the Quarantine in Europe has been misunderstood when their allegations are quoted to shew that every measure of prevention is futile when contagious diseases are brought by shipping from abroad. All authorized commissions of inquiry have pronounced against the extravagant pretensions and requirements of such establishments, against the absurd and ridiculous data and regulations enforced by certain of them; but all have declared that the admitting of sea-going vessels to *pratique* without examination and some salutary restriction would be fraught with danger to the community.

We had sad experience of this in 1847, when we were taken by surprise and entirely unprepared, notwithstanding the precautionary warnings communicated by the physician at the Quarantine station; and again in a smaller degree within the last two years, in which the spread of the small pox, of the measles, and of typhoid fever was greatly favored by the changes made in the working of the establishment at Grosse Isle.

The Marine Hospital cannot be used as a lazaretto; its destination is totally different, and for the purpose in question, it could at most be made to answer as a second sanitary

cordon, to intercept whatever might escape the Quarantine. I make use of the term sanitary cordon advisedly, in order to enter my protest against the prevalent evil of the day, the making a bugbear of certain words, and a rallying cry of certain other words without a careful appreciation of the objects which they designate.

In the two years which have elapsed since the conditions of the establishment at Grosse Isle were changed experimentally, what has occurred? Vessels, having emigrants on board infected with small-pox and typhoid fever, after their arrival in the port of Quebec, and after communication with the persons who have intercourse with such vessels and their arrival, have been remanded to Grosse Isle. In such cases a ship is made to sail sixty miles to no purpose, to detain the passengers at least two days longer in its hold to their great injury, and furthermore to place many other persons in danger of contracting the disease, so increasing the expenses of the State, which, having admitted it to free *pratique*, incurs certain obligations to the owners.

I take the liberty of referring to that portion of the Reports of the Board of Inspectors for 1860 and 1861, which relates to the establishment at Grosse Isle and its organization. It is right to observe that the present expenses of that department would be in no degree increased, but might only be more wisely distributed in the case which I now propose for consideration.

VISIT TO GROSSE ISLE.

I visited the establishment at Grosse Isle on 24th June. There were at that time on the island 420 emigrants, of whom 160 were in hospitals, and 260 at the encampment for purification.

Typhus and the measles were making ravages among them. 101 typhus patients, several likely to die, lay stretched on the beds; 5 were already dead: 3 of typhus, and 2 of the measles.

The immigrants at the encampment almost all had the seeds of disease in them; five or six daily were reported sick, and carried to the hospital.

The general results of the year will be found in the Report of Dr. Von Iffland and in the statement contained in the Report of the Board of Inspectors.

I found the institution unprovided with many articles which, if not essential, were at least very important, and the attendants; too few in number, already very much exhausted by watching and excessive toil.

Dr. Von Iffland had tried to employ immigrants who were apparently in sound health as servants in the hospital; but the moment those unfortunate persons came in contact with the sick, they were themselves attacked, thus increasing, rather than abating the difficulty. It then became the duty of the physician to increase the stringency of the regulation forbidding intercourse between the two classes in the establishment, as far at least as the limited superintendence of which the single attendant at his disposal was capable, enabled him.

In this sad state of things, the physician was obliged to send his own servants to wait upon the sick. The two poor girls, Irish Roman Catholics, submitted, nay, devoted themselves to the duty, which was indeed none of theirs, waited on the poor wretches who were neither of their religion nor their country, and both, being unseasoned, died of the disease which they contracted in the discharge of their charitable office.

The carman of the establishment also died of typhus which he caught among the sick.

On my return to Québec, I hastened to make my report to the Minister of Agriculture of the state of things, and to represent to him the urgency of the case as well as the most ready and economical means of meeting it.

To sum up, I must repeat my opinion, already given in my former reports, namely, that it is of importance that the former independent organisation of the establishment at Grosse Isle should be restored, because, as I declared in my Report for 1861, "a country which receives a large tide of emigration cannot dispense with such institutions, which are a benefit to the districts through which the emigrants pass, and a benefit to the emigrants themselves."

While making an inspection of the furniture of the establishment, I found everything in as good order as possible. I made known to the Government, the necessity of repairing the buildings which required repairs, and the least costly method of doing them.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

I inspected this institution on 22nd March, 30th June and 3rd December. On each of those occasions I found the establishment in the same perfect order which I mentioned in my former reports. Frequently, and more particularly when cold or damp weather necessitates the keeping of the rooms and corridors closely shut, several of the rooms, even when unoccupied, emit a bad smell. This depends on two causes, which operate either separately or jointly, as the case may be: these are the absence of any artificial means of ventilation, and the insufficient supply of water. The first of these causes can be removed only in one way; that is, by the construction of ventilatory funnels opening into draught chimneys.

A deficiency of water causes the fittings of the water-closets to act imperfectly. This occurs frequently. The defect may easily be remedied, either by a force pump drawing up water from the river, or by the erection of a large tank so placed as to serve when occasion may require, and be a substitute for the supply from the water works, until the obstruction which sometimes cuts it off be removed. In their report, the Trustees seem to request that they may be permitted to make the necessary outlay, to attain that important object.

The comparative unhealthiness of the year 1862 has had its influence in the Marine Hospital as in other places. This influence did not result in an excess in the deaths. The number of these appears, on the contrary, to have been slightly below that of last year; but it was felt in the increased average length of stay in the hospital.

The number of patients paying for their board in the hospital has increased, and the persons who, disregarding the prejudices which attach to the idea of lodging in such an institution have availed themselves of the advantages to be found in the Marine Hospital, have had good reason to congratulate themselves on the result of that decision. Many persons in easy circumstances, persons without families, and strangers of distinction have made use of the comfortable rooms reserved in this house for invalids of their class. I must mention, again, the urgent necessity of repairing the wharfing which protects the ground on the west side of the edifice from the encroachments of the river.

II.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In the present state of our general statistics, it is impossible to state whether the ratio of the increase of insanity is greater or less than that of the increase of the population of the country; it is, however, certain that the number of persons who seek an asylum in our establishments for the insane is yearly increasing. Upper Canada, the requirements of which in this respect exceed those of the Lower Province, is also comparatively better provided. When, besides the present establishments at Toronto, Walden and Orillia, we have the splendid asylum at Rockwood, which is now in a state of forwardness, there will be room in them all for an aggregate of 1,000 insane persons.

In Lower Canada it is not so. We have, properly speaking, no more than a single asylum. The refuge at St. Johns, with its fifty beds, fills a wretched little barrack to overflow and cannot be considered as an asylum for the insane. Beauport is a fine institution, capable of comfortably accommodating about 400 patients, and that is all that Lower Canada can boast of, in this kind of asylum. Over a hundred insane persons, for whom there is no room at Beauport or St. Johns are immured in gaols or wander about the country.

By this brief and simple statement, it is evident that in order to provide for the actual wants of Lower Canada, and against the prospective requirements of a few years to come, it is necessary to add to the asylum at Beauport another of nearly equal extent. I say another asylum, because experience teaches us that it is not good to make such establishments too large.

A commission appointed by the Prefect of the Seine, in France, composed of eminent men, among whom was Baron Dubois, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Dr. Girard de Cailleux, inspector general of lunatics in the department of the Seine, laid down two propositions as a principle which it is right to cite while on this subject. This body laid it

down as an admitted rule that the greatest number of patients in an asylum should never exceed 600. They moreover declared that labor in the open air is one of the best remedial agents which can be used in cases of insanity. Applying these principles to the present position of Lower Canada in this respect, we are led to conclude that we require two asylums here, each of which ought to possess within its precincts a large farm capable of affording plenty of occupation to the patients who are its inmates. Beauport possesses this advantage. It remains, therefore, that we find a site for a second establishment with a similar qualification. This can, no doubt, be done, and, in my opinion, without much difficulty.

In the organization of our asylums, a question arises which is of the highest importance in every point of view, and which may be stated in this form: Are the great asylums for the insane to be considered as hospitals, as houses of refuge, or as partaking of the nature of both?

Among our neighbours, the ideas which are generally prevalent are enounced in the title given to his work, "On general management of Hospitals for the insane," by Mr. Chinklindc, of the Association of Physicians superintending Asylums. In fact the great asylums in the United States are boarding-houses for the insane, hospitals in which the cases which seem susceptible of cure receive medical treatment, hotels kept on a magnificent scale, in which wealthy lunatics are under restraint. Incurables, or those reported to be such, imbeciles and idiots of the poorer classes are sent to the *poor-houses* in the different counties, and are often treated in the most abominable manner. Any one would have a very imperfect idea of the care bestowed on the entire body of the insane in the neighbouring republic, if he visited only the magnificent establishments of Utica, Philadelphia, Washington, &c. His study of the subject would be incomplete if he failed to visit in their cells the lunatics in the *poor-houses*, and to taste their black bread.

Certainly a system like this, which consists in building a few splendid establishments, and a vast number of loathsome pig-sties at various points in a country, is not a christian system, that is to say, is not to be imitated by christians.

I do not deny that some advantages, as well as some inconveniences, might result from a classification of the asylums of a country, provided always that the poor should be suitably lodged and clothed, and treated in other respects just like the rich. But the adoption of such a system supposes almost unlimited means to carry it into effect.

The only system practicable in Canada, in my opinion, is that which makes a lunatic asylum both a hospital for the cura of such as are curable, and a retreat for the incurable,—in which the unfortunates of all classes, poor as well as rich, may find a suitable refuge, in which luxury and pomps may have no place, but in which, if need be, a compartment may be devoted to the accommodation of the insane members of wealthy families, who might in each cases be required to pay a fee sufficient to cover all expenses on a liberal scale.

The one thing needful, as it concerns families, as it concerns the unfortunate, as it concerns society in general, is that all the insane may find all necessary treatment in a suitable place of refuge, in a public institution,—without cost, if of poor connexions; at moderate rates of remuneration, if their means are but small; and at rates which will remunerate the State for all charges, if they are wealthy.

ASYLUM AT BEAUPORT.

I visited the asylum at Beauport on 23rd February, 21st March, 30th June and 3rd December, 1862.

On every occasion I found this institution in the best order. Notwithstanding its crowded state, its sanitary condition is always good, a circumstance which is due to the happy arrangements of the buildings, the method of classification, the use of a system of ventilation founded on exact principles, and great personal and household cleanliness.

This asylum, with its extensive farm giving healthy occupation to its inmates, is in my estimation a just medium between the institution in which luxury prevails in combination with the sad degradation of our nature, and those in which the poor are penned together in a state bordering on penury. Everything is decent, orderly, but everything is likewise strictly simple and severe. I am bound, however, to make one exception. The addition to the main building, which bears the name of *Richardson's building*, is not what it should be.

In all but this particular, and one other which is noticed in the general report re-

specting a resident physician, I feel bound to pronounce favorably on what I saw at Beauport.

ASYLUM AT TORONTO.

Either alone, or with my colleagues, I visited this asylum on 15th, 17th and 18th January, on 29th May, on 3rd September, on 8th and 10th November, 1862.

I have nothing to say, relative to this institution, but what I have already said in my former reports, and I concur in all that is stated concerning it in the general report for the present year.

I have always found the asylum at Toronto in the best possible order. It behoves me, however, to declare my opinion strongly on one point which is animadverted on in the general report: the number of patients received into the establishment. It appears to me that such an immense building ought to be able to admit a greater number than we generally find there. I believe the Board are resolved to render this opinion operative in the management of the asylum.

ASYLUM AT ST. JOHNS.

I visited this asylum on 23d August.

I then made a minute investigation of the economy and financial management of this sad abode. The works are the subject of a special report to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

I found the establishment in the best order of which it was capable, and I feel bound to add that I concur most heartily in the remarks contained in the general report for this year and in the praise which is accorded to Dr. Howard, the director of the asylum.

OTHER ASYLUMS.

I have no particular remark to make in this place relative to the other asylums. What I might have said of any real importance or useful effect, has been already said in the general report.

I visited Rockwood with my colleagues on 3rd June, 29th August and 13th November; alone, on 23th October. I visited Orillia on 4th and 5th September with two of my colleagues, and the branch termed the University Branch Asylum on 17th February and 11th November.

III.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE PENITENTIARY.

I visited this great institution with my colleagues several days during each quarter of the year, according to the provisions of the law; and made the monthly visit alone in the month of October.

The various duties pertaining to the management of this vast establishment are daily advancing to perfection, and the conditions under which they are performed, already excellent, are daily improving.

Unfortunately, great discretion is needed in making changes in the entire system, and the details of an institution of this kind, to avoid confusion and preserve discipline!

The sanitary condition of the penitentiary has been surely tested within the present year. Typhus found its way into the establishment, by some unknown means, about the end of June, and continued its destructive work till the 31st of December, by which time it had carried off 15 of the prisoners.

When we reflect on the number of prisoners who enter the walls of the institution in the course of a year (more than 1000), on the debilitating causes which are always at work on the numerous inmates of the prison, and on the terrific nature of the visitor

raging in the limited space within its walls, it is easy to imagine the horrors of fear and anxiety which beset the warden, the physician, and the officers and employees.

All means of separation and distribution which can be made use of in other places are wanting in a prison; the dangers incidental to common life of close contact and daily intercourse, are imminent at all times; we may add to the catalogue of perils the insufficient hospital accommodation which, being adapted to ordinary circumstances, was not competent to meet the exceptional emergency: the benefit expected from them failing just at the time when it became of the highest importance.

Of 1007 prisoners who were received, liberated or remained in custody during the year, 140 contracted the disease, of whom 15 died. If this rate of mortality be compared with that of Grosse Isle and with the ordinary rate on such occasions, we must be convinced that the trial through which the institution has passed proves its sanitary state to be superior to what it was at any former period.

The whole number of deaths in the year 1862 was 27, of which 15, as stated above resulted from typhoid fever; thus the ordinary mortality is reduced to 12. Now, in the absence of epidemic disease, the mortality was 20 in 1858 and 24 in 1859.

Supplementary to this proof of the hygienic condition of the Penitentiary, is one deduced from the number of prisoners affected by mental insanity in each year. In 1859, there were 10 cases of mental disease; in 1860, 11 cases. Since the changes which have been effected, the return has shewn 6 cases in 1861, and 7 in 1862; and this in presence of the panic fear produced by the terrible disease of the latter year, and the ordinary causes of mental derangement always existing in prisons.

I shall add no further remarks on the Penitentiary: other subjects of interest being sufficiently treated of in the general report.

REFORMATORY AT ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

I visited this reformatory on 19th February with my colleagues, and on 8th and 9th September and 19th November. I must repeat this year the expressions of approbation which I applied last year to M. Prieur's management. Amidst all the trouble and disorder of material appliances which inevitably attended the removal from his former to his present ill-adapted habitation, M. Prieur has contrived to maintain great moral order and discipline.

On my visit in September, I made a thorough investigation of the material condition of the institution, in order that I might furnish the Government with a report in detail of what was deficient, and an estimate of the probable cost of the work remaining to be done to complete the buildings and to place the establishment in a suitable condition to go on regularly without hindrance or impediment. The result of this examination I communicated to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, in a special report.

During the same visit (of two days) I went over the farm, and recommended the warden and the head-farming-man to adopt the system of rotation of crops, which I considered to be the best, that is to say, the best adapted to the condition of labor and consumption peculiar to the establishment (that of being itself the purchaser of all that is raised).

The scheme of cultivation propounded in presence of the warden and farming-man was approved of and adopted by them; but some time must elapse before the system can be brought into full operation, for it is not intended to apply to the cultivation of the farm any capital but what is represented by the labour placed at the disposal of the institution for the purpose.

In the General Report will be found the most satisfactory information relative to the Reformatory. It affords the brightest hope for the future, and even now displays results which are well worthy of notice.

REFORMATORY AT PENETANGUISHENE.

This Reformatory continues to display the same general satisfactory results which have been heretofore reported, and which have characterized the skilful management of the warden, Mr. Kelly, from its establishment.

I visited it on 17th and 18th March, and 4th, 5th and 6th November.

It would be superfluous to transcribe in this place all the remarks of particular things which I noted during my visit of inspection. I cannot help, however, declaring the pleasure which I felt in my walk over the farm, in watching so many young people at work. Some were clearing the land; others unloading a schooner bringing stone for the new buildings; others were driving the cattle drawing loads; some served the masons; others were busy making bricks. Further in the workshops we are certain of these lads learning trades which they had made choice of themselves.

My admiration of all this industry and good order was redoubled by the reflection that the greater part of these young prisoners had, before their entrance into that institution, been vagabonds in the streets and highways, on the watch for any villany which they might perpetrate.

It is fortunate for the Reformatory at Penetanguishene that it is situated in a retired and quiet place, and that it possesses a large domain nearly in a state of nature. Plenty of room is, for all such institutions, one of the most important requisites to ensure a prosperous result.

I inspected the works which had been executed in the erection of the new building, and must bear witness to their excellence. I venture to hope that the institution will be enabled to continue them until the complete execution of the plan laid down by the Board.

IV.

COMMON GAOLS.

Apart from the gaols belonging to the Quebec Division, which are my special charge I have, in the course of the year, visited the following gaols in the following order, viz:— The new gaol and the old gaol, on the 18th February; the Barrie Gaol on the 28th May and the 29th October; the Kingston Gaol on the 1st June, the 2nd September and the 18th November; the St. John's Gaol on the 23rd August; and at St. Hyacinthe on the 15th December.

Another gaol beyond the limits of my division, which I visited, was the Montreal Gaol. I will, however, devote a future paragraph to this institution, the most extensive of its kind.

QUEBEC GAOL.

I inspected the Quebec Gaol on the 22nd March, the 30th June, the 19th August and the 2nd and 4th December. I invariably found that establishment in a remarkably cleanly condition, in spite of all the difficulties of management presented by that old building, crowded as it is with prisoners.

The governor of the gaol, Mr. McLaren, and the matron have always appeared to me to be extremely zealous in the discharge of their duties. Everything possible seems to be done to comply with the regulations. As a matter of course, the buildings are in no better condition than they were, but they seem as if they might stand until the new gaol is ready; still it has been necessary to shore up certain parts in order to ensure this.

By providing means of sending a stream of water through the drains, the gaol guards' apartments have been made less unhealthy, and by dint of cleanliness the apartments in which the prisoners are crowded to such an extent as to be compelled to sleep two and three in a cell, have been made endurable.

NEW GAOL AT QUEBEC.

I visited the gaol buildings now in course of erection near the Plains of Abraham, on the 22nd March, the 4th April, the 9th July, the 1st October and the 29th November.

This building, when entirely completed, will be a superb one, and the nature of the work seems to be as perfect as possible. The Board of Inspectors have made extraordinary efforts to procure the immediate completion of the several parts of this building, of which only about two-thirds have been commenced.

I prevailed upon the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada and the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works to do me the favor of visiting the works with me, and I have every reason to believe that the arguments urged on the spot in favor of the completion of the building, were duly appreciated. This is the only gaol in Canada in which there is a chance of the system of central gaols being inaugurated in an irreproachable manner,—a system which is becoming more and more a matter of necessity.

I have been fortunate enough to obtain from the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works the substitution of the Penitentiary lock for the frightful padlock which had been adopted in spite of the representations of the Inspectors.

A circumstance which occurred at one of the new gaols, that of the district of Brantford, at Nelsonville, shows how dangerous it is to affix the locks, even when they are of the best quality, to the doors themselves, that is to say, so as to be within the reach of the prisoners. A prisoner, at Nelsonville, opened several locks with a key of his own manufacture. Every lock which the prisoners can get their hands upon is destined to be opened sooner or later, whatever it may be in other respects.

It cannot be too strongly insisted upon, that the most minute details are of importance in a gaol, and a knowledge of these details constitutes a part of the science which it is the business of the Inspectors to acquire, and to endeavor to bring into effect in the conduct of the service.

THREE RIVERS GAOL.

I visited this gaol on the 6th June and the 23rd October. On each occasion I found it, as I have always hitherto done, in a perfect state of cleanliness and order.

I endeavored, without success, to prevail upon the Sheriff to introduce some sort of labor for the prisoners; I venture to hope that I may be more fortunate the next time. I am aware that it is a difficult matter, but I do not believe it to be impossible.

At all these visits, I take the opportunity of reading the general regulations to the governors of the gaols, of questioning them respecting their application, and of explaining them in case of need. The putting of these regulations, which impose more work and surveillance on the officers of the gaol, into full operation will be a work of time. Something is effected every year, and with a little care and patience satisfactory results will at last be attained.

GASPÉ GAOLS.

My colleague, Dr. Nelson, being desirous of taking a sea voyage for the benefit of his health, requested me to transfer to him the duty of visiting the two gaols in the District of Gaspé, which are situated in my division. The special report of the Inspector of the gaols at Percé and New Carlisle will, therefore, be found in Dr. Nelson's separate report.

The general report again urgently appeals to the Government to provide a remedy for the disastrous state of things occasioned by the insufficiency and innumerable defects of these two wretched gaols.

KAMOURASKA GAOL.

I visited the Kamouraska Gaol on the 6th May and the 20th September. On each occasion I found the gaol in good order. I also, at each visit, inspected the new gaol close by the old one. I have made several reports in favor of the transfer of the prisoners from the old to the new gaol, the latter having been completed more than a year.

In the month of December, as has been seen by the general report, the Court House at Kamouraska was destroyed by fire, together with the old gaol and the combustible part of the new building intended for the new gaol and for the hall of audience.

As the principal loss in this misfortune has reference to the Court House and archives, and as major interests are concerned in this affair, I have not considered it my duty to make any inquiry into the accident, in order that I might not, by any indiscreet and untimely zeal, interfere with the action of superior authorities, or create any prejudice.

MONTMAGNY GAOL.

I visited this gaol on the 3rd May and 19th September.

The works were not quite finished at the time of my first visit, and this entailed an anomalous state of things pregnant with danger in a prison; for one of the two keys was in possession of the builder; besides cleanliness and order necessarily suffered from this incomplete state of affairs. Fortunately, all this was only temporary, and has since been done away with. The well sunk on the premises of this gaol is close to a public privy and yields polluted water.

I postpone to a note to be annexed, the general remarks which I have to make on this new gaol, and others about which I shall presently say a few words.

BEAUCE GAOL.

I visited this gaol on the 27th June. It was not then completed and they were still working at it at the time of my visit. I took advantage of my visit to give the governor instructions respecting the nature of his duties, and an explanation of the general gaol regulations.

PRISON AT MALBAIE.

I visited the prison of the District of Saguenay on 2nd July. It was not then cleaned: the rubbish of building materials and other dirt remaining after the completion of the work in the interior. It is not provided with water within the walls, but it is necessary to fetch it from a distance of several arpents.

PRISON AT ARTHABASKA.

I visited the prison at Arthabaska on 14th July and 15th December.

The drainage of this prison is not completed, and water is fetched, as it is required, from the neighbours. A mulatto, who is very probably an old inmate of the States Penitentiary, of great strength and consummate skill in breaking prison, has given great trouble in that of Arthabaska. Twice he escaped (taking with him, the first time, another prisoner), but in both occasions he was recaptured.

PRISON AT CHICOUTIMI.

I inspected this prison on 21st and 22nd July. The water of the well dug in the ground belonging to the prison is not drinkable. What is required is fetched from the neighbours. There is, however, a spring two arpents off, which might be turned to account. The gaol was deficient in many things, which are required as necessary to furnish it properly, like many others of the new prisons.

PRISON AT RIMOUSKI.

I inspected the prison at Rimouski on 25th July. They were just at that time completing the work of building the prison, which has been very carefully executed. As there is abundance of water in the precincts, the drains and privies are free from smell. I made this remark to show how necessary abundance of water is in such establishments.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have not repeated here the remarks which are to be found in the general report under the head of *Common Prisons of Lower Canada*, nor the statistical information contained in the large table at its commencement.

With respect to the new prisons of our rural districts, I have a few remarks to offer, which apply to them all, and which I have therefore preferred to insert under this head in order to avoid useless repetition.

I look upon them as not yet altogether organized. In fact many of them are deficient in several particulars necessary to complete their equipment. None of them have walls to enclose them, consequently they have no prison-yard.

None of these prisons has either wood-shed or storehouse, so that the gaolers are obliged to make use of the passages and of some of the cells to stow away the articles in use or consumption under cover.

It would be almost futile to repeat here what has been already said concerning the faulty arrangements for fastening the doors. These must be considered as matters beyond remedy.

As to the attendants: there is in general no one but the warden himself. He cannot have the regular service of an assistant, as the amount placed at his disposal by the Sheriff for the purpose does not allow of it. In short, and keeping within the strict limits of the duties of the Board, it may be said that the position of the Sheriffs and gaolers in the new districts, as regards the custody of the prisoners and the management of the prisons, is both troublesome and difficult. Under such circumstances there can be no hope that general rules will be observed. Luckily these prisons do not, generally, receive a very large number of prisoners at once, and among them we seldom fall in with any so clever and so well trained and disposed to mischief as the mulatto of Arthabaska.

MONTREAL GAOL.

I visited this large prison on 20th February, 5th June, 24th October, and 10th and 11th December.

It is not necessary to dwell on the situation of this prison. It is the subject of an article in the General Report. I shall, however, give an account of my last visit to the institution, in December.

I was appointed by the Board of Inspectors, a member of a committee charged to communicate with the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works on several questions concerning prisons, and I received an order to meet Mr. F. Baillargé, engineer and architect to the Department of Public Works, at the gaol in Montreal.

In company with Mr. Baillargé, I made a careful examination of the buildings of which the gaol consists, and of the ground belonging to it, and after long discussion we agreed upon a joint report to which Mr. Baillargé annexed a detailed plan drawn in accordance with rough sketches taken in our note books.

The addition which we recommend would consist of a wing added to the central wing. The new building would be made so as to contain 168 prisoners, each having a night cell. This increase of accommodation being made, if the Government coincide with us as in the conclusions of our report, and the removal of a part of the prisoners take place, alterations might be made in south-west and north wings successively, which, by economizing space, would give a larger number of cells and afford certain conveniences essentially beneficial to the general management.

For it is to be recollected that the building is excessively crowded, that the annual increase in the number of prisoners is very great, and that want of room renders every branch of the administration, that regarding health particularly, and, what is even of higher importance, moral instruction, nearly impracticable.

Following out the plan here sketched, a change of organization might be effected in the prison of Montreal (the most important of our common prisons), which, from what it now is, a school of vice, an abode of darkness, would convert it into a kind of penitentiary. To do this would, no doubt, cost something, a good deal even; but it is impossible to evade the condition, and delay does but increase an evil which is already too great.

(Signed.)

J. C. TACHÉ.

Quebec, March, 1863.

SEPARATE REPORT

OF

MR. J. M. FERRES.

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

I have the honor to report the condition of the Jails and Asylums which I have visited during the last year, and have pleasure in stating that a very great improvement has been effected in all of them contained in the Toronto District, which was specially under my supervision in 1862.

The jails in that district are as under :—

<i>Place.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Barrie.....	Simcoe.
Berlin.....	Waterloo.
Cobourg.....	Durham and Northumberland.
Goderich.....	Huron and Bruce.
Guelph.....	Wellington.
Owen Sound.....	Grey.
Peterborough.....	Peterboro' and Victoria.
Stratford.....	Perth.
Toronto.....	York and Peel.
Whitby.....	Ontario.

In addition to the above common jails, the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, the University Branch Asylum at Toronto, and the Branch Asylum at Orillia, are also in my district.

Besides visiting the above institutions, and carefully inspecting them at the statutory periods, I went to the Bruce Mines, and the Sault St. Marie, in obedience to a reference by the Government of certain documents laid before His Excellency the Governor General, proceeding from the Hon. Judge Prince, of the Judicial District of Algoma, residing at the Sault, and certain magistrates of the same district, residing at the Mines.

In the course of the summer I visited also the Common Jails at Hamilton, Niagara, Sandwich and Sarnia, in Upper Canada, and those of Quebec, Montreal, St. Johns, Sherbrooke and Bedford, in Lower Canada, and the Lunatic Asylum at Malden, in the West, the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at St. Johns, and that at Beauport in the East, as well as the Reformatory at St. Vincent, de Paul.

The Board having appointed Mr. O'Neill and myself the Committee of Audit, and assigned to us the consequent duties, I have, mostly in company with my colleague, carefully audited quarterly the books, accounts and vouchers of the Clerk at the Penitentiary (sometimes month by month at this prison); of the Bursar of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at the Penitentiary, and of the Bursar of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto. As these institutions are visited by the whole Board every three months, the audit is effected by the Committee of Audit without occasioning any extra expense to the public in travelling expenses. With respect to the other institutions at which audit is

required, they have been visited at irregular times as occasion served, with a view to saving expense, there being no instructions from the Government, nor directions by the Board of Inspectors, upon that head. The institutions referred to are the Lunatic Asylum at Amherstburg, the branch Lunatic Asylum at Orillia, and the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, in Canada West, and the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at St. Johns, and the Reformatory at St. Vincent de Paul, in Canada East.

Looking at the great distances these institutions are apart, and the number of days that would unavoidably be occupied in travelling from one to the other, and in giving to the accounts that careful analysis which a public officer who sets himself to perform such a duty to his own satisfaction must necessarily make, the time consumed in such a duty would be very considerable, and the expense in proportion. In the absence of definite orders to guide me, I have not, therefore, hitherto thought it incumbent upon me, as one of the Committee of Audit, to undertake the duty, for the institutions last named, oftener than has been done during the last year. It might be considered out of place in me to say much on the importance of regular audits being made of accounts on the spot where they are contracted; the responsible heads of the Department of Finance of course, give due consideration to such points. But I may be permitted to remark, that although in the current expenditure for articles of daily consumption, there is not much likelihood (nor indeed does there seem to be any disposition) for extravagance, yet, as all these institutions are in their infancy, and will require considerable outlay for some years to come, for the construction of new buildings and the remodelling of old ones, the benefit of a check while the money is in course of being spent, it appears to me, is of much more value to the public than an accounting for it after it has been disbursed. In such an outlay it is to be considered that a good deal must be left to the discretion of the officer in charge, and that officers even of the most economical ideas may sometimes be induced, when uncontrolled, to go to an expense which the Board of Inspectors and the Government might not have entirely approved of, had they known beforehand that it was to be incurred. I allude to the matter now, however, more for the purpose of bringing the position of it under review, in order that His Excellency may be pleased to direct such instructions with reference to it as he may see fit, should a different practice be desired than has hitherto been observed by the Audit Inspectors.

I now proceed to state the condition of the Common Jails, and of the other institutions visited by me during the year now expired.

BARRIE.

When I inspected the jail at this place in the Fall of 1861, I had reason to believe, from the correspondence which had taken place between the local authorities and the Board of Inspectors, that the alterations recommended previous to my appointment as an Inspector would have been carried out during the open season of 1862. When there in February, however, I heard of no arrangements having been made for doing so. But on the month of May, T. Ferguson, Esq., M. P., Warden of Simcoe, waited upon the Board then sitting at Quebec, and explained his own views, which were also the views of the Council, in relation to the necessary changes.

On the 15th June I paid a visit to the jail, and made particular note of the condition of the building, the arrangement of the cells, the bounds and shape of the yards, and the state of the enclosing walls. The building itself is of octagon shape, with two small wings of two stories each, one running north and the other south. Each wing contains three cells on the ground floor, and three more on the upper floor. The cells open into a corridor 24 feet in length by three feet eight inches in width, which is ventilated by three openings in the outer wall only two feet in the clear, divided by gratings into six openings, six by four inches. The cell doors are made of four-inch plank, without any opening in them, the only ventilation into the cells being by means of an opening in the doors 21 in. by 10, divided by two upright bars of iron and one bar across.

There are no bedsteads, and in wet weather the floors on which the beds lie are damp. The beams supporting the floor of the entrance hall have apparently rotted away, and the floor shakes to the footstep. The jailer's apartments above are reached by a circular stair-

way, in the centre of the octagon, and the women's cells occupy the upper story of the wings.

It was evident that no alteration that could be made within the present walls would make the jail what it ought to be for classification, ventilation, and with necessary day rooms. I remained, therefore, convinced that the county, in endeavoring to accommodate the old building to the necessary requirements of a jail, would be throwing away money; and that their true economy would be to carry out the plans which had been made for a new erection, if the state of their finances would possibly admit of it.

Being desirous of coming to a final arrangement on the business, I requested the warden to meet me on the 18th, and to assemble as many of the Jail Committee of the Council as could conveniently attend a conference.

Mr. Ferguson accordingly did me the honor to meet me on the 18th, with two gentlemen of the Jail Committee. Judge Gowan and Mr. Sheriff Smith also took the trouble to be present; but as the regular meeting of the County Council was to take place the week after, the discussion of the matter was postponed until the 25th. The conference was not held until the 27th, when a full Council was present.

The jail was closely inspected by the warden and members in a body, and a full discussion, with the new plans before them, was gone into, assisted again by Judge Gowan, who had given the subject much thought and calculation, the result of which was that Mr. Horsey, architect, was instructed to prepare working plans and specifications as soon as possible, preparatory to tenders being advertised for the work. It was at the same time agreed, that if the tenders showed that the new buildings, including a residence for the jailer, could be erected for \$12,000, the whole plan should be carried out, but if not, the jailer's residence was to be omitted.

Since then tenders have been received, but the amounts exceeding the anticipations of the Committee, the jailer's residence is consequently not to be erected. After the acceptance of the tender for the reduced work, a difficulty occurred with the intending contractor, in consequence of an alleged miscalculation of some of his prices, and it was not settled on the 20th of December, when I made the last inspection of the jail for the year. I was able, however, to have then an interview with Mr. Ferguson, Warden, and Messrs. McConkey and Sisson, two members of the Jail Committee to whom the final settlement of the terms of the contract had been referred; and on some trifling alterations being consented to on my part in the brick work of the cells, which did not at all interfere with the plans, nor affect the security of the prison, those gentlemen expressed themselves prepared to close the contract, and direct the work to be proceeded with.

Since then, I am informed, the contractor has commenced operations, and in the course of 1863 the additions contracted for will be completed.

At the date of my visit, in June, there were: male prisoners, 3; females, 5; total, 8. Two of the males and two of the females were insane. On 15th December there were: males, 6; females, 5; total, 11.

EMPLOYMENT.—The only employment for male prisoners is the cutting of the fire-wood for the Jail and the Court House. They are also engaged by the jailer, in summer time, in the garden ground attached to the prison, and, by their labour, some potatoes and other vegetables are grown. The female prisoners have no employment of any kind.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—There are no stated means for the religious instruction of the prisoners. The clergy of the town sometimes visit the jail of their own accord, and always when sent for.

For diet and salaries, see table.

BERLIN JAIL.

The works which had been going on, during the summer of 1861, in repairing the old jail, and in building a new addition to it, were completed by the close of the year, and the wards were ready to receive prisoners. It is now as commodious and as well ventilated a jail as can be desired. The new wall surrounding the yard was erected last summer; it is a strong wall of masonry, surmounted, however, by a wooden coping, which has the fault of offering a square under-edge for any suitable article to catch by, when thrown from inside the yard.

The cleanliness of the floors of the wards and cells cannot be exceeded, and the beds and bedding are equally cared for. The yards are, from their extent, well adapted for work or exercise, and the walls, from their height, are, so far, a safeguard against escape, the only defect being in the coping. There is an abundance of water, and the water-closets are consequently perfectly free from offence.

At my first visit there were confined: males, 3; females, 2; total, 5; of whom one of the males was crazy. At my last visit, on the 17th December, there were 2 males and 1 female; total, 3. The female is, to all appearance, insane.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—This is afforded chiefly by the ministers of the church of England and the Methodists, who frequently visit the prisoners.

EMPLOYMENT.—The men are employed only in cutting wood. They had been also engaged in levelling the grounds, so long as such work was to be done. There is no labor to which they can now be put, of which the product can be sold. The women have nothing to do of any kind.

For diet and salaries, see table.

COBBOURG JAIL.

In 1861 the upper wards of this jail were remodelled, according to plans sanctioned by the Board; and at my visit in the fall of the year, the different works were in progress; but on inspection of the brick work, I considered it so defective, that I felt it my duty to report it, and recommend that no payment should be made by the Government of the statutory allowance.

On my visit in June last, I found the works all completed, so far as they had been, to that time, ordered by the Board,—and that the defects in the brick work had been attended to.

I was at that time accompanied by Dr. Nelson, Chairman of the Board, and we were met by Mr. Sheriff Fortune, by the Warden, Mr. Barnham, and by several members of the County Council, by Mr. Barnett, Architect of the jail, and Mr. Horsey.

Having made a thorough inspection of the prison, various improvements were, after some discussion, agreed upon, of which the undernoted may be mentioned as the principal, viz: iron-grated doors, opening to the yard, to be placed at each end of the entrance passage, to admit free circulation of air. No. 1 ward.—The cells to have iron-grated doors instead of the solid plank doors, and two additional windows to be opened through the wall, to be secured by iron-gratings. No. 2 ward.—Six iron-grated doors to be substituted for the solid plank ones, and an additional window to be opened.

New floors to be laid in both wards; the water-closets to be cased with oak plank, and ventilators to be inserted.

An iron-grated door to be placed at the bottom of the stairs leading to the yard from the female ward, and the unglazed windows to be hung inside, so as to admit of being opened with facility.

The rooms previously in use in the old Court House by the officers of the court, were to be converted into a bath-room, a dining-room, and kitchen, and other rooms to be set apart for debtors,—the window openings of them all to be fitted with iron gratings. The old court room itself to be fitted up as a chapel, with a stairway to be opened from the jail portion of the building.

Up to this time, the prisoners were served with their daily rations uncooked, and they had to cook each for themselves, upon a common box stove. Pieces of bread were found lying about upon the tables, and in the window sills, and pieces of meat hanging on nails in the walls. By the new arrangement, the cooking will be done with regularity and neatness at a cooking stove in the kitchen, and cooked victuals dispensed and eaten in the dining-room.

I think it my duty here to acknowledge the great satisfaction I had in arranging this business with the warden and Jail Committee of the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland. I endeavored to shew to these gentlemen that I was desirous of carrying out the true spirit of the statute, and of suggesting only those improvements which, while of absolute necessity, were at the same time in harmony with existing arrangements. And I have pleasure in stating that they manifested every liberality in dealing with them.

At my visit on 24th September, all the improvements were finished except in Ward No. 2, in which the workmen were still employed; but there was not much remaining to be done. The water-closet, however, in the south-west wing was offensive, while all the others were quite free from smell.

The alterations had effected such an improvement in the prison as to have almost changed its character entirely. Light, and a free ventilation from the additional windows and grated doors, had driven out the dirt and noxious atmosphere, of which complaint had been made last year. Although my visit was made on purpose early in the morning, and before the windows had been opened, or the prison cleaned up for the day, the air was pure even in the just vacated cells. The improvement in the appearance of the prisoners was not less conspicuous than in that of the prison itself.

I made my last visit on the 24th of December, in the evening, after the prisoners had gone to bed, and the prison locked up for the night. The alterations had now been all made. The new floors had been laid over the old ones; the walls of the whole jail, its corridors and cells, had all received several coats of whitewash, and looked bright and clean. In the water-closets, the air was free from the slightest taint; the bath-room was fitted up, and an abundant supply of water provided. The kitchen, too, had been arranged with proper conveniences, and was in operation.

Taking it altogether, the jail at Cobourg may now be said to be one of the most perfect of the common jails in the Province, as to completeness in arrangement, perfect ventilation, and excellent means for classification.

In June last there were:—Criminal prisoners—male, 8; female, 4. Debtors, 3. Total, 15.

EMPLOYMENT.—The only employment for the men is in sawing wood as it is required. There is a quarry within half a mile of the jail, and the intention of the jail authorities was to set the men to work in breaking stone for the corporation of the town,—but that body would not purchase it at a price which would pay for the cartage. The intention has, consequently, been abandoned. There is nothing, therefore, for them to do.

The females had no employment of any kind up to June last, but on conversing with the Warden, he agreed to authorize the purchase of worsted for knitting, and of shirting for sewing, to be done by them. Since then they have been employed in knitting socks.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—The clergy of the town, particularly those of the Church of England and the Methodists, hold religious conversation with the criminals in their cells; and every Friday fortnight Archdeacon Bethune used to hold service in the prison, or his curate, when he could not attend. The Roman Catholic priest visits prisoners of his communion when he is sent for. During the session of Victoria College, one of the students gives religious exhortations every Saturday.

For diet and salaries see table.

CODERICH JAIL.

The alterations which have been made in this prison have transformed it entirely. It is now rendered, in every respect, complete as a place of incarceration. The windows have been enlarged, so as to admit an abundance of light, and, when opened, of fresh air. The doors of the cells and corridors have been changed from solid plank, admitting neither light nor air, to the iron-grating, admitting both at all times. The only objection to them is the mode of securing them by a padlock, which is within reach of the prisoner. The upper portion is now divided off into a large day-room, to be used also as a chapel, and three large cells.

The yards have been much enlarged, and surrounded by high stone walls. The entrance passage, which divides also one yard from the other, has been extended to correspond with the extension of the yard walls. While improving the jail, the County Council have, at the same time, built a new residence for the jailer, and thus left nothing more to be done for the comfort and convenience of the establishment.

At my visit, in the beginning of August, I met Mr. Gibbons, the Warden, Mr. Kidd, Superintendent of Works, and the contractor, Mr. Hisiop. On having had pointed out to them some improvements in the details of the work, they readily agreed to carry them out, and at my last visit, on the 18th December, I found they had been attended to, much to

the advantage of the jail. This prison, throughout its whole extent, is kept most scrupulously clean, and having made a visit to it by daylight, on the morning of the 19th December, before the jail was opened, I found the ventilation perfect.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—Ministers of religion attend prisoners of their own persuasion, but only when sent for. They may be said to take no interest in the jail at all.

EMPLOYMENT.—There is none except cutting wood for the prison and Court House. When the works of building were in hand, one convict worked with the masons on the walls for six weeks, and another for four. The contractor allowed 75 cents per day for each, of which 25 cents were paid to the men, and 50 cents to the County Treasurer.

For diet and salaries, see table.

GUELPH JAIL.

At my visit in 1861, the works of the new jail, and of alterations in the old, were going on, of which I took notice in my report. I mentioned also that the cells were in a very dirty condition. In November, of the same year, the works were all finished, and the new jail occupied by prisoners. On my first inspection, in 1862, I found everything completed, and defects remedied which I had pointed out to the architect while the works were in hand; but I regret to say that the same want of attention to cleanliness in the cells existed, as noticed in my report for 1861, and even at my last visit many of the cells were in a dirty state. The architect, however, in doing away with the defects pointed out, fell into another in making the floor of the attic of one inch pine boards, and the ceiling of the cells in the ward under it of the same material. On this being found fault with, a flooring of oak plank was laid over it, firmly attached to the joists by iron bolts, and finished before my visit in December. The water-closets answer very badly. The plan of their arrangement is exceedingly faulty, and all the water that can be thrown into them will not make them free from offence. That attached to ward No. 4 was particularly offensive, the gas penetrating through the floor, and vitiating the atmosphere in the whole room. The unwholesome effluvia seems to concentrate in this ward, as the other wards are almost free from it. I was informed, however, that last winter the pipes in them all froze up, rendering the closets useless.

The arrangement for heating is not sufficient, and the prisoners consequently complain of cold. The only means of generating heat for the wards is from large stoves placed in the outside passage, opposite to each of the corridor doors, of which the smoke pipe passes directly into a chimney in the passage itself. In weather even moderately cold, I should think the heat quite insufficient, particularly in the cells at the farther end of the ward.

In ward No. 1, the oak beam forming the wall plate over the doors of the cells has sprung, so as to expose the tenons by which it is held to the upright posts. At one end the opening between the plate and the post is two inches, and at the other, one inch.

The wards of the old jail were pretty clean,

The yard is large, but the gate is far from safe. The bolts fixing it to the sill, and to cross beams above, are, by a curious mistake in the workman, placed on the wrong half of the gate; and the only fastening is a padlock, which a blow from a billet of wood would smash.

I hope to see that these matters have been put to rights before my next inspection, and that, as the prisoners have nothing else to do, they will be compelled to keep their cells and wards free from dirt.

The number of prisoners at my first visit was: males, 14; females, 5; total, 19; at the second: males, 15; females, 3; total, 18.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—The clergy of the different denominations agree among themselves to hold service in the jail in turn every Sunday, and it is regularly performed.

EMPLOYMENT.—The cutting of wood is the only employment the convicts can be put to. The magistrates of the County have offered the prison labor to the town of Guelph, to break stones for the streets, on condition that the town pay for the haul of the material to and from the jail yard, and for a superintendent to see that it is properly broken; but the offer has not yet been accepted.

For diet and salaries, see table.

MONTREAL JAIL.

I have made several visits to this jail during the year, and always found it overcrowded beyond its capacity. The jailer, Mr. McGinn, must have difficulty sometimes in knowing what to do with the miserable creatures thrown in upon him, or where to put them. All are, by force of circumstances, huddled indiscriminately together; the young with the old, the hardened in vice with the new. There are no means of classification, and the attempt to classify would be hopeless, if undertaken. Boys of 10 or 12 years of age, not unfrequent inmates of this prison, are locked up with 20 or 30 adepts in crime, to imbibe their contempt for what is right, and their instructions in what is wrong. If the jail system of Lower Canada existed on the same principle as that of Upper Canada, the District of Montreal would be compelled to make such alterations in the district prison as would meet the requirements of an enlightened criminal policy. But, as it is not, all that Grand Jurors or Inspectors of Prisons can do is to free themselves from responsibility, by recording their opinions as to what is required to ameliorate its condition, leaving to higher authorities the responsibility of judging whether their proposals are founded on reason or not.

There are generally over 300 prisoners in this jail, while its capacity and its arrangements are only for —. It is, however, impossible to form an idea, from mere statistics, of its actual condition. The numbers upon paper do not represent to the mind the positive realities of the living beings in that prison, and the circumstances surrounding them. The creatures who have become its *habitués* are certainly degraded, just as certainly as the prison does nothing but confirm them in their degradation. It may be quite likely that a better-planned jail, with light and ventilation in its different compartments, and a possibility of separating the little boy culprit from the adult villain, would not produce any sensible diminution in the tables of crime; but most certainly the present arrangements have not done so. The numbers have gone on increasing from month to month, and from year to year, steadily and progressively, without any effort, suggested by experience, being made to reduce them.

The government may not feel desirous of expending money upon the improvement of this jail, nor in the construction of a new one; and there is no reason why Government should do so, if it would make the principle in force in Upper Canada applicable to the District of Montreal. The city of Toronto, with less than one-half of the population of Montreal, is now about finishing a new prison at a cost of over \$130,000, and, so far as I can see, there is no good argument for exempting the District of Montreal from a duty which is exacted from the city of Toronto, and from every county in the Upper Province.

There are about ten acres of land in rear of the jail, and belonging to it, from which a large quantity of supplies for the prisoners could be produced, without one shilling of expense to the public; but for want of an enclosing wall, even this cannot be made use of. Men lie about in the cells and corridors of the jail, with nothing before their minds except sleeping and eating, when some of them might be set to work upon this land, to earn, at least, something for their food.

If the ground is never to be made use of for jail purposes, it would be better for government to dispose of it, and with the proceeds build an addition to the present one. As it is at present, it is of no benefit whatever either to the prison or to the public.

A marked improvement is to be observed in the pains taken during last year to keep the interior clean as it ought to be. Complaint has been formerly made that this prison did not, in this respect, compare favorably with others in the principal cities, nor in the county districts. But this neglect has been much remedied, and, no doubt, will be thoroughly looked to in future.

NIAGARA.

As a new jail will soon be built in place of the present one, it is not necessary to state the defects of the present one.

OWEN SOUND.

In my Report of last year, I described this jail as totally unfit for jail purposes. I also mentioned that the then committee on county property, agreeing with me in its

inefficiency, had promised to recommend to the Council either to make improvements in the old one, or build a new one,—but that, at the close of the year, nothing had been done. The Council, too, had apparently changed their minds altogether, as to doing anything at all.

At my visit in the end of June, I accordingly found matters in the same position as they were last year,—the only change for the better being that the water-closets inside were no longer made use of. I accordingly considered it my duty to make a minute in the Inspector's local memorandum book, recording my opinion that the jail for the County of Grey ought to be condemned as a place for confinement of prisoners, and that I would be obliged so to make report to the Board of Inspectors, for the purpose of bringing the situation of the jail under the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

On the 1st July, the County Council being then in session, I waited upon them, and, with their permission, addressed them on the state of the jail, and the necessity for taking some action in regard to it; at the same time informing them that, with much regret, I had been compelled, from a sentiment of public duty, to condemn the prison as a place unfit for prison purposes. The Jail Committee afterwards met me, and we went over the building and yards together. They all came unanimously to the conclusion that a new addition was necessary, and engaged, through their Chairman, to report in favor of procuring plans and specifications as quickly as possible for the work. It was also agreed that water should be brought in pipes from a spring on the hill in rear without any delay, and proper drainage effected.

Having condemned the building as a jail, I did not think that any subsequent visit would be productive of benefit, and that, under the circumstances, I ought not to incur the expense of another fruitless journey to so distant a point.

The County Council, after my visit in July, employed an architect to draw up plans and specifications for an addition to the present jail, which were accordingly made. But I do not learn that the Council have as yet approved of them. It is due, however, to the authorities to state that the County of Grey has been considerably embarrassed by their outlay for gravelling leading roads through it (to the extent of about 150 miles), and by claims for extra work made by the contractors. As these have now been all amicably settled, I am assured that there will be no further cause for delay in placing the prison in a proper state. The water pipes from the hill have, in the meantime, been laid, and the drainage made effectual, giving to the jail an abundant supply of good water.

In March last there were 18 males and 3 females at one time in this prison; but the number of prisoners at my visit was—males, 6; females, 3; total, 9. One of the males was an idiot, and so also was one of the females. Another of the males was a child of ten years of age, who had been obliged by a worthless mother to steal a pair of boots, but who was subsequently released after a short imprisonment.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—The Rev. Mr. Grafty, Baptist, visits the prisoners once a week; the ministers of the Church of England, the Methodists, and United Presbyterians, when sent for.

EMPLOYMENT.—There is none for the prisoners, except cutting wood for the Court-House and jail.

For diet and salaries, see table.

PETERBOROUGH.

The Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria having come to the resolution of carrying out the suggestion made as to the removal of the water-closets from the inside of the building, and of erecting an annex at the end of the Jail to place them in, the work was commenced in the course of last spring, and was well advanced towards completion at the date of my visit in August. The soft-water tank under the entrance passage was also being emptied for the purpose of stopping leaks which had shewn themselves in it, and of re-cementing the whole with water-lime.

In consequence of the Jail being necessarily open while these works were going on, the prisoners had been removed to an old building standing in a corner of the yard, which, before the erection of the present buildings, some ten years ago, had been used as the prison. As the arrangement was intended only for a temporary one, I presumed the

jailer did not give himself or the prisoners any extraordinary trouble in keeping the place even decently clean or tidy. For the same reason I did not consider it my duty to make any remark upon its unsuitable construction or very dilapidated condition, with a view to its proper improvement for a jail. But as it may still be of use for a lock-up for disorderly persons found in the streets at night, I recommended to the authorities to go to a trifling expense in rendering it at least so secure that the services of a turnkey would not be requisite to keep them in after the doors are locked upon them. I am informed that at times there is a large influx of lumbermen, thrown into Peterborough from the wooded country to the north, and that as they bring along with them many of the rough habits engendered by their employment, the peace is liable to be very frequently disturbed during their sojourn in the town, and I was of opinion that the prison authorities would consequently find it a relief to the regular jail and a great convenience otherwise, to retain the old one for the purpose I speak of, especially as all the repairs necessary could be effected at a small cost.

But at my visit on the 10th and 11th December, I found that this old dilapidated jail, as well as the main prison, was in occupation, the former crowded as before, and the upper portion (occupied by males, one of whom was insane) in the same dirty condition as ever. The lower portion, occupied by females, was indeed clean, but overheated. To my surprise I was informed upon enquiry that there is no matron appointed, although there are at all times a number of female prisoners. The jailor's mother occasionally looks after their wants, but she has no regular appointment, and beyond a gratuity on one occasion of \$10, has received no pay. I left a memorandum urging on the Council the immediate nomination of a matron.

In the main prison the removal of the water-closets shewed a decided improvement in the air and in the decent appearance of the wards, but the cells in the lower ward are dirty, and the floor of the day-room being, in addition, stained all over with tobacco juice. The County Council happening to be in session, they accompanied me in a thorough inspection of both prisons, and in the evening I had the honor of an interview with Mr. Dean, the Warden, the members of the Jail Committee and Mr. Hall, the Sheriff. The condition of the jail and plans for making it efficient were fully discussed. We examined the jail again next day, and the rooms in the Court House, some of which, it was supposed, might be appropriated for the jailer's accommodation.

After full consideration, an agreement was come to respecting the changes to be made in the interior arrangements, but since then the County architect has drawn up a plan for an addition to the present building, instead of the alterations proposed at our meeting. These will be submitted to the Board at its first meeting in 1863.

I may state that the legal provisions for the separation of the County of Victoria from that of Peterborough have been complied with, and the building of a Court House and jail at Lindsay was begun last summer, which is about now finished, if not entirely so. The separation will, consequently, take place early in 1863, and will at once relieve the jail at Peterborough of all the prisoners now coming from the County of Victoria, so that the proposed alterations will afford ample accommodation, it is to be hoped, for the wants of the County of Peterborough for many years to come.

At my first visit last year, there were prisoners, males 6, females 4—total 10. At my last, males 12, females 6—total 18. The daily state during the year shows an average of 24 prisoners.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—The Rev. W. Bech (of the Church of England) holds divine service every Sunday; but no ministers of other denominations visit the jail. Col. Haultain, M. P., makes a visit every Sunday, to read and talk with the prisoners on religious subjects.

EMPLOYMENT.—There is none. In summer time, the male prisoners do the work a small garden requires. There is none other, except keeping the place clean, and that, from what I saw, is not well done. The jailer says he has so much to do about the Court House, that he cannot attend to the prisoners cutting up firewood, and other labour is, consequently, hired for that work.

The females make the sheets and bed-ticks required in the prison, but nothing more. For diet and salaries, see table.

SANDWICH JAIL.

I made a visit to this jail on 12th September last.

The Board having not yet succeeded in prevailing on the County Council to undertake the alterations so much required at this prison,—I found what had been represented as faulty, still faulty, and the privies, which are all in the day-rooms, become more offensive by lapse of time. To those in the north ward there is no drain, nor any way for escape of foul air, except into the building. Those in the south ward have a drain, but as it is frequently choked, the effluvia is exceedingly offensive. The jail, so far as depended upon the jailer, was well kept. My visit was paid before six o'clock in the morning, but even at that hour it was clean and orderly.

Two days before my visit, the Quarter Sessions had been sitting, and discharged 11 prisoners, leaving still remaining 9 males in the prison. The average of commitments during the last three months had been greater than at any time previous.

DIET is according to regulation, and the articles are supplied by contract. The cost of the ration is about 9½ cents per head per day, equal to \$34.68 per head per annum.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—The ministers of the Church of England, and of the Methodist Church, used to visit the jail for religious purposes, but had not done so during the preceding three months.

EMPLOYMENT.—There is no employment for males or females, except the sawing of firewood by the men.

SARNIA JAIL.

This jail was visited on the 13th September, and was in a proper state of cleanliness. Some defects in the details of the prison have been pointed out by the Inspectors. They are of importance as affecting the general security of the prison, and ought to be attended to, especially as they involve no great expenditure of money.

The prisoners in confinement were: males 8, female 1—total 9.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

In consequence of the representations to the Government made by the Hon. Judge Prince, of the District of Algoma, of the want of a jail at Sault Ste. Marie, and letters from the magistrates at the Bruce Mines, showing the necessity for a Lock-up there, I was desired to make a visit to those localities on the first occasion of my being on a tour of inspection in that direction. I did so on 21st, 22nd and 23rd June.

There is no jail at the Sault. A small stone building built for an ice-house, in the yard of the dwelling-house in which the courts are at present held, is made to serve the purpose of one. The walls of it, such as they are, are cracked, the roof is covered with shingles now rotten, and the only chimney is the usual one seen in a shanty in the woods, viz: a stove pipe run through a hole in the roof. The door is of wood, and the window is secured by a wooden shutter. This is the jail. No prisoner could be kept in it, were it not watched night and day.

The only fence around the premises is a common farm rail fence. The prisoners, consequently, cannot be permitted to leave the building for any purpose whatever. They eat, sleep, and attend to the necessities of nature in the same apartment, without any interposing partition or screen.

There were two prisoners at the date of my visit, and there have been four at one time. The accommodation may be judged of from the dimensions of the room, 12 feet × 12, and the height 7 feet 7 inches, giving a breathing area of about 1,100 cubic feet or 275 to each, instead of from 800 to 1,000.

The District of Algoma is in the unsettled territories of the Crown, but the population, attracted by the copper mines in the region of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, is beginning to flow in that direction. At the present time the population of the village at the Bruce Mines (which, with those of the Wellington and Copper Bay Mines, may extend a mile and a half in length) numbers about 1200 or 1500 souls. The village of the Sault, built at the rapids of the St. Mary River, 45 miles west of the Bruce mines, has

probably about 300 inhabitants, but there are settlements of whites and Indians in villages there, besides individual settlers and roving Indians scattered over the territory. In the thriving village on the American side of the river there are probably inhabitants, nearly all whites; and there is a large commerce passing through the canal, in steamers and schooners, to the Lake Superior mines and country.

The nearest jail to the Sault Ste. Marie is at Owen Sound, some 300 miles distant.

From the character of the population, it can readily be understood that the restraints of civilisation and of law are not so strongly felt as in the settled portions of the Province, and that when infractions of the peace do occur, a secure place of confinement is more necessary than in any other region. The facility for evading officers of justice render arrest at all times difficult, and the inconvenience of retaining a criminal in custody checks any desire to follow him, except in cases of serious crime. The legal authorities, both at the Mines and at the Sault, choose rather not to attempt to bring offenders before them than to bring the law into contempt, by ordering a punishment which there are no means in those regions for enforcing.

The tendency of all this is bad beyond calculation, the worst feature being that a population naturally of a wild character is growing up, to hold the law as powerless in the District. Acts of violence, such as assaults, are, I am assured, of common occurrence, particularly at the Bruce Mines, but nothing is done to punish them. The guilty parties know as well as the magistrates do that nothing can be done. The communication with the hovel at the Sault Ste. Marie, which is used for a jail, is by means of sailboat in summer, and in winter on snow-shoes; but as there is no municipal organization by which funds for any purpose can be raised, the expense of transporting an offender to that place operates as a complete immunity from punishment.

I would therefore respectfully but earnestly press upon the consideration of the Government the urgent necessity for a small outlay at the Sault for constructing a prison, and at the Bruce Mines in building a lock-up, at the earliest possible date.

SHERBROOKE.

I inspected this jail on the 22nd of April. The privy was inside the building, rendering the whole air offensive, and even discoloring the walls outside. I directed it to be cleaned out and nailed up, and at the same time the whole of the building to be thoroughly cleansed; all of which was done.

The Chairman of the Board, in whose separate district this prison is, has frequently urged improvements in it, but hitherto without success.

STRATFORD.

At the date of my last report, I anticipated that, before the close of another year, the County Council would have taken up the subject of jail improvement, and come to some resolution in favor of it. Instead of that, the Council, at its first session after the opening of 1862, passed a resolution deprecating the expense, and this resolution was transmitted to the Government. It is not to be disputed that the building of a new jail, or the improvement of an old one, is not to be done without expense. But, in the case of the jail for the County of Perth, the question of expense is merged in that of security, and dominated by it. The present building has only to be looked at, for any one of common knowledge to be convinced that the place is not a safe one for the detention of criminals. The only security consists in the strictness of the watch, a species of security requiring considerable expense, and not then always to be depended upon. I endeavoured to give, in my last report, in as few words as possible, an idea of the insecure state of the walls of the prison itself, and of the enclosed yard, as well as of the interior work. Subsequent inspections during the past year have only confirmed me in the opinion that the building could not, in a strict sense, be repaired so as to render it suitable for a prison. It would have to be taken down and re-built, and at a cost greater than that of constructing a new one.—The building, as it now stands, may be available, with comparatively slight expense, for the purpose of some benevolent or charitable institution, which a rapidly increasing community like that of Stratford will inevitably require before many years. It would

therefore, be a true economy to purchase a site on the same side of the river as the present one,—the land there being still open—and spend upon the new building the sum that would certainly be consumed in rendering the old one efficient. The county now owns a large block of vacant land in a portion of the town which must become the centre of business in course of a short time. It would, therefore, be much to be regretted to occupy land so valuable in itself for such a purpose as a prison, if it could be avoided; but it would also have to be regretted as depriving the commerce of a growing city of the convenience, which commercial buildings in that locality would confer upon it,—at the same time that the proceeds of the sale of it would go far towards the erection of a new jail in another and a more suitable locality.

When I visited Stratford on the 8th and 9th of August, I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Monteith, the warden of the County, Mr. Moderwell, sheriff, and two members of the jail committee, whose opinion, after a discussion of the matter, was unanimously in favour of abandoning the old building and erecting a new one. At my visit on the 18th December, the Council was in session, and with their permission I addressed them, explaining my views. A new committee was named to confer with me, and we made a thorough inspection of the jail, in company. Those gentlemen, on full consideration, came to the same opinion as the warden and members of the previous committee had uniformly done in August, and agreed to meet me on the following day, on my return from Goderich, to hold another conference and acquaint me with their determination. Their convenience, however, did not suit for the proposed meeting, and it was the less necessary, as I afterwards received a copy of a resolution of the Council, authorizing plans to be advertised for, and a new site selected.

The present jail is kept properly clean; but as the windows are very narrow, and the cell doors of solid plank, there is no ventilation. At last visit there were prisoners, males 5, females 0; total 6.

DIET.—This is according to regulation. The jailor furnishes the ration for \$1.37½ per head per week, equal to \$71.40 per annum. In addition to the above, the sum of 50 cents per dozen is allowed for general washing, and 10 cents each for washing blankets and quilts, amounting to, say, \$10 per annum.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—The clergy of the town of Stratford do not visit the jail at any time, unless they are sent for.

EMPLOYMENT.—The only employment is in cutting wood.

SALARIES.—Jailor	- - - - -	\$400
Turnkey	- - - - -	\$192
Board	- - - - -	104
		— 296
Matron	- - - - -	60
		— 756

The jailor boards the turnkey, at \$2 per week.

JAIL AT SWEETSBURG, DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.

I have visited this jail several times during the past year, sometimes early in the morning, and sometimes late in the evening. It was at all times exceedingly clean, the ventilation perfect, and the management mild but efficient. On the 24th January, on the occasion of a visit, my attention was attracted to the condition of the stoves by which the prison and the court-house attached to it are heated. I found them in so unsafe a condition (although, as the building was entirely new, they had been but recently put up) that I reported it to the Government. On a subsequent occasion, I made it my business to inspect every one of them separately in company with Mr. Sheriff Browne, and of the whole number there was not one without a flaw. Of many of them the doors would not shut tightly; all had plates cracked, or entirely rent in different directions. Some of them were warped out of shape. The side-plate of one was kept from falling down by a brick jammed between it and the adjoining wall, and one had actually fallen down while fire was in it, which was scattered over the floor, and only discovered by the smoke. I sent a *procès-verbal* of the

inspection to the Government, giving an accurate description of every one of the stoves as the Sheriff and I found them.

The jail is supplied with water, at present, by means of a daily barrel, drawn from the river close by, and therefore very limited in quantity. A more regular and, indeed, an unlimited supply could, however, be obtained from the top of a hill a few rods distant, and without any great expense. Dr. Nelson and myself having visited the spot, reported in favor of its being conducted in pipes to the prison; but the Government have not as yet seen fit to authorize the expense. The outlay, however, would in my opinion be well repaid by the benefit directly to be obtained in a liberal supply of good water, and also the means it would furnish for extinguishing a fire. But should it be considered too expensive to procure water as proposed, a well might be dug in the yard, from which, as there is a force-pump and pipes already erected in the building, water could be sent to the reservoir in the attic in abundant quantity for all ordinary purposes.

None of the new jails in Lower Canada, of which this is one, have as yet been provided with a fence for a prison yard. The prisoners, consequently, cannot be permitted to exercise in the open air at all, from the day they are incarcerated until the day they are released, whatever may be the duration of their sentences. In this respect the practice is different from that followed by the municipalities of Upper Canada, all of which are obliged to erect walls of brick or stone around the yards of their jails, and give to their prisoners the chance of fresh air and exercise. The new prisons of Lower Canada stand completely exposed to the passer by, without any fence to prevent communication between the prisoner within and his accomplice without.

It is not, therefore, surprising that escapes should have taken place from them, when such facilities are offered for planning and executing them. They have been in use for only one year, and successful escapes have been made from several of them already. I do not attribute these entirely to assistance from without, although there is nothing to hinder a prisoner receiving, by means of a string from his window, false keys, or any instrument serviceable for the purpose of breaking out. There are other defects, &c., in the interior of the jails which, when known, would enable a prisoner to walk out with ease. By reason of one of these, it is supposed, one Flavien Morin effected his escape from Sweetburg Jail in March last. I made examination into the facts on the 17th and 18th, a few days after the escape, and pointed out to the Department of Public Works, if not the precise means used by Morin to get out of prison, at least means by which a prisoner might get out if known to him, and suggested a change by which the risk might be removed.

There is no employment of any kind for the prisoners, as there is no jail yard: even the cutting of the firewood cannot be done by them out of doors. In some of the prisons it is done in a room in the jail, much to the damage of the floor from the axe. In others the labor is hired.

The rations are purchased by the jailer, and charged to the government. On summing up the accounts, and comparing the amount with the number of prisoners, I found that their food cost, on an average of two months, 7½ cents per day, equal to \$27.38 per annum each. The diet is according to the regulation of the board, and the cooking done by the jailer, the charge for which is not included in the above.

TORONTO JAIL.

At the close of 1861 it was to be expected, and with reason, that before the close of 1862 the old jail of this city would have been vacated, and that the new one, erected in the outskirts of the city, on the east, then verging towards completion, would have been occupied.

In the early part of the year, however, and before the completion of the interior work of the building, a fire broke out in the lower part of the central portion of it, doing damage to such an extent that it is not yet ready for occupation. This has arisen partly from delays which, under such circumstances, it is impossible to avoid, and partly from others, which might have been avoided had the arrangements been in the hands of a central authority instead of Committees of a Municipal Corporation. It is but justice, however, to state that one cause for the Corporation not entering upon the renovation of the work sooner than they did, may have arisen from want of immediate funds, and from the

expectation of a settlement of claim which the city had laid before the government, arising from alterations recommended by the Inspectors in the original plans of the new jail, after contracts had been made and material prepared in accordance with them. The claim having been referred by the government to the Board of Inspectors, Mr. Horsey, Prison Architect, was employed to make an estimate of the extra cost arising from the alterations referred to. The whole matter was subsequently referred to the Committee of Audit, and advantage was taken at a time (11th November) when Drs. Nelson and Taché were also in Toronto, to investigate the items along with the Mayor, the members of the Jail Committee, and Mr. Thomas, the architect.

The Committee of Audit afterwards met in Quebec, and made up their report, which is now before the Government.

The Corporation, however, although they had delayed the commencement of the work of renovation, have not postponed it, until the decision of the government should be known, but have made arrangements for carrying it on to completion, and no doubt it will be ready to receive prisoners, in the course of the ensuing summer.

The present jail is one of faulty construction, admitting of very imperfect ventilation, and of no classification whatever. The young and the old, the novice in crime and the hardened convict, are all huddled together in one apartment. It is not even possible to find a place for the boy separate from that in which the adult villain is confined. The sexes are indeed kept apart, but that is all the classification which the prison permits of, nor is any other attempted. The governor of the jail and his assistants certainly deserve much credit for the orderly condition in which it is at all times to be found. The cells, corridors and day-rooms are all kept thoroughly clean, notwithstanding that the number of the inmates is frequently beyond the capacity of the jail.

The completion of the new prison is very much to be desired, for the sake especially of the number of juvenile delinquents who are always to be found in it. Boys are to be seen there, from nine or ten years of age upwards, on whom the education of the streets, if bad enough to have lodged them in a prison, cannot yet be supposed to be so bad as that of a den prison, crowded with no other description of grown up men than criminals of every hue of guilt. Out of doors, they were at least not necessarily in close proximity, for every hour of the day, with companions lost to virtue and to society; but within the prison walls, no choice is left to them. They are, from the moment of their incarceration, placed under lock and key, with seniors who have grown old in antagonism to everything that is good; and there they have to remain until the expiry of their sentence sets them again at liberty, with an enlarged capacity for the perpetration of wrong, and with a high admiration for the heroes in iniquity, whose histories they have just been studying.

The number of prisoners for crime on the 6th June was,—males, 94; females, 79; total, 173, and 1 debtor, making 174, of whom 15 were soldiers. The number on 23rd December was,—males, 90; females, 97. debtors, 2; total 189.

EMPLOYMENT.—The men sentenced to hard labor are employed in the jail yard, in breaking stone for the corporation of the city. They also saw the firewood required for the prison. The women are partially employed in knitting socks and making-up prison garments but there is a considerable number of both sexes for whom no work is provided.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—The Rev. Mr. Boddy is the salaried chaplain to the jail, and holds divine service every Thursday. His assistant, the Rev. Mr. Amirod, officiated on Sundays, but since his death, no successor has been appointed, and there is no Sunday service. The city clergy sometimes visit the jail, but not often. Scripture readers go there pretty frequently; Mr. Paul Stuart is there about once a week, and the Sisters of Charity occasionally.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.—Dr. Richardson, jail physician, visits the sick every day, and appears to be altogether underpaid for his services.

DIET.—The diet is not strictly that directed by the Inspectors, the authorities not having yet made any change from previous practice. It consists of 1 lb. of bread for breakfast; 1 quart of soup (containing 6 oz. of peas one day, and 2 oz. of barley another), with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread for dinner; and 1 pint of oatmeal porridge (containing 4 oz. of meal) for supper. The soup is made from heads and shanks of beef cattle, and the meat given in it.

The whole ration is supplied by contract, and costs 10 cents, equal to \$36.50 per head per annum.

SALARIES.—Governor,					\$1,000
1st Turnkey,					400
2nd do.					400
3rd do.					360
4th do.					360
5th do. and clerk,					360
6th do.					360
					\$3,240
Matron, with residence in jail,					240
Physician,					500
					\$3,980

WHITBY JAIL.

I have visited this jail very early in the morning—before the prisoners were out of bed,—and also during the day, and have always found it in a praiseworthy state of order and cleanliness.

An escape took place from it on the 13th of May last. A man named Albert Hinckson, confined for attempting to utter a forged note, made his way over the wall, while in the yard at work. I stated, in my last report, that a man determined to get away might effect his purpose by taking advantage of the projections of the rock work to hold on by, and raising himself up course after course to the roof. And this is actually one of the modes by which the escape of Hinckson is accounted for; although on careful examination of the wall, another mode not necessary here to describe, appears to me to have been the true one. Nevertheless, in whatever way the prisoner managed it, the fact of the escape, at least, remains certain. At my first visit last year, I left a memorandum for the jail authorities, recommending to them certain work which would have cost but a trifling amount, but which, at my last visit, had not been done. I believe it would be effectual in preventing another escape of a similar kind, and hope to see it still carried out. The county authorities, without consultation with the Board of Inspectors, authorized the building of a very long and expensive drain, with the intention of conveying away the water-closet impurities from the prison. Had they laid the plan before the Board before undertaking the work, they might have saved the expense; and I regretted very much to observe, at my last visit, that the work they had executed had not answered the purpose for which it was built. In my opinion, means much less expensive would have been effectual, and will yet have to be adopted to overcome the nuisance.

The affairs of the prison are well managed by Mr. Sproule, the jailer, and the prison itself is kept in excellent order.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—The Rev. Mr. Burn, Congregational minister, continues to visit the prisoners occasionally; as also the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, R. C. priest, Rev. Mr. Pentland from Oshawa, and the Rev. Mr. McLennan also sometimes make visits to them.

DIET.—The diet consists of one pound of bread for breakfast; one quart of soup (made from beef shanks yielding five ounces of meat,) with half a pound of bread for dinner; and one pint of oatmeal porridge (containing three ounces of meal) with molasses or half a pint of milk for supper. The cost of the daily rations averaged 12½ cents from 1st January to 1st June, and 10 cents from June to 31st December, equal to \$18.24 for the first five months, and \$22.20 for the next seven months, or \$40.44 per head per annum.

SALARIES.—The jailer is paid \$1100 per annum, out of which he pays for a turnkey and a matron. The former receives \$13 per month with board, and the latter five with board.

I have made up a table as under, shewing the expense of each jail for salaries to Jailors and Turnkeys, and also the expense for board. I have given the allowance at meals as now made at the different jails for the information of parties desiring to establish benevolent institutions, as well as for the information of the public generally. I may remark, however, that the Board are gradually enforcing the diet established by their regulations; which for the class of prisoners not employed at hand labor for over 14 days, is as follows:

Breakfast, males.....	{ One pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 ounces of bread.
Breakfast, females.....	{ One pint of gruel and six ounces of bread.
Dinner, 2 days, males.....	{ Five ounces of cooked meat without bone; 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes.
Dinner 2 days, females.....	{ Four ounces of cooked meat without bone; 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes.
Dinner 3 days, males.....	{ 8 oz. bread, 1 lb. potatoes or a pint gruel when potatoes cannot be had.
Dinner 3 days, females.....	{ 6 oz. bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel
Supper, same as breakfast.	

GENERAL REMARKS ON CRIME IN TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

The returns for the jail of Toronto include the commitments for the United Counties of York and Peel, as well as those for the city itself.

	Males.	Females.
We have for the city.....	1051	920
For the county.....	103	17
Total.....	<u>1154</u>	<u>937</u>

Comparing the above with the figures for 1861, we have as under :

	1861.	1862.	Increase.	per cent.
Males over 16 years - - - - -	886	1071	185	20.9
“ under “ - - - - -	63	83*	20	31.7
Total males - - - - -	<u>949</u>	<u>1154</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>21.6</u>
Females over 16 years - - - - -	856	916	60	7.0
“ under “ - - - - -	10	21*	11	110.0
Total females - - - - -	<u>866</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>8.2</u>

The above figures do not shew the number of individual criminals; if they did so, the increase in crime would indeed be appalling, as an increase in one year. What they do shew is the number of commitments; but, even with this limitation, there is enough in them to arrest the attention of public authorities and of philanthropists. The figures indicating the number of juvenile commitments may be taken as the only ones shewing the like number of individuals, and the return is truly melancholy enough, exhibiting as it does an increase of 31.7 per cent., or nearly one-third of boys, and an increase of 110 per cent., or more than double, for girls.

The records at Toronto, I understand, were kept at one time so as to show the number of times a criminal was committed, from the first time the name was entered; and I think it to be regretted, that the practice was discontinued. Since the beginning of 1862 they are kept in a manner to show the number of re-commitments of the same person during the year, and if the figures are carried on to succeeding years, the criminal history of an offender would be upon record.

In the meantime, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Allen, the governor, and Mr. Ellis, his clerk, for a list of re-commitments, which I requested them to make for me for 1860, 1861 and 1862. I have gone over the list with care, and find, as bearing upon the apparent number of criminals in Toronto Jail for 1862,—say 2091,—the number of re-commitments was 1166, which, deducted from 2091, leaves the number of first

* It is to be remarked that the figures for 1861 are made for 16 years of age; those for 1862 are for 15; but I have allowed them to stand. In future returns 15 will be the age.

commitments 925. I find also the number of persons to whom these re-commitments apply is 380, so that the actual number of prisoners was $(925+380) = 1305$, instead of 2091, for 1862. And this new total ought to be still further reduced, since, according to the information I receive, both in Toronto and in Montreal, it is the frequent practice of the regular *habitues* of the prisons to give new names upon their re-committals; so that 1200 would probably come near the truth as the number of persons passing through the Toronto Prison in 1862. Were we in possession of the number of times every prisoner has been committed since the commencement of his prison life, the information would be of interest. And if the ages were also correctly ascertained, we could form some opinion of the duration of criminal life. The tables would prove, at all events, the progress of descent, among the floating criminal population of the large cities, from the first unhappy step to the close of their career, and would enable us to draw conclusions which might be useful in dealing with individuals, both for their own benefit as objects of our humanity, and for the benefit of society at large. One of these conclusions would be, I think, to put a stop to frequent re-commitments, by making previous convictions a portion of the crime, and a term of years, instead of a few weeks, the sentence of the court.

I have been favored by Dr. Richardson, Physician of the Toronto Jail, with some memoranda of his bearing upon this point, but their range is scarcely of sufficient extent to afford data for a practical purpose. According to one of his tables, 34 females in prison in October, 1861, are selected to show the interval of release between their last two committals, one case showing the longest period, viz: 2 months and 16 days, and eight cases the shortest, viz: one day. Nearly one-third of the whole number were out of jail only from one to three days. The following figures show the ages and the sum of the committals for all of each age:

No.	Age.	Total Committals.
2	18 to 20	13
14	20 to 25	108
4	25 to 30	30
6	30 to 35	51
5	35 to 40	41
3	40 to 45	21
34		264

making an average of 7.7 times for each in nine months.

He gives also 133 cases of drunk and disorderly, the sum of whose committals is 532 in the same period, or 4 times each.

Referring, however, to the full list furnished me by Mr. Allen for the years 1860, 1861 and 1862, comprising 587 persons, I find the following facts, viz:

182 committed	2 times.	2 committed	17 times.
107	3	4	18
62	4	5	19
43	5	3	20
36	6	7	21
23	7	5	22
14	8	2	23
18	9	4	24
13	10	1	25
7	11	4	26
9	12	4	27
5	13	3	28
9	14	1	30
8	15	1	31
5	16		

Salary of Jailer.	No. of Turnkeys.	Salary of Turnkeys.	Salary of Matron.	Salary of Physician.	Total Salaries.	Jail situated at	Prison Ration per day.	Price of Ration per ann.	D I E T.			E M P L O Y M E N T.		
									Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Males.	Females.	
\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		cts.	\$ cts.						
600 0	1	240 0	168 0	.....	1008 0	Barrie	34	124 10	Regulation .....	.....	.....	Garden in summer and cutting firewood.	None.
500 0	1	350 0	100 0	.....	950 0	Berlin.....	9½	33 76	" .....	.....	.....	Cutting wood.....	None.
900 0	1	.....	200 0	.....	1100 0	Cobourg.....	18	65 70	1 lb. bread.....	} 1 qt. pea-soup, with pork or beef, vegetables and 1 lb. bread..... Soup, meat and vegetables. quantity.	1 pt. oatmeal porridge, molasses or milk	"	Knitting.
400 0	1	312 0	712 0	Goderich.....	21½	75 00	Bread & milk or tea & sugar No limit in			Bread and meat left.....	"	None.
500 0	1	300 0	200 0	.....	1100 0	} Guelph.....	12	43 80	Regulation.....	1 qt. soup, ½ lb. bread and vegetables 1 day; 1 lb. beef, 1 lb. potatoes & bread next.	.....	" .....	" .....
*100 0				Owen Sound.....		22	80 30	1 pt. oatmeal porridge and milk.....
500 0	1	300 0	104 0	.....	904 0	Peterboro' .....	.....	.....	2 lbs. bread.....	*1 qt. soup and beef.....	What left	None	"
400 0	1	296 0	60 0	.....	756 0	Stratford.....	19½	71 40	Regulation.....	.....	.....	" .....	" .....
120 0	1	216 0	.....	.....	336 0	Sweetsburg.....	7½	27 38	" .....	.....	.....	" .....	" .....
1000 0	6	2240 0	240 0	500 0	3380 0	Toronto.....	10	26 50	1 lb. bread.....	1 qt. soup, ½ lb. bread and meat.	1 pt. oatmeal porridge.....	Sometimes stone breaking.	Sewing, partly.	
†1100 0	1	.....	.....	.....	1100 0	Whitby	11½	41 52	1 lb. bread.....	1 qt. soup, 5 oz. meat, ½ lb. bread.	1 pt. oatmeal porridge.....	.....	.....
						Penitentiary, 1st class.....	8½	30 57						
						2nd "	9½	33 76						
						Reformatory, Penetanguishene.	8½	31 02						
						Rockwood Asylum, 1st class...	8½	30 00						
						2nd. "	10½	38 93						

* For Cooking. † Turnkey and Matron paid by Jailer.

* Jailer buys 25 cents worth of meat per week for each.

From the above analysis it will be seen that 51 persons in the city of Toronto, during the last three years, have been committed to prison 1,122 times, or on an average of 22 times each. Another batch of 51 have been committed 626 times, an average of 10.3 each; and another batch of 55 for 435 times, an average of 7.9, almost 8 times each; and to combine these three classes we have 157 persons committed 2,183 times in three years, or 14 times each.

The first batch must have required one policeman at least to follow and arrest them 1,122 times.

If two witnesses only were subpoenaed to convict them, 2,244 subpoenas were issued, and the time of as many witnesses occupied. The police magistrate held 1,122 sittings upon them with his clerks, constables and officers in attendance; 2,244 depositions were made and written out, 1,122 mittimuscs, and three times as many entries in the different sets of jail books made.

Taking the year 1862, however, by itself, we have 380 persons on the list, whose commitments amount to 1,166, for whom the above processes were gone through during last year.

On referring to the report of the Montreal Jail, it will be seen that the continued increase in the commitments forms a lamentable feature in it. In 1861 the commitments were 3,436; and in 1862, 3,974; an increase of 538, or 15.6 per cent. The same remark which is applied to Toronto is equally true of Montreal. There is a jail population in the latter city, as in the former, which circulates through the streets to the city courts, and from the city courts to the city prison, where it sojourns for a specified number of days, to issue again from the gates and make the usual circuit of the streets and courts as before. Of the 3,974 committed, 1,526 were persons recommitted. There has no record been kept here, unfortunately, of the recommitments of the same person, except for 1862. I cannot, therefore, go back upon previous years, as I have been able to do with respect to the corresponding class in Toronto; but I have taken from the books a list of 649 individuals of those recommitted during last year, shewing the following results:—

319	committed	2	times.	13	committed	8	times.
138	"	3	"	5	"	9	"
65	"	4	"	6	"	10	"
45	"	5	"	1	"	11	"
29	"	6	"	3	"	12	"
23	"	7	"	2	"	14	"

Those 649 persons had been consequently 2,146 times before the courts in 1862.

The keeper of the jail, Mr. McGinn, and his assistant, Mr. Laurie, were also kind enough to go over the books with me, and point out to me a list of 75 of the most notorious inhabitants of the prison, giving me the length of time for which they have been regular frequenters of it, and the number of days generally intervening between their discharge and their recommitment. Although those officers communicated the facts from memory only, there is not the slightest doubt of their general accuracy. The results as obtained from this information are as under:

No. of prisoners.	No. of years habits.	No. of days between discharge and recommitment.
1	25	8 to 60
1	23	1 to 50
1	18	8 to 60
1	15	6 to 60
3	13	12 to 50
3	12	8 to 36
6	10	8 to 38
7	9	5 to 50
4	8	8 to 40
4	7	7 to 55
11	6	6 to 45
10	5	6 to 34
12	4	3 to 30
8	3	4 to 24
3	2	14 to 37

I confess that until my duties led me to inquire into and reflect upon the state of crime, as shown by the Common Jail Returns, I had no idea of such results as the above two tables exhibit; and I only fear that I will fail in conveying to the minds of others the convictions now impressed upon my own with such force as to induce a remedy. Truly do the officers of the prison, who are brought daily and hourly into contact with this moving mass of crime, declare that prison reform is not to be looked for, so long as the remedy is not applied at its source. The present state of the law, and the custom of the Police and Recorder's Courts, actually tend to foster crime, and to train up families of criminals to the second and third generations, in the practice of their profession.

In order to show how the present system acts, I may give a few instances, as related by Mr. McGinn and his deputy, whose known reputation for accuracy and truth places the facts beyond a question.

Mary R., wife of Michael R., was committed, with a child at her breast, as a loose and disorderly person by the Recorder, on the 27th October last, for one month. When in prison she was visited by her husband and a son of about eleven years of age. On the 27th November she was discharged. On the following day, the whole family—husband, wife, son and infant—were committed as vagrants, on their own confession, by the Recorder, for another month. On the 28th December they were discharged, and on the 12th January last they were all again re-committed.

John D. was first committed for larceny in 1840, and frequently afterwards. After a few recommitments of himself, his wife was committed along with him, having a child in her arms. D. at last was sent to the Penitentiary, and the wife made the jail her home by means of the short commitment system. The child became prostitute at eleven years of age, and the time that she is not now on the streets, she is in the prison.

J. D. and his family were committed as vagrants about eighteen years ago. Two daughters, being then mere children, were reared up in jail. The parents are now dead, but the girls became prostitutes at thirteen years of age, and are still frequenters of the prison. One of them has now a bastard in her arms, to be trained up in the same steps in which the grand-mother and mother had walked.

John F. became a vagrant about fifteen years ago; and his son has been reared principally in jail. He turned out an expert thief and is now in the Reformatory. Thomas M. and Pierre L. became inmates of the jail, and had also each a son, who after training in jail, are now in the Reformatory.

In 1848, J. C. was sent to the Penitentiary, after being a regular inmate of the Montreal Jail for some years before. His Montreal Jail life was shared also by his wife and three children. The mother and two children left Montreal soon after the father had been sent to Kingston, but the oldest girl, about eleven years of age, was already a prostitute, and remained.

J. T., senr., was sent to the Penitentiary in September last, after being an inmate of the jail for some time. His son, 15 years old, was sent five years to the Reformatory, and his wife was sent five times to jail during the last year. There are two other children, of whom the oldest is eight years. They will, in all likelihood, follow in their parents' steps.

Instances might be multiplied to any extent of the efficiency of the Montreal Jail as an academy for crime. A very considerable number of the criminals now about the city, as well as many in the Penitentiary, have spent terms of imprisonment in this jail, before they reached 12 years of age, some of them at first with one or both parents.

At the present moment, there are about a dozen children in the prison with their mothers, who, ten years after this, will be thieves and prostitutes on the streets of the city. They will have acquired all their education, at the government expense, in the school for crime established in this province.

What is the remedy for all this? The first step, undoubtedly, is to put an end to short commitments. If offenders make it clear, by their frequent appearance before a court, that they cannot keep out of jail, the law ought to take them according to their acts, and make a previous sentence a portion of the fresh crime, increasing the imprisonment every time to adults, and in the case of boys sending them to the Reformatory before a second crime is committed. It is not to be wondered at that the expense of the administration of justice reaches the figure which the public accounts exhibit from year to year. I have shewn from the books at Montreal, that 649 worthless vagrants have been tried 2146 times,

and from those at Toronto, that 380 persons have been tried 1166 times during the year 1862. These recommitments proceed from the Recorder's and the Police Courts, and if we reckon the expense of the police, the witnesses and the clerks, and assume them at the moderate rate of \$5 for each arrest and trial, we have the sum of \$16,560 expended in producing crime, instead of repressing it, in the two cities referred to.

I have taken up the figures afforded by the jails of Toronto and Montreal, partly because the former is situated in the official district assigned to me during last year, and the latter being the city of my residence, I had the opportunity of examining into them; but the evils of the frequent commitment system are not confined to those cities; they pervade the whole Province. The city of Quebec, for instance, shews 869 recommitments out of a total of 1471 on the books, and, I have no doubt, with parallel circumstances attending them. So, also, with the smaller jails. The jail at Cobourg exhibits 204 commitments, of which 121 were for the 1st time, 36 for the 2nd, 9 for the 3rd, 4 for the 4th, 5 for the 5th, 6 for the 6th, 7 for the 7th, 3 for the 8th, 1 for the 9th, 1 for the 10th, 1 for the 11th, and 1 for the 12th.

I am warranted, therefore, in stating that this glaring evil is to be found in every county and in every city of the Province, to such an extent as to demand a cure.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

In connexion with the repression and punishment of crime is the employment of the prisoners in the common jails; and it is a question of no small importance to the public.

Under present circumstances, it may be said that the employment of male prisoners is next to nothing. At times, when the corporation of Toronto feels inclined to purchase broken stone from the jail, the prisoners are set to work, and so with respect to Montreal. At this moment, however, there have been about 3000 loads of stone in the yard at the latter city for some time, which the corporation will not purchase, for some reason or another, as it has been suggested, connected with the letting of contracts by the Road Committee.

The females in the Toronto Jail are employed in sewing to an unlimited extent, and at Montreal they are also engaged in picking oakum. The total amount earned from all sources is stated at \$500 for Toronto, and \$850 for Montreal.

The county jails afford no employment of any description for either males or females, with the exception of sawing wood for the stove; and the small towns in which they are situated seem to be as careful not to encourage work being done in them, as the corporations of the larger cities. The town council of Guelph, for instance, was offered the labor of the prisoners at that jail in breaking stone, if they would pay for the transport of it to and from the prison yard; but they have not yet acted upon the offer.

In a young country like Canada, where labor is of so much value and where the taxes are paid entirely by a class which does labor, it becomes a question of some moment to consider what is to be done with the mass of idleness which is housed, fed and clothed in our prisons. Setting aside the cases of first commitments, in which the sentences may probably be for short periods of imprisonment, and consequently beyond the reach of regular systematizing, there must be, according to my computation, from 1200 to 1500 vagrants and petty depredators, who come and go from the jails as from their home. And it is to this class that, I think, the attention of the authorities ought to be at once directed.

One would think, as all reason would suggest, that an evil so palpable, and of daily occurrence to so great an extent, in every part of the Province, would have forced itself upon the consideration of intelligent men, and compelled a remedy. On the contrary, however, the legislation of Parliament, and the practice of courts of justice have been directly exercised for producing and nursing it. For the class of *habitués*, the idea of a jail, instead of presenting an aspect of terror or discomfort, offers them one of a pleasing absence of work, and a certainty of warm lodgings, with abundant food. Every now and then a paragraph may be seen to the effect, that parties named applied to the Court to be committed to prison, and it is of frequent occurrence at the Montreal Jail that the vagrants are entrusted with, and alone carry to the prison, in their own hands, the warrants by which they are committed.

The first step, it appears obvious, that should be taken, is to make every recommittal in itself a crime, as in Scotland it is a crime to be "habit and repute" a thief. Even under the present system, this would afford relief, first, to the public, who suffer from the depredations of this class of offenders; 2nd, to the police force of the cities and towns which they frequent, affording to the officers, more time for the duty of protecting the peace, and preventing offences on their regular beats; besides diminishing the cause of complaint now so frequently brought against the police, that they are never to be found when wanted; 3rd, to the inferior Courts, the principal expense of which is rendered necessary by perpetually having to try the cases in which the class referred to are parties.

The next step is, to set these culprits to some description of work, by which the expenses they have thrown upon society may be lessened, if not reimbursed. This may be done, it appears to me, in two ways: either by the establishment of Central Jails (as already recommended by the Board of Inspectors and favorably entertained by the late Administration), in which their labor may be systematised and rendered productive; or by employing them in the construction of public works.

The system of central jails could be the soonest established, as there are now jails nearly completed, well adapted for the purpose: I allude to those at Toronto and at Ottawa. It would also be attended with less expense for supervision and security against escape than the other. But it would have this disadvantage, that only a few descriptions of occupations could be carried on within them, and a considerable time would necessarily elapse before expertness could be looked for, or consequent profit.

In central jails, trades might be carried on, in which males and females could be employed, as is now exemplified in the Penitentiary. And with respect to females, especially, I see no reason why they should not be set to work by the Government, in making up clothing for the Volunteers and Militia, of whom there is every prospect now of there being a standing force in the country. It is only the other day that contracts were given out by the Government for 10,000 pairs of trousers for the Provincial troops, the expense of making which might have been readily saved to the public by collecting the females now scattered through the various prisons into one central jail, and giving them that work to do.

The other mode of employing male prisoners,—that of constructing public works,—might be attended with, perhaps, more expense, but, as I view it, with more direct and visible profit to the community. From the nature of forced labor, and especially that of criminals, it can be most advantageously carried on, both in respect to its efficiency, and the expenses of supervision, where a good deal is required within a small space. In the construction of harbors, in the building of locks, or in the excavation of heavy cuts, where a large number of hands can be kept under the eyes of a few overseers or guards, such labor can be employed to advantage. The public have now to employ policemen to watch, to track, and to arrest them, jailers and turnkeys to guard them, and, under any circumstances, to house, to feed and to clothe them. What more would the Government have to do for them, if it compelled them to do some labor in return? Nothing that I can see.

The whole Canadian shore of Lake Erie is destitute of harbours, to which the storm surprised commerce on its waters can flee for refuge: why not set to work a sufficient gang of the able-bodied men now wasting their own lives, and the hard-earned money of the industrious classes, in the prisons, and keep them at work until, at every favorable point, a harbour of refuge is constructed?

A survey has been made for making an Ottawa Canal, which shall connect the tide waters of the St. Lawrence with those of Georgian Bay; why not commence at Ottawa City, with criminal labor to perform it, all the work required at heavy points, year after year, until the whole is finished?

I cannot bring myself to think that it is right that the criminal portion of the population should be the only one not only exempted from exertion, but supported in plenty, at the public expense, when the country requires the labor of every available man for opening up and improving its communications.

But it may be asked, how are the criminals to be provided with necessary shelter, as they are shifted from place to place? The answer to this is provided by the experience of criminal establishments in Great Britain, where, as at Spike Island, iron huts or houses are constructed, which can be taken apart and conveyed to any point where required.

The scheme I advocate is intended to operate upon criminals whose offences are of the less atrocious kind, and particularly upon the vagrant and petty larceny class, who now throng the jails of the principal towns, and who are no sooner liberated than they are again brought back.

For the daring class of offenders, and those convicted of flagrant crimes, the Penitentiary is the appropriate place of confinement and punishment, although even in that prison itself, at the present moment, there are many who could be employed with advantage on public works beyond the walls.

Unless the practice of re-commitments be put an end to, and a system of employment in central jails or upon public works be adopted, I confess that I am unable to see how crime is to be diminished, or how our present common jails are to cease to be the receptacles of the lazy and the vicious.

PENITENTIARY.

I was on inspection at the Penitentiary on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st January; with the Board on the 12th, 13th, and 14th February; on 31st May, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th June; on 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st August; 1st and 2nd September, and again on the 19th and 20th September; on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th November; on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th December; and again on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st December.

The visits in February, May, August, and November were made in company with my colleagues; the others I made alone, the last one in December, being at the request of the warden, to make examination into certain complaints from the shoe shop, and matters affecting the gang of convicts employed at Rockwood, and the guards in charge of them.

On all these occasions I inspected the whole establishment with the greatest minuteness and care.

The male portion of the prison is kept in a sufficient state of order and cleanliness throughout. To the hospital, especially, the most exact attention is paid, the floors being oiled at regular intervals, and polished every day; but nothing can exceed the extreme cleanliness exacted by Mrs. Walker, the matron, in her department, from every convict under her charge, both in person and in clothing, and also in the apartments. Her system of discipline too, while it is never relaxed, is never harsh. She manages the worst creatures placed under her with a consideration and judgment not to be surpassed, and with a quiet, steady control, the influence of which is felt in every part of the prison assigned to her government.

The warden maintains the discipline of the institution in its uniform state of efficiency. In an establishment where there are over 700 human beings congregated together, the lives of the majority of whom have been spent in open hostility to the laws of God and man, it might be expected that offences and disturbances would frequently take place. But it is very much to the credit of the warden that so few cases occur of infraction of the rules of the institution of a grosser character. It is equally due to the kind humanity of his disposition, and to the firm exercise of his ever vigilant discipline, that such a body of convicts are kept under constant control. Almost the only kind of punishment inflicted is bread and water diet for a certain number of meals, conjoined with hard bed for more serious offences. The cats are reserved for the most flagrant breaches of order, and it is seldom necessary to resort to them, no more than twenty-six instances of their infliction having taken place during last year.

The health of the convicts, which was a subject of congratulation last year, continued equally good until the month of June, when an epidemic broke out in the form of typhoid fever, which, I acknowledge, impressed me with very considerable alarm and anxiety. Many circumstances were favorable to the spread of the disease. In the first place, the morbid influences arising from the simple contiguity of a mass of human beings, are, in themselves, considerable, as is proved by the prevalence of disease among soldiers in camp. In the next place, the want of vigorous exercise, and the effect on the mind of a lengthened imprisonment,—in many cases a perpetual one,—I anticipated, would operate strongly on the side of the epidemic. I therefore considered that every precaution ought to be used to prevent its spreading.

At the meeting of the Board in November, the subject of the water supply from the lake was brought before it. The water is pumped by the steam engine from the lake, and forced into a cistern in the upper part of the principal building, from which it is conveyed to all parts of the prison. But, unfortunately the main sewer, by which all the filth of the prison is discharged, opens about 100 yards above the spot where the supply pipe is laid down, and towards which the natural flow of the water, and the action of the prevailing westerly winds, tend to carry this unwholesome discharge.

My own opinion is, that the position of the sewer and the water pipe must be reversed; but as, at the approach of winter, this was impracticable, the Board determined to extend the supply pipe, by means of piers, into deeper water and thus mitigate the evil at least, if it did not remove it. At my visit in December, as this matter still pressed upon my mind, I had conferences with Dr. Dickson every day, and it was recommended to separate the three divisions now in the cistern by filtering walls of charcoal, so as still further to remove impurities from the water. This was done by Mr. Horsey, the architect, and to good effect. At the same time the replastering of the south wing of the dormitories, which recent repairs had rendered necessary, was, at the suggestion of Dr. Dickson, suspended, as the damp the work generated had a tendency, in his opinion, to increase the risk of infection. A thorough inspection was had of the cellars and other unfrequented places where there was the slightest suspicion of neglected impurities, and everything was removed that could be supposed to taint the air.

The diet of the convicts had, for some time previous to my visit, been changed by direction of the physician, and every man, on the first appearance of suspicious symptoms, was taken to hospital for treatment.

Nothing was omitted to be done that could be thought of as a measure of prevention, and I beg here to record my conviction that it is to the forethought of Dr. Dickson in directing precautionary steps, and to his skill in the management of the cases in hospital, that, under an overruling Providence, the spread of the disease was checked, and that, in those convicts who were seized, it assumed a very mild type.

Fortunately the disease can hardly be said to have extended to the female prison, Mrs. Walker's usual strictness of attention to ventilation, and constant cleanliness, which the nature of female employments enables her to enforce, more than can be done in the workshops of the men, proving the best preventive that could have been adopted.

There is also reason for great thankfulness, that notwithstanding the confined accommodations which can as yet be afforded for the insane convicts, there was not one case among them. Dr. Litchfield was unremitting in the attention which he gave in his anxiety to prevent the epidemic from extending to his patients, and was ably seconded by his assistants.

At my visit from the 25th to the 31st December, I was engaged, as above stated, in an enquiry into reported misconduct among convicts employed in the shoe shop, incidentally extending to the gang at Rockwood, of all which Report was made, and is now before the Board.

REFORMATORY, PENETANGUSHENE.

This institution has been opened in the buildings erected by the Imperial Government, three miles from the village of Penetanguishene, for the accommodation of a detachment of troops. The barracks have been fitted up by the warden, one half into dormitories, the other into dining-hall and carpenter's shop on the ground floor, with a Protestant school-room (used also as a chapel), and with shoemakers' and tailors' shops above. A high board fence encloses about an acre and a-half or two acres of ground, and at the gateway is the small building in former times used as the guard room, but now appropriated to the use of the Roman catholic chaplain as a school-room and chapel. Outside the fence are the officers' quarters, now the residence of the warden, Mr. Kelly. There are 200 acres of very rough land attached to the Reformatory, much of it covered with large boulders, on which stand cottages here and there, for the guards and their families. The land rises rapidly from the barracks, which are built on the immediate shore of the bay.

The barracks being too contracted for the various uses required in a Reformatory, instructions were given in 1861 to commence the erection of buildings upon a suitable plan, of which the wing, intended for the dormitory, was ordered to be proceeded with and

completed first. A site for these new buildings was selected upon a plateau, some distance up the hill, and overlooking the waters of the inlet, for miles towards its opening into the great Georgian Bay of Lake Huron. A situation more commanding, or more beautiful is seldom to be found.

The stone for the buildings is brought from an island several miles from the Reformatory, towards the Georgian Bay—a work which is performed by contract,—and the square timber is procured from the shore opposite to the institution; partly by hired labor. For the landing of the stone and other material, a wharf has been erected, with cranes and other appliances, from which a tramway, worked by horses, has been laid, ascending the hill, to the site of the new prison. A wide carriage road has also been made, curving up the hill from the barracks to the line of the Reformatory lot, and extending towards the village for a considerable distance. The whole of these works has been done by the labor of the boys.

At my visit on the 16th, 17th, and 18th June, one division of the boys was at work on the wharf, loading the trucks with stone, which other boys conducted to the building by the tramway, the horses being able to take loads with ease which they could not have moved on the common road. Some of them were assisting in moulding brick; some attending the kilns in which brick was being burnt; some were with quarrymen blasting boulders, which were loaded on to oxsleds, and others conveying them to the building; some again were burning lime-kilns, and others were off at a distant part of the grounds, out of sight of keepers or guards, loading sand and limestone for the works; a number also were engaged as attendants on the masons, laying stone on the walls. All the lads employed out of the workshops were busy as bees at the tasks allotted to them, in constructing a prison for themselves, and every one with an air of contentment and happiness, which it was pleasing to behold. There was no restraint, and, so far as a stranger might judge, no *surveillance* over them, nor did they go on with their work in a way to indicate that any was required.

When I again visited Penetanguishene on 21st and 22nd December, the walls of the dormitory were up; the roof, which is covered with tin, was finished, and a portion of the interior walls for the cells built. Early next summer the building will be ready for occupation. The sleeping-rooms, at present in use in the barracks, are fitted up like the state-rooms in a ship, with one tier of births above the other. In the new dormitory, there will be complete isolation, as each boy will occupy his own cell.

In addition to the work done on the dormitory, forming the wing, the foundation of the main building has been excavated, and the walls brought up to the level of the ground. A large barn and stable have also been erected; during last summer, on a convenient plan, and in a most substantial manner, and a slaughter house to be used also for a meat store.

The trades carried on at the reformatory, as regular occupations by the boys working at them, are tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, coopers and blacksmiths. In all of these respectively the boys will be proficient by the time their sentence expires, and fully able to earn an honest living for themselves when again restored to society, if they choose to give up the evil practices which have brought them into their present position.

The chaplains seem to labour with commendable diligence, both in the pulpit as religious pastors, and in the school-room as secular teachers. All the boys attend school; some write a very good hand, and some are well advanced in arithmetic. The warden has them also occasionally drilled in military evolutions, which they go through very creditably to their instructor, and with particular satisfaction to themselves.

I examined the accounts for the periods preceding my visits, and compared the entries in the books with the vouchers. I found the books well kept, and everything correct.

A calculation of the cost of the food, consumed in the Reformatory gives a result of 8½ cents per head per day, equal to \$31.03 per annum.

The *locale* of this reformatory is by no means convenient, nor is the soil of the land attached to it good. No steamer plies regularly from Collingwood to Penetanguishene, and the only point from which to reach it is, therefore, the Barrie station of the Northern Railway, from which to the reformatory is 36 miles, over a heavy sandy road for a great portion of it. The cost of travel thus thrown upon the counties, on sending culprits to the prison, and on other parties having business there, is very considerable. The cost of

freight of all kinds of supplies for the institution is also heavy. The soil consists principally of a hard gravel, generally covered with boulder stones of a large size.

The labor of bringing it into cultivation will be out of proportion to the advantage to be gained from it, in an agricultural point of view, if the improvements were to be paid for at the common rate of wages. But Mr. Kelly speaks with a gratifying confidence in what he has to encounter before he can possibly bring the land into condition. There is only one lot of 200 acres legally attached to the prison, although the Government has still at its disposal vacant lands in the neighbourhood. I would beg respectfully to urge upon Government the suggestion of the warden, that considering the poverty of the soil, 100 acres of an adjoining lot should be added to the present quantity; and that two lots of the wild lands of the Crown, on the opposite side of the bay, making 400 acres, should also be declared by proclamation a portion of the reformatory territory. It is only from the lots last mentioned that a supply of firewood can be obtained for the institution; and the saving of expense, between having the work of chopping and freighting done by contract or by labor of the boys, is very considerable. There is also this to be estimated in what is now proposed, that the land spoken of is of no value to the Government, but would be of the utmost value to the reformatory. As it became cleared for fuel, the clearing would afford hay and pasture for cattle, to yield beef for the institution. The boys have to be fed and clothed under any circumstances, and those of them who are to be trained to farming may, more profitably for themselves and the Government, be employed during winter in getting out firewood, than in other employments which they are not ultimately intended to follow for a livelihood.

REFORMATORY, ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

In company with Dr. Nelson, I made a visit to this institution on the 13th January, soon after its removal from Isle aux Noix, and when the process of constructing cells and making other necessary alterations was going on.

During the summer the cells, made of plank, were erected in the attic story of the building, and number 74 night, besides 5 solitary cells. A commencement has also been made in the erection of a stone wall, twenty feet high, which is intended to enclose a yard for the reformatory, in which the boys may take exercise. A well has been dug, an extensive barn and stables have been erected. Workshops for carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors and tinsmiths have been fitted up. Separate school-rooms for Catholic and Protestant boys have been supplied with benches and desks. A considerable quantity of farm and garden produce was grown last season, and arrangements made for more extensive cultivation in the next. Rooms for the accommodation of three of the guards and their families have been fitted up in the western extremity of the building, and the dwelling house, by the high way, has been completely repaired for Mr. McKay, Deputy Warden and Book-keeper.

It will thus be seen that a good deal of work has been accomplished to adapt the premises to their new purpose, and to give requisite accommodation for the employés of the establishment. In everything the warden, under whose direction the work has been executed, has observed the strictest regard for economy. The material is strong, but of an inexpensive character, and the workmanship substantial, without any expense that could possibly be avoided.

Although much has been done, much still remains to be done—particularly the wall around the prison—before a proper system can be introduced. At present, there is no enclosure whatever, and the public have access at all hours to the grounds and to the boys as they pass to and fro. This interferes very materially with the sentiment of discipline, which is as powerful an agent in the proper government of a prison, as the practice of discipline itself. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the warden may be put in possession of funds sufficient to enable him to complete this piece of work in the course of the ensuing summer, as well as the other works included in the estimates.

Soon after the close of the year, I made an examination of the books, accounts, vouchers, and stores at the Reformatory, and found all of this department in perfect order. In going over the items, however, in the course of the audit, I found many articles purchased which did not enter into the consumption proper of the Reformatory. On calling for an ex-

planation of those items, I was informed that while the institution was situated on Isle aux Noix, in the middle of the Richelieu River, and away from supplies of any kind, it was necessary to lay in a stock of such articles as were required by the officers in their usual domestic consumption, and these were served out to them by the kitchen-keeper, from time to time, as required. Since the removal to St. Vincent de Paul, the practice has been continued. At my previous audit of the accounts, being then but new in the office, I did not consider it my duty to do more than see to the authenticity of the vouchers, the accuracy of the books, and correctness of the balance; leaving it to the Auditor-General of Public Accounts to challenge items not authorized. Since that time, Mr. Langton and the Committee of Audit have come to the understanding that we should challenge any expenditure of which we had any doubts, and leave the accountant to appeal to His Excellency in Council for the due authority for passing it.

Acting upon this understanding, I considered that the conditions of Isle aux Noix did not exist at St. Vincent de Paul, and that it could be under most exceptional circumstances only that the public funds should be used in the purchase of private supplies for the parties disbursing them. I took it upon me, therefore, to direct a discontinuance of the traffic at the reformatory. The change may subject the officers to some temporary inconvenience; but as their pay is regular, and intercourse with the city of Montreal frequent, they will soon accommodate themselves to it. At all events, I deemed it within the proper exercise of my duty towards the public to make it.

As I look upon education to be a great auxiliary means in the reformation of the juvenile delinquents in the Reformatory, I gave particular attention to the way in which the two schools (Roman Catholic and Protestant) were conducted; and held a friendly conference with the chaplains on the subject, the result of which was an arrangement of the time in school, and of the subjects taught, which, I trust, will be productive of benefit. The boys are in school from 7 o'clock to 8 in the morning, and from 3.45 to 4.45 in the afternoon. The subjects at present taught are the elementary branches only:—reading, writing, arithmetic, and, to a few, geography; their religious instruction is also duly attended to. From the breaking up of arrangements consequent on the removal of the Institution from Isle aux Noix to St. Vincent de Paul, and the confusion unavoidable in the new premises, no proper idea can be formed of the rate of progress in learning made by the boys hitherto; but as a system is introduced, a judgment can hereafter be come to on this essential point.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE REFORMATORIES.

I have again to express my opinion, that there is no sure prospect of these institutions being attended with the success they are capable of producing, so long as the courts continue to send the boys to them for short periods. It neither holds to reason or to experience, that evil habits are to be eradicated of a sudden. If the evil lessons of the streets required time for their acquisition and for their development, surely the lessons of the school-room require still more. The lad who has seen, by example, nothing but iniquity, and has heard no language but that of vice, has much to unlearn before the precepts of religion and morality can have room in his mind, and much to get rid of before they will influence his conduct. If the heathen adage "*Nemo est repentini turpissimus*," strike one, as true when enunciated, the truth of the converse of it must strike the mind with still greater force. I hold that when the natural guardians of a boy have renounced the proper care of him which they are bound by every obligation to take, and have abandoned him to be a prey upon society, as evidenced by his condemnation in a court of justice, society has not only the right, but it is a duty forced upon it, to assume the obligations of the guardian, and act as it sees best for the benefit of the boy and its own.

With a boy of tender age, the consideration of punishment for the offence which brings him before the courts, ought not to enter into the sentence as an ingredient, so much as a humane and enlightened consideration of the most effectual means of preventing a repetition of it in all time to come. In weighing this, the Judge would do well, not only to foresee, it strikes me, what is to be done with the little culprit before him, while undergoing the sentence about to be pronounced; but what he is to do with himself when his sentence expires, seeing that he has no protector to shield and guide him. There is

now a boy of ten years of age undergoing a sentence of three years in the Reformatory; he will, consequently, be thirteen years old when he is turned out into the highway again, from the Reformatory gates. What is that boy to do at that age? In three years he will not have acquired sufficient knowledge of his trade to be master of it; and if he do, how is he to search and struggle for an engagement? He has no experience of the world, or, at any rate, the little he had, previous to his sentence, was all bad; and employers are not likely to take a child of his age, on his own application, off the streets, with the further recommendation that he is just discharged from a Reformatory prison. We look for steadiness of conduct in a man of mature judgment, who can reason on the right and the wrong of a course of conduct, and who can look into the effects on his after position of an action he is to do in the present. But is all that to be expected of a child of thirteen?

The fact is to be expected that the boy alluded to, unless a proper place, by some happy accident, is found for him, must be driven by necessity to old companions, who will not refuse to receive him, and to old haunts which will still be open for his shelter. In a short time, he will be again face to face before the same judge, who probably will lecture him on his hardened disposition, and send him for another three years to the Reformatory again, or perhaps to the Penitentiary as an incorrigible, nor will it ever probably occur to the judge that he is himself the man to blame for the boy's backsliding. Had he placed the child in the Reformatory for the period, at once, that he will most likely spend there under any circumstances the boy would have had some chance of departing from it a young man of good habits and principles, or, at all events, with judgment sufficiently matured to choose his course. Had the court sent him, when ten years of age, for five years (the limit permitted by law, or better for eight if the law allowed it) to the Reformatory at first, it would have dealt with the purest feeling of mercy to the child, and perhaps rescued from perdition a good member of society. But by discharging him at thirteen, to throw him back once more upon the streets, where all the good he may have imbibed at the Reformatory is sure to be speedily taken out of him, and then, when again sufficiently depraved, to order him to undergo a renewed course of discipline, with a diminished chance of profiting by it, is to profit the boy nothing; it is rather to condemn him to a life of crime. And then there is an outcry against Reformatory establishments, and such a case as the one alluded to will be commented upon as the strongest evidence of the uselessness of the attempt to reform vicious youth, and of the folly of wasting money upon it.

The fact, in place of being an argument against the reformatory, its system, and I state it with all becoming respect, or its efficiency, is the strongest argument against the wisdom of the judge. If a boy of ten years of age is brought before a court, the judge knows that in three years more the child will be only still a child; and that, if it be necessary to keep him off the streets, or out of dens of infamy at ten, it is no less so at thirteen. The judge keeps his own boy of ten years old not only at school until he is thirteen, but at school and college until he is twenty, nor does he permit him, in all that time, to be from under his own careful eye. The Almighty has established naturally no difference between the boys; but his Honor on the Bench intends his son, by an appropriate education and training, to occupy the position of his father; the boy in question should be intended, by appropriate education and training, to earn his bread by the cunning of his hands. But nature requires for each—time. Let each have the time, and there is every reason to expect that an equal result will be arrived at. The judge's son at 18 or 20 will be ready to enter on a course that will do honor to his parent; the reformatory tradesman, on one that will do credit to society.

There may seem to be a harshness in condemning a child of ten years of age to a reformatory for eight years for stealing a dollar's worth of stuff, but the real harshness is in condemning him to less. If he steals at ten, he will steal more at thirteen, and more at sixteen, unless the desire to steal becomes eradicated. The question to look at is, whether it is more likely to become eradicated on the streets of a large city, where it seeks opportunity for indulgence and finds it, or on the farm of a reformatory, where there is no opportunity, and if there were, it cannot be taken advantage of. It really resolves itself into this: shall a boy culprit receive one sentence at once, between the date of his appearance in the dock and the day that he is eighteen or twenty years old, or shall he receive two or three? If he receives the one, I think there is hope for his reformation; if the two or three, I see none.

The system of short sentences and that of a juvenile Reformatory, are positively antagonistic. The principle of a reformatory—a place where juveniles are to be reformed—cannot be carried out, so long as boy human nature is what it is, unless with time, nor unless that time extend beyond the boy period. It is of no consequence what age the culprit may be when brought before the Court, so far as reformation is to be provided for; the real age to be regarded is that at which the sentence is to expire. If a boy of sixteen is sentenced to four years in the Reformatory, there is a prospect of good for him; if a boy of twelve is sentenced for no more, there is much less. Some responsibility may attach to the reformatory for a backsliding in the one case, the responsibility is entirely on the Court in the other. And until this idea influences the Judges on the Bench, the Reformatories cannot become the institutions the Government has designed them to be.

Another point deserving to be borne in mind by the Courts, in pronouncing sentence, is to make the termination of it take place in the spring of the year, when employment is abundant. A very little attention to this point may be productive of everlasting good to the youth towards whom it is exercised.

And if authority were given to the warden to discharge youths some days before their sentence expires, when several expire together, it would also tend to the advantage of all of them, by tending to their separation in looking for employment.

These two points, under our present law, would, as details, be productive of advantage so far as they go; but the greatest advantage of all would be a change of the law, which would permit the Courts to sentence a boy to the Reformatory, not for a fixed period of time, but during the pleasure of the Crown, as is the case elsewhere. Such a provision would give to the authorities a discretion as to the discharge of the boy, which would always be exercised for his advantage, and the knowledge of which would act as a powerful stimulant to reformation, and to improvement in industry.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

I visited this institution, along with the Board, on the 18th February, and 5th and 6th June; alone on the 14th, and with Mr. O'Neill on the 26th June; alone on the 5th July; with the Board on the 3rd and 4th September; and alone on the 14th September; with the Board on the 8th, 9th and 10th November; and alone on the 24th December.

At those different visits I inspected all the wards and dormitories, and found them at all times in the most perfect state of order and cleanliness, at whatever hour the visit happened. The farm and other out-buildings are also neatly kept, and great care appears to be taken that no unnecessary waste of fodder or other food for the animals takes place. The whole grounds, comprising about fifty acres, being now entirely enclosed by a high wall, the patients are allowed to roam at large, without fear being entertained of their escape, although the eyes of the guards are still upon such of them especially as there is any reason for regarding with suspicion. The portion devoted to farming operations is in the highest state of cultivation, rendered so principally by the labor of the patients, under the direction of the farmer; and a very large quantity of potatoes, turnips, cabbages, beets, and garden vegetables for the table, is produced, as well as heavy crops of hay for fodder. Dr. Workman, the medical superintendent, has caused tile drains to be laid down where the wet nature of the soil required them, and the crops now grown on the drained land, which previously produced but little, are astonishing. Shrubbery and flowers have also sprung up, under the tasteful eye of Dr. Workman, giving a beauty and variety to the grounds, which cannot but have a most pleasing effect on the troubled minds of the inmates.

I have always remarked too, with the greatest satisfaction, the easy terms on which patients and guards seem to be with one another, giving evidence of the kind and conciliatory course of treatment practised in the institution, at the same time that a degree of respect exists from the former towards the latter, the effect of a firm though mild discipline which mingles with the intercourse. The superintendent himself, in passing through the

wards, is always received with pleasure as a friend, and looked up to as a confidant in the imaginary griefs and troubles with which his patients are oppressed. Restraint is never to be seen in this admirable institution, except occasionally the straight jacket on homicidal and suicidal patients, while under the influence of the furor; but even then they are permitted to walk through the rooms and corridors among the others for exercise, attended by a guard.

There is also a strong sentiment of decorum pervading this insane community, when assembled on extraordinary occasions together, which could be hardly looked for. In church, which I have several times attended with them, there is much propriety observed, and apparently as much attention manifested to the discourse of the clergyman as will be seen in any church in the Province. At the weekly ball, too, which Dr. Workman permits them to have on Wednesdays evenings, the dancing is managed with every regard to etiquette, so far as they know it, and enjoyed with a zest of which fashion out of doors knows but little. On one occasion last summer, I was fortunate enough to make my visit on a day which the superintendent had appointed, some time previously, for a picnic in the shrubbery, and the degree of interest taken in the cooking of the cakes, and other viands, by the female patients who attended to that duty, and in the laying out and decoration of the tables and dishes, by males and females together, was only equalled by the taste and order with which the whole was arranged. At the close of the feast, music was provided, and the evening ended with dancing on the lawn, in front of the building, in which the kings, queens and princes resident in the establishment joined as heartily as those who have no aspirations for such distinctions; while others of the young men took to the more active amusement of cricket. And there is no doubt they were one and all as completely happy as human nature, either sane or insane, could well be for the moment.

It is very much to be regretted that the land set apart for the asylum should have been diminished by the government giving twenty acres of it to the corporation of Toronto. The consequence is, that the acreage which Dr. Workman could use with a high degree of profit to the institution, is now by far too limited; so much so, that he has been endeavouring to procure a lease of more land in the vicinity. The corporation of the city, in a proper spirit of liberality, last summer gave back to the asylum, upon Dr. Workman's application, the temporary use of the field so unfortunately conveyed away. This will be of infinite service to his patients, without occasioning either loss or inconvenience to the city, as, beyond the ground occupied for the chrysal palace, the whole has been lying waste. And still there is not enough.

With the amount of labor which can be induced from the patients, expended upon a sufficient quantity of land, a very large supply of vegetables for the institution could be produced—enough, no doubt, to save purchasing elsewhere altogether.

The grant, as originally made, gave only seventy-five acres to the asylum, not one half what should have been set apart, and the lopping off of twenty acres from that small allowance is the more seriously felt under the management of a superintendent who has the faculty of interesting his patients in the tillage of the ground.

Increased asylum accommodation has formed subject of deliberation by the Board, and is discussed in the General Report. It is one which the state of insanity, both in Upper and Lower Canada, calls upon the Government to consider in the interests of humanity.

UNIVERSITY BRANCH ASYLUM.

In connection with the main asylum at Toronto, and dependent upon it, is the Branch Asylum in the University grounds, appropriated entirely to females whose insanity is not of a violent character. It is visited every day by Dr. Workman's assistant, and by himself at a every few days interval. Like the chief asylum, it is kept in a perfect state of cleanliness, and the superintendent, Mr. Blair, has done much to embellish the enclosure around the building with shrubbery and flowers. The patients have a large park in which to exercise, and shade trees under which to rest, of which they are permitted to avail themselves largely in summer, and in favorable weather at other seasons.

The roof of the building had become so dilapidated, that several of the bed-rooms were uninhabitable, and damage to the building was otherwise imminent from the rain

which percolated through the plastering in different places. During last summer an efficient repair was made upon it; and it is now water-tight.

There are generally about 65 patients in the Branch Asylum, some of whom are evidently idiotic. They are well cared for, and humanely attended to by the matron and her assistants. The kindness they receive appears to react in creating kindly feelings in their own bosoms. As an instance of this, it may be excusable to mention that a bird having formed its nest in a low tree near the door, became so accustomed to the presence of the patients, as to feed from their hands, while sitting on the nest with its young.

BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM, ORILLIA.

My first visit to this institution was on the 16th February. It is a large brick edifice built originally for a hotel, and stands on the immediate bank of Lake Couchiching, at the east end of the Village of Orillia. The site unfortunately is only a few feet above the level of the lake, affording very little facility for drainage. A portion of the ground is, consequently, of a swampy character, which can only be got rid of by filling up with earth from high land in the vicinity. The scenery, however—one great point in the selection of a locality for an asylum for lunatics—is certainly very interesting and beautiful. The bright waters of the lake in front, the curving bays, the woods and the hilly lands in rear, all unite in giving to the situation a peculiar attraction, which makes it much sought after in summer by the tourist and by families from Toronto, and which is not lost upon the insane; nor are the facilities secured by its being situated in a thriving village like Orillia to be lost sight of.

There are only about five acres attached to the premises, affording barely sufficient space for out-buildings, yards, and airing grounds, and none for the profitable employment of the able-bodied patients in farming operations. It is held by all writers on insanity that employment in the fields has not only a most beneficial tendency as a curative process in the treatment of the patients, but that it is, at the same time, a kind of employment in which patients can be induced to engage when they will refuse to do anything else. It is also a work in which many of them, although unwilling at first, come to take an interest, keeping alive the faculties of the mind while it ministers to a healthy exercise of the body. However well adapted, therefore, a locality may otherwise be for a lunatic asylum, I hold it to be a serious drawback to its value as an institution that it is defective in extent of arable land; and in this position, unfortunately, the asylum at Orillia is situated, nor, from the best enquiries which I can make, do I discover that in this particular it can be improved. The land immediately around it is divided off into village lots, some of which are built upon, and even if vacant, they cannot be obtained at a price which land for farming purposes ought to be procured for. This will always form a serious drawback to the success of this institution, and will supply the strongest possible argument against its continuing to be used for its present purpose longer than can be avoided. If the property is to be confined within its present limits, it would be better adapted for an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb than it is for an asylum for lunatics.

So far as relates to the domestic arrangements of the establishment, I have pleasure in stating that, under the management of Dr. Ardagh, the medical superintendent, they seem to be well carried out. An extreme of cleanliness and order prevails throughout the building, which it is gratifying to observe. I inspected every apartment in it,—the day-rooms, dormitories, kitchen, &c., and the same scrupulous regard for neatness and cleanliness was visible. The water-closets were as entirely free from the slightest taint as any other room in the house. The heating, however, being done by means of stoves, was not so perfect as the ventilation. In freezing weather the cold penetrated into some of the rooms, and affected the cistern in the attic, so that the superintendent found it necessary to case it with a double wall of boards, filled with sawdust between.

This subject having been taken up by the Board before the close of 1861, was more fully discussed early in 1862, and it was finally resolved to recommend to the Government to heat the building with steam. An apparatus was accordingly put up during the summer, which, at my visit from the 12th to the 15th December, was in operation, with every prospect of being sufficient, even in the severest weather.

The supply of water is obtained from the lake, by means of a force pump, worked by horse power; but it occurs to me that it could be more economically and more efficiently got by means of a connection with the boiler of the heating apparatus, and without great expense for the additional machinery. The boiler and other machinery, occupying but little space, is placed in a small brick building connected with the main one, but separated from it by intervening walls. In case of fire, therefore, the pumping apparatus I suggest, being free from danger, would be of infinite service in throwing a stream of water upon the building, as well as in forcing it for ordinary purposes from the lake.

When visiting the asylum on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of July, the state of the low ground, which could not so well be judged of in February, was plainly seen; and the barn yard particularly was in a bad condition. To remedy this, I suggested to Dr. Ardagh to make use of the horses, at every spare hour, in transporting field stones from other parts of the grounds to fill it up; and when there in December, I found the work had been done by the patients, without any expense. The wet spaces in the other portions of the property will be filled up, in the same way, with earth from a neighbouring hill.

Attention has been given to laying out the grounds in a tasteful manner, and in ornamenting with shrubbery and forest trees. Advantage was taken also, during the very low state of the lake, towards the end of December, to extend the main sewer further into the water, so that in all ordinary times the mouth will be completely covered, and a circulation of air through it prevented.

I audited the accounts of Dr. Ardagh on 17th February, again on 3rd July, and on 13th December. I examined the items in every account, and compared the entries in the books with the vouchers, and found all correct, with the exception of a few unimportant errors in calculation and posting.

The heads of accounts in the ledger, however, were not given in sufficient detail to afford a ready view of the expenditure for different articles required in the asylum, nor for objects of various kinds in connexion with it. I, therefore, left instructions with the clerk, as to how he was to keep them in future, as well as directions for the better management of other office matters, which, I have no doubt, will be strictly followed, and will be found of benefit, in case of reference to the officers for information at any time hereafter.

MALDEN ASYLUM.

On the 9th September I visited this asylum, along with other members of the Board.

The buildings for the patients form three sides of a parallelogram, on the river Detroit, and were formerly occupied as barracks for the troops, with a range of low brick buildings, on the open side in front, formerly used as officers' quarters. The barracks themselves are entirely of wood.

Since the property came into the hands of the Provincial Government, a brick building has been erected for a bake house and laundry, and a residence for the medical superintendent, both of which were completed in June last. The authority to put up these buildings, as contained in the minute of June 1861, extended to the erection of a dwelling house for the superintendent, provided the expenses did not exceed the appropriation of the then current year, say about \$1,600. An expenditure, however, far exceeding that contemplated by the Board, has been effected; but the houses are well and substantially built. Water is raised by a pump worked by horse power from the river, and thrown into a large tank or reservoir sunk in the middle of the square.

There is a farm of sixty acres attached to the premises, of which the soil is of the most fertile character, and it is largely drawn upon by Dr. Fisher, for the vegetable food of the patients. It is very deficient in fencing, however, and totally destitute of shade trees, as also of ornamental shrubs or plants of any description. Some, however, have been recently planted, which will be of great advantage, should the asylum be retained at this place.

The immediate bank of the river is in a very unprotected state. The top is only about eight or ten feet above the level of the bottom of the river, and, as the water stands for about three or four feet deep on the bank, the action of a constant and rather rapid current is continually washing away the soft clay of which it is composed. The loss of

land from this cause is, indeed, calculated at not less than three feet per annum, according to the best information that could be obtained on the spot.

The soil is dry, and the climate the mildest perhaps in Upper Canada. The locality is, therefore, salubrious.

I may here state that Mr. O'Neill and myself, in view of the great loss of ground annually going on, left instructions with Dr. Fisher to employ the horses belonging to the establishment, every day they could be spared, in transporting stone with which to build a sufficient retaining wall at the bottom, and to face the bank in rip-rap above it. It is to be hoped that much of this necessary work may be done without delay.

It hardly requires to be mentioned, that buildings designed for a barracks for troops are not very well adapted to the uses of an asylum for lunatics. Dr. Fisher, however, has certainly made the best of his situation that was possible; and as regards the additions and alterations effected in the buildings occupied by the patients, a rigid economy has been observed by him.

The risk of fire in such an extensive range of buildings, all constructed of wood and covered with shingles, which the hot sun of our summers has been baking into tinder for so many years, is so exceedingly great as to occasion the utmost anxiety to the Board as well as to the officers immediately in charge. Were a fire to break out in any one building in the range, it would be impossible to save the others; and when the number and helplessness of the inmates are considered, the prospect of accident becomes in the highest degree alarming. There are at the present moment 218 human beings, deprived of reason, locked up every night in the upper stories of these houses, whose lives are at the mercy of the slightest spark, fanned by the slightest breath of air.

Mr. O'Neill and I examined the books, accounts, and vouchers, comparing their entries, &c., and found all correct. Some items of expenditure, however, for which we thought there was not sufficient authority obtained, we considered it our duty to reserve for His Excellency's pleasure. We also inspected both the buildings previously in use for living in, and those used as storehouses, for the purpose of advising as to the extension of the accommodation. A proposal had been made to fit up the attics for additional dormitories, but the danger from fire was too great already to justify any increase of it, and we recommended the fitting up of one of the out-buildings instead, should it be required; but as the Board has reported against expensive additions or alterations at this asylum, no great outlay will be effected unless considered necessary by the Government.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ST. JOHNS, C. E.

Dr. Howard, the medical superintendent, continues to give his unremitting attention to the patients under his charge, and conducts his establishment with a success which, considering that it is unprovided with any of the appliances or conveniences of an asylum, could not have been looked for. It is hardly possible for a person who has not actually seen the condition of this asylum to realise the difficulties the superintendent and his assistants have to deal with in their daily tasks. There is positively nothing in the building itself, nor in the ground about it, that is suitable for a lunatic asylum. There is neither room inside nor outside for the respective arrangements required for such an institution; the idea of comfort, therefore, in connection with it has to be entirely discarded.

In order to give some idea of the confined space into which the miserable inmates are crowded, I may as well state the dimensions of the chief rooms. The principal dormitory for males is a room 39×14 , and 10 feet high, affording 5460 feet cubic of air. In this room there are eighteen beds, all full, giving 303 cubic feet of air to each. Writers on hygiene lay down as a rule, that from 800 to 1000 cubic feet of air should always be allowed for an adult, while here there is not one-third of the quantity. The beds, standing on both sides of the room, approach so closely together, that there is barely space for a person in making them to shuffle up sideways between them, and only a space of about eighteen inches for a passage in the middle. The dormitory for dirty male patients is a room 16×13 and 10 feet high, in which there are seven beds, all occupied, yielding 297 cubic feet of air for each, instead of 1000. Another dormitory for males is $16 \times 7 \times 10$, in which there are four beds, all occupied, yielding 332 cubic feet to each, instead of 1000. The only space that can be had to answer at once as a day-room and dining-hall, is what

was formerly a passage, $43 \times 12 \times 10$, in which the whole of the twenty-eight male patients are congregated at meal hours, as well as during the whole day in winter and bad days in summer, yielding 178 cubic feet of air to each, instead of 1000.

The female ward up stairs is equally bad.

In this the slope of the ceiling commences at four feet from the floor, and is nine feet high in the middle. The principal dormitory is 31×15 , containing thirteen beds, giving about 290 cubic feet of air for each; another is $15\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, containing six beds, giving about 300 feet for each; another is $16 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, with five beds, giving about 370 cubic feet for each; another is 16×15 , with five beds, giving about 400 cubic feet for each. The day-room, which is used also as a dining-hall, is $40 \times 7 \times 9$, giving 2520 cubic feet. In this all the twenty-nine female patients are assembled at meal hours, having thus an allowance of 87 cubic feet of air for each.

These figures do not include breathing air for attendants, of whom there are always two or three along with the patients, both in the male and female wards.

I visited it during last year, on the 22nd January, 22nd February, 24th March, 18th April, 13th August and 27th October. On every occasion, the rooms, beds and bedding were all scrupulously clean, as well as the persons of the patients. During the summer, the superintendent set apart as a garden a portion of the limited ground attached to the building, in the labor of which some of the patients took especial delight. Another portion was fenced off as a yard for exercise, having swings and other apparatus for amusement, erected in it by the hands of the patients. The remaining portion is set apart for the convenience of the kitchen and other offices outside, in which also a board walk, although necessarily of contracted dimensions, has been laid for the patients to use when the ground is damp. A field was hired in rear of the town for the pasture of a horse and five cows, which Dr. Howard had purchased for the use of the asylum. The water used has all to be carted in barrels from the river, with great trouble and expense.

At no time during the year have there been less than 50 patients in the establishment—there being 57 at the present time—along with their male and female keepers, all crowded into the confined chambers of this small building. It is matter of surprise how ventilation, so necessary in all buildings, but more especially where there are insane inmates, can be carried on, with so many confined in so contracted a space. Still in passing through the rooms, there is in general no odor to be perceived, except in that containing the cells for dirty patients in the female ward. And here it is not possible to get rid of it. In the summer time even, when every window and door is open, the noxious exhalations are perceptible. They seem to be absorbed into the floors, the walls and fixtures of the chamber, since everything moveable is frequently changed and cleansed, the bedding indeed every day. Nor will it be possible thoroughly to expel them, so long as the institution is in so over-crowded a state.

It is to be hoped, that no great length of time will now elapse, before more suitable premises are either procured or erected, for the requisite accommodation of these unfortunates, and that land sufficient will be secured, to afford healthful employment for the workers among them. In such an extensive asylum as one for the reception of the whole of the insane in the old districts of Montreal, and Three Rivers would naturally be containing probably 400 patients, there will always be a considerable number whose labor, by judicious management of them, can be made available for the benefit of the institution, in cultivating the land; at the same time that it is of incalculable benefit to themselves, in a sanitary point of view. There should, therefore, be attached to every establishment of the kind a quantity of arable land, sufficient for all the divisions of agricultural labor to be systematically carried on. For all purposes, a quantity not less than from 300 to 400 acres would, in my opinion, be required to meet the wants of future years, although the exigencies of the present period might be met with less. At all events one thing is certain, that whatever may be the determination of the government in this respect, the premises now occupied should not be retained, for their present purpose, a day longer than can be helped.

BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This institution, as is well known, is a proprietary one, belonging to Dr. Douglas and the representatives of the late Dr. Fremont, whose recent decease has made a void which

will not soon be filled up. The government have for several years had an agreement with the proprietors, for the reception of a certain number of insane who may, by their violence or dangerous habits, have come under cognisance of the law. For these the government pays \$2.75 per head, per week. There are at present 436 patients now in the asylum under this agreement.

I visited the asylum on the 16th January, 15th May and 27th November. The buildings have been erected according to a previously well considered plan, and are, therefore, arranged with proper regard to the classification of the patients, and with all the conveniences which an institution of the kind requires. There are large day rooms for social intercourse among them, and for exercise in unfavorable weather. There are well arranged and well ventilated dormitories, some single and some associated,—the latter being of various sizes, and having a number of beds in proportion. The noisy patients are placed in a dwelling, some distance apart from the main building, so that their cries do not create excitement nor annoyance amongst the others.

The management of the institution is as perfect as its material arrangements. The utmost cleanliness is practised, and the most careful attention to the wants and humours of the patients is observed. They are well fed and well clad. There are nearly 200 acres of land attached to it, with gardens, groves and open fields in which, during the summer season, the patients work or stray, as the humour of the moment may prompt them.

None of the proprietors have resided in the asylum itself, but Dr. Douglas lives close at hand, on the adjoining lot of land. The superintendent, however, Mr. Wakeham, is a gentleman of many years' experience in the direction of such institutions, and in the guidance of the insane; and Mrs. Wakeham seems no less skilled in her department. The Beauport Asylum has, accordingly, acquired a reputation with the public, to which the continued excellence of its management has so well entitled it, and there is no reason to apprehend that the decease of Dr. Fremont, much as it is to be lamented in connection with the Institution, will affect its efficiency, beyond the loss of an intelligent head, and a kind heart, in controlling and aiding in the direction of its affairs. The labor and responsibility thrown on the remaining proprietor will necessarily be increased, but as a private institution it will no doubt maintain its acknowledged character.

It is stated above, that the allowance made by Government for patients placed by them in this asylum is \$2.75 per head per week; but it is right to mention here that a claim was made by the proprietors upon the government for an increase of 25 cents per head per week, in consequence of the increase in the tariff on imported articles enacted after the date of their contract. This claim having been referred to the Board, and by the Board to the Committee of Audit, was duly considered and reported upon by Mr. O'Neill and myself as members of that committee.

With respect to the Lunatic Asylums of Lower Canada—at Beauport and St. John's—and to a small extent those of Upper Canada, I deem it my duty to bring under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, that although they are termed Asylums for *Lunatics*, yet they are far from being exclusively so. There will be found in them a great number of fatuous and idiotic persons who, in my opinion, are not proper inmates of an asylum for the treatment and cure of the insane.

It would not become me, a layman, to discuss the pathological developments of the various degrees of insanity, strictly so called, but the psychological difference between any form of dementia, and fatuity, idiocy, or cretinism, is sufficiently marked for any person of common education and intelligence to distinguish it,—and to understand that a mode of treatment for the one is not at all called for in the treatment of the other. The state of mind of a person laboring under insanity, whether curable or incurable, is so entirely different from that of the idiot, or cretin, that it requires no professional training to observe it, nor to comprehend the benefit of having separate asylums for each. While the daily and hourly changes in the various phases of dementia require the constant watchful attention and thoughtful reflection of the keenest intellect of the physician, that he may catch the favorable turn which is to give him hopes of cure, the unvarying stolidity of the idiot offers no such chances for the patient, nor does it demand such services nor skill from the medical attendant. Our asylums for the insane ought not, therefore, in my opinion, to be encumbered with a class who are not insane; nor ought the attention of the medical superintendent to be distracted from duties, which he really proposes to perform, by a responsi-

bility for a class of patients whom his science cannot reach. Nor will the statistics of insanity in this Province be of the slightest value—difficult as it would be even under better regulations to attain to exactness in them,—until the asylums for the purely insane cease to be also asylums for the purely idiotic.

The distinction in the nature of the two melancholy affections of the mind suggests to me a difference in the kind of asylum, to which they ought to be sent. For the insane a central asylum appears to be proper, because there, talent of the highest order can be employed and permanently retained, of which the patient may receive the benefit. By the classification, too, secured in such institutions, he is subjected to that particular kind of treatment which his disease, in the various stages of its progress, requires. But there is not the same necessity for asylums for the idiotic being so central. All the treatment they require, is simply for such occasional bodily ailments, as a common humanity makes them liable to, and for which any physician can administer. The buildings for this class of unfortunates need not be of the same expensive character as is required in those for the insane, and so of the attendance. It is well known that persons of a peculiar adaptability are required for keepers, guards and servants, in an insane asylum, whose pay is in proportion to the qualifications sought for; but for an asylum for idiots, the same kind of officers would not be demanded, nor the same rate of remuneration expected; not to mention the difference in the expense of mere living necessary in the one case, and in the other. In point of fact, while an asylum is the proper place for a lunatic, there is no real necessity for one for the idiotic at all. While the one is dangerous to himself and others, when at large, the other can as well be taken care of in the private family, as in the public institution. For the one the asylum is a necessity, for the other it is made available as a convenient means of riddance.

With respect to the expense of maintaining such institutions, I think that the general revenue ought to be relieved of a portion, if not the whole, of the cost of maintaining even the insane, but certainly the whole of that of maintaining the idiotic. The local municipalities have power of taxation for such purposes, and ought to be called upon at least to share the burden of supporting those within their limits, whom God has seen fit to render helpless in supporting themselves.

If one of our present Judicial Districts should be considered too small for establishing an asylum for the idiotic alone, two might be combined for that purpose, thus given ten in the Province; while, at most, only two Central asylums for the purely insane would be sufficient.

At the present time the principal jails in Lower Canada—those of Montreal and Quebec—are seldom to be found without a number of insane persons confined in them, for whom there is no room either at Beauport, or at St. Johns. The fact is, that idiotic patients, whose cases are entirely beyond the reach of medical skill or treatment, occupy the beds in the asylums which ought to be appropriated to the accommodation of the insane; and hence the answer of "no room" to applications however urgent for the admission of the latter into an institution of which the name indicates it is intended for them alone. It is not only laid down by all writers on insanity, but it seems also to be consistent with what might be naturally expected, that it is when taken on its very first manifestation that malady affords prospect of cure. To delay the treatment is to condemn the miserable patient to an irrecoverable loss of reason; or, under most favorable circumstances, to a long and lingering recovery. To place him in a proper asylum, under the care of a physician specially skilled in the most afflicting of all diseases, the very moment the incipient symptoms are observed becoming developed, gives the only fair hope of his successful restoration to health. But instead of this course being pursued, the friends of the patient, alarmed at his condition, and in terror of his perpetrating some awful deed, make oath before a magistrate that they are in bodily fear from his violence, and he is forthwith conveyed to prison, where he remains for months without any treatment for his malady. And these months are generally fatal to all chance of recovery.

It is only after a number of such cases are accumulated in the prison, that an inspection is held by medical men in the presence of a judge, and that the patient is in law pronounced to be insane, and irresponsible for his acts. It may be urged, that the time of a judge is of too much value for him to proceed to the jail, on the report of a single case being made to him, and that, therefore, the inspection must be delayed until the prison

ward has become full. But if so, the inspection might be placed in the hands of a commissioner in lunacy, whose duty it would be at once to examine and decide upon it. Such a commission might be given to the police magistrates in cities, and to the prothonotaries in the rural districts, enabling them to act in place of a judge of the Superior Court. By such an arrangement, the judicial and medical services now exacted might be performed without more expense to the public than is now incurred.

If, however, the inspection even as now made, long after the commencement of the attack, operated so as then to transport the lunatic from the cells of a prison to the conveniences of an asylum, society would have done so much at least of an important duty. But, unfortunately, our asylums are closed against him, because they already contain idiotic persons, whose relatives have succeeded in transferring the support of them from their own shoulders to those of the public, without any plea whatever for their admission into an asylum for the insane. The lunatic, therefore, has to be retained in prison without due medical care for his malady, until he becomes a confirmed maniac. If a common jail is to be considered a proper place either for the maniac or the idiot, it does not admit of hesitation in resolving which should be the class to occupy it. The fatuous and the cretin, with their mental faculties obscured from their birth, are beyond medical skill, and generally stolid, they require no other attention than a regard for cleanliness demands. They may, consequently, be as well cooped up in a jail if it is so desired, as anywhere else. The lunatic, on the other hand, requires the regular attention of a physician, who has made that class of disease a special study, and the constant attendance of intelligent keepers, peculiarly qualified for their duties, and he requires to be placed under their care in a suitable establishment, at the first appearance of the attack. But in our present practice we have reversed this order of things entirely. The maniac is confined in the prison, and has no medical treatment until his mania is confirmed; the idiot is placed in a comfortable asylum, where no treatment can help him.

JAMES MOIR FERRES.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF

MR. TERENCE J. O'NEILL,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

In the following Report will be found a reference to each of the institutions, penal and benevolent, which I visited during the year.

In the belief that the general public has confidence in the Inspectors acquitting themselves conscientiously of the important duties confided to them, it is only felt necessary to allude, in the fewest words that the information can be satisfactorily rendered, to the continued usefulness of those institutions, whose organization has reached the best expectations of the Inspectors; the progress of others that have followed, and are following in the walk of improvement; and, lastly, those in which, through indifference to the want of society, or the example of philanthropy, no step has yet been taken in imitation of the progressive spirit of their neighbors.

JAIL, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, BELLEVILLE.

This jail is in the same state as when the Inspectors first entered into office; though the necessity for a radical change has been forced on the attention of the Council for the past two years.

The cells, being below the ground level, are dark, damp, and ill ventilated, and the jail grounds being uninclosed, save by a ricketty board fence, the prisoners cannot be allowed a breath of air outside of their suffocating day-rooms; neither can they be employed at hard labour, provided such, as stone-breaking or otherwise, could be found for them, from the same want. This fence is so insufficient a protection, that it is frequently crossed by outside associates of the prisoners, and liquor, thereby, passed within the prison, which it must be next to an impossibility to prevent unless the jailor spent the whole of his time within the wards, so long as matters remain in their present condition.

In the early part of the year, the idea of making some alterations was entertained by the Council, and a plan of the building was forwarded to the Board; but the changes contemplated, as described by a specification accompanying the plan, would simply make some provision for the separation of juveniles from the adults in the upper story, leaving the male and female wards in their existing condition.

By a decision of the Board I visited Belleville, with the hope of having an interview with the Council, but was not so fortunate as to meet any of the members of that body. I, however, discussed the matter fully with the architect of the Council, pointing out the only changes which could make the present building a substitute for a prison, for a few years to come, but at the same time expressing the views of the Board on the impolicy of any change or step other than the construction, at once, of a prison possessing the requirements specified by law.

Nor would this recommendation, if acted on, prove much more expensive to the county authorities, than the very imperfect alternative proposed by themselves; as, to carry out those alterations, trifling and inoperative as they would be, a building should be erected, and at an inconvenient distance, to supply the want of the offices given up, the cost of which, with the patch work contemplated, would not be far short of that of a new prison such as the Inspectors would suggest, and for which the Council possesses an admirable site.

I have visited this jail several times during the year, and found it moderately clean, save on the last occasion, when the male ward, from a too free use of the water pump, presented a slopped and uncomfortable appearance.

I found that the jailer, from a desire to be as accommodating as possible to his prisoners, was in the habit of allowing two or more of them to sleep in the same cell. This he knew, or should have known, if he acted upon the rules furnished by the Board for his guidance, to be forbidden, and is the more censurable when there were cells enough to admit of each prisoner having a separate one.

This was not the only evidence of laxity I witnessed in the government of this jail: I regret to have to remark of a still more important one. On referring to the jail book, I found that no record of the committals, or discharges, for a period of nearly three months, had been made. The only reason assigned for this inexcusable neglect, was that the person acting as clerk to the jailer had, unknown to him, omitted to perform this important duty.

On my visits of the 4th and 5th February, there were in confinement 8 male and 3 female prisoners. Of the males, 2 were debtors. And on the 14th, 15 prisoners—8 males and 7 females.

At my last visit 24th December, there were in confinement 4 male and 3 female prisoners, and 2 debtors. Prison food supplied by contract. Rules not printed as ordered.

JAIL, COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX, &c., KINGSTON.

I visited this jail several times during the year, and have found it uniformly well kept. The prisoners are dieted by contract, and have, usually, in reply to my enquiries on the subject, expressed themselves perfectly contented with the rations supplied them.

An advantage to the county authorities in thus harmonizing with the regulations of the Inspectors is obvious, in that the prisoners of this jail are supported at considerably less than half the amount charged to the authorities of some other counties, and no opportunity afforded to the prisoners for complaint, the rations supplied being in conformity with the dietary table of the Board, which is sufficient.

The advantages resulting from the appointment of a matron, as recommended by the Inspectors, must be equally obvious and gratifying to the Council, in the altered appearance of the prisoners, and they having occupation found for them. Their employment at knitting and sewing, though but slightly remunerative, is valuable in a higher—the moral sense—as tending to keep the industrial habits alive, and restrain, if possible, the tendency to conversational indulgence which, in such places, rarely runs in a moral direction; and, when associated with continuous idleness, deprives the prison of its primitive character, or of any characteristic suggestive of morality or reform.

The privies, which occupy a disagreeably conspicuous position in each of the day-rooms, and which I hope will be, ere long, entirely abandoned, were hitherto quite un-screened—have recently had some improvements made to them so as to render them somewhat more concealed than formerly; but they are still offensive fixtures, and should be got rid of.

The keeper of this prison is an earnest and pains-taking officer, and endeavors to carry out the regulations of the Board as far as within his power; but from want of a suitable yard-wall, he is unable to employ the prisoners at hard labor. Through this deficiency the unfortunates confined are deprived of the ordinary exercise they are justly entitled to from the extremely limited dimensions of their day-rooms; society is deprived of the satisfaction due to it by being unable to furnish the lazy and dishonest with hard labor, and the Council of any profit that would result from the work convicts might be employed at. This want has been the subject of repeated presentments of Grand Juries, sustained by strong

recommendations of the presiding Judges; but up to the present no action has been taken in the matter. It is to be hoped this serious want will, ere long, be remedied.

My visits to this jail were in January, June, July, September and November. The usual number of prisoners is from 35 to 45.

JAIL, COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, PICTON.

After a good deal of correspondence with the board, the County Council, in the early part of this year, decided on the erection of a new jail, according to plans prepared, at their request, by the architect of the Penitentiary.

Tenders were received for the execution of the work, which, it was intimated to the Board, would be commenced in the ensuing spring. On my last visit, near the close of the year, I learned that, owing to the cost of the intended jail exceeding by one or two thousand dollars the amount contemplated being appropriated by the Council, they had declined to proceed in the matter.

On this occasion, I found that a new idea had occurred to the minds of some of the Council regarding a change of site, which, if seriously entertained, may give rise to much delay. I trust, however, that local interests will have no weight in postponing the progress of a work of such undeniable necessity, and in which the welfare, not alone of this county, but of the public, is interested.

This jail is one of that series of indescribable constructions of which there are still a number in the province, that would seem designed for the shortening of man's life, rather than for his rational punishment, or the correction of his bad propensities.

The immediate commencement of the new prison is a work of indispensable necessity, and should on no account be delayed. The well known insecure and defenceless character of the present one nearly cost a valuable public officer his life, which he bravely risked in discharge of his duty, against the united force of three determined ruffians, and it was only when overpowered by this superior force that the jail-breakers succeeded in the liberation of the prisoner, who, to the present, has not been retaken.

The courageous conduct of the jailer on this occasion is deserving of great praise.

To expose the laws to be outraged, and the lives of the jail keepers jeopardized, through the notorious insecurity of their prisons, is highly culpable in those bodies invested by their fellow-citizens with the power of preventing such excesses and dangers. It is, therefore, to be hoped the municipal authorities of Prince Edward County will make speedy arrangements for the commencement of this necessary work, and thereby avert the possible recurrence of such an outrage.

Notwithstanding the unworthiness of the present prison, it might with advantage be used as a lock-up for the disorderly characters of the town, sentenced to but a few days imprisonment, and thereby further extend the means of classification in the new one.

The prisoners' diet is supplied through contracts made with a butcher and baker. The jail is kept in as good order as could be expected from so wretched a substitute for a jail, and the jailer seems zealous and capable.

I had an opportunity of checking a practice here, and which may probably prevail elsewhere,—that of allowing prisoners, when undergoing sentence, to receive supplies of food from their friends. The dangerous consequences to result from such indulgence one would suppose to be too patent for any jailer to permit it; nevertheless, I found here that a prisoner after being sentenced to six months imprisonment, as accomplice in a most serious criminal offence, was allowed to receive any food his friends thought fit to bring him daily. I, of course, peremptorily forbid its continuance, and I have no doubt, the error, which was one merely of judgment, will not again be committed here.

In this violation of prison discipline will be found a strong reason for the injunction of the Board being carried out regarding the exhibition of the printed regulations throughout the jail, not alone for the guidance of the jailer and his assistants, but that the prisoners themselves may know their duties, and the restrictions they are subject to.

At my visit the 4th June, there were in confinement but two prisoners (males).

On the 23rd and 24th December there were five prisoners, also males.

JAIL, COUNTY OF LEEDS, BROCKVILLE.

The defects of this jail have been so fully explained in former reports, as to render any particular reference to them on this occasion unnecessary. They had become so ob-

vious to the county authorities, that on the recommendation of the Inspectors they called for plans for altering the jail, so as to render it as much as possible, conformable with what the law calls for in prison construction.

A good deal of correspondence between the County Council and the Board has taken place. As Inspector of the Division, I had a conference with the Warden and the Building Committee of the Council, in which the subject of improvements was discussed, with a view to harmonizing the wishes of the Board with the economical view of the Council. No practical action has yet taken place; but it is to be hoped that no further delay in effecting the necessary changes will ensue. In a recent communication from the Sheriff, that officer stated that it was the intention of the Council to undertake the improvements in spring.

I visited here on the 13th, 16th and 18th of June. There were then in confinement 7 male and 4 female prisoners; several others had been discharged a few days previous. I visited also on the 3rd December. On all occasions I found the jail in good order. The keeper seems to be an energetic and attentive officer.

JAIL, UNITED COUNTIES OF DUNDAS, STORMONT, AND GLENGARRY, CORNWALL.

No alteration has been made in this jail, which stands condemned in every sense. A worse jail than this can scarcely be thought of, being totally destitute of all the necessary means for classification, labor or solitary confinement. The unfortunate prisoners cannot enjoy a breath of pure air from the day they enter the prison until they leave it, the building having no means of ventilation; and, there being no safe yard-wall, the prisoners are never admitted out of doors for labor or exercise.

There are no means of keeping the male and female prisoners separate, but by allowing the female prisoners the use of the debtors' apartments.

It is positively inhuman to devote any wretched being, whatever his offence, to an incarceration of months, particularly during the winter, in such a pent-up den; though, on the occasion of my last visit, there were no less than nine human beings immured in this miserable dungeon, some of whom, I was informed, would not be brought to trial for months.

To remedy this building so as to be at all suitable for prison purposes, it should be completely gutted, and the whole interior reconstructed. Nevertheless, with the full view of this necessity before the Council, as explained in much correspondence and repeated conferences with it, the Council resolved on an expenditure of two hundred dollars to meet the requirement of internal improvements.

The excuse for so unaccountable, so impolitic an exercise of frugality, which could limit to fifty pounds improvements which, I presume, could not be executed for one thousand, can only be found in the misconception, by the Council, of their own necessities. They have accustomed themselves to estimate the average number of their prisoners at from two to four; but this delusion has been most painfully removed by finding themselves obliged to provide accommodation, recently, for nine male prisoners—with the probability of having from fifteen to twenty more to lodge,—for whom warrants, I was informed, had been issued.

Instead, therefore, of having merely a prisoner or two of the vagrant or petty thief classes, the Council have found themselves with the prospect of from 20 to 30 prisoners, burglars and others; notoriously lawless characters, who have secured immunity for themselves for years through the force of intimidation under which they had been able to keep the locality.

In the discharge of jail duties, the utmost care and vigilance should be exercised at all times; but it is not reasonable nor just to impose on those intrusted with their administration, responsibilities and anxieties beyond those that appertain to properly constituted prisons.

It seems now clear to the Inspectors, that no recommendation nor remonstrance of theirs can stimulate the county authorities to the performance of their necessary and grave public duty. And I can see no alternative for the Board but to abandon the matter into the hands of government, to be dealt with as it may think fit.

JAIL OF UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL, L'ORIGNAL.

A new jail has just been completed here after plans approved of by the Board, and contains 18 cells; a provision which may be considered adequate to the wants of this quiet and retired locality, for several years to come.

This new erection, which is a wing added on to the eastern end of the Court House, corresponds with one of similar exterior on its western end, which constituted the old prison, and gives an uniformity of look to the whole edifice. The entire building is of solid cut stone, and presents, in its present state, a respectable though unpretentious appearance.

On the occasion of my last visit, there were two prisoners (males) in confinement, still occupying the old jail, the authorities not considering the new one dry enough for occupation.

My visits here were on the 16th June and 29th November; on both occasions the old jail was clean and orderly.

JAIL, COUNTY OF RENFREW, PEMBROKE.

Owing to the recent separation of this County from that of Lanark, the erection of a Court House and jail were undertaken in the early part of the year, the plans having been previously approved of by the Board.

From some misunderstanding amongst the members of the Provisional Council, as I am informed, the progress of the work has been for some time suspended.

JAIL OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, OTTAWA.

The new jail just completed here had not, at the period of my last visit, 1st December, had the prisoners transferred to it from the old one, though entirely finished. It was the desire of the County Council to have all the new furnishing arrangements completed, and the building thoroughly aired before admitting prisoners to it.

In no county of Upper Canada was a change more requisite than here, and the change has been a wide, and for the prisoners, a blessed one. The existence of the old jail has been so loudly decried by the Inspectors, from their first entry into office, that no reference to its present or previous character is called for. I may remark, in justice to my colleagues, that its being superseded by so excellent a prison must reflect some credit on them, and afford some pleasure to them in their many responsibilities to the public.

In the advantages the new jail possesses will be found those of most vital importance: air, light, ventilation, and room, in all of which the old one was totally deficient. Taken as a dungeon, the old one was entitled to rank pre-eminent amongst the worst abominations of its type; nevertheless, where prisoners would not be sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, it might be made still for receiving the street-walking and disorderly classes, not recidivists, to serve an useful purpose, by a trifling expenditure, leaving to the new jail to fulfil, to a great extent, the purposes of a "Central Prison." Amongst the many objects of interest in and about the future metropolis, as alike creditable to the intelligence and humanity of its inhabitants, may be pointed out this well executed work of public utility.

JAIL, COUNTY OF LANARK, PERTH.

The erection of a new stone jail here was commenced in the spring, and the work proceeded with in a thoroughly workmanlike and substantial manner, in pursuance of the plans approved by the Board. At the time of my last visit in December, the external walls were completed and the whole building roofed in. The entire will, no doubt, be completed early in the ensuing season.

The site is well chosen, and when finished, the solid and imposing appearance of this new prison will constitute it one of the prominent architectural features of this old and respectable town.

Of the old jail, it is unnecessary now to state more than that it is one of that class which has afflicted the human instincts of all interested in prison reform who has seen it.

From what I have observed in the manner of the jailer, the state of the prison, and the condition of the prisoners, I am led to believe the duties of that officer are discharged conscientiously and efficiently. There is, however, a continued disregard of that rule which forbids the jailer dieting the prisoners, or any of the authorities having an interest in any of the supplies furnished to them; but this the jailer is still permitted to do. It is strange that when economy is so cardinal a topic amongst our municipal bodies, that the charges for supporting their jail prisoners will continue to be overlooked; the expenses being frequently in one county a hundred per cent over what it is in an adjoining one. The Inspectors have invariably condemned this violation of their rule, whenever it has been found in practice, but, it is to be regretted, in many cases yet without effect.

There is one circumstance in connexion with this jail which distinguishes it, in a marked degree, beyond any that I know of, throughout the United Province. It is the peculiar prevalence of insanity which characterises the transmissions from this jail, in the statistics of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, beyond any other furnishing subjects to that institution.

On my visit of the 17th June, and again on the 23rd of December, there were five insane females in confinement, the greater number in former years. What to ascribe this sort of perpetual incarceration of lunatic to, I am at a loss to imagine. I am aware of the circumscribed accommodation at the female asylum at Kingston; but surely in some of the others—that at Toronto, or elsewhere in the Province, accommodation might be found for these bereaved beings, if applied to.

Why the counties of Lanark and Renfrew should prove so prolific in the production of this dire affliction, is a question sufficiently strange to invite the attention of the curious in psychological inquiries. Whether to some hidden endemic peculiarities, or constitutional depravity in the population is due this disproportionate predominance of mental alienation over other localities, is an enigma, the inhabitants, at least, of these counties have an interest in seeing solved, if possible.

JAIL, COUNTY OF VICTORIA, LINDSAY.

The County of Victoria having been but recently separated from that of Peterborough, the jail is of course a new one, and the first erected in the county; the jail for the United Counties being located in Peterborough.

It is built precisely after the outline sketch contained in the memorandum addressed to municipalities, with a view to the obtainment of uniformity in prison construction, and according to the simplest and least expensive plan.

The exterior walls are of stone laid in irregular courses, and lined with brick. It is a good substantial building, and of imposing appearance. The site has been remarkably well chosen, and every attention paid to the proper drainage of the building.

In view of the probable future requirements of a locality now but partially settled, and for which the actual wants of prison accommodation could hardly be adequately estimated, some divergence from the plans submitted to the Board was recommended by them to the County Council, who cheerfully adopted the alteration suggested.

By this change, which has increased the present cost some nine hundred dollars, and will cost, whenever the demand for increased accommodation shall necessitate its completion, perhaps some six or seven hundred dollars, say equivalent to about 10 per cent. on the cost of the jail, the present number of cells, 18, will be increased to 27, a gain of 50 per cent. in accommodation, and by decidedly the simplest and most practicable process.

The ground will be inclosed within lofty brick walls, raised from solid stone footings, and divided off into three distinct yards for males, females, and juveniles. The supply of water is supposed to be abundant from the well already sunk; but to obviate the possibility of any deficiency in that respect, the Council have wisely determined on having a second.

JAIL, COUNTY OF PETERBORO'.

I visited here the 15th of August. There were then in confinement 12 males (one of them a debtor) and 4 females.

This jail, erected a few years ago by way of improvement, consists of 8 cells on the basement story, unnecessarily large, and a day-room extravagantly so. On the second story,

intended for debtors, there are several large rooms, and a day-room of dimensions similar to the lower one. As the jail is frequently without debtors, this portion of the prison may be considered useless in a great degree. As the requirements of this county for jail accommodation will be materially lessened by the separation of Victoria from it, I think that by the remodelling of its interior, the erection of an additional wing might be dispensed with, and the present jail made suitable for several years to come.

It would be much to be regretted, should the County Council neglect to repair the old building now used as a female prison, but for which it is entirely unsuited, there being no accommodation for a matron, whose apartments should be in immediate connection with the female wards. It would, however, be useful for a lock-up for the vagrant class, or for the separation of juveniles from the adult prisoners.

As Mr. Inspector Ferres will also report on the state of this jail, I defer further remarks on it.

I visited here again on the 31st of December, when there were in confinement 9 male prisoners. On both occasions the jail was clean and orderly.

JAIL, COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM, COBOURG.

I visited here the 15th August. There were in confinement 19 males and 6 females. The improvements recently carried out here have made this an excellent prison. The keeper appears to be competent to the onerous duties of his office, and the jail bears the marks of constant cleanness and attention.

The privies, which in the old jail were intolerable nuisances, are here a convenience perfectly free from any unpleasant effects.

The jailer complained that his only means of finding hard labour for the female prisoners was the frequent scrubbing and cleaning of their portion of the jail, and that they evidently did, as it was remarkably clean and orderly.

As Mr. Inspector Ferres has inspected this prison more frequently, I shall refer to his report for further particulars.

JAIL, COUNTY OF HALTON, MIFTON.

This jail, though built within a few years, may be considered old, from its faulty construction, and being so deficient of the requirements of a proper prison. The plan is so bad, and the space so contracted, that a new jail can alone prove the suitable remedy.

If classification, solitary confinement, and strict separation of the sexes are to form cardinal measures for accomplishing reforms in our penal system, then Halton Jail has not the slightest pretensions to aid that desirable consummation.

The county authorities are quite sensible of their backward position in the advancing spirit of the country in the matter of jail reform, but they are allowing years to roll by without taking any practical action, whilst public morality is suffering in their hands, and humanity stands praying for their co-operation in this work of wisdom and benevolence.

The Council have received plans from the Architect of the Penitentiary, which have been before the Board and approved of, and I believe the debt of the county is happily so small as to afford no excuse for delaying this work of necessity.

As is the case elsewhere, I suppose, the Council imagine that as the jail is rarely filled to its fullest capacity, it should be considered in all other respects adequate to their wants; but it is not by this criterion the question of its suitableness must be judged, but by the higher one of its possessing the necessary auxiliaries for accomplishing the paramount objects of jail imprisonment—punishment and reform.

The want of accommodation has been proven in the circumstances that there have been at one time confined here twice as many prisoners as there were cells. That which has happened once may occur again, and it is not then that provision should be made for the want.

Let us hope that the Council of 1863 will evince more energy in this matter than their predecessors have done. If not, the Board has no alternative but, as with bodies similarly recusant, to submit the matter to be dealt with as the Government may think fit.

On my visits of the 24th June, 31st October, and 4th November, I found the jail clean and otherwise in good order. An alteration had been made in dieting the prisoners, more

satisfactory than heretofore, but the rules had not yet been published in the form ordered by the Inspectors.

JAIL, COUNTY OF WENTWORTH AND CITY OF HAMILTON.

On my visits to this jail of 23rd June, 31st October and 5th November, I found it remarkably clean; and, what is so exceptional throughout our common jails, I found the male prisoners provided with work at stone-breaking.

For such a locality as Hamilton, with as many as 80 prisoners at times in confinement, a very different kind of jail is requisite.

The same complaint which obtains against all the old jails—want of suitable means of separating the prisoners—exists here, in a higher degree than in many others. The cells are few in number, and larger than necessary; as a consequence there are generally 3 to 4 occupants to each cell. The prisoners sleep on the floor, having no bedsteads—and being locked up constantly within their cells when not at labor, will, unquestionably, be disposed to give scope to those immoral indulgences which this state of indolence and evil communication are calculated to foster.

A new jail seems to be the only remedy here, as, even were the present one remodelled, the space at command is too limited to admit of the principles of classification and solitary confinement being carried out. In the mean time humanity would suggest that the unfortunate prisoners should be relieved, to some extent, from the fetid atmosphere of these cells by being allowed the use of the ample halls, as day-rooms, which are on each story.

The prisoners can be made to keep them clean and orderly as they are at present, and by the indulgence, I am satisfied, the prisoners would be gainers in health and morals.

The diet of the prisoners costs here about 8 cents daily.

JAIL, COUNTY OF BRANT, BRANTFORD.

I visited this jail the 30th June. No progress had yet been made in initiating the new works decided on by the County Council for which plans were in their hands, approved by the Board.

I found the jail clean, with 18 prisoners in confinement:—4 females and 14 males. Of the latter 3 were boys of the respective ages of 13, 13 and 14. The jail consists of two stories, with 5 cells to each. By reserving the upper end for the females, it will be seen that in the 5 cells of the other, with one day-room, the entire 14 male prisoners, adults and youths, must be massed in promiscuous association.

As Mr. Inspector Meredith has since visited this jail, his report will indicate the movements of the Council regarding the contemplated improvements, as the year approached its close.

CAYUGA.

This is another of the jails requiring important modifications, though erected within some ten years. Plans have been long in the hands of the county authorities, but without a step being taken up to the date of my visit 4th July, in the furtherance of the work. This jail was also visited later in the year by Mr. Inspector Meredith, and to his report I shall refer for a statement of any decision he may have learned that the Council arrived at concerning the contemplated improvements. I found that the jailer still continued to diet the prisoners as heretofore, though instructed to inform the Council that such a practice was in marked opposition to the regulations of the Board.

The authorities should not persist in upholding this irregularity, particularly when it is attended with loss. Where the prisoners are dieted according to the rules laid down by the Inspectors, the cost is less than one-half what is allowed at Cayuga.

This jail is invariably clean, and everything about it denotes the most admirable management and care. It is with regret I make any exception as in the case of the diet. At this visit there were in confinement 4 males and 1 female, but there have been as many as 25 at one time in confinement here.

Prisoners have complained to the jailer that articles named in the prison regulations, viz: "sheets, pillows, piggins, &c., have not been supplied to them. This complaint is but just, and these reasonable wants should be supplied to the prisoners in every jail; but I

have not seen sheets or piggins furnished in scarcely a single jail that I have inspected. I have pointed out the absence of them in many places; but from too rigid a frugality, or the idea, perhaps, that criminals are not entitled to those, even so simple, necessaries, they are not supplied. While it is the duty of the authorities to provide for the safe custody and adequate punishment of those committed to their supervision and care, they should not be unmindful that the moral sentiments of the prisoner will not be improved by compelling him to feel that mankind is his enemy, from its indifference to his wants and necessities, and should necessarily be his prey in return.

JAIL, COUNTY OF WELLAND.

The condition of this jail, built at great expense within the last seven or eight years, is a telling reproach to the want of judgment or care in those concerned in its erection.

In the joint report of Messrs. Meredith and Langton, for 1860, is fully stated the condition of this miserably constructed prison. Since then it does not appear that the County Council have done anything to preserve this costly folly from progressing to ruin. As it has been visited by Mr. Inspector Meredith since my visit of the 5th July, I refer to his report as to whether any action has been subsequently taken by the county authorities in that respect.

On this visit I did not find the jail in as orderly a condition as previously; but I was pleased to find that the instructions of the Board were acted on, and that the prisoners were being dieted by contract. There were then in jail 3 male and 1 female prisoners.

JAIL, COUNTY OF LINCOLN, NIAGARA.

Regarding this jail, the question is now before the County Council whether its existence as a prison is to be continued, or St. Catharines to become the future county seat—furnishing, in consequence, the buildings requisite for judicial and municipal purposes? Pending the settlement of this question, the Inspectors must content themselves with the observation that if a new jail be not erected elsewhere, it is absolutely indispensable that important alterations be made in this one, to make it subserve the rational purposes of an effective prison.

I visited here on the 10th July, and found this jail clean and in good order. There were in confinement 10 males and 1 female; of the male prisoners, several were boys of from 12 to 18 years of age. What a frightful schooling are these poor youths exposed to from the "hard cases" they are likely to encounter here!

The jailer's wife had acted for several years as matron, but, in consequence of the Council refusing to give her any compensation for her services, she had declined to do so any longer. The Council are obliged by law to have a matron for the jail, so long as there is a female prisoner in confinement, and it certainly must be less expensive to get the jailer's wife to perform the duties, than to hire another person specially for the purpose. A moment's consideration must satisfy the Council of the justice and economy of this view.

The same complaint which I have had to make against other jail authorities, touching neglect in having the rules printed and exhibited as ordered, applies here; but the diet regulation is complied with, that being supplied by contract.

JAIL, COUNTY OF NORFOLK, SIMCOE.

Extensive alterations have been recently made in this jail, which render it now a safe, healthy and commodious one.

On my visits of the 30th June and 1st July, there were in confinement 14 males and 2 females,—both of the latter insane.

One of these had been delivered of a child in jail, under such circumstances as created considerable sensation in the neighborhood.

On the 30th July, owing to a communication made to the Government on the subject, I instituted an inquiry into the case, having some days previously given due notice of my intention so as to obtain the attendance of all necessary witnesses. Nothing, however, was elicited, after a most careful examination, to fasten on any one connected with the jail, or

imprisoned in it, the criminality of the infamous action; although the period of gestation was strongly suggestive of conception having taken place during the woman's confinement in jail.

The erratic habits, however, of the unfortunate person, and antecedents not favorable to her reputation—taken with the testimony of the jail physician—were such as to forbid the crimination of any one within the jail. The inquiry, however, will not be altogether unprofitable, I consider, as the searching investigation which took place could not but mark the earnestness of the Government to detect and punish an act of immorality in any quarter where its authority and powers of supervision extend.

This jail is kept in remarkably good order, but the rule in relation to diet is persistently neglected. The jailer still continued to diet the prisoners, for which the county authorities very considerably allowed him 30 cents daily per head. At Kingston, Hamilton and other places, as I elsewhere remark, the prisoners rations are furnished by contract at from 8 to 10 cents daily.

JAIL, COUNTY OF OXFORD, WOODSTOCK.

The alterations and repairs decided on by the County authorities, and approved of by the Board, were being proceeded with on the occasion of my visits of July 2nd and 31st, with all reasonable dispatch, and apparently in a workmanlike manner.

A new building for the accommodation of the jailer was being erected also, which will considerably extend the prison conveniences.

If the ventilation be not impaired by some of the changes recently made, the alterations will prove very beneficial in disposing the interior into excellent subdivisions for classification; and from the opportunity of admitting air freely from above by means of the pulled windows, I hope the ventilation will prove abundant.

In its former unimproved condition, I had occasion to censure the management of this prison somewhat strongly. In its altered state, I trust no necessity for repeating this unpleasant duty will occur.

The improvements in this jail, comparatively a new one, being built only in 1856, reflect much credit on the County Council for their endeavours to correct the evils of its first ill-digested construction.

At the period of my visit here, there were in confinement 7 male prisoners, 2 of them boys, aged respectively 14 and 16 years.

These youths, charged with larceny, elected to be tried summarily by the magistrates, and were sentenced to four months' imprisonment in jail. The wisdom of allowing this privilege to that class of offenders is, in my opinion, very questionable. Tried at a Court of Assize, its humane sentence would probably have been from 2 to 5 years in the Reformatory, where, if not restored to society improved in morals, the community would at least be saved from their occasional depredations.

JAIL, COUNTY OF KENT, CHATHAM.

I visited this jail on the 3rd July. There were then in confinement 4 male and 1 female prisoners.

The jail was moderately clean, but some portions required whitewashing, which the jailer promised should be done forthwith. On a former visit I pointed out some changes which required to be made to the day-room and yard doors, and found on this occasion they were still unremedied. A few days previous to my visit of 3rd July, the escape of a coloured woman, committed on charge of child desertion, had taken place. From the jailer's explanation of the circumstance, I regarded this escape to be in some degree the result, if not of inattention, at least of over-confidence in the contented feeling of the prisoners confined there,—a confidence I found to prevail elsewhere, and may terminate also in escapes, which it seems too well calculated to encourage. As was the case in many of the jails I visited this year, the rules ordered by the Board had not been printed. The prisoners are dieted by contract. Last year the charge was about 7½ cents daily per head.

JAIL, COUNTY OF LAMBTON, SARNIA.

A new wing of two stories has been lately added to the original building, making this a capital prison; the old jail being now reserved for females and the sick.

The water-closets of the new jail, which have been fitted up with much care and at considerable expense, were entirely deranged; the water pipes leaking and the whole system out of order. Desirable as it would be to have this portion of the prison arrangements as convenient and effective as possible, I fear that, however well executed at first, they will prove a source of expense and trouble to the authorities; and in many cases have to be abandoned as unsuitable to the rough handling and tendency to mischief of the ill-disposed inmates who use them.

The prisoners are supplied with rations by contract at 20 cents each per day. A daughter of the jailer was the contractor. Though not an officer of the jail, being a resident of the family of the jailer, this may be considered rather in contravention of the regulations on that point. As in some other places, I found some carelessness in recording the entries of prisoners on their admission into jail. The want of the books proposed (in series) by the Board has been in some cases advanced in excuse. The importance of this duty of record seems to be not at all appreciated by the keepers of some of our jails, and must be enforced by more stringent action of the Board.

On my visit here the 29th July, there were in jail 8 male prisoners. This jail is generally kept in good order; but, as is the case in some other places which have come under my inspection, the keeper is getting far advanced in life for the discharge of duties which require, as well as prudence, the activity and vigor of younger years.

JAIL, COUNTY OF ESSEX, SANDWICH.

I visited this jail on 29th July. There were then in confinement 10 male and 7 female prisoners.

The diet and other necessaries for the use of the prisoners are furnished by contract.

In compliance with the instructions of the Board, a matron has been employed, but attended only at meal times, mornings and evenings. I observed to the Sheriff and jailer that the matron should reside within the jail, keeping in her possession the keys of the female ward, and not allowing any one to enter it but when she was in attendance.

On my remarking the disorderly appearance of a portion of the jail, the keeper stated that the insubordination of some of the female prisoners was, at times, so great, that they would not obey his orders, and that they have gone so far as to assault him for requiring a compliance with the prison rules. Not to have known the proper remedy for such gross misconduct, and not to have resorted to it, indicated a misacquaintance, on the part of the jailer, with the duties of his office, though in other respects he seemed intelligent and well disposed.

I stated to the jailer, in the presence of the prisoners, amongst whom was at the time, one, a coloured female, of the refractory class alluded to, that he would be held accountable by the Inspectors to punish any acts of insubordination, violence, or bad example, in the severest manner provided by law.

To supply the requisite means for classification to this jail, several important changes would be necessary. From its present construction it would be impossible, or nearly so, to enforce the punishment of low diet, or solitary confinement.

The proximity of this prison to the populous city of Detroit, and the usual amount of loafing exercises that fasten upon all places of large railway traffic, coupled with a large admixture of a rather demoralized coloured population, furnish more varied phases of character and criminality to it than usually fall to the lot of jails in other counties of equal population, and necessitate increased provisions for separation and punishment.

JAIL, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, LONDON.

I visited here on the 2nd and 3rd July. There were then in confinement 21 male and 10 female prisoners. Of the former one was insane, a coloured man, and two of the latter. The man, I was grieved to find, had been in confinement from the 24th January previous, and I am under the impression that, had application been made to the medical superintendent of the asylum at Malden, this poor creature at least would have been taken under treatment, if not all three. I will not permit myself to entertain so harsh an opinion of the feelings of the authorities as to suppose that the unfortunate maniac's dying speedily, escaping, or, what I fear is too improbable within the walls of a jail recovering,

his reason are speculated on when the question of expense of transmission to an asylum is thought of; but we certainly should expect that the very earliest opportunities should be availed of to consign these bereaved objects to that place where alone the prospect of recovery is to be found.

I wish it to be clearly understood, that I entertain too just an appreciation of the humanity, intelligence and liberal spirit of the inhabitants of the City of London and its County to mean this observation to apply to them, but I have met elsewhere an indifference in this matter, as if the cost of transporting those poor unfortunates to a curative institution was the paramount and whole consideration.

I found the jail on this, as on former occasions, in the best possible order, and I was happy in finding that through the energy of the matron, who had been lately appointed, work at knitting and sewing, which she obtained from the inhabitants of the city, was provided for the female prisoners. I wish I had the same gratifying remark to make in relation to the male prisoners, but for these no employment is found.

The alterations and improvements recently carried out within this jail have been such as to render it one of the best, for its extent of accommodation, in the Province. Its uniformly clean and regular appearance betokens careful management.

JAIL, COUNTY OF ELGIN, SAINT THOMAS.

I visited this jail the 3rd July. There was then in confinement but one prisoner—an Indian female.

Nothing had yet been done to carry out the alterations proposed by the Board to the County Council.

The county authorities have long been aware that a thorough change in the reconstruction of this jail was absolutely necessary; and that a suitable yard wall was required,—the present inclosure being but a low board fence, so unsafe as to forbid the admission of prisoners into the yard for air or employment, if it could be provided; but they shew no signs of life in the matter.

To make the jail useful and sanitary, it should be thoroughly gutted, and reconstructed, considering the requirements of the locality, the internal space, if properly disposed, would, I think, be adequate to the wants of the county for several years to come, without any additional erection. But I find it hard to discover an excuse for the indifference of the Council to the improvement of a jail which is much better calculated to foster crime than to assist in reform.

The jail was moderately clean, but the jailer still diets the prisoners, which, he has already been made aware, is in positive opposition to the instructions of the Inspectors. Finding that the attendance of the matron was not as strictly observed as is deemed necessary, I left instructions with the turnkey, for the information of the jailer, who was then absent, that the most uniform adherence to this rule would be required.

TORONTO JAIL.

I visited this jail on many occasions during the year, and found the same good order to prevail which has been invariably credited to it by the Inspectors and the various public bodies officially visiting it.

The upper or sleeping wards, for both males and females, and for debtors, are at all times uniformly clean and orderly. The men's day-rooms cannot possibly be kept so scrupulously clean as those other portions, in consequence of the constant escape of the steam from the cooking-kitchen, which is in immediate proximity to them; but all that is possible to make this portion keep equal footing with the rest of the prison, is done by its zealous and efficient governor, by frequent whitewashing, and endeavors to enforce the observance of cleanliness upon the motley family he has in charge.

So much has been published, from time to time, concerning the vast inadequacy of this jail to the demands on it for accommodation, that it is unnecessary here to make reference to its manifold wants and defects. It must continue one of the standing abuses of the country until the completion of the new one shall enable the authorities to dispense with it, unless as an auxiliary, retaining the mere vagrant class within it.

I trust that the opinion I respectfully offered to the Grand Jury, in November, will obtain weight with them; and that no disposal will be made of the old jail but such as will assist the new one in the higher objects it was designed to realize, and in extending its powers of classification. An adjustment of the matter so as to maintain the old building in a condition of usefulness to both county and city interests can, no doubt, be satisfactorily made.

It is to be hoped that, when completed and occupied, employment will be found in their new quarters for the numerous relapsists who for years have crowded their old ones, and who, for the past two or three years, have had an almost unbroken holiday, Mr. Allan being able to find but very partial employment for them. The cultivation and improvement of the extensive grounds attached to the new jail will furnish abundant occupation until the inauguration of the "Central Prison" system shall provide more varied and effective modes of employment.

COMMON JAILS.

In noticing the present condition of our common jails, and their ability to serve the ends expected of them, it must be premised that more than one-half of them in Upper and Lower Canada are, at the present time, in so miserable a state, so out of conformity with what the law requires, as materially to impede the successful working of the disciplinary regulations designed for the rational punishment and reform of the criminals committed to them.

Ere judging of the benefits expected from the labors of the Inspectors in this branch of our penal system, it would be necessary to know the deep-rooted evils to be removed, and the co-operation requisite to ensure success for the plans of improvement contemplated.

In no county of United Canada should we expect to find its municipal authorities so insensible to their responsibilities as to oppose those changes which the advanced criminality of the country renders necessary, and which the humanity and intelligence of the older countries, by their adoption of them, have attested the value of.

To oppose improvements in prison reform is, as a consequence, to promote and foster crime, and send it reeking throughout the land—infesting society wherever its contamination can reach; and yet this pernicious and most reproachful policy is what meets in many quarters the efforts of the Inspectors, who endeavour, with earnest devotion to public duty, to stem the flood of depravity, which annual statistics indicate to be widening its borders in our midst.

In those abominable dens,—for jails, in the proper sense, they cannot, in their unaltered condition, be called,—criminals of all ages and grades of crime are herded together without, in some cases, even such ordinary precautions for the separation of the sexes as the most indifferent advocate of propriety would insist on. Their wretched inmates breathe one common atmosphere of moral putridity until all become alike corrupted, and the last lingering virtue becomes destroyed by the poison of this baneful association, the only ambition surviving being that of rivaling the greatest adept of their compeers in the science of crime.

The following remarks from the pen of the Rev. Sidney Smith, "Edinburgh Review," 1821, on "Thoughts on the Common Jails of England" may not inappropriately be reproduced here:—

"There are, in every county in England, large public schools, maintained at the expense of the county, for the encouragement of profligacy and vice, and for providing a proper succession of house-breakers, profligates and thieves. There is not, to be sure, a formal arrangement of lectures, after the manner of our universities, but the petty-larceny stripling being left destitute of every species of employment, and locked up with accomplished villains as idle as himself, listens to their pleasant narrative of successful crime, and pants for the hour of freedom, that he may begin the same bold and interesting career."

To those acquainted with many of our crowded jails, their condition and tendency would seem to be not much too strongly mirrored in those "institutions" referred to by the somewhat eccentric reviewer.

With so many, and such productive elements as they possess, should we wonder that our jails, of the olden style, would prove but so many gardens of vice? but, that they should

be tilled and fertilized by the persistent opposition to their improvement, of intelligent men, must excite inexpressible surprise and pain.

To sacrifice on the altar of economy the probable reform of a youth, peccant, but of some sixpenny theft, by subjecting him to an unrestricted companionship of months with the hoary scapegrace who had broken the whole decalogue of the criminal code, and passed the greater part of his life in its most iniquitous "ups and downs," ascending and descending between the jail and penitentiary, and *vice versa*; or, by consigning the young female who, in a thoughtless moment, had been surprised into the larceny of some pinchbeck gewgaw of her mistress, to unhallowed contact with the hackneyed band, poisoner, or infanticidist, is a misuse of municipal power deserving severe censure—and these, unhappily, must be the certain results of promiscuous jail intercourse, if not guarded against by arrangements for proper classification.

I take the liberty to quote a short passage from a work of fiction,* which ably portrays the evils of committing youths to our common jails without sufficient cause, and, when proper to do so, without the necessary means of separation, and will be found not ungerman to this subject:

"My Lord, it was the turn of a straw which made me what I am. Four years ago I was sent to the House of Correction for an offence which I did not commit; I went thither a boy who never infringed a single law—I came forth in a few weeks a man who was prepared to break all laws! Whence was this change? Was it my fault, or that of my condemners? You first wronged me by a punishment I did not deserve—wronged me much more deeply when (even if I had been guilty of the first offence) I was sentenced to herd with hardened offenders and graduates in vice and vice's methods of support. The laws themselves caused me to break the laws, first by implanting within me the goading sense of injustice; secondly, by submitting me to the corruption of example. Your legislation made me what I am, and it now destroys me, as it has destroyed thousands for being what it made me."

Since the time of the expression of the above sentiments—put into the mouth of his hero by one of our greatest living novelists and statesmen to boot,—some thirty years have elapsed, since which many and important corrections of the jail abuses of England, at which the words quoted forcibly point, have taken place. We would fain hope our legislation shall, by wise and timely modification, escape the bitter censure of the future historian or novelist who may be tempted to criticise the penal institutions of our country.

To estimate the value of measures tending to the repression of vice, or the proper treatment of the criminal, by a standard so low as the cost of erecting a jail, or improving one, is a policy as shallow and unpatriotic as it is injurious to morals, and, as an inevitable result, expensive to the public.

Such thrift is no gain to society, in a moral or pecuniary view. Philanthropy and common sense alike condemn a frugality which requires the sharpening of old penalties, or the creation of new ones to render effective those elements of correction now in use—nor is society avenged for the injury done it, in giving the finishing coup to the ruin of the wretched being who, by more humane treatment, might be redeemed to society.

But I may be asked if this opposition to the proposed alterations in our jails, and their management complained of, be the only obstacle to the effectual repression of crime, and its withdrawal the only aid the Inspectors require in the work of prison reform. I say no! decidedly not. In addition to the earnest co-operation of the municipal authorities, an institution more corrective than the jail, less stern than the penitentiary,—a properly constituted "Central Prison" or Reformatory, on which to re-construct the principles of penal discipline, is an accessory indispensably requisite. The incompetency of our present system must have long excited the humane yearnings of our judiciary and visiting juries. Let us hope that the state of the public finances will warrant the early inauguration of an auxiliary, the utility of which requires but little explanation or advocacy.

In the first place, besides the adaptation of the buildings, our Common Jail system must be purged of the demoralizing laxity which characterises, generally, its present administration, and a stricter regard paid to the rules relating to separation, labor and diet laid down by the Inspectors than has been hitherto observed. As an instance of the necessity for a change regarding the question of diet, it may be mentioned that in some

* Bulwer's Paul Clifford.

localities where the rules of the Inspectors are acted on, the daily cost of the prisoners' food is, by contract, from 8 to 9 cents each; whereas in several others, the County Councils, who prefer to deal liberally with their funds rather than act in concurrence with the law, allow their jailers, for the subsistence of their prisoners, from 25 to 30 cents each daily, and in some cases even more.

At present the jail is to many a pleasant residence, if not absolutely a home, where the comforts of food, bedding and warmth are enjoyed in a greater degree than the vagrant and disorderly fraternity would provide for themselves; besides, that in most of these jails there is an entire exemption from labor, and an unbroken routine of indolence and conversational enjoyment. The admirers of jail life, therefore, return to the police bar after a day or a week's frolic, to be re-committed to their former easy quarters and the companionship of old chums; the liberation and return of many of the "hard cases" recurring with a regularity resembling the ebb and flow of the tides.

From some defect in or misinterpretation of the law, this recidivation continues for so long as, according to the necessities or fancy of the "jail-bird," he may think fit to prolong it, with but the same uniform penalty attending each committal. Nor does he return alone. In the brief interval of liberation, he has been industrious, as the zealous missionary of vice, leavening the associates of his haunts with the pleasing impressions of his "experiences," and returning with other "evil spirits," illustrating "the last state to be worse than the first."

In Ottawa I found a female of this relapsing class who, in the course of six years, had been committed to jail 32 times. Toronto, amongst its admirers of jail life, has one who has been committed over 100 times.

I beg to submit a brief synopsis of the proportion of recidivists to the whole number of prisoners committed to a few of our jails during the last year, with the relative cost of maintenance of that class as compared with the cost of the whole number of prisoners.

JAILS.	Total number of Prisoners.	Number of Recidivists.	Relative proportion of Recidivists to the whole number of Prisoners.	Total expense of Jail.	
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Toronto.....	1815	1403	Say 77½ per cent.	11430 00	8858 25
Kingston.....	332	289	" 75 "	4047 00	3035 25
Ottawa.....	416	288	" 70 "	2847 00	1992 90
Hamilton.....	510	343	" 67½ "	7408 00	5000 40
Belleville.....	93	63	" 67½ "	1244 00	839 70
Brookville.....	122	59	" 48 "	2535 00	1206 80
London.....	312	125	" 40 "	4849 00	1939 60
Montreal.....	3436	2184	" 63½ "	21208 00	13467 68
Quebec.....	1458	789	" 54 "	15054 00	8129 16

The cost of supporting this expensive class is sufficiently startling to awaken attention to the necessity of such legislative action as will tend to curtail, if not entirely suppress, it.

By consigning the more habitual recidivists to lengthened periods of confinement, say ranging from six to twenty-four months, in proportion to the number of their recommittals, labor of some kind would be extracted from them that would contribute towards the expenses of their support, which under the existing system cannot be done.

If the jail were really what it should be, in the punitive and deterrent sense, where labor, hard, compulsory labor and solitary confinement regularly alternated, to be defined in the sentence of the Court, should be the rule, and rigorously enforced, it would not be, as at present, courted for its many comforts; but a place to be thought of only with dread, as the child thinks of the rod, and avoided. It is that our jails may possess those necessary properties that the Inspectors so earnestly call for the construction of new ones; or the suitable remodelling of the old.

We will be told by the economist, perhaps, that there is too much sentimentalism in our contemplated penal reform; that we are over nice in our distinction of the grades of rime, by which our criminal population is marked; that the Penitentiary possesses the

necessary elements for effecting reform, as well as for punishment without increasing the machinery of correction, and subjecting the country to additional expense. A very brief consideration of the means available at present for the attainment of these desiderata will convince the objector of the shallowness of those views.

The jail cannot be the recipient of all those whose offences are not heinous enough to deserve the Penitentiary—that class of offenders is too numerous. Neither does it possess the appliances for mechanical employment, or wholesome punishment; consequently we cannot look to it as an active agency in the work of reform. The “Central Prison,” or *Reformatory* is therefore an indispensable intermediary, a vigorous retributive, and at the same time a great moral reprieve from the companionship of the incorrigible,—a Penitentiary in a lesser degree, without the stigmatic objection to that name which some feel to be so indelible a disgrace as to consider it useless to endeavour to efface it by acts of reform.

After the inauguration of central prisons, the jail would still fulfil an useful purpose for the custody of accidental vagrants, rioters, and others whose sentences did not exceed six months, or for untried prisoners, whilst all others whose sentences would exceed that period should be transferred to the central prisons, which should be capable of receiving from 300 to 400 prisoners each, thereby meeting the requirements of half a dozen or more counties united for penal purposes.

It is not necessary here to enter into details of the plans or desires of the Inspectors in relation to this portion of prison reform. It need merely be remarked that of the successful working of the “Central Prisons” they can have no doubt. The success accorded by the most enlightened States and associations of Europe to the convict prisons of England and Ireland—analogue institutions—encourage the Inspectors to feel that the central prisons, if established, will prove a most successful agency in bringing the recidivist to feel the force and severity of laws which he had been accustomed to deride and triumph over, and disabuse him of the idea that society was his debtor for a comfortable living, without the recompense of his labor.

In the central prison, a species of *fac-totum* of industrial operations wherever mechanical knowledge, grown rusty by habits of dissipation and demoralizing associations, could be discovered, it would be again brought into practice, by the active discernment of an experienced “Superintendent of Trades,” and made the instrument of instruction to others, whilst contributing to the prisoner’s own support; whilst his return to habits of industry and separation from previous corrupting influences would possibly, under the stern discipline of his new life, accomplish a revolution to prove lasting.

In the simple truism that “idleness is the parent of vice” will be found a reason of sufficient strength for desiring employment for our criminal population. Labor, hitherto inert and unproductive, would, by means of extended periods of confinement and more vigorous disciplinary arrangements, be drawn from recidivists and others, under the organization of judiciously conducted central prisons, which within the walls of our jails could never be extracted.

Nor should, in my opinion, the person of the violator of the laws be deemed sacred to the interior of a prison; nor his labor—the just, though partial retribution to that society he had outraged—be tenderly hidden from the public eye, if, in works of public utility, it could be made available with safety.

Why not employ it on the streets and roads, in the dredging of harbors, erecting of fortifications, repairing our canals, or in any other works pertaining to the State, or corporate institutions where rude labor could be employed to advantage? The idea may be received by many with surprise, but I am inclined to believe that the utilitarian mind will ere long carve out new occupations for the habitual jail-goer; and it may be found that the exposure of the criminal to the gaze of the public spectator would effect moral changes which the most touching remonstrances of pious zeal had failed to eliminate.

There is no sentimentality sickly enough, it is to be hoped, to repugn any rational scheme of employment however open or degrading, which could turn the labor of the criminal to a profitable account, and probably effect his own amendment of life. The feelings or reputation of the hackneyed offender, who, unblushingly, braves the sentence of the police court a half-dozen times, or oftener within the year, are not entitled to very tender consideration. “Such desperate cases require to be treated with rigorous remedies.”

In the observations of my colleagues, expressed in former reports, touching the more frequent inspection of our jails, I entirely concur. Without a stricter adherence on the part of the administrative authorities of the jail to the laws relating to diet, labor, and punishment, it is vain to look for improvement in the moral condition of the prisoners; nor can we hope to see those effectually reduced to practice without frequent supervision; but I have strong fears, from my acquaintance with the duties, that such an organization as that indicated by the inspectors as "local boards" would, instead of promoting the objects of the inspectors, not unfrequently thwart their plans, and create the embarrassments of an imperium in imperio.

To supersede effectually a system hitherto lax for one of strict methodical order, would require the frequent eye of experienced resolute authority that knows no local partialities or prejudices. A hopeful untiring perseverance on the part of the Inspectors will, I have no doubt, successfully accomplish the consummation desired.

To carry out prison discipline in its integrity, no division of the labor or responsibilities of the Inspectors should take place. All possible clashing of honorary with responsible authority would thereby be avoided; for it is not impossible but that a misapprehension of the powers thought to repose within those vicarious duties, or an indiscreet transcendence of them might, at times, raise difficulties the solution of which the Government might unpleasantly enough be called on, from time to time, to determine.

I have no diffidence of the Inspectors being fully equal to the task they have undertaken. The mere cost for additional expenses in travelling should have no weight in a subject so seriously interesting the public welfare; and in that alone could be found, in my opinion, a reason for invoking the supplementary assistance suggested.

With regret I feel it necessary to observe that in my personal review of the jails I have inspected, will be discovered references to some of those "institutions" and the authorities connected with them, which, with too much truth, share in the censure contained in the foregoing observations.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

In obedience to the requirements of the law, I attended the different quarterly meetings of the Board at this Institution, and also performed the monthly inspection of it, throughout all its departments, and the examination of the accounts in the months of January and July.

On all those occasions I found this vast establishment in that state of uniform order, discipline and cleanliness which has characterised its government during the long incumbency of its present able and indefatigable warden.

As Committee of Audit, in association with Mr. Ferres, I have pleasure in testifying to the correctness of the accounts, and the particularity observed in all matters of receipts and disbursements.

In view of the large amount of labor at command here, and which, for the greater part, might be trained to a knowledge of any of the ordinary mechanical occupations, I submitted to the consideration of my colleagues the question of introducing the weaving branch, in order to foster, as far as practicable, every tendency to industry, by affording a wider choice to the tastes and capabilities of the prisoners than heretofore. This would necessarily abate, to some extent, the complaints made of interfering with the interests of private trade through the competing labor of the institution, which its aggregation in any particular branch is calculated to encourage; whilst it would be of public advantage by training up a class of mechanics hitherto much required, and scarce in the country—weavers in the homelier fabrics of woollen, linen and cotton.

In this, as an experiment, there is little risk to be apprehended, not having to depend on the precarious chances of sale for the disposal of the articles produced.

To supply the wants of the penal and benevolent institutions of the country supported at the public expense, \$40,000 worth of those fabrics would be required annually, which would employ a large number of hands; the annual profits on which might be calculated at, perhaps, not less than \$10,000; besides that an uniformity, very desirable, in the articles used would be secured, with a degree of durability, in most of cases, beyond that of the imported articles.

The Penitentiary premises afford ample accommodation for such an undertaking, and the steam-power necessary may be said to be at present going to waste.

The introduction of such work would, I have no doubt, prove beneficial to the convicts morally and physically, whilst conducing to the public interests in a financial and economic sense; its initiation might be by the simple hand looms, to make trial of the aptitudes of the convicts at the least pecuniary risk, although there is but little reason to doubt of success. Manufactures of this kind have, I believe, been long in operation in Ireland, and a source of profit to the institutions in which adopted.

Of the number of prisoners engaged at mechanical employments in the Penitentiary, nearly one-half of the males, and a large number of the females, are employed at the shoe-making branch, which many of the men work at with reluctance; it would, therefore, be an act of justice and mercy to allow these to acquire a knowledge of some other trade if practicable, which they would cheerfully follow on their liberation, rather than force them to one so ungenial to their inclinations, that they would return to their old pursuits in preference to working at it for a subsistence.

The winning of the unfortunate convict over to a new life of industry should be the paramount object of those entrusted for a time with his destiny, rather than the extraction from him of that species of labor realizing the greatest profit to the institution.

REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE, U. C.

I visited here on the 19th and 20th October. The number in confinement was 100. Sunday, the 19th, I was present at the afternoon service, and catechetical instructions of the prisoners in their respective chapels, and inspected several portions of the institution. The following day I inspected it throughout, as also the new building then in progress, at which many of the prisoners were assisting in various works, whilst several others were engaged in shoe-making and tailoring in their respective shops.

The necessity for this new erection was not alone called for to obtain increased accommodation and means for a higher state of discipline, but likewise to effect that separation so necessary where the depraved are associated in large numbers, by giving to each prisoner a separate sleeping cell.

To those who comprehend the immoralities common to the associated dormitories of youths of vitiated habits, means for individual separation, are a moral necessity of the highest magnitude. To the warden and the Inspectors alike, the completion of the new building will be a most gratifying consummation.

Sensible of the inadequacy of short sentences in overcoming vicious habits of long standing, the Inspectors would rejoice at any change which would confer on the reformatories the powers of restoring the unfortunate youths committed to them to the world, in an improved state of morality, and with a substantial inclination to industry inculcated.

To imprison the youthful convict for a period adequate to the acquiring a knowledge of some trade whereby to make out his subsistence, is not the only provision necessary for his future welfare; a still more cogent reason for retaining him in a Reformatory, and under the chastening restraints of disciplinary life, lies in the necessity of passing him over those few years during which he is the more impressible for good or evil, and in which a relapse to his former propensities is too much to be dreaded.

If, in the exercise of judicial discretion, the period of detention were to be determined as much by the age as by the offence of the convict, an inestimable benefit would, in many cases, result to himself and to society. It is but rarely that a youth of the class usually committed to our Reformatories would, after an imprisonment of some years, find the doors of a moral home open to him, on his liberation, in which the work of reform commenced in prison would be perfected by salutary advice and restraints; but, on the contrary, that the same corrupting influences which had made him a convict would await him, and lead him again into his former wicked courses.

A conviction of such almost inevitable results is sufficient to justify such prolongation of sentence as would retain the convict youth under wholesome restraint, and engaged in moral and industrial occupations until he had attained that maturity of years and judgment that would enable him to estimate the unprofitableness of a dishonest life, and the free and happy support which an honest one would afford. Let us indicate, for that period of

flexion, the age of 18 or 20 years; then the tractable weakness of youth would have given way to the ripening perception of manhood, and the pilotage of his own career may, with some confidence, be entrusted to himself. Is it merciful to the criminal to send him adrift sooner, and ere that period most perilous to his moral safety is passed, and where there is not the prospect of a virtuous home to restore him to, or friends to solicit his restoration to them, and pledge themselves for his future conduct?

And not alone is the period of imprisonment a subject of great importance—the occupation of the convict is little less so. The temptations of city life are so certain to produce the relapse of the convict, that every means should be used to induce him to prefer those rustic employments which would keep him far removed from the city. With that view, I would propose that a portion equal to about one-third of the period of imprisonment—say if for 5 years—that the first and last ones should be spent in the field and garden, and a similar proportion for a greater or lesser period, the intermediate portion devoted to the learning of such trade as the warden would deem the prisoner, by constitution and aptitude, best fitted for.

Many of the youths brought up in our cities, with constitutions enervated by neglect or immoral habits, would recuperate, become rugged by employment in the open air, and recover in some degree their lost morality through the segregation and retirement incident to field labor. Situated as our Reformatories are, in the midst of agricultural populations, there would be little difficulty in the youths disposed to industry finding ready employment within their vicinity, and here his former misdeeds would meet with more tender consideration than they would be treated with in the slums of a crowded city, and by former associates.

As reward sweetens labor, a trifling recompense allowed to the convict, when his earnings had exceeded the cost of his maintenance, would prove a humane and politic stimulus to industry and good conduct. This, if funded weekly to the prisoner's credit in a Savings Bank within the institution, and the interest compounded quarterly or half-yearly for his benefit, would probably engender habits of industry and thrift which the more elevated teachings of religion had failed to excite.

I was much pleased with the welcome spirit in which the warden received the several suggestions I made; tending as I considered in the direction of improvements.

Judging by the very few attempts at escape, and the general air of contentment visible in the prisoners, the government of the institution is judicious and humane.

In the person of the deputy-warden and clerk, I think Mr. Kelly has the assistance of a zealous and intelligent officer; an air of universal harmony seemed to prevail throughout the administrative machinery of the entire institution.

REFORMATORY, ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, L. C.

I visited here on the 10th February and 19th November.

On both occasions I inspected the institution throughout, and found the prisoners actively engaged at their respective occupations. Several improvements within the institution and without have taken place during the year, a large portion of them, through the energy of the warden, accomplished by the labor of the prisoners.

The same reflections I have expressed regarding the asylum at Penetanguishene, with respect to the duration of imprisonment and occupation of the prisoners, would apply with equal pertinence to this institution.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

I visited this asylum several times during the year, in addition to the regular visit of the Board, in which I took part; and, in company with Mr. Inspector Ferres, audited the accounts which, I am gratified in stating, we found on all occasions correct.

The entire machinery of this large institution moves, throughout the various details of its management, in the utmost order and harmony; and from the cheerful services of his subordinates, the energetic and devoted superintendent receives that hearty and effective co-operation so necessary to give effect to his benevolent policy, and to lighten the anxieties and duties of his painful office.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, MALDEN.

I visited here on the 27th and 28th July, and on the 9th September. On the former occasion there were 210, and on the latter 216 patients in the institution.

The extensive experience gained by Dr. Fisher in the Provincial Asylum under Dr. Workman has fitted him, in an eminent degree, for the charge of this, now independent, institution, which, it is but imperfect credit to the zeal and intelligence of the medical superintendent to say, is presided over in the most praiseworthy manner.

Throughout the entire institution the utmost cleanness and order prevails; and nothing is left unstudied by the superintendent to render his treatment effective, and his patients happy.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, ORILLIA.

I visited this institution on the 4th September, in company with Drs. Nelson and Taché, and found it thoroughly clean, and in a very satisfactory state of usefulness.

It is a branch of the Provincial Asylum, and under the joint experience and zeal of Doctors Workman and the medical superintendent, Dr. Ardagh, will, no doubt, realize the most sanguine expectations of the public.

TERENCE J. O'NEILL.

31st December, 1862.

SEPARATE REPORT

OF

MR. E. A. MEREDITH,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

The following report contains :—

1st. A detailed account of the state of the Common Jails visited by me during the past year; with some remarks on the absence of any adequate or systematic attempt to provide religious instruction for the inmates of our prisons, and on the conditions necessary for the establishment and maintenance of a sound system of prison discipline.

2nd. A memorandum on the subject of Lunatic Asylums, urging the necessity of altering the Anatomy Act (Chapter 76, Consolidated Statutes of Canada) and the Act relating to Coroners in Upper Canada (Chapter 125, Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada) so far as the provisions of those Acts affect, or may be supposed to affect, the inmates of Lunatic Asylums.

3rd. A memorandum on the subject of the Provincial Penitentiary, referring more particularly to certain suggestions submitted in my separate report last year, for the improvement of the discipline of that institution.

4th. A few remarks on asylums for inebriates.

VISITS TO JAILS.

HAMILTON JAIL.

Visited this jail on the 20th February.

The jail is, as usual, very clean. In compliance with the suggestion made by me last year, the County Council have fitted up two baths in the jail: one for the males and the other for the females. The jail being now abundantly supplied with water from the city water works, the baths are used frequently for the prisoners, especially on their first admission to the prison. The consequence is (as the jailer and the matron both assured me) a very great improvement in the comfort and cleanliness of this crowded prison. Several suits of jail clothing had been ordered from the Penitentiary.

The appointment of a matron here, in accordance with the new prison rules, has been in many ways productive of good. The female prisoners, instead of spending their whole time, while in prison, in vice or idleness, are now kept constantly at work, principally knitting or sewing. Under the matron, too, order and discipline are much better enforced, in the female department of the prison, than formerly.

The very limited space available for the females here (merely one ward of 11 cells) prevents the possibility of any proper classification of the female prisoners. It is something, however, that they are making themselves useful, contributing somewhat to the support of the prison, and, let us hope, learning lessons of industry and order which will not be, in all cases, forgotten when they leave the jail.

The matron has adopted the practice, one which it were wise to enforce whenever it is practicable, of having the bedding taken out daily from the cells of the women, and thoroughly aired in the corridor.

In a prison such as this, where, from the absence of day rooms and airing yards, the prisoners are compelled to pass the whole period of their imprisonment, both day and night in their cells, the practice of removing their bedding from the cells during the day time, appears to be especially salutary. Besides doing away with an incentive to indolence and sloth on the part of the prisoners, it helps to promote the airing of the bedding and of the cells themselves, both matters of hygienic importance.

The prison dietary prescribed by the rules is now supplied to the prisoners at a much lower cost than the diet formerly given to them: the rate at present for each prisoner is 13 cents per day. The jailer, however, still furnishes the prisoners food contrary to the prison rules. I called the attention of the Sheriff to this fact.

A committee of the County Council met me by appointment, to discuss the subject of the alterations required in the jail. I urged strongly upon the committee that the present jail was utterly inadequate to the wants of the County of Wentworth and City of Hamilton. The Committee replied that the accommodation in the present jail, which is, of course, county property, was ample for the county prisoners, and that the County Council would not, unless compelled to do so, erect a jail for the accommodation of the city prisoners.

I visited the jail again on the 6th and 7th of September. On this occasion there were 43 males and 15 females in prison; of the males 13 were soldiers, and 3 were boys under 12 years of age.

I was gratified to find that about 20 suits of jail clothing had been procured by the County Council for the use of the prisoners. The Sheriff informed me that since my last visit, a contract had been made for supplying the prisoners with food according to the dietary prescribed by the rules, and that under the new contract, the food would cost, upon the average, about 8 cents per day for each prisoner. The prisoners do not complain at all of the present fare, the cost of which is about one-third of what it was before the introduction of the system established by the Board.

Two of the male prisoners having escaped from this jail during the preceding month of July, I made a strict enquiry into the matter. It appears that the prisoners effected their escape by removing with a knife (supposed to have been thrown over the enclosure of the jail yard) some of the brick in the large ventilating flue passing through the cell in which they were confined; once in the flue they had no difficulty (beyond that of removing a weak iron grating from the top of the flue) in getting on the roof; from the roof it is supposed that they descended by a rope fastened round one of the chimneys, and held by a confederate below. The Sheriff informed me that effectual steps had been taken to prevent the possibility of an escape being effected hereafter, in that way.

From the lowness of the wall inclosing the yard, escape from it is easy; the prisoners consequently are but rarely allowed into the yard (the women never), and thus, whatever the length of the sentence, the prisoners are virtually compelled to pass their whole period of confinement in their cells. Hard labor, therefore, cannot be enforced on the male prisoners in this jail, who are thus necessarily kept in idleness.

SANDWICH JAIL.

Visited this jail on the 10th September, accompanied by the Sheriff and jailer.

The County Council have done nothing towards carrying out the alterations suggested by the Board as necessary in this building. A matron has, however, within the last two or three months, been appointed. As yet she has not yet succeeded in procuring work for the female prisoners. There were 17 prisoners, 12 males and 5 females, at the time of my visit; a large number of prisoners of both sexes were negroes. The Sheriff informed me that he had been authorised by the County Council to procure a number of the prescribed prison suits for the use of the prisoners in the jail.

ST. THOMAS JAIL.

I visited this jail on the 11th of September. There were but 3 prisoners; 2 males, both boys; and 1 female, an Indian, in the jail at the time of my visit.

The jail appeared to be tolerably clean. I found both the boys confined in the same room, and called the attention of the jailer to the rule which directs that boys should, if possible, be kept in separate confinement while in prison, a precaution the more necessary in the present case, inasmuch as the elder boy, about 17 years of age, was several years older than his companion, and was a boy of very bad character.

Notwithstanding the strong terms in which the Board has denounced this jail, no steps had been taken by the County Council of Elgin to improve it. I therefore gladly availed myself of an invitation on the part of the County Council to an interview, for the purpose of discussing the alterations in the jail. The Council having been duly notified of my visit, met me at the jail.

The plans for the alterations in the jail, which had been adopted by the Board, were fully discussed, and the committee expressed their concurrence in the views of the Board, and stated that they had authority to advertise for tenders for the required alterations, and that they should do so without further delay.

The jailer, who seems an intelligent man, informed me that no clergyman ever visits the prison. This is unfortunately not an exception to the general rule in Upper Canada.

LONDON JAIL.

Visited this jail on the 12th of September, accompanied by the Sheriff.

There were 50 prisoners in jail, 36 males and 14 females. Of the former, 14 were soldiers. Among the prisoners, were 4 lunatics—3 females and one male. The man and one of the women had been in the jail for several months. It appeared to me that the proper steps had not been taken in the cases of the latter two unfortunate creatures to secure their early removal from the jail to an asylum. I therefore reminded the Sheriff that, both under the prison rules and the general instructions sent to sheriffs from the office of the Provincial Secretary, he was bound to take all proper and necessary measures to secure the early removal of lunatic prisoners from the jail to a suitable asylum.

The alterations recommended by the Board in this jail have been, in a great measure, carried out, and will probably be completed before the end of the year. The alterations afford very great satisfaction to the County authorities, and to the Grand Jurors, who have recently inspected the jail. The alterations, when completed, will have the effect, not only of adding between 20 and 30 new cells to the jail, but of greatly increasing its security and the means of classifying prisoners. I should add, that the alterations, so far as they had gone at the date of my visit, appear to be substantially made. I was, however, surprised to find that a very glaring defect in the "hard labor" ward, one to which the attention of the jail authorities was called on my first visit—the want of locks on the cell doors—had not been remedied.

The jail was, as usual, admirably clean. The food for the prisoners is supplied (as the rules require) by contract, and costs, I was informed, about eleven cents per day for each prisoner. Under the old regime the cost was, I think, 25 or 30 cents per head.

The prescribed jail clothing is now supplied to both the male and female prisoners.

A matron was appointed some months ago to the jail, and the female prisoners are generally kept employed at some suitable kind of work.

A few days before my arrival, six soldiers who were confined in the same ward had made arrangements for an escape. Their plans were, however, fortunately discovered by the officers of the jail, and effectual steps taken to prevent their execution.

WOODSTOCK JAIL.

Visited this jail on the 15th September.

The alterations recommended in this building by the Board were being pushed rapidly forward. In one half of the prison the alterations had been finished, and in the other half they were in progress.

The new work appears to be very substantial, and when the whole of the proposed alterations are finished, the jail will probably be one of the most convenient and commodious in the Province.

The extent of the improvements effected by the alterations in the prison (for there have been, strictly speaking, no additions made to the building) may be estimated from

the fact that before the alterations were made, there were but 24 night cells in the jail, there are now 32. Before the alterations, no classification of prisoners, beyond the mere separation of the sexes, was possible; now there is provision made for, at least, 8 classes—4 male and 4 female. The ventilation of the building has also been very materially improved by a simple and inexpensive expedient. There are now also three large separate airing yards instead of two. The County authorities are much gratified with the results of the alterations in the jail, and it is due to the County Jail Committee to say that they cordially co-operated with the Board in carrying out the improvements in the jail and that it is mainly owing to their constant supervision that the work has been so satisfactorily performed.

The County Council have provided the prescribed jail clothing for the prisoners, and have appointed a matron to the jail.

For several months past the prisoners' food has been supplied by contract, and instead of costing 30 cents per day for each prisoner (the cost immediately before the introduction of the present dietary), the cost is now (as I was informed by the Chairman of the County Jail Committee) not quite 7 cents per day for each prisoner. There is thus a net saving effected of 23 cents per day on the food of each prisoner, and yet the prisoners are now perfectly satisfied with this prison fare. Taking the number of prisoners now in jail (12) as the average, and assuming 20 days as the average sentence of imprisonment, the saving in the diet in the course of the year would be upwards of \$1,000, a large sum on so small a number of prisoners.

The jail was as clean as could be reasonably expected, considering the number of masons and other laborers working in the building at the time.

There were but 12 prisoners in the jail,—10 males and 2 females.

The jailer informed me that the prisoners are rarely, if ever, visited by a clergyman.

SIMCOE JAIL.

Visited this jail on the 14th of September, accompanied by the Sheriff.

The alterations recommended by the Board in this jail have been satisfactorily carried out, and the jail now affords sufficient accommodation for the present wants of the County of Norfolk. I handed a memorandum to the Sheriff, in which I suggested some further slight alterations, viz., 1. A partition to separate the female airing yard from the portion of the prison occupied by the males. 2. The closing up a stovepipe hole, which allowed communication between the male and female wards. 3. Wooden doors in addition to the iron grated doors into day-rooms, to prevent communication between the prisoners while in the different day-rooms.

The food is still furnished by the jailer to the prisoners, and costs 25 cents per day for each prisoner. I brought to the notice of the Sheriff the rule which forbids the jailer to supply the food. The Sheriff informed me that at the end of the current year it was intended that the prisoners' food should be furnished by contract.

The interior of the jail was clean, but the yards were not so.

Prison clothing is supplied to the prisoners. The jailer stated that the clergyman of the Church of England, resident in the town, the Rev. Mr. Grassett, attended the prisoners very regularly, almost the only one in my division which is attended regularly by a clergyman.

There were 9 prisoners in the jail,—8 males and 1 female.

BRANTFORD JAIL.

Visited this jail on the 15th of September.

Although the plans for the alterations and additions to this jail were approved by the Board and sanctioned by the Governor General last year, the work of altering the jail had not been commenced: and yet (as former reports prove) there are few jails in the Province which stand more in need of both additions and alterations. I learned, however, with pleasure, from the Sheriff, that tenders for the erection of the proposed addition to the jail had been accepted by the County Council.

* The daily cost of the prisoners' food in this jail was as high as 40 cents per day within the last 2 or 3 years.

The two spouts round the roof of the old jail are falling off, and the privies require cleaning.

The jail appeared clean.

Six suits of the prescribed jail clothing had been procured for the prison, and more had been ordered.

The prisoners' food continues, in direct opposition to the prison rules, to be supplied to the prisoners by the jailer, and costs the county 20 cents per day for each prisoner.

No clergyman attends the jail.

There were 26 prisoners in jail,—23 males and 3 females.

CAYUGA JAIL.

Visited this jail on the 16th of September, accompanied by the County Judge.

Here, as in the County of Brant, the plans for the alterations and additions to the jail were, upwards of a year ago, approved by the Board and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General; but, as yet, the County Council have not commenced this very necessary work. One improvement has, indeed, been made in connection with the jail, viz: the building of a large cistern in the jail yard, by means of which a constant supply of good water is, I was told, secured for the jail.

The prison dietary is observed, but the food is supplied by the jailer, and costs 25 cents per day for each prisoner.

No jail clothing has, as yet, been supplied to the prisoners.

The defective state of the drainage of this jail has been dwelt on in former reports. Nothing has been done to improve it.

No clergyman has attended this jail for about two years.

There were 7 prisoners, all males, in the jail. It is fortunate that it is seldom that females are confined here, as there is no proper place for them in the jail.

WELLAND JAIL.

Visited this jail on the 20th September.

The ruinous condition of this new and costly jail has been fully described in former reports. Notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of the Board, nothing whatever has been done by the County Council of Welland to save the jail from tumbling down, and, as was to be expected, the building is becoming every year more and more unsafe. Indeed it seems to me very questionable whether in the present state of the north or female wing of the prison it is right or proper to keep prisoners there. If, however, prisoners are to be kept there, it is absolutely necessary that they should have the means of communicating, in case of sickness or other emergency, with the jailer's apartments. These are at a considerable distance in the other wing of the prison. Even the males, who are in the same wing of the prison with the jailer, are quite cut off from all communication with him at night. This is a very serious evil, and one which requires an immediate remedy. When I called the attention of the jailer to the subject, he informed me that the necessity of affording the prisoners a means of giving him the alarm at night had been shewn upon more than one occasion. It may be mentioned, here, that the necessity of affording the prisoners the means of communicating, when in their cells, with the jailer is especially enjoined in the prison rules, as a necessary precaution in all jails. The prisoners' food is supplied by contract, but the prescribed dietary is not followed. No clergyman, I was told, has attended the jail for eight or ten months preceding my visit. The jail, with the exception of the basement story, was clean.

There were eight prisoners in jail,—seven males and one female.

COBOURG JAIL.

Visited this jail on the 24th of September.

The alterations in this jail were going on; indeed the basement story was nearly finished and the second story was far advanced. The deplorable condition of this jail, when first inspected, may be seen in former reports; it is already much improved, and, when the alterations now in progress are completed, the jail will afford ample room for classification of prisoners.

I found that the prisoners' food was cooked by the prisoners themselves in their day rooms. The prisoners complained that the day-rooms were thus rendered insufferably hot during the summer months. This I can well believe, as at the time of my visit (although the day was far from hot), I found the day-rooms oppressively hot and close. The prisoners complained that their food was bad and insufficient; they also stated that their blankets and bed ticks were not clean; on inspection I found that some of the bed cloths were by no means clean. The prisoners also represented that there were no means of communicating at night, if necessary, with the jailer.

No jail clothing has been provided for the prisoners, many of whom were very ragged and filthy. There is no bath or other means of thoroughly cleaning them on their admission.

The prison rules are not printed and hung up in the jail as they should be, and the turnkey appeared to know nothing of their existence.

The practice obtains in this jail of allowing the friends of the prisoners under sentence to bring them extra food. This practice is obviously improper and subversive of prison discipline.

A matron has been appointed to attend to the female prisoners, most of whom I found employed at work.

The jailer was absent from the jail at the time of my visit; I noted, however, in the Inspector's memorandum book in the jail, the principal departures from the prison rules which I had noticed during my inspection.

I also visited the old jail in Toronto, on the 17th February, and in Lower Canada I visited the jails at Malbaic, Kamouraska and Rimouski, respectively, in the month of July.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE STATE OF THE JAILS VISITED.

Speaking generally of the jails included in my division of Upper Canada, I can say with truth that, in most of them, the past year has been marked by a decided improvement in their moral, material and sanitary condition. The prisoners are better classified; order and cleanliness are better enforced. In nearly all a uniform diet is observed. In many, the prisoners, especially the women, are kept at suitable work, instead of, as heretofore, passing their time in idleness and vice; the Prison rules are better observed. In these and in many other important points, which will doubtless be noticed more at length in the General Report, a great improvement has been made in our prison discipline. It cannot be denied, however, that in one point, and that the most important of all, absolutely nothing has been done. The prisoners still continue in most of our jails in a state of religious destitution, no man caring for their souls. Their cry still goes up for help in their distress apparently in vain. In my division there are only two or three jails in which any religious service is performed on Sunday, and the number is still smaller in which the prisoners are regularly visited during the week by clergymen. This utter indifference to the spiritual wants of the unhappy inmates of our jails is not confined to the clergy of one or two denominations: here, if nowhere else, there seems to be a perfect unanimity among the ministers of all sects; all seem to have come, practically, to the same conclusion: that prisoners in jail do not stand in need of, or are not entitled to, the benefit of spiritual consolation and instruction.

The Board, in its very first report, called attention to this radical defect in our system of prison discipline. The Inspectors had not, nor have they now, any power to apply an efficient remedy to the evil; still it behoves them again and again to call public attention to the fact. They are bound to see that, as far as in them lies, this state of things, which is a disgrace to a Christian country, shall no longer be continued. It may be that something might be done by a direct application to the Protestant and Catholic Bishops, and to the Clergy of all denominations in the Province to come to the rescue of the hitherto

* There are, we are happy to say, some noble exceptions among the clergy. Here and there are to be found some who scrupulously, and without fee or reward, devote a portion of every Sunday to the jail in their neighbourhood. All honour to them. I have noted one such exception in speaking of the jail of the County of Norfolk. The late Bishop of Quebec too, in this as in all other things an example to all the clergy, while resident in this city, had a regular service every Sunday in the jail, himself officiating on every alternate Sunday.

neglected tenants of our jails. It might be urged upon them as a plain Christian duty towards the occupants of our prisons; for what class of the community stands more in need of religious advice and instruction? But might it not also be urged as a duty which the clergy owe themselves, that they may not one day have to hear the inmates of our jails testify against them, "I was sick and in prison and ye visited me not."

It is but justice to the clergy throughout the country to add that their duties, generally, are not only ill-requited but very laborious, being, in most cases, more than sufficient to occupy their time and exhaust their energies. But, making every allowance of the sort, it appears to me to argue a sad lack of Christian zeal among the clergy, generally, that up to the present time no systematic effort has been made to minister to the religious wants of the prisoners in our jails.

Before leaving the subject of prisons, it may not perhaps be out of place to submit a few remarks upon the general question as to the conditions necessary to establish and maintain in healthy efficiency a system of prison discipline.

The discussion will not have been useless, if it tend to direct public attention to what is still wanting in Canada towards the organization of a sound system of prison discipline in the country.

A little reflection will convince us, that to establish and maintain in healthy operation a system of discipline in a jail or other kindred institution, the four conditions following must be satisfied:

1st. There must be rules and regulations properly framed.

2nd. There must be buildings suitable for the purpose of enforcing the system laid down in the rules, so framed.

3rd. There must be an adequate staff of good officers.

4th. There must be frequent and thorough inspection of the prisons.

The two former conditions are necessary to establish a good system, the two latter to preserve it in an efficient state.

Let the rules and buildings be ever so perfect, yet if the officers who are called upon to administer the rules are not the right men, or if they are not kept up to their duty by frequent inspection, the system must gradually languish and become worthless,—the salt must lose its savour.

The Inspectors have labored to satisfy the first condition of success, by preparing, with all the care in their power, a system of rules and regulations for the government of our jails,—rules that, so far, have been found to work satisfactorily.

The second condition of success, the providing of proper buildings for prisons, is also being rapidly carried out, and we very confidently expect that in a few years, there will not be a solitary prison in the Province where the prescribed system of discipline may not be satisfactorily enforced.

In Canada, I apprehend, our main difficulty will be ultimately found to be in satisfying the third and fourth conditions which are essential for the maintenance of a system, once inaugurated.

Towards ensuring the third condition of success,—an adequate staff of proper officers,—the Board has but little power. In the rural jails indeed, the staff of officers is and probably always will be inadequate, or at least below what would be desirable. One great and fatal defect in the staff is undoubtedly that to which I have already called attention: the want of the services of a jail chaplain; and this defect, we may hope and must strive to see supplied.

The fourth condition of success which I have noticed, is frequent and thorough inspection of our jails. The machinery now in operation falls very far short of what ought to be done in this way. Under the present system two or at most three visits are made to a jail during the year. The Inspectors have no time for more, and even if they had, the expense would be a serious objection. Visits of inspection to be really effectual should be made weekly or bi-weekly. The means of accomplishing this, is believed to be that already suggested by the Board in two previous Reports: the appointment of unpaid Boards of Local Inspectors, composed of persons who, from their official position, or from other causes, would be interested in seeing the discipline of the prison properly enforced.

MEMORANDUM ON LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

There are many matters connected with our legislation in Canada respecting lunatics and lunatic asylums, which appear to me to claim the consideration of the Board. Some of them may possibly admit of postponement, and some again may require discussion. There are, however, one or two changes in the law which, for the sake of the good sense (to say nothing of the humanity) of the country, should be made at once,—changes which admit of no delay, and, I would fain hope, require but little previous deliberation. The first provision of the law to which I refer is that respecting the holding of inquests in asylums in Upper Canada; it is found in the Act respecting Coroners (ch. 125, Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada). The second clause of that Act requires, in effect, that upon every death of a lunatic or prisoner, which occurs in an asylum, jail, or penitentiary,* the Coroner shall be summoned and an inquest held.

It is to be observed that these extraordinary provisions (extraordinary in so far as asylums are concerned) do not apply to Lower Canada, and further, that the clause does not occur in an Act relating specially to asylums.

In Upper Canada, however, as the law now stands, whenever a death happens in an asylum, no matter what the cause of death, be it dysentery, gradual decay, or lingering consumption, no matter what the social position of the unfortunate lunatic, there must be the inevitable Coroner's inquest, with all the excitement, publicity and scandal usually connected with such investigations. In effect the inquest, or what Shakespeare calls "Crownor's quest law," is, by the provisions of the above cited Act, made part of the ordinary machinery of every Asylum in Upper Canada.

I earnestly recommend that this provision of the Statute be at once repealed, as being utterly useless, expensive and absurd; as contrary to the usage which obtains in the Asylums of all civilized countries; as lowering the character and influence, and consequently impairing the usefulness of the Medical Superintendent; as degrading the character of the institution itself, and placing it upon the same level as a jail or penitentiary,* and finally and chiefly as being fraught with most injurious effects to the patients themselves.

For the benefit of those who have not given any previous thought to the subject, or of those whose conservatism leads them to oppose any change, however necessary and desirable, it may be well to put these objections a little in detail.

1st. The practice is without precedent. No similar, or analogous provision obtains in the asylums of any other civilized country. Were the practice a commendable one, or one of even questionable advantage, we might certainly expect to find it followed in some of the asylums of other countries, whereas, I believe, it may be safely asserted that there is not a solitary asylum beyond the limits of Upper Canada where such a practice obtains. In England and Ireland, and the United States (and to these countries, with the colonial dependencies of Great Britain, the particular species of judicial investigation known as a Coroner's Inquest, is, I believe, confined), no inquest is ever held in an asylum except in cases of deaths occurring from violence, or in cases of sudden death, when the cause of death is not apparent. Even in these cases the investigation is, in the States at least, left practically to the option of the medical superintendent. There are, in fact, very few asylums in the Union in which an inquest has ever been held; there are certainly many in which there has not been a single Coroner's inquest for 20 years or upwards. In Scotland, in such cases as are mentioned above, a judicial enquiry of a strictly private nature takes place before a legal officer styled the *Procurator fiscal*.

2nd. It is utterly useless and unnecessary.

It would be difficult to point out any reason for holding Coroner's inquests in all cases of death in a hospital for the insane, which would not apply with equal force to general

* The provisions of the section 62 of the Penitentiary Act (cap 111, Consolidated Statutes of Canada), however, are in conflict with the clause of the Coroners' Act above cited, under the clause of the Penitentiary Act above referred to. The coroner is called into the case only when there is "reason to believe that the death of the convict arose from any other than ordinary sickness." The Penitentiary Act having passed subsequent to the Coroners' Act, is held to overrule it. Thus the coroner's inquest is the exception in the Penitentiary and in the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, as the rest in the ordinary asylums in Upper Canada.

* It is in reality placed below the level of the penitentiary, where, as shown in a former note inquests are held on cases only of sudden or violent death.

hospitals, to poor-houses, nay even to private families, and yet the attempt to introduce such a practice in a general hospital (much more in a private family) would be regarded as cruel and barbarous, and would be indignantly resisted and denounced by the whole community. The ostensible object of the practice is, doubtless, to protect the patients of an asylum from the incompetency or cruelty of the medical superintendent, or his subordinate officers. Against this evil (so far as it is not wholly imaginary) the proper and only security is to be found in the selection of a properly qualified medical superintendent and of an efficient Board of Visitors or Inspectors. The rules of the institution would provide that in all cases where it was really necessary, the assistance of the Coroner should be called in, and the inspectors or visitors would see that these rules were strictly enforced. There is, indeed, room for question whether, in even these special cases, it would not be better for the general interests of the asylum that the whole investigation should be made *in foro domestico* by the Board of Inspectors or Visitors.

3rd. It degrades the character of the medical superintendent, and impairs his moral influence over the patients. The occurrence of indiscriminate inquests cannot fail to excite in the minds of the patients their friends and of the public generally unjust suspicions as to the skill and competency of the medical superintendent or his subordinates. The prestige and moral influence of the superintendent (so essential in an institution of this kind) is thus fatally weakened and his control over the patients sensibly impaired. It is almost needless to add, that to the medical officer himself the practice must be most offensive and humiliating.

4th. It lowers the tone and character and consequently diminishes the efficiency and usefulness of the Institution.

Under the last head it has been shown how the inquest system affects the character, standing, and usefulness of the medical superintendent. As the character of such an institution depends, mainly at least, on that of its chief officer, whatever is prejudicial to the latter must of necessity be equally so to the former. But besides lowering the tone and character of the asylum in this way, by degrading its chief officer, the practice operates also towards the same result in other ways. The legal provision as to inquests tends to place the hospital for the insane on the same level with the jail or penitentiary, and puts the helpless and unfortunate lunatic in the same category as the worst of criminals. The aim of the philanthropist and statesman should be to raise the asylum as much as possible in public estimation, to place it, if possible, in strong contrast with penal institutions. Who that was wealthy enough to select an asylum for a friend or relative, would voluntarily choose one where the death of his friend was sure to be followed by the dreaded Coroner's inquest, with all the painful publicity attending it. An asylum adopting such an anomalous, barbarous usage would thus, of necessity, be shunned by all whose friends could afford to send them elsewhere. The institution would thus not only lose the benefit of the money payments of such a class of patients, but, more than this, the absence of this class of patients from the institution would weaken the confidence of the public in its management, and deprive it of that general sympathy and support which it would, under other circumstances, receive.

Lastly and chiefly: The moral influence of the practice on the patients themselves is, in every respect, most injurious. Any one at all acquainted with asylums need not be told the incalculable mischief which frequent inquests must produce upon the minds of the inmates of an asylum. The constant efforts of the superintendent are directed towards soothing and calming in every possible way, the troubled minds around him. But constantly recurring inquests are a disturbing agency, which sadly mars his efforts in this direction. They are wholly at variance with that spirit of peace and tranquility which he desires to establish amongst his patients. They excite and alarm their minds, fill them with vague and terrible suspicions, fix their thoughts upon death, and increase their horror of it. How much all this must interfere with the patient's chance of ultimate cure, it is needless to say.*

* Other arguments may, probably, support themselves against the outrageous practice. Amongst others, the interruption of the routine of the asylum, and the frequent and vexatious calls made upon the time of the officers of the institution. The expense of the practice must also be considered. In the Provincial Lunatic Asylum there have been, in the last 10 years, 315 deaths, and consequently 315 inquests! Each inquest has cost \$8 or upwards. The average annual cost of the Coroners' Inquests for the last 10 years has been, therefore, over \$60.

It is not, I hope, necessary to multiply arguments against a practice so utterly indefensible. Those which I have urged will suffice, I trust, to show that this clause of the Coroners' Act should be at once amended, as being a blot upon our Statute Book, a barbarous solecism in lunacy legislation. For myself, I do not see the wisdom or necessity of making any special legislative provisions for the holding of inquests in hospitals for the insane; but if it is thought necessary, to satisfy the public mind, that there should be inquests in special cases, then let the law exempt asylums from the nuisance of inquests in all cases save those where they may be excusable, if not desirable, to wit: cases of death by violence, or cases of unaccountable sudden death, where any doubt as to the cause of death may exist, or where there might possibly be risk of charges of mal-treatment or cruelty being subsequently preferred against the officers of the institution.

In preparing the foregoing statement, I have been much assisted by a memorandum, furnished me by the superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, as also by original communications on the questions addressed to him, and kindly placed by him at my disposal, by some of the ablest and most experienced superintendents of asylums for the insane, both on this continent and in Europe. It is unnecessary to add, that they are all of one mind upon the subject discussed in this memorandum, and denounce in the strongest terms the practice against which I have thought it my duty earnestly and strongly to protest.

THE ANATOMY ACT.

The next statutory provision affecting lunatic asylums, to which I desire to call attention, is to be found in the "Act respecting the practice of Physic and Surgery, and study of Anatomy," cap. 76, Consolidated Statutes of Canada. The second clause of that Act enacts in effect that the bodies of such patients as die in a lunatic asylum, and are not claimed by their friends within a certain specified time, shall be handed over, either to some public medical school, or to the persons mentioned in the Act as qualified to receive them.

This provision of the law appears to me to be open to many of the objections urged against the Coroners' Act. Like the latter, it is, so far as I have been able to ascertain, without precedent in any civilized country. Like the latter, it tends to lower the asylum in public estimation, by dealing with its unhappy inmates after death as with criminals. This is as cruel and unjust as it is unwise. True, in the present case, there is a positive benefit resulting from the rule, whereas in the other, beyond the gain to the Coroner of his fees, there is absolutely none. Here the ends of science are served, but is it not more than questionable whether the gain to science in the course of years be any compensation for the outrage done to the feelings of all the inmates of an asylum by the surrender of a single body in accordance with the Act?*

Every medical superintendent would regard the introduction of such a practice in his asylum as most deplorable. Were he known to comply, even once, with such a rule, his position with his patients would be most painful, if not positively perilous. Those who legislate upon these subjects should remember that they may themselves one day be, that possibly some of their kindred now are, inmates of asylums. They should legislate prudently, humanely, even tenderly, for these truly pitiable sons and daughters of affliction.

They should realize the truth that if we hope effectually to "administer to the mind diseased," in our hospitals for the insane, they should be made in reality, as well as in name, asylums or sanctuaries—sanctuaries, the privacy of which we should carefully guard, not wantonly or unnecessarily violate.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

In my separate Report last year, I earnestly advocated several important changes in the system of discipline pursued in the Provincial Penitentiary. Those changes had all one common object—to make the penitentiary more useful than it has been heretofore, for

* This clause in the Anatomy Act applies equally to Upper and Lower Canada. In both sections of the Province the provision of the law has been, I believe, so far as asylums are concerned, practically in abeyance. Medical superintendents of asylums have in fact not dared to carry out the law.

the reformation of its inmates. The changes advocated were no crude or untried novelties, but were borrowed, with such modifications as the circumstances of the country seemed to require, from the admirable system which has been in operation for the last eight or nine years in Ireland, and which is generally known as "The Irish convict system." * Inaugurated in Ireland by Sir Walter Crofton in 1854, it has been attended with the most extraordinary success there, and has since been imitated or adopted in many countries on the continent of Europe. The merits of the system have been much canvassed by its opponents as well as by its friends both in Great Britain and in other parts of Europe, and it is not too much to say that the more the principles on which it is based have been discussed, the more highly have they been appreciated. In Lord Brougham's opening address before the National Association for the Advancement of Social Science, held in London last year, he says, referring to the meeting of the society held in Dublin in 1861, and to the opportunities then afforded of examining on the spot the working of the Irish system: "The conclusion at which we arrived, so far as I know, was unanimous. It placed the Irish convict system far above all others which had been subjected to the test of experience, for its success in accomplishing the great object of its institution the reformation of the criminal." † Again Professor Mettermaier of Heidelberg, one of the most profound German writers on all matters connected with the philosophy of prison discipline, in a recent masterly review of "The present state of the question," says: "It is evident that in Germany, Italy and Switzerland the Irish system of prison discipline is more and more appreciated." ‡ Of the practical workings of the system we have most satisfactory evidence in a speech recently delivered by its founder, Sir Walter Crofton, at Bristol, in England. "In 1854," he observes, "there were 4,278 convicts in the Irish prisons; in 1862, only 1,314. Yet no convicts had been transported since 1853, although between the years 1849 and 1853, 5,300 had been sent from our shores. Notwithstanding the appliances for the detection of offenders and bringing back relapsed prisoners into the convict prison, the directors were enabled to state that in a period extending over six years ending early in 1862, only 10 per cent. had returned to the Government establishments." A system under which such an extraordinary reduction of the criminal population has been effected, is assuredly deserving of the attentive study of our statesmen and philanthropists. "The essential characteristics of the Irish system," observes Lord Brougham, "is that the convicts are not dealt with in masses or by routine but individually. Each is treated not as a fraction of some larger body, but as an integral being, an individual man whose idiosyncrasy had to be studied and ever kept in view." ‡

Taking, then, the Irish system as my model, I recommended last year the following changes in the system of discipline pursued in our great Provincial Penitentiary:

1. A system of classifying the convicts, by marks accompanied by badges and money gratuities.

2. To permit the convict to earn, by steady good conduct in the Penitentiary, a remission of a certain stated portion of his sentence.

3. The introduction of something analogous in its effects to the "Intermediate Prison" in the Irish system. The primary object of this phase of convict life being to school and prepare the convict for his return to social life,—to the world beyond the walls of the Penitentiary; and the secondary object being to give society some real guarantee that the convict is a reformed and tried man, and may be safely welcomed back into its ranks.

There is one important feature in the Irish system which I omitted to notice in my memorandum last year: the solitary confinement of every convict for a fixed portion of his term of imprisonment. I did not think it necessary to lay much stress upon this part of the Irish system, because, although solitary confinement has not, heretofore, formed part

* Not having had an opportunity of examining for myself at the working of the system in Ireland, I have been compelled to accept the accounts of those who have been thus favored.

† Law Magazine, November, 1862.

‡ In an able article in the "Westminster Quarterly Review" for January 1863, which reached me after this paper was written, I find the following passage. "We do not believe it possible to obtain more satisfactory results than have accrued from the development of the 'Irish Convict' during the last eight years, and when we examined the extreme simplicity of the principle which it is based, we cease to be surprised, for they are those which are alike intelligible and to the convicts."

of the ordinary treatment of our convicts in the Penitentiary, yet the principle has been recognized in the Penitentiary Act, and its introduction is merely a question of time and expense. The extreme lengths to which the advocates of solitary confinement of criminals pushed their views some fifteen or twenty years back, caused, as was natural, a violent reaction against their opinions, and for some years solitary confinement was strongly denounced and almost wholly abandoned. During the last few years more moderate and sound views on this question have become current. "The old disputed question," says Professor Mettermaier, whom I have already quoted, "whether the system of associated imprisonment or of solitary confinement is to be preferred, and how the former might be amended, disappears, giving place to a general conviction, the result of recent investigation, that solitary confinement must be recognized as an indispensable part of all prison discipline. The question at present is rather whether solitary confinement should be adopted as the general and only system in carrying out the entire execution of sentences of imprisonment, or whether it shall be employed only for a part of the sentence."*

In these views I entirely concur, and I therefore hope that, as soon as it is practicable, steps will be taken for the erection of the solitary cells contemplated in the Penitentiary Act, so that hereafter every convict who enters the Penitentiary may learn those salutary lessons which this portion of prison discipline is so well calculated to teach.

ASYLUMS FOR INEBRIATES.

Criminals and lunatics are the two classes whose care is especially committed by the law to the Board of Inspectors. With the "intemperate" as such, the Board has no direct concern. But the connection between "intemperance" on the one hand, and crime and lunacy on the other, is so obvious and immediate, that we need not the assurance given by the statistics of our penitentiaries and asylums to show us how large a portion of the unhappy inmates of both of these classes of institutions find their way into them through the vice of drunkenness.

Whatever, therefore, diminishes intemperance in the country, must, *pro tanto* diminish crime and insanity.

It must then be a source of sincere satisfaction to all who take an interest in the well-being of the Province, to find that the attention of the people of Upper Canada has been called, during the past year, to the necessity of taking steps to check the spread of the degrading vice of intemperance among us.*

How frightfully prevalent this vice now is in Upper Canada is, unhappily, notorious. The author of the pamphlet to which I have referred truly observes: "No class of society is free from its baneful influence; it corrupts and penetrates the character of the man of station and of learning, and sinks in hopeless ruin the unfortunate artisan and the unlettered labourer."

As one means of checking this vice, the writer strongly advocates the establishment of one or more "Asylums for Inebriates," in both sections of the Province.

There are many other, possibly more direct, checks which might and should be employed for this end, but there can be little doubt that such asylums, properly conducted, would effect much good.

Besides reclaiming the intemperate (their more immediate object), these "Asylums for Drunkards," in our midst, would serve as a standing "visible protest against intemperance;" they would be a warning and a beacon to many entering on a career of ruin.

For these reasons I join heartily with the philanthropic author of the pamphlet in commending the subject "to the consideration of the legislature of Canada."

E. A. MEREDITH

* Law Magazine, Nov. 1862, p. 12.

* Plea for Inebriate Asylums, by Dr. Bovell, Toronto.

R E P O R T

OF THE

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL,

AT GROSSE ISLE.

To the Inspectors of Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with my instructions, as Medical Superintendent of the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, I have the honor to submit, for your information, a general return of the Emigrant Passengers admitted into the Quarantine Hospitals, which includes the diseases, country, and religion; as also, the number of deaths during the season of 1862.

To the general return is annexed a tabular view of all the passenger vessels inspected at the station,—the number of emigrant passengers which were ordered to be landed for quarantine surveillance and other purposes, in consequence of having had or continued to have, on their arrival at Grosse Isle, contagious diseases, on board of the vessels in which they had respectively taken passage; with other details summarily subjoined, and to which I respectfully beg leave to refer you.

In submitting this report, I would beg leave to draw your attention to the following observations in relation to the number of deaths and cases originating from a most subtle and malignant contagious disease, commonly called ship fever—a modification of typhus fever—and which prevailed on board of the ship "Amelia" from Porsgrund, Norway.

The "Amelia," anchored in the stream, opposite Grosse Isle, on the morning of the 15th June last, bearing the indicative sign of an emigrant passenger ship—a flag flying from the mizen peak. I immediately proceeded to board her, and on enquiry, was informed by the captain that out of 377 steerage passengers when he left Porsgrund, on the 21st April, 49 had died of typhus fever during the voyage, and 52 remained sick from the same disease, and that two adults were then lying dead on board.

In the absence of all instructions from the late government, save that contained in the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, and which limited my duties merely to the reception of such vessels and passengers as were deemed necessary, on the report of the Inspecting Physician of the Port of Quebec, and on the authority of the Chief Emigrant Agent, to be sent to Grosse Isle for Quarantine purposes,—I might have hesitated, as being an act of supererogation on my part, to detain the vessel and passengers; but having before me the calamitous year of 1847, and considering the serious consequences which might follow, by allowing so many passengers to continue crowded together for any long period, and where the ship fever had been for some time localized, I assumed the authority of detaining the vessel in quarantine, of transferring immediately the sick to the Fever Hospital, and ordering all the passengers to be landed with their luggage, &c., at the healthy division, for the purpose of cleansing and purification, as well as of personal surveillance for the detection of disease, and the vessel to be thoroughly purified by white-washing and fumigation. I assumed this authority, in the absence of all instructions, also under the conviction that by limiting the extension of this very con-

tagious and dangerous disease within the precincts of the quarantine station, and thereby ensuring the public safety, I should meet the appropriation of Government. I also took into consideration, that from contrary winds then prevailing, and which would greatly retard the ship's arrival at the port of Quebec, as well as the cold and rain which obliged the passengers to seek shelter below, mixing with the sick, and generating from the crowd a vitiated atmosphere, could not only fail of soon endangering those that were well, but also aggravate the state of those already ill from fever.

At the time of the arrival of the "Amelia" with passengers laboring under typhus fever, I had no other assistance at hand to prepare the hospitals and appliances for their reception than the steward, Mr. Murdoch McKay, whose exertions to meet the exigencies of the moment, and supply the wants of the sufferers, as well as to administer, under my direction, the medicine required, during the day as well as night, merit my warmest commendation. The services of my own servant were dispensed with by me, for the purpose of devoting them to the care and attendance of the sick, but she was soon after stricken with the disease. Another servant was provided for my household from Crane Island, but in a few days, she also contracted the fever, from distributing milk and other comforts required for the children of the emigrants whose parents were inmates of the hospital; and another person also contracted it, and soon after fell a victim, being the third in my service who became affected with the fever within a very short period. I am, however, happy to observe, that on a representation being made by me, through an express message, to Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Emigrant Agent, requiring immediate assistance, that zealous and energetic public officer lost no time, after communicating with the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, in providing the required assistance and hospital supplies, as also in the appointment of Dr. John Wherry as medical assistant; and I respectfully beg leave to acknowledge the important services he rendered me during the whole time these services were required.

As a question may arise with regard to the origin of the fever on board the "Amelia," (enquiry having been made by the Norwegian Government through its Consul, Mr. Falenberg) it may be necessary to submit a few observations.

It would appear, from the testimony of some of the passengers, that the vessel had, before leaving Porsgrund, a large quantity of *frozen bilge water* in the hold, which having thawed some time after sailing, several of the passengers became affected with fever. Others, among whom is Captain Eversen, a highly respectable and humane man, also testified that on leaving the port, he was not aware that there had been any *bilge water* in the hold of the vessel—that, within his knowledge, one or two adults were ill on taking passage. The captain, being ignorant of the nature of the disease under which they were laboring, and supposing that their sickly appearance might have been caused by fatigue, from traveling a considerable distance to reach the vessel in time, he did not object to their admission as passengers. Scarcely, however, had three weeks elapsed from the time of the sailing of the vessel, when several passengers contracted typhus fever, and within six weeks no less than 51 had died from it; and, as already stated, 52 cases remained sick on board, on the arrival of the vessel at Grosse Isle. Every passenger, therefore, under the circumstances which are here stated, had been breathing a poisoned atmosphere from the moment he sailed, and to the full development of the disease in every one of the passengers, nothing was wanting but favorable conditions. These conditions were combined and concentrated in the intensest degree conceivable in an emigrant ship,—overcrowding and imperfect ventilation during the closing of the hatches in times of storms and rains. The concentration of these conditions, which requires extraordinary care and skill to prevent, accounts for the fact that outbreaks of epidemic diseases on shipboard are usually much more extensive and fatal, in proportion to the number attacked, than outbreaks on shore; for no matter how pure the atmosphere into which the ship may sail, this purer atmosphere cannot be got by the unhappy passengers. There is no possibility of substituting it for the poisoned atmosphere in the ship, which she carries with her, and which the overcrowded population continues to breathe.

Whatever the opinion of others may be, I have been long under the impression, and even conviction, that *bilge water* in the holds of ships, which at all times smells more offensively than the most acknowledged pestiferous marshes, would in that case generate fever amongst the crew and passenger; this, however, can only occur where the *bilge*

water has become actually dried up, or absorbed in the collected rubbish and foulness of the ship's well.

We cannot lose sight that we often attribute the prolific sources of diseases in large and populous cities to foul drains and ill-constructed sewers, and therefore, these it ought to be admitted, are not more injurious to health than the filthy holds of vessels crowded with human beings. The food also, with which foreign emigrants furnish themselves, is frequently of a very inferior character. Inferior food, badly cooked, cannot fail of increasing a liability to disease, when there are causes in operation to produce it, and of aggravating all the symptoms when once it is manifested in the constitution.

Before concluding this report, I deem it necessary to submit for your information, that in the spring of 1861, by an order addressed to me by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, Mr. Alley, I forwarded 100 iron bedsteads with canvass bottoms, and other hospital furniture belonging to the station, for the use of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital. The receipts and other necessary vouchers for their delivery were transmitted by me to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary. The deprivation of these indispensable quarantine hospital stores, I beg leave to remark, was seriously felt when, by a large accession of patients to the hospital, labouring under contagious diseases, I was necessitated to resort to common wooden bunks (which had for several years back been set aside, for the substitution of iron bedsteads) for the accommodation of the patients. These double wooden bunks having, however, through the handicraft of the steward and boatmen, been divided into separate bedsteads, and white-washed, are now rendered as comfortable as the iron, and even less dangerous to patients, subject to delirium in fever cases. Several of the public buildings at Grosse Isle having required repair, I availed myself of the services of the boatmen, who are all practically familiar with the use of carpenter's tools, to place these buildings in as good order as possible, as well as the erection of new chimneys, from the bricks of those that had been demolished, some years since by order of Government, and which answered all the purposes required, and thereby secured these buildings from the danger of fire, and the avoidance of a large expenditure of the public money.

The guardianship of the public buildings and stores during the winter having, as usual, been entrusted to Mr. Murdock McKay, and the three boatmen, Charles Langlois, Eusèbe Langlois, and François X. Turcotte, whose careful conduct and faithful discharge of the instructions prescribed by me for their guidance, I have already had opportunities to appreciate.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obd't. and humble servant,

A. VON IFFLAND, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Grosse Isle, 27th October, 1862.

SUMMARY.

Number of Emigrant Passenger Vessels inspected at Grosse Island.....	21
Number of Passengers inspected on board	5442
Number of Crews in the respective Vessels.....	318
Number of Emigrant Passengers landed at the Healthy Division, for } Quarantine Surveillance	2020
Number of Deaths during the voyage	243
Number of Sick admitted into the Hospitals, as per General Return.....	367
Number of Deaths in the Hospitals, as per General Return	58
Number of Births in the Hospital (not included in the General Return)...	5
Number of Births during the voyage	14

A. VON IFFLAND, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

RETURN of Admissions, Deaths, and Discharges from the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle, from the 15th June to the 15th September, 1862, including Diseases, Country, and Religion.

COUNTRIES.	DISTRIBUTION.				ADMISSIONS. DISEASES.						DEATHS. DISEASES.				DISCHARGED CONVALESCENT.			RELIGION.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Typhus Fever. Ship Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Dysentery, preceded by Fever.	Other Diseases and Conva- lescents.	Total.	Typhus Fever.	Small Pox.	Sequelae of Measles.	Dysentery, preceded by Fever.	Total.	Men.		Women.	Children.	Total.	
Germany	35	41	48	124	1	12	43	3	24	41	124	1	7	2	8	18	33	39	34	106	122	2
Norway	75	84	81	240	130	5	4	34	1	66	240	32	.....	6	1	39	64	73	64	201	240	.....
Canada	*1	†2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	2
Total	111	127	129	367	134	17	47	37	25	107	367	34	7	8	9	58	98	113	98	309	363	4

* The carter of the Quarantine Station.
 † Two female servants of the Medical Superintendent.

A. VON IFFLAND, M.D.,
 Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MARINE HOSPITAL.

To the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Prisons, &c.

The Trustees of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital have the honor to present, together with their annual report, as follows, the report of the House Surgeon, relative to the admissions, discharges and deaths in the Hospital, during the year 1862.

The latter may be summed up as follows:

Number of Patients in hospital on 31st December, 1861,.....	88
" Admissions,	1154
" Discharges,	1145
" Deaths,	32
Patients remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1862,.....	65
Average number of days in hospital,	22
Total,.....	27,442
Percentage of mortality,.....	2.65

The above estimate is exclusive of a patient whose death occurred a few hours after admission.

The admissions may be classified as follows:

Seamen,	632
Emigrants,	111
Residents, paying,.....	53
" on charity,	273

In addition to the number of patients admitted into the hospital, 164 emigrants and seamen, and 879 residents, have been treated at the hospital, as out-door patients.

Notwithstanding that the average duration of "stay in hospital" has been greater in 1862 than in the previous year, the sanitary condition of the hospital is in the highest degree satisfactory. It becomes quite evident that this increase in the "duration of stay in hospital" is the result of purely accidental causes, when it is remembered that the average mortality has fallen to 2.65 per cent.

The number of residents suffering under contagious or other diseases, who have sought treatment in the hospital, whether on charity or for payment, during 1862, exhibits a rather important increase. A good many of the paying patients, it may be as well to mention, belonged to the highest classes in society; and the trustees are happy to have it in their power to add that these parties expressed in the most flattering terms their sense of gratitude for the skilful and benevolent treatment they received, and for the cleanliness and comfort exhibited in the hospital.

Two fires occurred during the year just ended. They were the results of defects existing in the chimneys, to which a remedy has since been applied. Thanks to the vigilance of the authorities of the hospital and the activity displayed under the circumstances by the officers and servants, the fire was in both instances overcome before it had time to spread to any extent.

From the summary accompanying this report, it will be seen that the expenditure for 1862 amounted to \$19,886 87, of which was

Defrayed by Government,.....	\$19,355.00
Rent of beach lot,.....	265.00
Paid by patients,.....	198.87
" house surgeon,.....	60.00
Sale of ashes,.....	8.00
	\$19,886 87

On comparing the summary of expenses of 1862 with that of 1861, there will be found a somewhat important increase in some of the items, such as salaries, provisions, fuel and light. This increase is easily accounted for by the fact that the aggregate number of "days in hospital" has been nearly one-third greater in 1862 than in 1861. It must also be remembered that the Government having, during the past winter, permitted the militia companies to drill in the wards of the right wing, this authorization occasioned quite a considerable increase in the expenditure for firewood and light.

There is one matter to which the trustees more particularly desire to call attention, namely, the imperfect manner in which the hospital is supplied with water. For several years past they have continued to represent to the City Council the inconvenience which must of necessity result from such a state of things; but they regret to state that their representations have been all but fruitless. Up to the present time the salubricusness of the hospital has not been affected, at least sensibly, but the lack of water complained of may at any time involve the most disastrous results. Despairing of success in their efforts, the trustees have had a large cistern constructed in the attic of the new wing, and connected with the closet reservoir, but owing to the peculiar construction of the latter, the result has not been altogether satisfactory. In the event of the corporation being unwilling to undertake to furnish the hospital with a sufficient and uninterrupted supply of water, the inconveniences just referred to might be remedied by the use of a lift and force pump, or else by the construction of reservoirs of sufficient dimensions to meet the requirements of the hospital.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

P. WELLS,
Secretary.

9th February, 1863.

SUMMARY of the Expenses of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital during the
year 1862.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salaries—Officers and Servants,	5614	99		
Allowance to Chaplains,	286	00		
Do. to Apothecary,	121	64		
Provisions for Matron and Servants,	1148	40		
			7173	03
Dieting of the Sick,			4566	12
Medical comforts,	45	12		
Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c.,	297	75		
Drugs, Surgical instruments, &c.,	1109	74		
			1452	61
Cartage,	43	00		
Fuel,	1896	15		
Ice,	18	00		
Interments,	145	00		
Light,	434	61		
Straw,	48	53		
Washing,	982	91		
Water,	400	00		
			3968	20
Advertising, Printing, and Stationery,	150	16		
Children born in Hospital—Expended in providing for,	420	00		
Church Ornament and Communion Plate,	62	00		
Crockery Ware,	69	57		
Dry Goods,	572	11		
Hardware,	29	92		
Insurance Premiums,	65	00		
Sewing,	75	25		
Sundries,	138	80		
Cartwright work,	5	50		
Gas-fitter work,	83	01		
Joiner work,	560	37		
Plumber work,	308	57		
Smith work,	158	70		
Tinsmith's work,	27	95		
			1055	59
			\$19,886	87

YEARLY RETURN of Sick in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital,

Description.	Remained.	Since admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	DISEASE.														
							Feb. Intermit.	Feb. Continuo.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Pleuritis.	Endo-Carditis.	Pericarditis.	Hepatitis.	Peritonitis.	Gastritis.	Enteritis.	Nephritis.	Orchitis.	Phrenitis.	Ophthalmia.
Men	51	902	953	891	22	40	25	37	12	13	6	8	3	3	3	2	1	3	18	2	5
Women	36	239	275	245	9	21	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children	1	13	14	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	88	1154	1242	1144	33	65	26	46	14	13	6	8	3	3	3	2	1	3	18	2	5

Yearly Return of Emigrants.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Men	10	70	80	73
Women	5	36	41	36
Children .....	...	5	5	4
Total	15	111	126	113

Outside patients, sailors and emigrants.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Men	163	163	158	5
Women .....	...	...	...	...
Children .....	...	...	...	...
Total.....	164	164	159	5

Yearly return of citizens and strangers.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Men	38	200	238	203
Women	31	203	234	209
Children	1	8	9	4
Total.....	70	411	481	416

Destitute citizens and strangers.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Men	5	439	444	441
Women	2	267	269	264
Children	4	162	166	164
Total.....	11	868	879	869

Yearly Return of Seamen.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Seamen	3	632	635	615
...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	17

Paying Patients

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Citizens	23	30	...	53
Strangers.....	...	...	...	...

DISEASE OF

	Rheumatis.	Syphilis.	Ulcers.	Hæmorrhoides.	Vermes.	Dyspepsia.	Febris.	Hæmia.	Subligatio.	Variola.	Roseola.
Men	55	91	50	2	1	17	12	2	23	2	1
Women	28	59	1	4	3	2	6	...	4	2	2
Children .....	...	1	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total.....	83	151	54	6	10	19	18	4	27	5	3

Quebec, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1862.

DISEASES.

	Cynanche.	Variola.	Scarlatina.	Catharrhus.	Dysenteria.	Dyspepsia.	Diarrhea.	Phthisis.	Morbi Cutanei.	Syphilis.	Rheumatismus.	Fractura.	Luxatio.	Ulnus.	Abcessus.	Conc. Cerebri.	Gelat. Ulnus.	Carcinoma.	Paronychia.	Debilitas.	Graviditas.	Cases non-classified under disease.	Peritonitis.	Infants at the breast.	Partus.	Number of persons vaccinated.
Men	4	18	4	42	32	28	54	15	13	129	105	31	11	33	38	4	5	23	2	23	...	...	5	...	...	...
Women	2	9	3	7	2	...	15	1	...	44	33	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	...	62	
Children	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	
Total.....	4	29	8	49	34	32	72	17	16	173	138	31	11	34	41	4	5	29	3	26	4	70	...	5	5	62

NUMBER OF DAYS IN HOSPITAL.

Seamen	11,285
Emigrants.....	3,406
Residents.....	12,751
Total.....	27,442

RELIGIONS.

Protestants.....	690
Catholics.....	550
Infidels.....	2
Total.....	1,242

OUTSIDE PATIENTS.

	Gelat. Ulnus.	Cunctio Cerebri.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleuritis.	Paronychia.	Contusio.	Odontalgia.	Lumbago.	Pleurodynia.	Catarrhus.	Fistula ani.	Icterus.	Ophthalmia.	Vulnus.	Dysenteria.	Diarrhea.	Colica.	Anthrax.	Hysteria.	Peritonitis.	Abcessus.	Morbi Cutanei.	Cynanche.	Leucorrhœa.	Fract. Comp.	Fract. Simply.	Vaccinated.	TOTAL.
Men	4	2	6	4	6	22	34	50	24	28	22	2	3	4	22	34	26	4	2	...	1	21	2	1	2	...	12	...	602
Women	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	25	6	8	24	2	1	2	2	25	20	7	...	...	2	15	...	...	6	1	2	268	
Children .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	47	162	
Total.....	4	3	10	12	15	32	38	92	30	36	60	4	4	8	24	79	68	11	2	2	3	48	4	1	2	6	9	47	1032

COUNTRIES.		
1	England	308
2	Scotland	109
3	Ireland	449
4	Canada	164
5	Lower Provinces.....	22
6	United States	21
7	South America	2
8	Germany	15
9	France	14
10	Portugal	4
11	Spain	6
12	Holland	4
13	Austria	2
14	Italy	4
15	Greece.....	1
16	Africa	2
17	W. and E. Indies ...	6
18	Shetland Isles.....	6
19	Belgium	4
20	Sweden	17
21	Norway.....	63
22	Jersey	2
23	Guernsey	3
24	Russia	4
25	Prussia	8
26	China	1
27	Japan	1
Total.....		1242

DEATHS.					
No.	DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.				Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Morbus Cordis.....	1	1	...	2
2	Exhaustio .....	...	1	...	1
3	Debilitas and Gelatio.....	1	...	...	1
4	Carcinoma.....	1	1	...	2
5	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	3	3	...	6
6	Anasarca	1	...	...	1
7	Epilepsia	1	...	...	1
8	Variola.....	1	...	1	2
9	Dysenteria	1	1	1	3
10	Phrenitis	1	...	...	1
11	Fract. Cranii	3	...	...	3
12	Fract. Sphinae	1	...	...	1
13	Febris	2	1	...	3
14	Pneumonia.....	1	...	...	1
15	Broncho-Pneumonia.....	1	...	...	1
16	Hepatitis	1	...	...	1
17	Paralysis	2	...	...	2
18	Convul. Puerp.....	...	1	...	1
Total.....		22	9	2	33

A woman resident, three hours after admission, of puerpl. fever, leaving only 32 deaths.

OPERATIONS ON IN-DOOR PATIENTS.

Amputation of the arm, in a case of compound fracture.
 Do. of the leg, in a case of frost-bite.
 Do. of the leg, in a case of compound fracture.
 Do. of fingers, 9; toes, 11.
 Removal of tumours in different cases, 2.
 Excision of the lip, in a case of cancer, 1.
 Operation for fistula ani, 1.
 Do. for cataract, 2.
 Do. for phymosis, 3.
 Tappings for ascitis, 3; Hydrocele, 2.
 Division of tendo Achillis, in a case of talipes equini.
 Cuppings, 23; openings, 193.
 Venesection, 5; extraction of teeth, 9.

OUT-DOOR PATIENTS, BY H. S.

Amputation of the leg, in a case of caries of the tibia
 Do. of the hand, in a case of accident.
 Do. of the hand, in a case of frost-bite.
 Do. of fingers, 10; toes, 2.
 Removal of the breast, in a case of cancer.
 Do. tumors fibrous, 1; enmysted, 2; fatty and small, 8.
 Operation for fistula ani, 1.
 Do. for strangulated hernia, 1.
 Do. for fistula lacrymalis, 1.
 Do. for phymosis, 2.
 Do. for staphyotoma, 1.
 Tapping for ascitis, 1; hydrocele, 2.
 Openings, 52; extractions of teeth, 61.

F. D. ROY, M.D.,

House Surgeon.

REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, AT TORONTO.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, &c., of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—The commencement of another year brings to me the recurrent necessity of reporting to your Board the condition and operations of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the past twelve months,—a duty which is pleasurable to me, in proportion to the consciousness of the beneficial results which have proceeded from similar labours in past years.

On 1st January, 1862, the number of patients remaining in the chief asylum and its two branches was 461, distributed as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
In Chief Asylum.....	173	175	348
In University Branch.....	7	62	69
In Orillia Branch.....	20	24	44
Total.....	200	261	461

On 1st January, 1863, the number of patients remaining in the same institutions is 533, distributed as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
In Chief Asylum.....	183	164	347
In University Branch.....	7	60	67
In Orillia Branch.....	46	73	119
Total.....	236	297	533

The return for the Orillia Branch does not include patients primarily admitted at that institution, but those only who have been transferred from the chief asylum.

The discharges, during 1862, have been 78, viz.: 46 men and 32 women, all from the chief asylum.

The deaths, in the same period, have been 27: 11 of men and 16 of women; of these only two occurred in the branches, one each in the Orillia Branch and the University Branch, and both of women.

The admissions, in 1862, have been 177: 93 of men and 84 of women.

Recapitulation.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining 1st January, 1862, in Chief Asylum and Branches.....	200	261	461
Admitted in 1862.....	93	84	177
Total under treatment.....	293	345	638
Discharged.....	46	32	78
Died.....	11	16	27
Remaining on 1st January, 1863.....	236	297	533

The total number of patients admitted, from the opening of the asylum, in 1841, to 1st January, 1863, has been 2,810; of whom 1,509 have been men and 1,301 women,—whose civil state has been as follows:—

Married men.....	671
Single men.....	838
Married women.....	833
Single women.....	468
Total.....	2810

The almost constant equality of the number of single men and married women admitted may be a matter of interest to those inclined to statistic speculation; but a more important question is, perhaps, involved in the disparity of the numbers of single men and single women.

For many years past the aggregate admissions of male and female patients have been almost equal. During my incumbency of 9½ years, they have been:

Men.....	705
Women.....	723
Total.....	1428

thus shewing, as far as can be judged from asylum figures, that the incidence of insanity in the two sexes is almost alike.

If much diversity exists in the agencies assigned, respectively, in the two sexes, as the producing causes of insanity (and this is a fact palpable on the pages of every asylum register), have we not good reason to doubt the actual efficiency of such assigned causes? Without the overruling influence of some common co-efficient, how could equality of results be continually preserved? The usual tabulation of causes of insanity given in asylum reports, is, I believe, totally valueless, unless in exhibition of its own absurdities; and thus, by negative indications, leaving us to search for other agencies nearer the root of the malady.

A glance over the column of causes, in the first fifty cases admitted last year, shews me that in thirty, or three-fifths of the number, no causes has been assigned; and for the remaining two-fifths the following are given:—

Fever, drink, mental trouble, masturbation, parturition—each two. Religious excitement, convulsions, scarlatina, grief, fright, pecuniary embarrassment, inflammation of the brain 2½ years before, suppressed menses, love, injury (of spine)—each one.

What can be the value of medical statistics in any disease under which sixty per cent. of the entire cases must be left unaccounted for? Probably, too, not five of the twenty of the above assigned causes were justly chargeable with the mental disease ascribed to them; and further extension of our survey, over the year's admissions, would tend but to corroborate this view.

The following table, exhibiting the ages at which the several indicated classes were admitted, may not be uninteresting.

Age.	MEN.		WOMEN	
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
15				1
16				1
17		3		2
18		3		1
19				4
20		4	1	
21		5		2
22		3		2
23		2	1	1
24		2		
25		2		2
26		7	4	2
27		2	2	3
28		3	2	
30	3	4	7	2
31	1		3	
32	1	3	5	
33	1			
34	2	1	1	
35	3	2	2	
36		1	1	
37	1		2	
38	2		3	1
39	1			
40		1	2	
41	1			1
42	1		1	
43	3	1	1	1
44	3			1
45	1		1	1
46	2			
47	1			
48		1	2	
49				
50	4	1	2	1
51				
52	4		1	
54	3		1	1
55	1		2	
56			2	
58	1			
59	1		1	
60			1	
62			1	
63			1	
65			1	
69	1			
	42	51	54	30

That which may first strike the attention in the preceding table is the earlier age at which, in both sexes, insanity manifests itself in single persons. But this is a natural fact, as young people are more largely single than their elders. But why is it that we constantly find more single men than women become insane? It is not that love, religious excitement, grief, fright, fever, convulsions, scarlatina, &c., &c., affect men more than women. In the general population their numbers must be nearly equal, and they must be about equally predisposed by hereditary taint or constitutional defect to the disease. The physicians of the insane are but too well acquainted with one case of the disparity, and they, too, well

know its destructive results. Unfortunately, however, their admonitions reach not, in season, the ears of those whose ruin they might avert. I have, on former occasions, stated that the victims of the evil alluded to are found, not in the low and rude orders of society, but, on the contrary, that they are furnished most largely from the more educated and refined class. Every additional year's observance has tended to confirm this opinion; and I believe it will be controverted only by those who are ignorant of the facts required to enable them to speak with authority. A considerable proportion of cases of insanity, in which we find the certificates state the cause to be *unknown*, and some in which it is stated to have been *over-study, disappointment in love, religion, &c., &c.*, we have learned to assign to a different agency. Indeed, the preliminary description of such cases, furnished by those applying for their admission, enables us, before seeing the patients, to guess too correctly the hidden complication of the mental disease; and sadder still, it enables us also to pronounce too surely its utter hopelessness.

There is no class of our patients on whose condition and prospects so much difficulty is encountered in correspondence with their friends, as in the cases now under consideration. It is always painful to pronounce an unfavorable prognosis; but it is also embarrassing to be prevented by delicacy from assigning our reasons.

The figures in the columns of married men and married women are worthy of attention. They shew that married women are more liable to insanity than married men; and it is to be remarked, that the proportion of last year falls under the general average.

Women are unavoidably the subjects of numerous impairing and disturbing agencies, both physical and mental, from which men are exempt. Gestation, parturition, lactation, uterine disorder, want of sleep, defective nourishment, bad air, &c., &c., may be instanced in the former; and drunken husbands in the latter.

Should we affirm that marriage determines to insanity, in women; or, that it protects from it, in men? The fourth column of the table seems to indicate that celibacy in women, at all events after the age of thirty, conduces to sanity. But women most predisposed to insanity are most likely to marry young, and to make unsuitable and unhappy matches; and therefore, perhaps, our third column receives those who, had they remained single, would have increased the number in the fourth. Of thirty single women admitted last year, only seven became insane after the age of 30 years; but of fifty-four married women becoming insane, forty were of the age of 30, and under.

It must be quite manifest to all men of common sense, desirous of obtaining wives exempt from the risk of insanity, that they will have the best chance by marrying women past thirty.

A question of some interest, in connexion with the operations of asylums, is the proportion of re-admissions which occur. There is a well known form of insanity, generally hereditary, which, in asylums, is very properly recognised under the designation of recurrent; because of its tendency to re-appear at varying intervals, of greater or less duration in different patients; in some cases, years may intervene between the attack; in others, only a few months; and in a few, the recurrence appears to obey a law of exact periodicity, so that at a certain annual or bi-ennial point, the mental aberration begins to manifest itself, and to advance with a regulated pace towards the zenith of the malady; and then to decline towards the horizon which separates the regions of phantasy from those of reason. Apparently perfect recovery takes place; and the patients return to their homes, useful members of society, as before. But when the hand comes round on the dial again, to the critical point, the pendulum begins to oscillate fitfully, and the whole machinery of mind works jarringly, and with angry friction.

Well do many of these sufferers understand their own approaching trials; and well do they know where is to be found their best refuge. "Take me back to the asylum," is the entreaty of nine-tenths of them:—and is not this verdict of the afflicted the highest testimonial which could possibly be given to the management of modern insane institutions? No fact is better known to us than that of the prompt docility, and instantaneous confidence, evinced by returning patients, the moment they enter their former quarters.

In my report for 1859, I took occasion to observe, that the proportion of recurrent cases of insanity in this country fell very much below the estimate of an eminent English writer, Dr. Luke; and the statistics of this asylum, since that date, have fully supported my views. Dr. Luke asserted that only two persons, out of every five discharged, remain permanently sane.

The total discharges from this asylum, in the last three years, have been 244, and the total re-admissions, 78. The intervening periods of mental health, between the last discharge of the above 78 and their re-admission, varied from a few days or weeks to many years: 53 were instances of 2nd admission; 12 of 3rd; 6 of 4th; 5 of 5th and 2 of 6th. Of the 78 re-admitted, one died, 33 were again discharged; and 44 at present remain.

But even this proportion of re-admissions is considerably larger than it would have been, had all discharges been made with my advice. Nineteen were of patients taken home by their friends contrary to my advice; some of them, indeed, in defiance of my entreaties. In general the wayward relatives paid dearly for their temerity, and presented themselves in more respectful attitude, and with smoother words, when they came to solicit re-admission. It is always salutary for such people, and greatly contributive to our future comfort, to have a liberal dose of the befitting medicine. They discover that our task has not been quite so easy as they had supposed; and that the patients do not appreciate their skill so highly as they had hoped they would.

Properly connected with the preceding asylum annoyance, is another of even greater administrative importance, and of general prevalence, if we may judge from numerous and earnest remonstrances against it by asylum superintendents, in their annual reports:—I mean the visitation of patients by their friends.

All the injurious influences which militate against the restoration or the comfort of the insane, combined, certainly fall short, in their adverse results, of this single one; and yet no amount of earnest remonstrance or dissuasion, no recital of past observed evil, or even disastrous results, suffices to induce these visitors from their infatuated purpose. Of all persons living, none have more cause than the insane to pray: "Save us from our friends." Perhaps no fact, connected with insanity, is better known to the medical profession than that of expediency, if not the general indispensability, of separating the insane from all former associates, and especially from their immediate relatives; and thus to break up that network of morbid mental operations, the threads of which have, almost invariably, been drawn from domestic materials; nor can this separation ever be safely interrupted before the complete dissipation of their delusions, and the establishment of a sure convalescence.

No position in which a patient can be placed can be more conducive to this end than that of asylum residence. All his surroundings here are the reverse of preceding ones. He is freed from a multitude of real or fancied annoyances, which ignorant officiousness had continuously repeated; and free scope is given to him for the utterance of his most cherished delusions. He is heard without contradiction, and replied to by those in charge of him with deference. He is not long in discovering that his intellectual powers are not so weak as his friends, at home, would have him to believe. He advantageously measures himself against associate dethroned minds; and he soon begins to sound the infirmities of his companions. At home he was constantly worsted in argument, and his feelings were embittered, not by the consciousness of defeat, but by the refusal of his antagonists to admit his victory. Among his mental peers and distant inferiors, he speedily learns to feel his own importance, and suffers no disturbance of his self-complacency. Continuous observance of the errors and delusions of others finally awakens the suspicion of his own aberration; and doubt on this question once established, half the cure has been accomplished. How different the agencies by which, at home, this object had been essayed!

But the friends, instead of correctly apprehending the real curative influences of insane institutions, regard with utter horror the very peculiarities which most efficiently contribute to mental restoration. The treatment of insanity, in their estimation, consists in certain mystical appliances, known only to the initiated. They never dream of the curative efficacy of nothing-doing; they never suppose that nature possesses self-recuperative power. Nature, in their belief, is an old blind fool; or, perhaps, a mischievous Will-o'-the-Wisp, whose function it is to draw her followers farther and farther into the mire, and to laugh at their bewilderment. They come to see their insane friends, and are very solicitous to learn all about the operations of the medicines given, and how the patient takes them—for that "was an awful job at home," and indeed so it was.

Now, it is a fact worthy of noticing, though one of some delicacy and of too much actuality, that all the insanity of a family is not concentrated in the one member who may

have chanced to be sent to the asylum. Family resemblance is not restricted to bodily forms and features alone. I believe it is the universal experience of asylum physicians, that far more difficulty is frequently encountered in the management of the friends from outside, than of the patients inside.

When such persons present themselves at the asylum, and request, or demand, to see patients whose mental condition, at the time, may be such as to assure the experienced physician that serious injury must result from the interview hardly once in ten times will he succeed in obtaining acquiescence in his recommendation to avoid it. He must, therefore, be guided by his own convictions of professional and official responsibility, and sacrifice every other consideration to that of the welfare of those committed to his care. In every instance in which he yields to importunity, he will have occasion to lament his want of firmness.

Yet our Provincial Statute for the government of private lunatic asylums (see clauses 83 and 84), takes away all discretionary power of refusal from the physician; and he is required to admit relatives or friends, on the order of any *visitor* of the asylum,—that is, a *Justice of Peace!*—God save the mark—and the order may be for one admission or any limited number, perhaps a dozen or a score, just as *Dogberry* prescribes; and a penalty of eighty dollars is to be paid for every refusal. The framer of such a law must have been a bright genius, and deeply read in the science of psychology.

I have seen a patient of this asylum die of cerebral congestion, in four days after a visit from her husband and son; and I have witnessed many instances of serious reverse of mental condition, consequent upon the yielding of my own convictions to the entreaties of feeble-minded friends. I believe my statement will be amply corroborated, both in America and Europe, when I say, that ninety per cent. of all the evil charges and insinuations made against modern lunatic asylums, might be traced back to the angry feelings of friends of patients whose requests to visit have been denied, and I am very certain that no superintendent ever makes such denial unless when he feels convinced it would be wrong to act otherwise; whenever the visits of friends do no harm, they are freely permitted.

The discharges for the last three years, compared with the admissions, cannot be boasted of—being 244 out of 566; and even this proportion should be lowered, by deduction of 19, which, as observed before, were made contrary to my advice. A careful analysis of all the 566 cases, above mentioned, has satisfied me that we have made the best we could of them. I fear we must confess that success in the treatment of insanity depends more on the quality of our material than on our handiwork.

The asylum by-law which authorises the medical superintendent, in awarding vacancies, to give preferential admission to recent acute cases, has not, since the opening of the Malden Branch, been acted on; consequently, chronic cases have been admitted as freely and promptly as others, and they have amounted to about one-half of the total admissions. It must then be apparent that our discharges have been as numerous as could be expected.

The total discharges, from the first opening of the Asylum to 1st January, 1863, have been 1,493 out of 2,810 admissions.

The number of deaths in 1862 has been 27; of which 25 occurred in the chief asylum, and 2 in the branches. This is a considerably lower mortality than that of last year; but this circumstance is purely accidental. The general health of the asylum, throughout the year, has been the same as in 1861, that is to say, good. I have, however, to record that in the month of November, a case of measles occurred in one of our male wards; two others, in the same ward, presented up to the second week in December, since which we have had no more among the male patients; but the disease shewed itself in a female patient, in the most distant part of the asylum, on 19th December, since which time, up to the date at which I now write, 9th January, only one additional case (making in all five in the course of two months) has occurred, and all have been mild.

This is the first appearance of epidemic disease since my entrance, 9½ years ago, and very fortunate has been the exemption, for, as your Board are aware, we have no proper hospital arrangement for epidemic or contagious diseases. It is probable this want will be attended to, after its evil consequences have been seen, as has been the case in all other countries. The average asylum residence of the 27 deceased patients was 3 years, 2 months and 27 days each; the longest residence was 12 years and 5 months; and the shortest 12 days.

The following were the diseases under which the 27 deaths took place:—

Phthisis pulmonalis (latent).....	7
Do. do. (manifest).....	4
Marasmus	3
Apoplexy (serous).....	2
Do. (congestive).....	1
Senile exhaustion.....	1
General Paralysis.....	3
Bronchitis, traumatic.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1
Fatty degeneracy of heart.....	1
Hydropericardium, &c., &c.....	1
Disease in almost all the vital organs.....	1
Softening of cervical portion of the spinal cord, without paralysis.....	1
Total.....	27

Three of the *post-mortem* examinations made were instructive, and call for brief detail.

I.

D. C.,—admitted 17th December, 1861,—aged 62; a man of large size; reported to have been of previous good habits. His insanity had, on admission, been of eight weeks' duration, and was characterized by great restlessness and violence. His delusions, as usual in general paralysis, were of the elevated, ambitious class. He preached loudly and authoritatively, declaring himself to be the Supreme Being. His appetite was voracious (the most constant, and the truest pathognomonic symptoms of this fatal form of disease); and he neither admitted that he suffered any pain, nor gave any indirect indication of so doing. He continued restless and very noisy, moving about, or sitting up, until four or five days before his death, when symptoms of cerebral compression began to appear.

He died on the 4th February, one month and eighteen days after entrance. His examination having had distinct reference to brain disease, we purposed restricting the examination to this organ.

On the scalp, about an inch and a half posterior to the anterior fontanel, was observed the cicatrix of an old wound; the colour of the bone beneath was a shade darker than at other parts.

The dura mater was adherent to the brain, all along each side of the great fissure, over a breadth of an inch and a quarter.

Beneath the arachnoid was effused a quantity of grumous serum. The blood-vessels of the brain were congested.

The cerebrum was of nominal consistence, and but little fluid was found in the ventricles,—but as much as four ounces at the base and in the vertebral theca. After I left the dead-room, believing I had seen all that the case afforded, my assistants proceeded to examine the rest of the body.

On making the usual section of the costal cartilages, they were surprised to find pus diffused beneath the muscles on the left side, and fractures of five ribs running in a vertical straight line, a short distance from the junctions with the cartilaginous portions. No re-union had taken place. The pus being examined under the microscope, was found to consist of sanies and granular matter, without any pus corpuscles.

The left lung was adherent inferiorly and posteriorly.

The pericardium contained some effused fluid; and both its internal and external surfaces, as well as the surface of the heart, were rough, and spotted with lymphic deposits. The bicuspid valves had granular deposits, and the arch of the aorta was enlarged. The abdominal organs were all sound.

The preceding case, as illustrative of a class to which importance has accidentally been recently given, through the ignorance of two members of the medical profession in London, England, may be regarded as of some interest. In three or four English asylums,

as well as in some American, autopsic discoveries of similar character and of even greater magnitude, have unexpectedly been made; and it has been incontestably proved that lunatics, affected with general paralysis, or with other forms of intense cerebral disease, may sustain severe and extensive osseous or other lesions without manifesting the slightest perception of pain, or impairment of muscular activity.

In the present case, there was no reason to doubt that the fractures of the ribs had taken place before the patient's arrival at the asylum. The rectilinear course of the fractures appeared to indicate that they had resulted from a fall forward on some hard, narrow surface, such as the edge of a board or plank. The account given as to his violence and restlessness corroborated this supposition.

This patient not only appeared perfectly free from pain, or muscular impairment, up to the period when symptoms of cerebral, or cerebro-spinal, compression shewed themselves, and he kept his bed, but he preached and shouted perpetually.

In one of the English cases above referred to, two surgeons gave testimony to the effect, that no person having two or more fractured ribs could be free from pain, or freely use the costal and other respiratory muscles.

"Ne sutor ultra crepidam."

Before delivering opinion on any question relating to insanity, or to the insane, medical practitioners would do well to acquaint themselves with the subject on which they are to testify. It is a very unpleasant thing, in after time, for one to discover that he has asserted that which was untrue; and it must be peculiarly uncomfortable to have so affirmed under oath. I have no doubt that, in a few years, our books and journals will detail a multitude of cases of similar character. The present is the second which I have met with, and neither of the two would have been known without *post-mortem* examination.

II.

The second autopsy, which I submit, presents no very interesting fact, excepting that of correction of error of diagnosis. From all the symptoms of the case, I had been led to regard it as one of latent pulmonary phthisis, an obscure form of disease, to which, in my last year's report, I drew attention.

The subject of present notice was a woman of 55 to 60 years of age. She was sent to the asylum without any history of herself or her insanity; and was resident thirteen and a half months. She appeared to suffer at times severe pain in her gums and face; and in her paroxysms she was wont to scratch her face deeply. She understood neither English, German nor French. She sank gradually, and died exactly as patients under latent phthisis do. Without a *post-mortem* we should have assigned her death to this disease.

Post-mortem.—The brain presented nothing remarkable. The lungs were universally adherent to the ribs, by old fibrous deposits. A few dark hard carbonaceous nodules were found in the upper lobe of the left lung; but otherwise both lungs were undiseased. The heart had undergone fatty degeneration to such an extent that recognition of muscular fibre was very difficult. There was an excessive development of fat throughout the abdomen.

III.

The third case may prove interesting to those who are better informed than myself on the pathology of epilepsy. The subject was a man who had been resident for nine years and a half. His insanity was ascribed to fright, but he had long been afflicted with epilepsy, which was aggravated by masturbation. His paroxysms were attended with danger to these near him; as at those times he became a mere automatic fury; and even in less disturbed periods, he was occasionally an unsafe neighbour, because of a peculiar propensity to scratch other persons' faces; and when doing so with one hand, to hold them fast with the other with lock-jaw tenacity. He ultimately died in an epileptic fit.

Post-mortem.—The vessels of the brain were found, as usual in such cases, excessively congested; but structurally the brain was perfectly normal, and so was every other organ of the body. But, having exposed the spinal cord throughout its whole extent, we found a portion, about three inches in length, from the third cervical vertebra downwards, completely disorganized, and of the colour and consistence of cream. This was the only trace

of diseased condition detected in the whole system. What had it to do with his epilepsy? Was it the cause or consequence of this disease? Was there any connection between this lesion and his scratching propensity?

Note.—No paralysis was at any time present.

In my quarterly reports, your Board have been fully informed of the various current operations of this asylum and its branches, so that their introduction here, which would be tiresome to the public, is unnecessary.

I have again, on behalf of the people under my care, to express my thanks to the various clergymen of the city who have gratuitously continued divine service at the chief asylum and the University branch. But, alas! one of the number, whose services have been pre-eminently valuable, has just been snatched from us by a terrible disease. The Rev. Dr. Kennedy is no more. His funeral has been viewed from our windows by many a weeping eye. This asylum is a house of mourning. Our people have lost more than an eloquent and earnest preacher. His visits were not "few and far between;" and whenever he came he brought comfort and consolation to some aching heart. Every inmate of this house, who has listened to his unfailing Sunday morning services, will join with me in feeling that "Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway." But not merely a Sunday visitor was Dr. Kennedy: he came often, for he loved much. He knew how to speak wisely to the insane, for his head was clear and his heart was large. His memory will long be cherished within our walls.

It is a pleasing duty to me to state, in concluding this report, that during the past year not a single instance of misconduct, or dereliction of duty, on the part of those under my direction has taken place. All have zealously, cheerfully, and humanely carried into effect my instructions and wishes.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully, &c., &c.,

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent, P. L. Asylum.

REPORT

OF THE

ORILLIA BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR 1862.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, &c., Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—The close of the year renders it my duty to present to you a statement of the general condition of the Orillia Branch Asylum. The following report, comprising the usual tabular matters, is respectfully submitted.

I am aware that Asylum reports, from their character and reference to statistical statements in each year, must necessarily be tedious and monotonous, where the year has passed with *healthy* regularity, and the occurrence of no unusual event; this especially in an institution characterized as an Asylum for chronic patients, drafted from the parent institution (with *eight* exceptions). Such admissions are not likely to produce the satisfactory results that might be expected from more recent cases. It is, however, understood that in every well-conducted asylum, the attention and skill of the physician is required equally often and seriously by those of the former class of patients, as by the latter.

General results since the opening of the Asylum, 13th August, 1861, to December 31st, 1862 :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted to 31st December, 1861, - - - - -	20	25	45
Admitted in 1862, - - - - -	30	53	83
Discharged, - - - - -		2	
Died, - - - - -	1	1	
Eloped, - - - - -	1		
Remaining, 31st December, 1862, - - - - -	48	75	

Total admitted, - - - - - 128

Of the 128 admissions, 120 were transfers from the Provincial Asylum, as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1861, August 3rd, - - - - -	8	12	
" October, 22nd, - - - - -	12	12	
		44	
1862, May 28th, - - - - -	20	20	
" October 22nd, - - - - -	6	30	
		76	

120

Of the 8 others, seven were admitted primarily with consent of superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, and one from jail, County Grey, by warrant, as follow :

4	4	8
50	78	128

Two of the eight admissions were *idiots*, but certified according to the usual form, as lunatics.

The two discharges were females, one cured, the other removed by her husband,—(improved).

The Deaths.—Mrs. F——, a feeble woman, aged 66, died from exhaustion.

John S——, aged 63, was formerly a patient in the Provincial Asylum (delirium tremens), sent to Orillia Asylum as a convalescent. For three months he worked steadily at his trade (cooper). Having permission to go out on Sundays to his church (Roman Catholic), he got intoxicated, soon after he became maniacal, extremely restless, noisy, incoherent with delusions. His previous debilitated state—the exhaustion and sleeplessness consequent on the maniacal excitement—soon proved fatal.

Inquests were held on both.

Elopement.—The young man who eloped was but a short time in the asylum. He arrived home the following day, a distance of 56 miles; not having the asylum clothes on, his detection was difficult. His father, a physician, wrote me since, stating there was evident improvement in his mental state—monomania—and wished to keep him at home.

Asylum residence of the 128 patients:

20 years and upwards.....	2
10 to 20 years.....	9
5 to 10 “.....	16
Under 5 years.....	101
Total.....	128.

TABLE No. 2.—DOMESTIC CONDITION.

Married.....	51
Single.....	70
Widows and widowers.....	7
Total.....	128

TABLE No. 3.—AGES.

20 to 30, 38; 30 to 40, 36; 40 to 50, 32; 50 to 60, 13; 60 to 70, 9.—Total, 128.

TABLE No. 4.—RELIGION.

Roman Catholics, 37; Church of England, 33; Presbyterian, 25; Methodist, 20; Other denominations, 13.—Total, 128.

TABLE No. 5.—NATIONALITY.

Ireland, 68; Scotland, 17; England, 7; Canada West, 26; Canada East, 6; United States, 4.—Total, 128.

TABLE No. 6.—TRADE OR OCCUPATION.

MEN.		WOMEN.	
Masons,	3	School Teachers.....	3
Farmers,	7	Governess	1
Stone Cutter,.....	1	Servants.....	11
Laborers,	12	Wives of tavern-keepers.....	2
Carpenters,	2	Domestics, wives, widows, or } daughters of farmers or laborers }	43
Cooper,	1	No ascertained occupation.....	18
Grocers,	2		
Moulders,.....	3		
Painters,	2		78
Cabinet Maker,.....	1		50
School Teacher	1		
No occupation	15		128

TABLE No. 7.—FORMS OF INSANITY.

Dementia	53
Dementia, with epilepsy.....	4
Amentia (Imbecility), with epilepsy.....	1
Amentia (idiocy).....	2
Mania (chronic).....	35
Mania (paroxysmal).....	14
Monomania.....	8
Paralysis.....	3
Melancholia.....	8
	128

HABITS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Industrious - - - - -	20	19	39
Idle - - - - -	30	59	89
			128

It may be necessary to explain the great contrast between the numbers of each sex as appears in the foregoing tables—namely, men 48, women 75. This is entirely owing to the greater accommodation in the part of the building appropriated to the women. The wing occupied by them extends from front to rear 90 feet, while that at the male side measures only 56 feet in depth.

ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

	MEN.	WOMEN.
Beds - - - - -	54	78
Total accommodation		132

Space for six more beds could be had, by adding to the men's wing a building (brick) for store-rooms and Steward's apartments. The estimated cost, \$400. I would respectfully draw attention to this suggestion, and, likewise, to an addition much required—a large bell—one which can be heard in every part of the institution and grounds. It would ensure regularity and punctuality in every department.

As the Orillia Asylum is a branch of the Provincial institution, I need not allude to its government. The same rules and regulations for its management and guidance are in force.

WORK DONE BY PATIENTS AND KEEPERS, 1862.

CARPENTRY, PAINTING AND PLASTERING.

Opening fire-places in men's and women's sitting-rooms, masonry and carpenter's work connected with ditto; flooring and painting water-closets; making pantry for steward and fitting it up; altering store-house; 8 benches 12 feet long; 5 tables; 2 cupboards; 3 step-ladders; 4 trays for dining-rooms; 24 picture frames, varying in size from 2½ feet × 2 to 1½ feet × 1 foot; painting benches and tables, two coats, 70 square yards; painting pump-house, two coats, 272 square yards; water-stand in men's dining-room; making bedroom in attic, for night watch to sleep in day-time; opening door into main-hall from superintendent's room, carpentry, plastering, etc., connected; glazing 52 lights in day and night rooms.

OUTSIDE AND FARM WORK.

Board fence enclosing garden; sinking 74 posts and boarding 148 yards.
Picket fence, women's airing ground, 56 yards, sinking 28 posts.
Frame building for piggery, 21 feet × 20; raising flooring and shingled belfry for large bell.

Making road from entrance gate to farm yard, 76 yards. It was first paved and covered with coarse gravel to a depth of 6 inches.

787 yards of pavement in farm yard, gravelled over 6 inches. The material was drawn by the asylum horses a distance of near quarter mile.

French drain in front of building, 42 yards; French drain in grounds, 125 yards.

Besides various repairs in carpentry, mason and plasterer's work.

Digging ground for garden, &c., 3 acres; clearing and logging rented lot; planting and digging up potatoes; assisting mechanics, &c.

PRODUCE.

Milk, - - - 2,200 gallons	Potatoes, - - - 100 bushels
Pork, - - - 786 lbs.	Turnips, - - - 35 do.

ARTICLES MADE UP BY PATIENTS AND NURSES.

Quilts, - - - - 127	Petticoats, flannel - - - 44
Sheets, - - - - 159	Dresses, - - - - 77
Pillow-slips, - - - 235	Stockings, pairs, - - - 30
Pillow-ticks, - - - 67	Socks, do. - - - 45
Table-cloths, - - - 6	Night Gowns, - - - 16
Bed-ticks, - - - 28	Caps, - - - 13
Shirts, flannel, - - - 50	Straight Jackets, - - - 5
Shirts, cotton, - - - 93	Towels, - - - 12
Chemises, flannel, - - - 30	Mending and repairing.
Chemises, cotton, - - - 2	Besides 3,000 gallons Soft Soap.
Petticoats, do, - - - 62	

There is no paid mechanic on our staff. Two carpenters are on the list of patients; one is industrious, and the other idle. The working man is laboring under phthisis; his work is therefore optional—his insanity paroxysmal. I might say the same of our mason and plasterer—both of them are good men, and have performed the work specified in the table, with the assistance of the keepers.

Four male attendants are rated on the books, but we have only the assistance of three as such. The time of one is taken up by attending to the farm-yard, pump-house, water tanks, carting material for roads, messenger to the village, and occasionally assisting engineer. Although he is aided by the patients, those conversant with the peculiarities of the insane know full well that they are seldom steady workers—fickle, and whimsical. No compulsion is ever resorted to; the lazy and indolent are encouraged to work, the willing are not over-taxed.

The out-door workers are obliged to be always under the immediate eye of a keeper, as there is every facility for elopement—the fence being low, and the boards so slightly fastened, that male or female could easily get over, or through it.

Where these chances of escape are offered, it necessarily interferes in enlarging the freedom of movements within our boundaries, and a drawback to health and treatment. The vigilance and surveillance of our keepers and nurses are however exercised.

Mental aberration is not of necessity the bane of mental enjoyment. But our enjoyments or amusements are at present rather limited. In summer, walking about the grounds or enjoying the shade of our large trees, for the women—and for the men, foot-ball. In winter we have excursions on the ice, drives when the sleighing is good. Our sleigh is large, capable of holding eight persons, and furnished with warm buffalo robes. The sleighing on the ice is a favorite amusement. In door, back-gammon, draughts, reading, &c., and in the evenings an occasional dance, patients and attendants together. Our large parties occur only on Hallow Eve and New Year's Eve.

I prefer the small evening party to the large public ball. The former suits the excitable and irritable, often tranquillizing them. The melancholy and pensive have their thoughts for the while diverted, and the imbecile are amused.

It may be thought presumptuous to state I am somewhat sceptical as to the curative utility of the promiscuous dances and crowded balls which are so general now-a-days in

large asylums. Their influence is, I think, too indiscriminate. If they rouse one patient from apathetic dejection, they are apt to urge another into mischievous excitement.

It requires a great deal of ingenuity and energy on the part of a superintendent to devise resources for the unoccupied and unamused, so that some share of benefit may be extended to all.

The walls of our day-rooms are now hung with framed engravings; these add much to the enjoyment and tranquillity of the patients.

In the month of September, I was obliged to dismiss the matron, Mrs. Peterson, and her removal was sanctioned by your Board.

In reference to the cares and troubles of an asylum superintendent, Dr. Workman, in his report of the Provincial Asylum (1858), particularly remarks: "The superintendent of an insane asylum has other people to manage and govern besides his patients. Numerous servants and attendants under whose charge the insane are placed, demand his vigilant, keen, and incessant supervision.

"The amount of mischief which even one person is capable of working in any large establishment, and the annoyance and perplexity such a character can contrive to give, can be understood only by those who have encountered the evil.

"No evil which can redound from the dismissal of a bad servant in a public institution, no slander which he or she may whisper or publish, can possibly be so dangerous as their retention.

"Such persons seldom fail to paint, in dark colours, the character of their late masters; and there is always to be met with in society a considerable number of people who feel a deep interest in their neighbors' faults, and find much comfort in making them largely known."

No man of sense, in a position of heavy responsibility, will dismiss a good servant; none but a fool or a knave will retain a bad one.

With the exception of the case above-mentioned, the several officers and various attendants have performed their arduous duties with much perseverance and fidelity, and deserve my warmest approbation for their zeal and humanity. Much of the favorable results of the year is due to their hearty co-operation and assistance.

Our Sunday services have been continued, without intermission, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Church of England, and the Rev. Mr. Gray, Presbyterian. Average number who attend, 40. I have to remark on the very quiet and attentive behaviour of the patients during divine service, and the interest which many of them take in the prayers and sermons. Considering the strangely discordant elements of which the congregation is composed, it is a remarkable circumstance that, from the beginning to the end of the service, there is very nearly, if not quite as much, outward appearance of devotion as in any ordinary congregation of rational christians. Moreover, this behaviour is not mainly to be attributed to the presence of the attendants; it seems as if there was a consciousness of reverence which awes into uniformity and order, and keeps them so till they return to their respective rooms.

The most important of our improvements, during the past year, has been the heating of the asylum buildings by steam.

On the 20th July I received a communication from Inspector and Secretary E. A. Meredith, Esq., enclosing the following resolution:—

Resolved, "That the Board, being aware that Dr. Workman and Dr. Ardagh having, during the past year, carefully considered the best method of heating the Orillia Asylum, desire to entrust the matter entirely to the joint management of those gentlemen, upon the understanding, however, that the cost of the machinery shall not exceed \$5,700, and that the parties who contract for the work shall make themselves responsible for keeping the machinery in perfect order for one year."

I immediately consulted with Dr. Workman, and we both eventually decided on accepting the tender of Mr. George Harding of Toronto, to heat the building by steam (low pressure) for the sum of \$5,332, Mr. Harding finding all work and material. The *box and circulating coils* to have screens of 2-inch, sound, seasoned pine in place of iron, for which latter a further sum of \$400 would be charged. We adopted the wooden protections or screens as being equally safe, and more economical. The different valves in each room to be enclosed to prevent the patients or others interfering with them. Two boilers were also considered necessary in case one of them required repairs. Although

Mr. Harding had to the 1st of November to complete his contract, he had the house thoroughly heated on the 22nd October. I can now speak confidently of the whole plan. By the use of the valves in each room and passage, the heat is increased or lowered, so that all parts of the building are easily kept at any required temperature during even the coldest days. The heat differs from that either of stoves or hot-air furnaces: an agreeable, healthy atmosphere is generated, and among other advantages there is a freedom from risk of explosion, the steam-pressure seldom exceeding 12 lb. to the square inch. The average quantity of wood consumed is eight cords per week. I need scarcely state that Mr. Harding has performed his contract to our entire satisfaction.

The expense of warming a building fitted for so large a number of persons (most of them in some degree invalids) is necessarily large, but I think there was no more effectual method which would be healthier, cheaper, or safer than the one we have adopted. During the latter part of the summer, the water in Lake Couchiching had fallen so low (28 inches) that the mouth of the suction pipe was partly uncovered. We were therefore deprived of water, except what was pumped by hand. As there was no prospect of the water in the lake rising, I entered into an agreement with Mr. Harding to lay a two-inch iron pipe from the well to continue out 20 feet into the lake (in all about 200 feet). The portion in the water is well secured by a platform of 2-inch plank filled in with tan bark, and loaded with stone, with a stone crib at the terminus. This was necessary to prevent any disturbance from frost or ice in winter, or accident in summer. As yet it has answered well; our supply is abundant, and just now the ice around and over the crib and platform is ten inches thick. The whole cost, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Another improvement was the putting up of a largewood-shed, capable of holding over 100 cords of wood.

The want of sufficient pasturage for our cattle obliged me to rent a field of five acres, adjoining the asylum ground, for \$20 for the year. The lot is for sale. I mentioned the necessity for more land in my former report, "giving healthy occupation to the patients, and remuneration to the institution."

CONTRACT PRICES FOR PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION, 1862.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, per 100 lbs.	\$6 75
Mutton, do.	6 75
Bread, 4 lb. loaf	0 7½
Tea (black,) per lb.	0 65
Tea (green,) per lb.	0 95
Flour, per barrel	4 25
Coffee, per lb.	0 26
Sugar, per 100 lbs.	10 00
Rice, per lb.	0 6
Butter, per lb.	0 18
Salt, per barrel	2 25
Ale, per gallon	0 25

NECESSARIES.

Coal Oil, per gallon	0 50
Wood, dry, per cord	1 50
Do, green, do	1 00
Boots and shoes—men's Cobourgs	2 00
Do, slippers	1 50
Women's shoes	1 50
Do slippers	1 25

The daily cost for food is 10 cents for each person, including officers, attendants, and patients. All the woollen clothing worn by the men is made up at the Provincial Asylum.

OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS, 1862.

Medical Superintendent,
Clerk,

Matron,
Night Watch,

Steward,
Night Watch,
4 Keepers,
Engineer,

Laundress,
Assistant do,
Cook,
4 Nurses,—18.

N. B.—The superintendent and clerk are non-residents.

In rendering the accompanying balance-sheet, it is proper to state that at the close of 1861 there was an arrear of debts then due of \$3,295, which became a charge upon the payments of 1862.

During the past twelve months the asylum was visited by a large number of persons; and all certified to the order and cleanliness of the institution, and the comfort and care of the afflicted inmates. It will be my earnest endeavour to continue to merit this approbation of our services, and, if possible, to make them more efficient.

The measure of health and prosperity enjoyed by the Orillia Asylum calls for an humble expression of thankfulness to the Giver of all good, who has so blessed us with His providential care.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

F. ARDAGH,
Medical Superintendent.

Orillia, January, 1863.

BALANCE SHEET, Orillia Lunatic Asylum, for 1862.

		Dr.	
1862.			\$ cts.
April 23.....	To Warrant.....		4200 00
June 5.....	“ do		4000 00
Sept. 3.....	“ do		3000 00
Nov. 12.....	“ do		4000 00
	“ Articles sold.....		36 52
			\$15,236 52
		Cr.	
	By Groceries.....		1793 25
	“ Butcher Meat.....		1445 66
	“ Bread.....		871 77
	“ Fish.....		26 00
	“ Potatoes and Vegetables.....		195 57
	“ Beer, Wine and Spirits.....		266 92
	“ Bedding and Clothing.....		1785 45
	“ Furniture.....		485 24
	“ Fuel and Light.....		505 64
	“ Pump House.....		277 66
	“ Transfer of Patients.....		236 90
	“ Freight and Carriage.....		59 25
	“ Alterations and Repairs.....		700 89
	“ Medicine.....		125 87
	“ Cattle Feed.....		230 68
	“ Plumber Work.....		1012 67
	“ Horses, Cows and Pigs.....		171 00
	“ Tools and Implements.....		166 86
	“ Preparing Grounds.....		84 93
	“ Cleaning.....		13 11
	“ Funeral Expenses.....		12 00
	“ Architect's Commission.....		86 72
	“ Stationery and Printing.....		64 53
	“ Salaries and Wages.....		3088 51
	“ Medical Superintendent for rent, board, fuel, &c.....		600 00
	“ Incidentals.....		175 88
	“ Balance at 31st Dec., 1861.....		16 26
	“ Balance.....		798 50
			\$15,236 52

F. ARDAGH, M. D., Superintendent,
JAS. SANSON, Clerk.

REPORT

OF THE

MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, etc., of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit to your Board the Annual Report of the Malden Lunatic Asylum for the year 1862.

At the end of the year 1861 there were 202 patients under treatment. The number admitted during the year 1862 was 34, making a total under treatment during the year of 236; of whom six have been discharged, one has eloped, and eleven have died, leaving 218 under treatment at the end of the year, as follows:—

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Remaining, Jan. 1st, 1862,	112	90	202
Admitted during 1862,	12	22	34
Total,	124	112	236
	MEN.	WOMEN.	
Discharged in 1862,	3	3	
Eloped "	1	1	
Died "	9	2	18
Remaining, 31st December, 1862,	112	106	218

The above figures shew a large excess of admissions of females over males. In the females admitted, however, a large number are alleged to have been afflicted with mental disorder for a long period of time; while among the males the opposite fact obtains, and the figures therefore prove nothing as to the incidence of insanity in the two sexes. It is probable that one sex is as much prone to insanity as the other, and that the number of lunatics in each bears a fair proportion to the ratio of each in the general population. Woman, physically, on account of her finer organization, and the sufferings incident to her complex reproductive system, may be more liable to *reflex* mental disorders than man, who, possessing a more vigorous constitution, is engaged in more active pursuits, and more abstruse calculations, and feels more keenly the sudden reverse of fortune, which from affluence, plunges him and his family almost to beggary. In man, therefore, where no hereditary or constitutional taint exists, we should rather look for insanity to be consequent on some pathological condition of the brain, while in woman we might search for it in some other organ from which its influence had been reflected to the organ through which the mind acts.

In the following table a brief history of the 34 patients admitted during the year is given, numbered according to priority of admission. The information derived from the answers to the queries in applications and admissions, is in many cases so different as to throw a doubt on the correctness of all. I have taken and shewn, as an instance, the alleged duration of the mental disorder as shewn in the application, in contact with that

stated in the admission. It must be borne in mind that applications were always made only a short time prior to the admission of the patient. In no less than 15 out of the 34 cases marked discrepancies occur, so that no definite generalization as to the duration of the mental disease before admission can be made. An application is often made by one party, and the admission filled up under the dictum of another; and probably each cared equally little about giving a true history of the case or neither knew much about it. Friends of patients often send in an application simultaneously with having the insane one committed to gaol as a *dangerous lunatic*; and then the county, from which the patient is sent, bears the expense of the medical certificate of lunacy, and of the transmission of the alleged lunatic to the asylum. Sixteen of the thirty-four patients admitted during the year have been sent by municipal bodies, and in some instances even the name has not been properly known. Very little trouble has been taken by these corporations to give correct replies to queries, and consequently the medical superintendent is left to a great extent in doubt. A minute analysis of all the replies to queries, would probably shew a corresponding discrepancy in each.

Nothing is more desirable to the asylum physician than a reliable previous history of his patient, but this is seldom obtained. Blood relations are studiously careful to deny the existence of any hereditary predisposition to insanity, and are only too anxious to gloss over a former misspent life in their friend; while strangers know but little or nothing about either.

The most eminent psychologists have wisely discarded the statistics of insanity as being unreliable, and almost useless; and it does certainly seem that time and talent can be better employed than in making out a dry and uninteresting, and worse, an unreliable collection of (supposed) facts regarding the insane. Statistics must prove something or nothing. It is very difficult to draw correct conclusions from incorrect data. It is better to deal with truths, and let probabilities take care of themselves. Cannot some means be devised to compel parties, transmitting lunatics to our asylums, to give a correct and minute history of the former life of the alleged lunatic? At present much depends upon the astuteness of the physician in obtaining information from the party who accompanies the lunatic, and from conversation or correspondence with the friends afterwards. In 1861, a man was admitted here, said to have formerly been an inmate of an American asylum; but it turns out that he served a term of five years in the Michigan State Prison, at Jackson, under a penal sentence, for having been engaged in a riot at Detroit.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that 5 of the 34 patients admitted, or nearly 15 per cent., are suicidal; and it is a strange fact, that four out of the five of these would be suicides are natives of Scotland. The suicidal propensity seems to have been epidemic in the last two years. Scarcely a week has passed without a glowing description of some horrible suicide finding its way into the newspapers, in the more exalted as well as in the humbler walks of life, and it is not therefore a matter of much surprise that the contamination should spread in the wards of our lunatic asylums, where the most fit subjects for self-sacrifice, those who brood on melancholy and desire death to end their gloomy fore-bodings, are to be found.

In the admissions those who are said to have led an intemperate or irregular life are only 5 out of the 34. This goes far to prove that intemperance is not so prolific a cause of insanity as many people imagine; and from my own observation, I would assert that drunkenness is rather a consequence than a cause of mental alienation. There can be no doubt that the progeny of an inebriate is, *sui generis*, more prone to lunacy, and "the other ills which flesh is heir to," than the children of temperate parents are. The children of drunkards are not always toppers. They form a large proportion of our strictest teetotalers. They have seen too much of the ill effects of the unguarded or irrestrainable appetite of their sires, and consequently neither "touch, taste, nor handle" the alluring beverage.

The proportion of married and single are nearly equal.

The alleged exciting causes of insanity, as given in the admissions, are so unreliable as to render any attempt at classifying them almost useless.

In six of the cases admitted during the year, epileptiform convulsions have occurred. When this unfortunate complication of insanity exists, no hope of recovery can be entertained. The patient, at first, may to all appearances be sane in the intervals between the seizures; but each successive attack leaves the mind more bewildered, until confirmed

imbecility sets in, should the unfortunate one not be carried off by apoplexy taking place in some of the fits, before this most deplorable state is reached. Epileptics, as a general rule, have a voracious appetite, and on every opportunity, by over-eating, tax the digestive apparatus beyond its powers, and a succession of fits is the probable result. No one who has witnessed the distorted countenance, the purple and swollen tongue, the livid features, and the stertorous breathing which always occur during an epileptic fit, can fail to recognize the disastrous consequences which must be taking place within the skull during each seizure, and will only be surprised that the turgid brain can ever again, even partially, resume its functions, and that the mind is not sooner clouded by imbecility.

It will have been seen that the County of Middlesex, including the City of London, has furnished nearly one-half of the patients admitted from the seven counties assigned to this Asylum, in the year. Five of the patients admitted were over 50 years of age; and seven have been insane for a period of from five to twenty-five years.

During the year there has been an increase of 16 in the number of females; the males remained the same at the end as at the beginning of the year. The admission of violent maniacs, suicides, and numerous elopers, has entailed heavy additional responsibilities on the medical superintendent, increased the anxieties of the officers, and augmented the labour and care of the employes of the asylum, which, in its construction, is but indifferently adapted for the custody and treatment of such cases. It is comparatively an easy matter to take care of such cases in a well arranged modern asylum, provided with all the necessary conveniences for the custody and classification of its inmates: it is not so easy in an asylum only half completed, as at Toronto; but it tries one's administrative tact to the utmost to do so in such buildings as we have at our command here. The insanity of one of the females admitted is complicated with *pyromania*. The very name of the complication is sufficient to instil terror into the heart, when the *combustible nature of our wooden buildings, large number of helpless inmates, the lath and plaster partitions, and the only but unsafe method of heating, by means of stoves and stove-pipes*, which, under the best circumstances, are insecure, are taken into consideration. She set fire to, and burned a number of stacks of hay and corn before her transmission to the asylum, and her proclivities for kindling fires may yet make her a troublesome customer here. Her proclivities are known; the nurses have been enjoined to watch her attentively, and it is confidently hoped that she will have no opportunity of indulging her propensity here.

Of the six patients discharged during the year, five were restored to reason, and one—much improved—was removed by his friends. He has since been returned in a much worse mental condition, and makes the first and last of the admissions during the year.

I give below a brief history of each of the discharged patients. Three were cases of acute mania, in which the wildest delirium takes the place of reason, and it is one of the most interesting forms of the disease we are called on to treat.

J—C—, a female, aged 17 years, born in Ireland; insanity hereditary, both parents having died insane. Admitted on 4th March, 1862. Had been insane seven weeks prior to admission. Was found to be suffering under an attack of acute mania. She ate and slept but little, talked and sang almost incessantly and incoherently, danced, rolled on the floor, &c., &c. She was at once placed under the opiate treatment, beginning with one grain twice a day, which was gradually and cautiously increased to ten grains twice a day, due attention being all the time given to the state of the bowels. In a month the delirium and all the violent symptoms were abated; and then the use of opium was gradually discontinued. She was discharged, cured, on 4th July, 1862.

S—C—, a female, aged 33 years, a native of Ireland; married and the mother of four children, was admitted on 11th June, 1862. Had been insane two months prior to admission; was very desponding, with a strong suicidal tendency, and a very poor appetite. Her insanity was ascribed to debility arising from low bilious fever, complicated with menorrhagia. She was treated by regulating the evacuations, with a plentiful supply of fermented and malt liquors, and a generous diet. Under this treatment she improved rapidly, and returned home, cured, on 12th September, 1862.

S—E—, a female, aged 55 years, a widow, and the mother of a large family; was born in the United States, and had had several attacks of insanity previous to her admission here. She was taken in on the 25th February, 1862, and had been insane

for about a month prior to admission. She was much emaciated. She was labouring under an attack of acute mania, and spent the most of her time in laughing, singing and dancing. She was treated with opium, combined with a generous diet, and a pint of beer daily. She gradually improved, and was discharged, cured, on 30th September, 1862.

E—M—, male, aged 22 years, a native of England; said to have led an intemperate life,—was admitted on 21st January, 1862. His bodily health was feeble, he having formerly been afflicted with a spinal disease of a scrofulous nature. He had formerly been a patient of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, from which he was removed by his friends before complete recovery had taken place. He was allowed a generous diet, with beer. He improved much, and conversed tolerably rationally, when he was visited by his friends, who found him so much improved that he was taken home on 27th November, 1862.

A—H—, a male, aged 26 years—an Onanist—was admitted at the Provincial Lunatic Asylum on 10th November, 1852. He was very desponding, and cursed both God and man. He had studied the Scriptures thoroughly, and was well versed in all the extreme Calvinistic doctrines. He was idle, listless, and very disagreeable in his conversation and habits, although he had a good education, and was intelligent. He was much improved when removed to the Malden Asylum in 1859, and continued to improve since; so that he was finally discharged after an asylum residence of ten years.

C—D—, a male, aged 21 years, a native of Canada; had led an active and temperate life; insane six weeks' prior to admission. Had a low fever and a large carbuncle on his back before becoming insane. After the carbuncle was healed he complained of violent pain in the head, and shortly became a furious maniac, and had to be removed to the asylum on 23rd July, 1862. He was described as being very violent and dangerous, and afraid of being poisoned or murdered. He was treated with blisters on the back, opium, and quinine. He improved rapidly, and made himself very useful about the premises. He was discharged, cured, on 31st December, 1862.

Three other patients are restored to reason, but as premature discharges are always to be condemned, I have deemed it prudent not to allow them to leave until they have given due proofs of the permanence of their sanity, and consequently they cannot go to swell the discharges of the year.

Taking a retrospective view of the operations of the past year, we have every reason to be thankful to Divine Providence, who has blessed our labours by the restoration of a few of our patients to soundness of mind. All, but one, of these are from the recent admissions, and it is probable that an equal number of those admitted in 1862 will be restored in 1863. The operations of one year is a poor criterion to judge by. A consecutive series of years is necessary in order to show pleasing and trustworthy results.

The female who escaped was only in the asylum a short time. Her inclination was to wander about through the country, and she had previously made several unsuccessful attempts to get away. Many others have attempted to elope, but have invariably been recaptured and brought back within a few days. Our means for preventing escapes are but poor; and any patient who is trusted to go out, can easily get away if so disposed.

The number of deaths in 1862 (11) has been larger than in any previous year, and in fact makes nearly one-half of the whole mortality since the first opening of the institution in 1859. Two of the deaths have been in recent acute cases of mental disease, and nine in the patients transferred from Toronto. The physical constitutions in the latter were mostly worn out, and six of the nine were afflicted with tubercular disease. Eleven deaths in an aggregate of 236 patients under treatment gives a percentage of 4.66, which falls below the average number of fatal cases in similar establishments. The most interesting cases, with the post-mortem developments, are herewith given.

M—McC—, a male, aged 36 years, a native of Ireland; was admitted at the Toronto Asylum on the 29th January, 1847. He was said to be single, a farmer, and lived in the neighborhood of Goderich. During his asylum residence he was ordinarily quiet, talked but little, and was quite morose in his disposition. His time was spent in light work around the kitchen and farm-yard. He moved about slowly and stiffly, and frequently made a moaning noise when exercising. A cutaneous eruption frequently broke out on his legs, which soon healed by the administration of mild purgatives and alteratives, with a few days' rest in bed. About the 1st of April, M. McC.

was put to bed with sore legs; in a few days the legs were healed; but symptoms of pneumonia were developed while he was in bed, and kept steadily progressing, neither treatment or care seeming to have the slightest effect in retarding its progress. I at first thought the inflammation of the lungs was due to the retrocession of the cutaneous eruption. The *post-mortem* examination shewed the incorrectness of the opinion. The cranial bones contained but a small quantity of diploe. The meninges were thickened and opaque. The cerebrum was remarkable for the scantiness of its grey matter, the dulci being few and shallow, while the white matter was abundant. The cerebellum was highly vascular, and the cineritious and medullary matter were in due proportion to each other in its slight pleuritic adhesions. The inferior lobes of both lungs were nearly hepatized. Slight cartilaginous deposits existed on the aortic valves. Liver atrophied and yellow. A most remarkable structural change had taken place in the kidneys; all that remained of which were their lining membranes, and a small portion of the medullary substance. The pelvis and infundibulæ were enlarged and full of fluid. All that remained of the cortical substance was a thin layer of unhealthy adipose tissue of a deep yellow color. The supra-renal capsules were shrivelled, and filled with a calcareous deposit.

R—L—, aged 23, single, and a laborer; was admitted at Toronto on the 15th August, 1857. He was transferred to Malden on the 17th December, 1859. He was melancholy, seldom spoke, and was filthy in his habits, frequently passing his excrements in bed. He possessed a feeble frame, with a scrofulous cachexia. Early in 1862, he was confined to bed by the breaking up of his lungs and colliquative diarrhœa. He spat up large quantities of tubercular matter, emaciated rapidly, and finally expired a mere skeleton, on 6th May, 1862. The *post-mortem* was made fifteen hours after death. The meninges were thickened, and firmly adherent to the cranial cavity, and to the brain along the sinuses. The cineritious and medullary substance was in due proportion, and of the natural consistence. The ventricles were quite dry, and the choroid plexuses were atrophied. Strong pleuritic adhesions were found in each chest. The upper lobes of the lungs were riddled with cavities, and the lower lobes were studded with miliary tubercles. The lining membrane of the small intestines was soft, and dark in color. Liver slightly inflamed on right border.

J—G—, a native of Scotland, aged 62 years; was admitted as a patient of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum on the 4th November, 1859, from which she was transferred to Malden on the 23rd June, 1860. She was single, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her head was rather over the medium size; and her eyes, which were large, were remarkably far apart, and directed a little outwards, more particularly the right one. She was cross and peevish, and tore up much clothing and bedding. She was filthy and untidy in person and dress. Her bodily health was delicate; her appetite capricious, and she had frequent attacks of diarrhœa. Early in the spring of 1862, a small hard tumor was observed, apparently pushing its way out of the socket of the right eye, a little below the internal angle, in the situation of the lachrymal sac. This growth was considered malignant and was not interfered with. The tumor rapidly increased in size; the nose was crowded towards the opposite side of the face; the right eye was pushed greatly askance—the integument covering the tumor became much inflamed, and open cancer resulted in June. She continued to suffer the most excruciating pains, partially relieved by opiates, until 5th September, 1862, when she expired.

Post-Mortem.—The brain and its covering were normal, except at the base where a quantity of pus had collected around the crista galli, and the meninges were much inflamed, and the brain softened in this region. A sac of pus was pushed up through the cribriform lamella, on the right and rear of the ethmoidal spine, the portion of the cribriform plate being completely destroyed by the cancerous growth. Further examinations shewed that the tumor commenced in the right antrum, and after filling that cavity had pushed its way upwards, absorbing the infra-orbital plate, and thence through the orbit, internal and posterior to the eye, until it reached and began its work of devastation on the supra-orbital plate. It had also destroyed the nasal septum, filled the right nostril, and pushed its way into the left antrum. I removed the tumor entire, and found it weighed four ounces avoirdupois. A large melanotic tumor was taken from the upper lobe of the left lung. The upper lobes of both lungs were studded with tubercular

deposits. Mesenteric glands enlarged. Uterus congested and filled by a small fibrous growth, exactly fitted to the uterine cavity.

C—P—, a male, native of Canada, aged 32 years; was admitted on 23rd July, 1862. He had led a temperate, active and industrious life, a great portion of which had been spent in the lumber trade. He had had several epileptic fits prior to admission. His disease was general paralysis. He improved for a short time after admission; was visited by his mother and sister, and had a fit the same evening. In a few days he recovered sufficiently to be able to walk around, but his mind continued bewildered, and a succession of apoplectic epileptiform seizures followed, under which he sank rapidly, and finally expired on 22nd September, 1862.

Post-Mortem.—Head only was examined. Brain of large size. Meninges thickened and opaque. Extensive deposits of lymph between the pia-mater and brain; substance of brain somewhat softened; puncta vasculosa numerous and prominent. Lateral ventricles distended with serum. Cineritious and medullary matter present in due proportion to each other.

P—S—. This man presented all the usual symptoms of general paralysis, such as lofty ideas, extensive commercial enterprises, grand equipage, handsome wife and beautiful children, &c. A few years before he became insane he had desisted from his former active habits of rafting lumber, in which he had amassed considerable wealth, and commenced keeping a grocery in Ingersoll. Perhaps the change from an active to a sedentary life, had much to do in the development of the mental disorder.

W—M—, a male, aged 25 years; was admitted at the Provincial Lunatic Asylum on 30th May, 1849. He was a simple man, and a tailor by trade. He was transferred to Malden on 20th July, 1861. He was of a scrofulous habit, and had frequent ulcerations on his neck. In the summer of 1862 he became very delicate, and often complained of intense pain in the abdomen. So intense was the pain that he often desired "to have his belly cut open," in order to obtain relief. On 9th September the integuments were found very much inflamed over the right hip, which part was also greatly swollen. Examination revealed the fact, that the swelling was caused by the infiltration of air in the cellular tissue, and pressure caused the air to recede through the right inguinal canal. It was then suspected that ulceration of the bowels had taken place, and that the escaped flatus had caused the swelling and inflammation. On the 10th extensive ulcerations took place, and assumed a gangrenous appearance. Death occurred on 11th September, 1862.

Post-Mortem.—The membranes of the brain were thickened and opaque. The brain was vascular and soft; no tubercles found in it. Large quantity of fluid in the theca vertebralis. Extensive deposits of tubercular matter in lungs. Heart firmly glued to pericardium throughout its whole extent; this adhesion was probably of long duration. Mesenteric glands enlarged. The cæcum was much distended with straws and similar substances which deceased had swallowed during life. The lower part of the descending colon was clogged with straw, and an ulcer of the size of a three cent piece existed on the anterior surface of the cæcum, from which the flatus had escaped through the inguinal canal, producing the inflammation and ulceration of the right hip and in the groin. The mucous membrane of the whole alimentary canal was congested and very much softened.

J—W—, a male, aged 53 years; was admitted at Toronto on 3rd October, 1861, said to be a native of Scotland, whip-maker by trade, and to have led a very intemperate and dissolute life. He was transferred to Malden on the 20th July, 1861. His speech was guttural and incoherent. He was very feeble and extremely filthy in his habits. The most of the year was spent in bed, the patient being unable to rise or to help himself. He died on 23rd November, 1862.

Post-Mortem.—Scalp dry; cranial bones thick and contained very little diploe; arachnoid thickened; deposit of lymph between the arachnoid and pia-mater; grey and white matter in due proportion and very firm; ventricles twice the usual size, and distended with serum; theca vertebralis filled with serum, which flowed freely when the brain was removed; strong pleuritic adhesions in both chests; upper lobes of both lungs filled with tubercles; heart healthy; liver enlarged and tawny; other abdominal viscera healthy; the costal cartilages were so ossified that the knife made no impression on them, and the chest had to be opened by sawing the bony formation.

E—G—, a male, aged 35; admitted at Toronto on 30th December, 1857, said to be a native of Ireland, single, and a laborer. He was transferred to Malden on 17th December,

1859. Possessed much reason, combined with the most ardent desire to elope and wander through the country. Several times succeeded in escaping, and eluding those sent in pursuit for several days. He never wandered far away, but always strenuously resisted all efforts to bring him back. No door could be opened within his hearing without his being ready to plunge through it and escape from the premises, and his custody was consequently attended with much anxiety. Early in the spring of 1862, his constitution shewed unmistakable signs of breaking down. He continued to fail gradually, and finally expired on 7th December, 1862, maintaining his proclivities to escape till the last.

Post-Mortem, 30 hours after death. Left supra-orbital nerve came through the skull, two inches above the outer angle of the superciliary-ridge; cranial bones thin and contained a large amount of diploe; glandular pachaoni enlarged and deeply embedded in the cranial bones along the median line; meninges thickened and opaque. A large quantity of serum flowed from the theca vertebralis when the brain was removed. Substance of brain somewhat softened; grey matter very abundant in the anterior lobes of the cerebrum, where the sulci were numerous and deep, while the medullary matter was scanty in this portion of the brain. In the posterior lobes of the cerebrum the grey matter was scanty and the white abundant. Grey matter in undue proportion to white in cerebellum. Strong pleuritic adhesions in each chest. Slight deposits of tubercular matter in the upper lobes of both lungs. Heart and liver healthy. A solitary gall-stone weighing 2 scruples was found in the gall-bladder; mesenteric glands very much enlarged by tubercular deposits.

The completion of the medical superintendent's residence, and the vacating of the rooms formerly occupied by my family, has furnished additional accommodation for 18 female patients.

The new bakery has been in successful operation since the 1st of July; and the washing and ironing have been done in the new laundry for nearly the same period. The occupation of the new laundry removes the necessity for keeping a fire in any of the wooden buildings during the summer months, except on bathing days, and thus not only tends to promote the comfort, but adds to the security of the whole establishment. In cold weather we are, of course, subject to the various accidents by fire which may arise from heating wooden buildings by means of stoves and stove-pipes. This danger is increased by the occupation of our buildings by lunatics, who are necessarily brought in contact with these fires during the winter months, and from whom more danger is to be anticipated than from sane persons. The anxieties of every person connected with the establishment are greatly enhanced during cold weather. In the day we anticipate fires, and in the night we sleep less soundly for fear of them;—we are without adequate means of combating fires. I have already given the Board my views as to the best method of effecting this desirable object, and I would again urge that they be adopted, or that other means be devised and carried into execution.

About 4 acres of land had been partially under-drained last fall, and much work has been done in improving the roads through the grounds. In the autumn, several hundred young trees, principally soft maple, were planted.

All the meat used during the year has been slaughtered on the premises. We thus secure cheaper meat, of a superior quality, than we could by contract.

Our farm and garden have contributed much benefit, not only by furnishing useful and healthy employment for a number of the males, but also by diminishing the cost of the institution to the Province. The quantity and value of our farm and garden products may be approximately set down as follows:—

			\$	c.		\$	c.
366	Bushels Carrots	@	30	.....	109	80
112	do Beets	@	35	.....	39	20
1100	do Potatoes	@	50	.....	550	00
50	do Tomatoes	@	50	.....	25	00
20	do String Beans	@	50	.....	10	00
15	do Cucumbers	@	75	.....	11	25
9	do Winter Radish	@	1 00	.....	9	00
5	do Onions	@	1 00	.....	5	00
160	do Oats	@	30	.....	48	00
236	do Turnips	@	20	.....	47	20

40	do	Green Peas	@	1 00	.....	40 00
500	do	Corn	@	50	.....	250 00
2000	Heads	Cabbage	@	3	.....	60 00
250	do	Celery	@	8	.....	20 00
4000	do	Lettuce	@	1	.....	40 00
3000	Bunches	Radishes	@	3	.....	90 00
8	Tons	Hay	@	11 00	.....	88 00
3	do	Oat Straw	@	5 00	.....	15 00
40	Bushels	Parsnips	@	50	.....	20 00
23	Hogs	Fattened	@	6 00	.....	138 00
		Corn Fodder, say			.....	10 00
		Oats and Vetches (fed green), say			.....	20 00
						<u>\$1645 45</u>

The articles manufactured in the sewing-room, under the energetic superintendence of Mrs. Fisher, besides mending, &c., have been:—

Quilts, 48; sheets, 272; pillow-covers, 405; bed-ticks, 205; dresses, 237; cotton and linen skirts, 61; flannel skirts, 94; chemises, 215; night-gowns, 9; aprons, 4; cotton shirts, 330; flannel skirts, 64; socks (pairs), 29; stockings (pairs), 7; mitts (pairs), 3; strait-jackets, 25; roller-towels, 27; diaper towels, 42; neckties, 83; women's caps, 24; women's sacks, 3; table-cloths, 17.

The articles manufactured in the tailor shop, besides mending the men's clothes, have been:—

Vests, 65; coats, 67; pants, 103; men's caps, 72.

Our principal sources of amusement continue to be: out-door exercises, when the weather will admit; the magic-lantern, library, and weekly dances.

To the Rev. E. Mack we continue to be indebted for the regular performance of Divine Service every Sabbath morning, and it affords me peculiar satisfaction, again, to return him sincere thanks, on behalf of the unfortunate inmates of this establishment, for the happy and soothing effects which have always attended his ministrations.

The Rev. J. Daudet had commenced to hold regular monthly service here, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic inmates of the institution, prior to his removal from the parish. Mr. Daudet had, by his humane, liberal, and truly Christian life, during his residence in Amherstburg, endeared himself to all classes in the community; and his removal was felt as a severe loss, not only by his own parishioners, but also by a large circle of the most influential Protestants in this neighbourhood.

To the editors and proprietors of the "Essex Record," and the "Essex Journal," we are under obligations for the gratuitous supply of their publications during the past year. It is to be hoped that all the other publishers of newspapers, in the seven counties assigned to this asylum, will emulate their example. The local newspapers are eagerly sought after by a number of the patients, and I feel confident that any appeal to the benevolence of their proprietors, on behalf of an unfortunate and deeply afflicted class of our fellow-creatures will not be in vain.

Annexed is a statement of the income and expenditure of the institution for the year 1862. The liabilities incurred for the ordinary expenses of the asylum have been quite as satisfactory as in past years. The amount expended for current expenses has been \$21,887.46. Taking our average number of patients at 220, this places the expenditure for each below \$100 per year for provisions, bedding and clothing, fuel and light, salaries and wages of officers and servants, &c., &c.

Enclosed you will find a list of the articles in use at the asylum, as asked for, according to the schedule furnished.

With thankfulness to the Almighty for His watchful care over us during the past year, and again commending the institution to His protection and guidance, this report is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW FISHER, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent

Amherstburg,

16th January, 1863.

BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining, 1st January, 1862.....	196	231	427
Admitted during the year from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863	37	22	59
	<u>233</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>486</u>
DISCHARGED AS FOLLOWS.			
Recovered.....	7	7	14
Improved.....	3	5	8
Removed by friends.....	2	0	2
Eloped.....	1	0	1
	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>25</u>
Died.....	14	12	26
Total remaining, 1st January, 1863.....	206	229	435

(Signed),

J DOUGLAS

QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM,
6th January, 1863.

R E P O R T

OF THE

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM

AT ST. JOHNS, C. E., FOR 1862.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my Report for the year 1862, upon the condition and affairs of the Lunatic Asylum at St. Johns.

While there is ample reason for stating that the institution has effected all that could be possibly expected from it, I regret, nevertheless, that the expenditure has been greater than I could have wished, and that, in spite of the most rigid economy and foresight.

The chief causes to which this excess may be attributed were the necessity of erecting new outbuildings and fencing, as well as extensive repairs to the original establishment (the old court house); and the buying in market of all articles required for consumption, as the very small quantity of land attached to the institution was capable of producing but little.

The cost of every patient in such a small and inconvenient edifice is far greater than would be the case in a large asylum, whilst the duties are neither less onerous nor easy of performance.

I am aware that the Board is convinced of these facts, and desirous of obtaining a proper suite of buildings.

I would beg, in this connection, to draw your attention to the items of wages and salaries, which now amount to one-third of the expenses, and which, as above stated, would not be proportionally increased were the number of inmates augmented to even two hundred or more.

The following table will exhibit at a glance the number of patients in the institution during the year, to which is added some necessary particulars.

RETURN of the Lunatic Asylum at St. Johns, C. E., from December 31st, 1861, to December 31st, 1862, inclusive.

Sex.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Total.
Males	25	14	8	3	39
Females	19	20	9	1	39
Total	44	34	17	4	78

From the foregoing table you will perceive that there were seventy-eight patients treated during the year, and that there now remain in the asylum fifty-seven, viz.: males, twenty-eight; females, twenty-nine.

Before taking into consideration whether seventeen out of seventy-eight cases is a fair number of recoveries, I beg that you will please recollect;

1st. The unfavorable circumstances under which I suffer for the treatment of patients.

2ndly. That out of the seventy-eight, cases there are twenty perfect idiots, who never possessed and can never be endowed with reason; and,

3rdly. That of the remaining fifty-eight, it is fair to presume that they were about the worst of the large number of applicants for whom admission was sought.

In the four cases of death, *post-mortem* examinations exhibited, to a certain extent, traces of disease in the brain and abdomen. With the exception of the individual aged 40, the deceased were old persons; all laboured under general paralysis.

Before giving you a table of the expenditure of the year, I regret to have to inform you that an accidental fire occurred in the kitchen of the establishment, on the morning of Saturday, December 6, 1862. A building which had cost me \$300 was consumed. The property was covered by insurance, and I have received from the "Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company" the sum of \$334.46, which I expect will replace what was destroyed.

TABLE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT ST. JOHNS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1862.

DR.

To Cash in hands	\$ 400.85
" Provincial Government for warrants issued	14,400.00
" Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company	334.46
" Sale of a fence	8.00
" Trade work	96.50
" Cash from patients towards their expense	9.00
" Sale of old burned building	3.06
	<u>\$15,251.87</u>

CR.

By statement with vouchers to Provincial Auditor	\$13,139.32
Cash in Bank	1,885.69
Cash in hand	226.86
	<u>\$15,251.87</u>

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.

Repairs, fencing, &c.	\$ 465.92
Furniture,	138.72
Soft Goods, including bedding, blankets and clothing	968.52
Live stock and farming utensils	285.19
Provisions	4,259.02
Fuel and lighting	749.21½
Salaries and wages	4,671.82
Miscellaneous	1,532.19
Cash in hand and Bank	2,112.55
	<u>\$15,251.87</u>

MORE PARTICULARS.

Live Stock and Farming.

Cr.

By 13 cwt. of Beef, @ \$3	- - - - -	\$ 39.00
" 751 lbs. of Pork, @ \$6	- - - - -	45.26
" 2,100 gallons of Milk, @ 20 cts.	- - - - -	420.00
" Garden produce	- - - - -	38.00
		<u>\$542.26</u>

Dr.

Provisions.

To live stock and farming	- - - - -	\$542.26
		<u>\$542.26</u>

Cr.

Provisions.

By 3 bbls. of soft soap	- - - - -	\$12.00
" 242 lbs. of good hard soap	- - - - -	12.10
		<u>\$24.10</u>

Total expense of the Asylum to the Province for the year 1862 \$12,688.30

Accompanying this Report is, as requested, a list of all the property belonging to the Asylum.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
HENRY HOWARD,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT

OF THE

ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

KINGSTON, C. W., 29th January, 1863.

To *Wolfred Nelson, Esq., M. D.; Edmund A. Meredith, Esq.; Jean C. Taché, Esq., M. D.; James Moir Ferres, Esq., and Terence J. O'Neill, Esq., Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for the Province of Canada.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to forward herewith a Return of the number of lunatics under treatment in the Criminal Lunatic Asylum for the year 1862, and also lists of the articles in use in the asylums at Rockwood and the Penitentiary.

The following abstracts are taken from the daily report book, and from the books of admission, discharges and deaths:—

Number of lunatics under treatment in the Asylum, during the year 1862		103
Number of lunatics remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1861.....	87	
Convict lunatics sent from the Penitentiary to the Asylum in 1862.....	7	
Criminal lunatics, and lunatics dangerous to be at large, sent under warrant from the County Gaols.....	9	103
Number of male lunatics in the temporary asylum within the Penitentiary, on the 31st December, 1862.....	44	
Number of female lunatics in the temporary asylum at Rockwood on the 31st December, 1862.....	23	
Number of male lunatics in the new asylum at Rockwood, 31st December, 1862.....	20	
Number discharged during 1862.....	9	
Do. died " "	7	
		103

I am gratified to be enabled to report that the patients in the male asylums have continued in a very good state of general health during the year; that the percentage of deaths has been less than in either of the two preceding years; that no accident has occurred to any patient; that no injury has been inflicted by one patient upon another; and that no escape of a patient has occurred.

I attribute the improved sanitary condition of the male lunatics to the circumstance of my being able to transfer those of the patients who were in a declining state of health from the temporary asylum in the basement of the Penitentiary, to some larger and better ventilated apartments fitted up as convalescent wards in the building in course of erec-

tion at Rockwood, and to the addition to their diet of very ample supplies of vegetables, raised upon the farm by the labour of the lunatics. In the temporary female asylum there has been but one death during the year, and the sanitary condition of the inmates, from the first formation of the asylum, has been unusually good.

In my Report to the Board of Inspectors for 1861, I urged upon the Board the importance of having the walls for the east wing simultaneously completed with the building, so that when the structure is handed over for occupation to the medical superintendent, it may be complete in all its parts, and may be found a safe asylum for criminal lunatics.

It should be borne in mind that a large proportion of the criminal insane in the asylum are those for the highest crimes known to the law; that many of them are homicidal in their tendencies, and, as I have before submitted to the Board, it might become a question even when the building is completed, whether it would be prudent and safe to transfer the male lunatics from the Penitentiary before the walls required for the wing they will occupy are built.

The east wing of the new asylum will accommodate more than one hundred male lunatics, and will be ready for occupation during the present year, and it is very desirable before the lunatics now incarcerated in the Penitentiary are removed to the new asylum, that all arrangements for their safe custody should be completed.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. LITCHFIELD, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent of the Asylum.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

THE WARDEN'S REPORT

FOR 1862.

REPORT OF DONALD AENEAS MACDONELL, Esquire, Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Canada, for the year 1862.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—In compiling the various items of my Report on the general transactions connected with the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada for the past year, my anxiety has and will be to do justice to the public interests, as far as the same is connected with such an extensive institution, by affording, so far as lies in my power, an ample and correct detail of the various important occurrences that have taken place, both within it and at Rockwood, which forms, by law, part of the Penitentiary.

I would in this instance note having at all times felt most desirous for the preservation and observance of good order, which I trust will be aided and furthered by the system of classification as introduced and ordered to be carried into effect by the present Board. However, it would seem more in order that the general subject of the conduct of the convicts, as manifested by them, and the discipline to which they have been subjected, should be reported upon and explained subsequently, in connection with my general return of Punishment Tables.

ACCIDENTS.

I have much gratification to be enabled to state, that only one accident, involving loss of life, has occurred during the year ending 31st of December last, which took place on the 18th of September previous, by the indiscreet act of an aged convict attempting, when at breakfast, on the day as above noted, to swallow a larger piece of beef than ordinary, by which he was choked. The verdict of the coroner's jury at the inquest on this case was: "That convict Moses Davis came to his death by attempting to swallow a large piece of beef while at breakfast."

It is equally pleasing to notice the fact that we have passed through the building season of 1862 without any serious accident having ensued, either within the walls of the Penitentiary or at Rockwood. This evinces care, attention and due vigilance equally on the part of Edward Horsey, Esq., architect to this institution, and on the part of William Coverdale, Esq., architect for the construction of the buildings at Rockwood.

It also affords pleasure to be in a position to remark the absence of suicides during the course of the past year. I will not venture to affirm that such has proceeded from ease of mind having prevailed, or that the absence from this institution of convicts possessed of a suicidal turn of mind has brought about this happy result. I am rather inclined to the opinion that watchfulness on the part of the overseers and guards, and kind admonitions from the clergy, have had the good effect of arresting this unfortunate determination, entertained at times by weak and partially-deranged persons.

Two cases of moody deliberation have been carefully watched and looked after, and I am induced to think that the dangerous feeling exemplified by them has wholly passed away. There existed at a time one case in particular that gave continual trouble and anxiety, but the man has quite recovered, and is now remarkable for quietness and good behaviour, and is at present considered one of the best stone-cutters within these walls.

ESCAPES.

It is also my duty to state that on the 17th of July last, two convicts effected their escape from the quarry, which is situated about half a mile north of the Provincial Penitentiary. The names of the prisoners who ran away unobserved were John Mitchell and Michael Laforest. This last mentioned convict was retaken the same afternoon by a farmer at a distance of fifteen miles from here. The other being a very active young man, and possessing an intimate knowledge of the country, evaded detection, and eventually succeeded in reaching the United States. Both of these convicts were tried, convicted and sent from the district of Montreal, on short sentences, viz: two years. This unlooked for escape was caused by inattention and neglect of duty on the part of one of the guards; and allow me to say that you have been very considerate in the action and decision arrived at in the matter.

The effect of an escape being made good from the Penitentiary is very seriously felt by the officers, overseers and guards, for it tends to embolden the convicts, and has an exciting tendency upon numbers of them.

LABOR OF THE CONVICTS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

The occupation of the convicts during the year 1862 has not varied in any material point from what it was as alluded to in my report for 1861, excepting in the alterations and improvements made on the south wing of the prison, which was built by contract, and did not correspond with the east and west wings, both of which were subsequently erected by convict labor.

The building in question, instead of being arched over with brick and stone, had timber placed over the corridors, which were overlaid with stone and mortar; but in parts the timber decayed, the whole material had, therefore, to be removed, and has been replaced with brick and stone arches, and the outer walls raised to the same height as those wings adjoining it, with cornices to correspond. On the whole it now presents a very different appearance from what it did in 1861, and years antecedent.

A steam engine of twenty horse power was designed, and has been made to order for the general purposes of this establishment. Cast iron pipes have been obtained and laid down through the yard, and water is now forced by steam power from the lake to the cistern above the upper range of cells in the west wing, through which source the whole of the prisons, the dining-hall, hospital, female prison and north wing are now supplied.

I may also add that all the buildings are supplied with water, with the exception of the shops on the west side of the prison enclosure, to which it will also be eventually conveyed from the same source as soon as the excavations can be extended from the building to the pump and pipes already fixed. This is of very great importance, as the bathing rooms will be in a part of this building, and they will shortly be fully prepared for the reception of the water.

ROCKWOOD.

The advancement made during the past year in the erection and completion of those parts of the criminal lunatic asylum which are at present most required, has, in a great measure, been satisfactory. Yet an early beginning next spring, with an additional number of convicts to those employed last season, will be necessary to ensure the timely completion of the portions of the edifice which it is very desirable should be occupied with the least possible delay.

The cut stone intended for the west wing is now ready, and it is to be hoped that next spring progress can be made with its erection, as well as making a commencement with the outer walls.

The only difficulty respecting the application of convict labor at the Rockwood Asylum is the undesirable circumstance that a greater number of keepers and guards are necessary for supervision than if engaged within the walls of the Penitentiary, but the certainty of the labor, the substantial and excellent method in which the work is executed, compensates a hundred fold the cost of employing extra keepers and guards,

There are three drawbacks attending the Rockwood building, viz : the expenditure for materials, payments to keepers and guards, and the salary of the architect. Nevertheless, it must be evident to all that convicts working in an exposed situation, and distributed here and there in an extensive fabric, require more looking after than if operating in gangs within walls. But to overbalance these drawbacks, I would state an important fact, which is, that the work performed by the convicts at Rockwood, under the superintendence of the architect, is considered to be better executed than it could possibly be done by other parties. Therefore, let us take into consideration the superiority of the workmanship, the steadiness with which it is progressing, and the little cost the public will have to bear on its account; likewise, the important reality that a number of young fellows, who have been sent to the Penitentiary for their own and their country's good, are thus in many instances made good tradesmen, such as carpenters, stonecutters, masons, &c., &c.

Another great impediment to the erection of this building is the fact that no good stone could be procured on the premises. However, quite an ample supply has been and continues to be excavated, under contract likewise, by the convicts, from the Penitentiary quarry, and is sent to Rockwood for the purposes as wanted.

During the farming season several convicts were employed in improving and cultivating a small farm of land, which was originally purchased for the Penitentiary; a large proportion of the same is included in what is termed the Penitentiary Quarry. There is also twenty acres that have been taken off the rear part, and authority given to the Frontenac Agricultural Society to occupy it: this is the best part of the lot in question.

Four or five convicts were also engaged, during the past building season, in the labour of attending the limekiln, which is situated outside, to the west of the Penitentiary wall.

Having, as above, furnished the Board with a detailed statement of the manner in which the convicts are employed outside of the Penitentiary walls, I would remark that those convicts within are employed thus, in boot and shoe making, blacksmith work, cabinet-making, stone-cutting, extensively; general labourers at yard-work, wood-cutters, excavators, prison-cleaners, hospital attendants, cooks, waiters, &c. in dining-hall, besides stable-men.

Shoemaking and cabinet work are both carried on by contract. The work of these two branches of contract labor is in a great measure conducted by machinery, in the same manner and on the like principle as these trades are directed in large cities and towns, both in Canada and in the United States, and no contract can be carried out here unless by the aid of steam power and machinery with its appurtenances.

A very large proportion of convicts are employed in oakum-picking, besides breaking stone for roads and pleasure grounds, the material being disposed of to individuals resident outside. This gang is formed of those who are advanced in years, those afflicted with scrofulous sores, the sickly, including the indolent schemers who contrive to escape the performance of hard labour, under various pretexts.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CONVICTS DURING 1862.

The number of male convicts received during the year was 221, which is an increase of 25 over the number received in 1861.

In the number of female convicts received within the same period, there is a satisfactory reduction. Sixteen only were sent from the whole Province, which constitutes seven less than the previous year. This is a pleasing reflection, particularly as our female prison is not calculated to accommodate many, but the matron, Mrs. Walker, has contrived to find room for them.

A less number of male convicts have been released during the past year, by expiration of their sentences, than in the year 1861, there being a difference of 34 less.

Twenty-nine females were released by expiration of sentence during the same period, being a difference of twelve over the number released in 1861.

Thirteen male convicts have been discharged by pardon from His Excellency the Governor General, which number included one from the Criminal Lunatic Asylum. Fourteen were released through the same source in 1861.

Exclusive of those who have been discharged in the ordinary way, there were three convicts released from the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, whose terms of sentence had expired, and the medical superintendent, Dr. Litchfield, considered them fit to go at large.

One convict, named Antoine Lachance, was sent to the Reformatory Prison at St. Vincent de Paul, C. E., and was then in the twentieth year of his age, according to his own representation.

I am extremely sorry to notice the number of deaths as exceeding those of last year by fourteen; they have in all been 27, which has exceeded the number of any former year, since the origin of the institution, by three; the deaths in 1859 having been 24. Fifteen of the deaths, as above enumerated, have occurred from typhoid fever. The report of the surgeon, Dr. John R. Dickson, will afford full particulars, to which I would respectfully refer you.

Seven male convicts have this year been transferred to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, exactly the same number as sent the previous year, excepting so far that one of the seven removed in 1861 was a female.

When on the subject of lunatics, it may be well that I should notice the fact, that in some instances convicts sentenced to the Penitentiary are insane before being removed here. It is not by any means surprising that prisoners should become insane in the Penitentiary when they reflect on having caused their own and their families ruin. Yet it may be said and observed on, that the strictness of the discipline brings about insanity; such may be the case in a very few instances, but in my candid opinion there is more destruction accruing from vicious minds, than from a judicious and firm discipline, which is not by any means too stringent here, both for the protection and safety of the institution.

It is pleasing to note the fact that five convicts, who were removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at different periods, have, during the past year, been returned as being sane and sent to their usual occupations.

I would respectfully call your attention to the succeeding page which embraces a detailed statement and summary of the foregoing:

Return of the Movements of the Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year.

Male convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st Dec., 1861	- - -	686
Female " " " " " "	- - -	78
		764
Male convicts received in Provincial Penitentiary during 1862	- - -	221
" " " " " from Penetanguishene	- - -	1
Female " " " " " "	- - -	16
Convict lunatics returned from Criminal Lunatic Asylum	- - -	5
		243
		1007
Male convicts discharged, by expiration of sentence, during 1862	- - -	161
Female " " " " " "	- - -	29
Male " pardoned " " " "	- - -	12
" convict, lunatic, pardoned " " " "	- - -	1
" " transferred to St. Vincent de Paul Reformatory " " " "	- - -	1
" convicts who died in Penitentiary Hospital " " " "	- - -	22
Female " " " " " "	- - -	4
Male convict, lunatic " " " "	- - -	1
" " released by expiration of sentence " " " "	- - -	3
Male convicts transferred to Criminal Lunatic Asylum " " " "	- - -	7
" convict who escaped from Penitentiary quarry " " " "	- - -	1
		242
Total male and female convicts remaining in Prov. Pen. on 31st Dec., 1862	- - -	765

SUMMARY.

Convict men - - - - -	704
Convict women - - - - -	61
Total - - - - -	765

Convicts Committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1862, were convicted in the following Districts in Canada East, United Counties and Counties in Canada West, and they number as follows :—

DISTRICTS IN CANADA EAST.

Beauce, 2; Beauharnois, 1; Iberville, 1; Montreal, 55; Quebec, 10; St. Francis, 3; Three Rivers, 1.—Total, 73.

UNITED COUNTIES IN CANADA WEST.

Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, 7; Huron and Bruce, 1; Lanark and Renfrew, 9; Leeds and Grenville, 7; Northumberland and Durham, 15; Peterboro' and Victoria, 9; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, 6; York and Peel, and City of Toronto, 22.

COUNTIES IN CANADA WEST.

Brant, 6; Carlton and City of Ottawa, 1; Elgin, 1; Essex, 7; Grey, 3; Haldimand, 1; Kent, 3; Lambton, 2; Lincoln, 8; Middlesex and City of London, 14; Norfolk, 5; Ontario, 5; Oxford, 1; Pentanguishene Reformatory, 1; Perth, 6; Prince Edward, 3; Simcoe, 6; Welland, 1; Wellington, 3; Wentworth and City of Hamilton, 12.—Total, 165.
Grand Total, 238.

Statement of the Various Crimes of which Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in the year 1862, were Convicted, and the number Sentenced on each Offence.

Accessory before the fact to crime of Arson, 1; Aggravated assault, 1; Arson, 2; Assault, 2; Assault and Stabbing, occasioning actual bodily harm, 2; Assault with intent to rape, 7; Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 3; Assault with intent carnally to know and abuse a girl under ten years of age, 1; Bigamy, 2; Breaking into and stealing in a shop, 1; Burglary, 7; Burglary and Larceny, 8; Cattle wounding, 1; Cattle stealing, 4; Compound larceny, 1; Embezzlement, 1; False pretences, 1; Feloniously receiving stolen money, 2; Feloniously receiving stolen property, 4; Feloniously cutting and wounding, 3; Feloniously cutting and wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; Feloniously breaking and entering a house and stealing therein, 3; Feloniously breaking and entering a counting house and stealing therein, 2; Feloniously breaking into a shop and Larceny, 2; Felony, 4; Forgery, 8; Highway robbery, 4; Horse stealing, 11; Horse stealing and Larceny, 1; Indecent assault on a girl under ten years, 1; Larceny, 94; Larceny from a dwelling, 1; Larceny and Felony, 1; Larceny from his master, 1; Larceny and breaking into stores, Stealing, 2; Maliciously cutting, &c., 2; Manslaughter, 8; Misdemeanour, 1; Murder, 3; Obtaining goods falsely, 2; Prison breach, 3; Rape, 2; Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, 1; Receiving stolen property and larceny, 1; Robbery, 8; Sheep stealing, 1; Shop breaking and larceny, 1; Shooting with intent to kill, 1; Stabbing, 2; Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; Stealing from the person, 3; Stealing property, 2; Unlawfully having in his possession dies for counterfeiting British shilling, 1; Uttering counterfeit coin, 1; Uttering counterfeit notes, 1; Uttering false coin, 1; Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; Writing letters with menaces, 1.—Total, 238.

On examination of the foregoing return of crimes for which convicts have been sentenced to the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1862. I do not consider that the offences of which they were convicted are of so serious a caste as those of 1861. The numbers sent for the crime of murder are identically the same in each year. But in reference to the crime of arson, which is a most awful one, there is a very satisfactory reduction. In 1861, it will be perceived that twelve convicts were sent to the Penitentiary for arson, whereas in 1862 there were but three. This is an extraordinary reduction, and in itself very satisfactory; for, from whatever motive arson is committed, the crime is of a most diabolical nature, being in general an act of revenge, consequently it should be visited with very severe punishment.

As for felony, there are so many offences coming under that head, it becomes difficult for a person unacquainted with criminal law to define it. Yet in 1861, we find six were committed to the Penitentiary for felony, and in 1862 there were but four.

I may with justice remark, although we have had an increase on the whole in 1862, the nature of them has not been of so heinous a character as those of 1861 and previous years.

Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1862, have said they were natives of the following Countries :

England, 27 ; Germany, 9 ; Holland, 1 ; India, 1 ; Ireland, 51 ; Prince Edward Island, 1 ; Province of Canada, 105 ; Prussia, 2 ; Scotland, 11 ; United States of America, 30.
—Total, 238.

Statement of Commitments to the Provincial Penitentiary, whether on first, second or third imprisonment, for the year 1862 :

1st Imprisonment—Male convicts, 195 ; Female, 16. 2nd Imprisonment—Male, 24
3rd Imprisonment—Male, 3.—Total, 238.

On comparison of the above table of commitments with those of 1861, it will be perceived that there are two less on 2nd commitments in 1862, but an increase of one on the 3rd commitment. On the whole there are three less of re-commitments in 1862, than the previous year.

Races of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1862 :

Whites, 215 ; Negroes, 14 ; Mulattoes, 6 ; Native Indians, 3.—Total, 238.

Religious Persuasion of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1862 :

Baptists, 7 ; Church of England, 85 ; Lutherans, 2 ; Methodists, 25 ; No Religion, 4 ; Presbyterians, 18 ; Roman Catholics, 97. Total, 238.

Statement of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1862, denoting whether Married or Single, Widowers or Widows :

Married, 84 ; Single, 147 ; Widowers, 6 ; Widows, 1.—Total, 238.

Trades and Occupations of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1862, as reported by themselves on their entrance in the Prison :

Baker, 1 ; Blacksmiths, 7 ; Book-keeper, 1 ; Brewer, 1 ; Bricklayer, 1 ; Butchers, 3 ; Cabinet Makers, 2 ; Carver, 1 ; Carpenters, 14 ; Chandler, 1 ; Chair Makers, 2 ; Clerks, 4 ; Cooks, 2 ; Cooper, 1 ; Copper Smith, 1 ; Currier, 1 ; Furrier, 1 ; Hackler, 1 ; Joiner, 1 ; Labourers, 132 ; Masons, 2 ; Miller, 1 ; Painter, 1 ; Pedler, 1 ; Pipe Maker, 1 ; Plasterer, 1 ; Printers, 2 ; Sailors, 2 ; Seamstresses, 16 ; Ship Carpenters, 2 ; Shoe Makers, 20 ; Stone Cutters, 4 ; Tailors, 3 ; Tobacconist, 1 ; Turner, 1 ; Waggon Maker, 1 ; Watch Maker, 1.
Total, 238.

Ages of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during 1862 :

YEARS OF AGE.—Fifteen, 1 ; Sixteen, 3 ; Seventeen, 5 ; Eighteen, 11 ; Nineteen, 19 ; Twenty, 11 ; Twenty-one, 15 ; Twenty-two, 19 ; Twenty-three, 17 ; Twenty-four, 11 ; Twenty-five, 10 ; Twenty-six, 8 ; Twenty-seven, 12 ; Twenty-eight, 11 ; Twenty-nine, 5 ; Thirty, 9 ; Thirty-one, 2 ; Thirty-two, 4 ; Thirty-three, 5 ; Thirty-four, 1 ; Thirty-five, 8 ; Thirty-six, 1 ; Thirty-seven, 3 ; Thirty-eight, 5 ; Thirty-nine, 5 ; Forty, 6 ; Forty-one, 2 ; Forty-two, 3 ; Forty-three, 1 ; Forty-four, 2 ; Forty-five, 3 ; Forty-six, 3 ; Forty-seven, 2 ; Forty-eight, 1 ; Forty-nine, 1 ; Fifty, 3 ; Fifty-one, 1 ; Fifty-two, 3 ; Fifty-three, 1 ; Fifty-five, 1 ; Fifty-six, 2 ; Sixty-one, 2.—Total, 238.

Duration of Sentences passed on Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during 1862 :

Two years, 90 ; Two years and three months, 1 ; Two years and six months, 2 ; Three years, 61 ; Four years, 31 ; Five years, 38 ; Six years, 2 ; Seven years, 5 ; Ten years, 3 ; Fourteen years, 1 ; Fifteen years, 1 ; Twenty years, 1 ; Life, 2.—Total, 238.

Statement of Punishments awarded and inflicted on Male and Female Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, for the Year 1862, and Remarks on the observance of the Rules and Regulations framed for their guidance, and the importance of having strict Discipline carried out.

A code of rules and regulations, for the guidance of convicts in this institution, has been in force for years. These rules should be acted up to as the surest and safest means to enforce a good state of discipline.

The Board of Inspectors have done all they could to inculcate a good feeling among the convicts. The minute of the 1st of June, 1860, is an evidence of their anxiety to treat them with kindness, as well as to protect them. Yet I am sorry to be under the necessity of stating that evil-disposed prisoners have made bad use of what was intended for their especial benefit.

I would mention that the clergy are in daily attendance here, and every exertion is made to induce the convicts to pass their time in this institution in accordance with obedience and industry, as well as to follow an industrial course of life on the expiration of their sentence.

I consider it my duty to inform the Board of Inspectors of my impression, that however well-intended their order of the 1st June, 1860, was, of the fact that it has not worked satisfactorily. It has the tendency to draw retorts from convicts when spoken to by the overseers and guards; consequently, altercations at times ensue, which lead to reports of misconduct and insubordination. Still these observations are made with the best intention.

The Board will please to keep in view that well-disposed convicts seldom come in contact with an overseer or guard. It is those who are in the habit of talking and playing tricks in their respective churches; pass stolen articles from one to another during the time of divine service; talk and laugh in their cells, thereby disturbing the prisons; and afterwards, with the greatest assurance, maintain they did not do so, when even under the eye and within hearing of one or more guards. It is well those so evilly disposed are known, and can thus be detected by the officers.

Although a number of convicts are badly inclined and quite unworthy of any credit being given to what they may mention, yet I am much pleased to be enabled to report on this occasion, as I have done in other instances, that a large majority of them are well conducted and quiet. In fact a number of these unfortunate men, from their general regularity, good conduct and industry, are really deserving of consideration, and a termination of their sentences to imprisonment here.

I cannot close this part of my report without explaining to the Board my particular anxiety to carry out the various duties appertaining to my office with the utmost caution and attention, both for the interests of this great institution, and for the good and future welfare of its unfortunate inmates.

The Board of Inspectors must be cognizant of the fact, that any person having charge of such an institution as this, must feel and entertain thoughts of the great responsibility of his position. My duties in respect to the convicts are combined in being both serious and fatiguing. The convicts have their misfortunes to be considered and thought of, their families to be written to, and they, in a manner, are to be guided and influenced by me for their own welfare as well as for the good of the institution.

In some cases it is satisfactory to reason with those who are well-disposed, but in such instances they end in urging their claims to pardon on the plea of long confinement, faithful labour and general good conduct;—these are, no doubt, strong incentives, but I am not invested with authority to hold out hopes which, in the end, may never be realized.

On the other hand, my duty in respect to those who are badly disposed is serious and trying in the extreme; the desperation of some of these unfortunate men is dangerous to themselves as well as to others, likewise to the safety of the institution. These are serious considerations, and should be an evidence of the importance of keeping these uncertain characters under the most strict discipline.

In one of the State Prisons, namely, that of Massachusetts, have we not read of the warden and deputy-warden being murdered within a few hours of each other? and do we not notice that even in England, where the convict has the best of care, how soon they turn upon their warders? A lax state of discipline is a dangerous experiment; we have seen proof of this in prisons not far distant from us.

The late visitation of sickness has rather tended to weaken the discipline, so that every exertion must be made to conform to the rules and regulations for the future, and more particularly as the malady has now very much abated.

Having given my views of the discipline, I will now proceed to give some explanations on the punishments inflicted during the year, which are contained in the following tables. The Board will perceive that there is an increase in the number of corporeal chastisements over the like numbers in 1861, being seven of an increase; however, the number of lashes in each punishment have been few and moderate. There is quite a reduction in the number of junior convicts punished with a switch; there being only three thus subjected in 1862, which is a reduction in the number of punishments of nine.

There are also fewer confinements to the dark cell, as well as nights without bed; in fact the punishments in 1862 are on a much more moderate scale than in 1861.

As a guide to persons examining the table of punishments, it is important that I should explain that bread and water and nights without bed are founded on the same report for breach of discipline, is one and the same, and alike in respect to one, two or three nights in dark cell.

Eleven convicts have occasionally been sentenced during the past year to carry a chain, and eight of this number continued hampered with it on the 31st of December last; yet there are three or four cases enumerated as above, in which I would consider it unsafe to remove it.

The table exhibiting the punishments for violation of prison rules in the female prison during the year 1862, is quite explicit, and does not require any explanation from me.

The matron (Mrs. Walker) continues to discharge her various and important duties with great consideration and attention. She is kind, indulgent, and attentive to the convicts, and particularly so during the time of sickness; and I may add that the discipline is promptly and well carried out in that department of the Penitentiary.

STATEMENT of Punishments awarded Male Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, during 1862.

Months.	No. Meals, Bread and Water administered to Male Convicts in each punishment.																			No. of Convicts without Bed.	No. of Convicts in Dark Cell.	No. of Boys punished with a Switch.	No. of Cuts inflicted.	No. of Convicts punished with the Cat.	No. of Lashes inflicted.	No. of Convicts Chained.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.								
January	6	6	9	41	97	24		2		1										8					1		
February		5	31	73	30	10		3												15					12	1	
March	4	11	27	70	45	10		2												26	1				12	1	
April			9	3	60	43	12			2	1									51	12						
May	1	22	32	65	51	8		2		1										70	20	1			18	1	
June	6	17	35	71	22	4		2												43	27	1			8	2	
July	2	29	36	91	63	13		3		1										99	25				6	130	1
August	4	9	27	93	98	31		3		3										128	19				2	84	1
September		29	29	28	17	8		2		2										12	15				1	24	2
October	6	24	37	48	41	13														41	18				1	4	1
November	5	14	62	53	29	5		1		2										29	11				2	48	
December	1	17	44	42	26	13		1												17	14				2	72	
Total	35	192	372	735	562	151		21		12	1									727	210	3	35	20	670	11	

ABSTRACT of Violations of Discipline and Punishment incurred in the Female Prison, during 1862.

MONTHS.	No. admonished.	No. of Reports not acted upon from sickness and other causes.	No. of sentences commuted to extra labor, as knitting, &c.	No. deprived of bed, 1 night.	No. deprived of bed, 2 nights.	No. deprived of bed, 3 nights.	No. deprived of bed, 4 nights.	No. who wore chain and had hair cropped.	No. confined in dark cell.	Total violation of the Rules of Prison, during each month.	REMARKS.
January	1								3	4	
February									1	1	
March											
April				1					1	2	
May									1	1	
June									4	4	
July	1							1	3	5	
August					1	1			3	5	
September	33	15		32	28	3	1		10	122	
October	31	11	7	47	17	2			3	118	
November	42	19	51	8	7	2			1	130	
December	63	12	41	6					1	123	
Total	171	57	99	94	53	8	1	1	31	515	

General Return of Crimes of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada on 31st December, 1862.

Accessory before the fact to crime of Arson, 1; Accessory to burglary, 1; Accessory to Felony, 1; Aggravated assault, 1; Aiding and abetting to grievous bodily harm, 1; Aiding and abetting larceny, 1; Arson, 26; Arson and burglary, 1; Arson and jail breaking, 1; Arson and larceny, 1; Assault, 2; Assault and stabbing, occasioning actual bodily harm, 2; Assault with intent to rape, 9; Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 4; Assault with intent to ravish, 1; Assault with intent carnally to know and abuse a girl under ten years of age, 1; Assault with intent to kill, 2; Assault and robbery, 1; Assault with intent to commit sodomy, 1; Attempt to procure abortion, 1; Bestiality, 1; Being found by night in a shop with intent on felony, 1; Bigamy, 4; Breaking into and stealing in a shop, 4; Breaking into and stealing from a counting house, 1; Breaking into a shop and stealing therefrom, 1; Breaking and entering a shop, and larceny therein, 1; Burglary, 22; Burglary and larceny, 13; Burglary and larceny in a shop, 1; Burglary and horse stealing, 1; Burglary, larceny, &c., 1; Burglary and assault, 1; Burglary and attempt at murder, 1; Cattle stealing, 6; Cattle wounding, 1; Child murder, accessory, 1; Compound larceny, 1; Embezzlement, 1; False pretences, 2; Feloniously breaking into a shop and larceny, 4; Feloniously cutting and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 2; Feloniously firing a stack of hay, 1; Feloniously receiving stolen property, 5; Feloniously receiving stolen money, 2; Feloniously breaking and entering a house and stealing therein, 3; Feloniously breaking and entering a counting house and stealing therein, 2; Feloniously cutting and wounding, 3; Felonious assault, 1; Felonious stabbing, 2; Felonious wounding, 2; Felony, 26; Felony and murder, 1; Felony and burglary, 1; Forgery, 24; Forgery and felony, 1; Fraud, 1; Getting money under false pretences, 1; Highway robbery, 5; Horse stealing, 38; Horse stealing and larceny, 2; Horse, saddle and bridle stealing, 1; Horse and cattle stealing, 1; House breaking and larceny, 2; Indecent assault on a girl under ten years, 1; Inflicting grievous bodily harm, 1; Larceny, 268; Larceny from a dwelling, 1; Larceny and Felony, 3; Larceny from his master, 3; Larceny and breaking into stores, stealing, 2; Larceny in a church, 3; Larceny in a shop, 2; Larceny in a warehouse, 1; Larceny after conviction for felony, 2; Larceny from the person, 4; Larceny and receiving, 2; Larceny and cattle stealing, 1; Maliciously cutting, &c., 2; Manslaughter, 28; Misdemeanour, 2; Murder, 48; Obtaining post-office letter under false pretences, 1; Obtaining goods falsely, 5; Obtaining money falsely, 2; Ox, cow and horse stealing, 1; Passing counterfeit money, 1; Poisoning, 1; Possessing and uttering forged notes, 1; Prison breach, 4; Rape, 18; Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, 1; Receiving stolen property, and Larceny, 1; Receiving stolen goods, 3; Receiving stolen money, 2; Robbery, 28; Robbery with violence, 2; Robbery from the person, 1; Robbery and beating, 1; Sacrilege and house breaking, 1; Sheep stealing, 3; Sheep stealing and house breaking, 1; Shooting with intent to kill, 2; Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; Shop breaking, 1; Shop breaking and larceny, 1; Sodomy, 2; Stabbing, 6; Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 3; Stabbing with intent to murder, 1; Stabbing and burglary, 1; Stealing from the person, 14; Stealing property, 2; Stealing money, 2; Stealing from a dwelling, 2; Stealing in a warehouse and shop, 1; Stealing in a church, 1; Stealing and house breaking, 1; Unlawfully having in his possession dies for counterfeiting British shilling, 1; Unlawfully inflicting grievous bodily harm, 1; Unnatural crime, 1; Uttering counterfeit coin, 5; Uttering counterfeit notes, 1; Uttering false coin, 1; Uttering forged notes, 1; Uttering forged receipt, 2; Uttering promissory note, forged indorser, 1; Wounding, 1; Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; Writing letters with menaces, 1.—Total, 765.

Statement of the Districts in Canada East; former Districts, present District, United Counties, and Counties in Canada West, from which the convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1862, were sent.

DISTRICTS IN CANADA EAST.

Beauce, 2; Beauharnois, 1; Bonaventure, 1; Iberville, 1; Kamourask, 2; Montreal 70; Ottawa, 2; Quebec, 42; St. Francis, 10; Three Rivers, 4.

FORMER DISTRICTS IN UPPER CANADA.

Gore, 3; Home, 4.

PRESENT DISTRICT IN CANADA WEST.

Algona, 1.

UNITED COUNTIES IN CANADA WEST.

Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and City of Kingston, 29; Huron and Bruce, 4; Lanark and Renfrew, 15; Leeds and Grenville, 17; Northumberland and Durham, 35; Peterboro' and Victoria, 21; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, 7; York and Peel, and City of Toronto, 77.

COUNTIES IN CANADA WEST.

Brant, 14; Carlton, and City of Ottawa, 12; Elgin, 10; Essex, 17; Grey, 3; Hal-
dimand, 8; Halton, 5; Hastings, 14; Kent, 18; Lambton, 4; Lincoln, 21; Middlesex
and City of London, 48; Norfolk, 13; Ontario, 10; Oxford, 12; Penetanguishene Re-
formatory, 1; Perth, 8; Prince Edward, 6; Simcoe, 16; Waterloo, 4; Welland, 8;
Wellington, 12; Wentworth, and City of Hamilton, 53.—Total, 765.

*Religious persuasions of convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of
December, 1862.*

Baptists, 23; Church of England, 281; Congregationalists, 1; Lutherans, 3; Metho-
dists, 80; No religion, 10; Presbyterians, 56; Roman Catholics, 311; Total, 765.

Nativity of convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of Dec., 1862.

England, 90; France, 5; Germany, 20; Holland, 1; India, 2; Ireland, 191; New
Brunswick, 3; Newfoundland, 1; On sea, 1; Prince Edward's Island, 1; Province of Ca-
nada, 305; Prussia, 2; Scotland, 40; St. John's Isle, 2; Switzerland, 1; United States
of America, 100.—Total, 765.

Ages of convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1862.

Fifteen years of age, 3; Sixteen, 7; Seventeen, 14; Eighteen, 22; Nineteen, 31;
Twenty, 35; Twenty-one, 34; Twenty-two, 36; Twenty-three, 41; Twenty-four, 48;
Twenty-five, 39; Twenty-six, 36; Twenty-seven, 23; Twenty-eight, 32; Twenty-nine, 12;
Thirty, 24; Thirty-one, 12; Thirty-two, 21; Thirty-three, 18; Thirty-four, 17; Thirty-
five, 19; Thirty-six, 18; Thirty-seven, 18; Thirty-eight, 10; Thirty-nine, 13; Forty, 14;
Forty-one, 11; Forty-two, 12; Forty-three, 12; Forty-four, 16; Forty-five, 12; Forty-
six, 13; Forty-seven, 8; Forty-eight, 12; Forty-nine, 5; Fifty, 7; Fifty-one, 10; Fifty-
two, 7; Fifty-three, 5; Fifty-four, 3; Fifty-five, 5; Fifty-six, 4; Fifty-seven, 4; Fifty-
eight, 3; Fifty-nine, 4; Sixty, 4; Sixty-one, 3; Sixty-two, 3; Sixty-three, 1; Sixty-four,
1; Sixty-five, 2; Seventy-two, 1.—Total, 765.

*Statement of convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December
1862, denoting whether married, single, widowers or widows.*

Married, 274; Single, 454; Widowers, 28; Widows, 9.—Total, 765.

Calling of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on 31st of Dec., 1862.

Apothecary, 1; Bakers, 3; Barbers, 4; Blacksmiths, 25; Boiler Makers, 2; Book-
keeper, 1; Brewer, 1; Bricklayers, 4; Butchers, 10; Cabinet Makers, 11; Calico-print-
er, 1; Caner, 1; Carder, 1; Carpenters, 41; Chair Makers, 3; Chandler, 1; Clerks,
14; Confectioner, 1; Cooks, 3; Coopers, 5; Cooper-smith, 1; Currier, 1; Daguerreotypist,
1; Doctors of Medicine, 2; Editor, 1; Farrier, 1; Finisher, 1; Founder, 1; Gardener,
1; Gunsmith, 1; Hackler, 1; Joiners, 3; Laborers, 403; Law student, 1; Locksmith,
1; Machinists, 3; Masons, 9; Millers, 2; Millwright, 1; Moulders, 3; Painters, 8;
Pedler, 1; Plasterer, 1; Printers, 4; Saddler, 1; Sailors, 3; Salesmen, 1; Seamstresses,
61; Ship carpenters, 3; Shoemakers, 61; Stone cutters, 13; Store-keeper, 1; Tailors,

16; Tanners, 2; Teachers, 3; Tinsmiths, 3; Tobacconist, 1; Turner, 1; Upholsterers, 2; Waggon-makers, 3; Watch-makers, 3; Weaver, 1; Wheel-wright, 1.—Total, 765.

Duration of Sentences of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1862:

Two years, 163; Two years and three months, 1; Two years and six months, 3; Three years, 168; Four years, 72; Four years and six months, 1; Five years, 113; Five years and two months, 1; Five years and six months, 14; Six years, 14; Seven years 68; Eight years, 8; Nine years, 6; Ten years, 19; Twelve years, 2; Thirteen years, 1; Fourteen years, 41; Fifteen years, 2; Twenty years, 3; Twenty-eight years, 1; Life, 64—Total, 765.

Races of Convicts Remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary, on 31st of December, 1862:

Whites, 700; Negroes, 44; Mulattoes, 14; Native Indians, 7.—Total, 765.

Statement of Commitments of Convicts Remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary, on 31st of December, 1862:

1st Imprisonment—Male convicts, 592; Female, 59. 2nd Imprisonment—Male, 91; Female, 1. 3rd Imprisonment—Male, 13. 4th Imprisonment—Male, 7. 5th Imprisonment—Male, 1. 6th Imprisonment—Female, 1.—Total, 765.

Average of Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1862.

Male convicts, 697½; Female, 68½.

Average of convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary Hospital for the year 1862, was, daily, 29.

FEMALE PRISON.

The business connected with the Female Prison continues to be carried on with its usual regularity, and cleanliness prevails throughout it. In fact the industry, regularity and perseverance of Mrs. Walker, the matron, cannot be too highly prized.

When I reflect upon the class of convicts she has to deal with, I am quite satisfied that her endeavors and command over them cannot be surpassed.

The female convicts are in general employed at shoe-binding, sewing, knitting, and the ordinary labor attending that department of the prison.

Abstract Statement of Convict Labor in Provincial Penitentiary and at Rockwood Asylum Buildings during 1862.

DEPARTMENTS.		Days.
Shoemakers.....		85602½
Cabinet-makers.....		13397½
Blacksmiths.....		3588½
Tailors.....		9764½
Hospital orderlies.....		2283
Cooks and cleaners in kitchen, dining hall and wings.....		12115
Carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, painters, glaziers, stone-cutters and coopers.....		19707
Quarriers, stone-breakers, oakum-pickers, wood-cutters, teamsters, bucket-carriers, &c.....		42526
		1 984½
Women—knitting, sewing, washing, cooking, &c.....		366
		207350½
Masons and carpenters at Rockwood.....		19020
Total.....		226370½

The foregoing return of the number of days' work actually performed by the convicts undergoing imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1862, is very satisfactory, when the fact is taken in consideration that the institution was visited with typhoid fever during that period. Had this misfortune been only confined to the Penitentiary, the cause of its origin would have been a subject for enquiry; but from authentic sources information has been derived that there has been much of the same epidemic prevailing in various parts of the country.

More than ordinary illness in this institution is attended with serious consideration. Many of these unfortunate persons committed here have relatives and friends who are solicitous for their welfare, and the misguided convict must feel keenly the separation from his family and friends, and more particularly so on the bed of sickness than in any other position in which he may be placed within the Penitentiary. When in enjoyment of health and at his occupation, he has in view many who are unfortunately in the same situation; therefore, his time passes without those serious reflections which are caused by indisposition and confinement to a cell. But even when in hospital, he has reason to be thankful in having every attendance that is necessary under existing circumstances. In fact, he is regularly visited by a skillful physician; is kept particularly clean in his person; has every article furnished that the surgeon thinks his ailment may require; indeed, the convicts have much better attendance and care here than many persons at large have or can obtain. Yet the idea of being unwell in a prison, removed from their families, relatives and friends, must have a heart-rending effect.

But to return to the number of days' labor performed by the convicts throughout 1862; even during the visitation of the epidemic as alluded to, two hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and seventy days' work has been executed by them; yet this is less by five thousand two hundred and eighty-four days than in 1861.

In reference to the above falling off, in 1861 one hundred and eighty-one days were appertaining to Rockwood. This reduction is to be regretted, as it is most important to advance the work in progress there with the utmost exertion. The building is now so far advanced, and the necessity for its occupancy so pressing, that every exertion should be made to ensure satisfactory advancement during next summer. Large quantities of stone are now on the ground at Rockwood, both dressed and otherwise, ready for the builders' purposes, so that extensive progress must be made during the coming building season of the present year.

In the productive labor connected with the contractor's shoe shop, there is a diminution of nine hundred and fifty-six days; but such is solely attributable to the sickness which prevailed.

In some cases there is, no doubt, scheming to a certain extent, in order to avoid work; but when an epidemic is at hand, it is judged much better to suffer a degree of imposition than to force labor from sick convicts.

Statement of distribution of Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1862.

In cabinet shop.....	44
In shoe shop.....	289
In blacksmith shop.....	12
In Rockwood Asylum buildings.....	49
In hospital.....	8
In kitchen and wings.....	40
In stone sheds.....	68
In carpenter's shop.....	17
In tailor's shop.....	33
In quarry yard, &c.....	105
In hospital (sick).....	39
	<hr/>
(men).....	704
In Female Ward (women).....	61
	<hr/>
Total.....	765

In examining the above distribution of convicts, the number in hospital on the 31st of December, 1862, is much greater than previous years, and exceeds those at the same period last year by twenty-five.

REMARKS ON THE EXPENDITURE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY AND CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUMS, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

The two most important items in our annual expenditure are the payments to the officers, overseers and guards, and the amount paid for convict rations.

The furnishing of the convict rations is advertised, tendered for, and placed at public competition, and is in general given to the lowest tenderer. It must be evident to all who may desire for information on prison business, that between ten and eleven hundred convicts and lunatics have been in the institution from time to time during the year, which causes a large outlay to be incurred for their allowance of food.

The amount paid for clothing and bedding sums up also to a very large item.

There is likewise the support of the criminal lunatics in the asylums, which are classed under three headings, viz: those remaining in the basement of dining-hall in the Penitentiary; those removed from there to the new asylum at Rockwood, and the temporary female asylum, all of which are as yet attached to the Penitentiary, in obtaining necessary supplies. But the various officers in connection therewith are paid through the medical superintendent of these institutions.

The third item of magnitude in our expenditure during the past year was incurred through building operations at Rockwood, including the cost of material, the salary of the architect, as well as of the keepers and guards. The keepers being tradesmen, see to the work of the convicts. The guards are also important in their employ, being stationed on and about the enclosure, likewise in escorting and guarding convicts from one part of the building to another, as necessity may require.

The purpose of building this asylum by convict labour was well-judged, and as yet has proved very satisfactory. This structure will, I trust, progress steadily, and will be one of the best edifices in North America. When completed it will prove very substantial as well as ornamental, and will no doubt be creditable to the country.

Many persons are of opinion that the Penitentiary should be self-supporting. Although it is not so in as far as dollars and cents are concerned, yet its substantial buildings are imposing and are very highly spoken of, and are admitted as exceeding any institution of the kind in the United States.

It is quite possible that this institution might be made to pay its own way, but in such case a great injustice would be done to many of the convicts, who are here made good carpenters, masons and stone-cutters, which on their release is much more advantageous to them than if engaged at light shop work, which is carried on here to a great extent by the aid of machinery.

I regret to inform the Board of there being a decrease in the amount received from contract labour, which has solely been caused by an unexpected and unfortunate visitation of sickness. The epidemic was not confined to the Penitentiary, as it has visited sections of the country throughout the Province. However, I am pleased to be enabled to remark that the decrease in the amount derived from convict contract labour is made up by other branches of work performed.

The grants made by the Legislature for the support of the several departments of this institution have been carefully expended.

The annual balance sheet which accompanies this Report, shews a balance remaining on hand on the 31st of December, 1862, but a part of that amount will be absorbed by some accounts which are due and have not been sent in for adjustment.

Many persons are quite unacquainted with the description of convicts sent to the Penitentiary, and are very ready to class them all as being fit for hard labor; but there are many worthless ones among them who do not even perform sufficient work to pay for their rations, and others pass the period for which they are sentenced between the hospital and oakum shed.

In concluding my Report on the general transactions in connection with this great institution, I beg leave to remark that I find my duties on the increase. However, I shal

continue to discharge the trust reposed in me with the same attention and anxiety that I have done heretofore, which has been for the last fourteen years, and have now passed a part of the fifteenth year in the service of the country as Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, *Prov. Pen.*

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
2nd February, 1863.

ESTIMATE of money required for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary, and Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and for Building purposes at Rockwood, year 1863.

PENITENTIARY.

<i>Officers.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Warden.....		22	40	00
2	Clerks.....		13	75	00
1	Deputy Warden.....		1	00	00
1	Surgeon.....		1	00	00
2	Chaplains.....		3	20	00
1	Store Keeper.....		6	25	00
1	Matron.....		5	35	00
2	Assistant Matrons.....		4	50	00
1	Kitchen Keeper.....		6	25	00
1	School Master.....		7	50	00
1	Master Builder.....		1	20	00
10	Overseers.....		5	65	00
2	Messengers.....		4	30	00
49	Guards.....		1	90	00
					38680 00
<i>Provision and Fuel.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
304,000	Rations.....	@	0	082	25460 00
1,600	cords Hardwood.....	@	3	25	5200 00
400	do Softwood.....	@	2	10	840 00
30	chaldrons Coal.....	@	10	00	300 00
					31800 00
<i>Kitchen.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
400	Tin Cups.....	@	0	08	32 00
400	do Dishes.....	@	0	20	80 00
400	do Plates.....	@	0	10	40 00
12	small Dippers.....	@	0	15	1 80
4	large do.....	@	0	20	0 80
12	Potato Forks.....	@	0	25	3 00
12	Coffee Buckets.....	@	0	40	4 80
18	dozen Knives.....	@	1	20	21 60
6	do Pairs Spectacles.....	@	2	50	15 00
12	Bread Baskets.....	@	1	00	12 00
6	dozen Shaving Brushes.....	@	0	25	1 50
18	do Small Hair Combs.....	@	1	00	18 00
6	do Rack do.....	@	1	00	6 00
24	Lamp Chimneys.....	@	0	10	2 40
6	Bottles Ink.....	@	1	00	6 00
4	Boxes Pens.....	@	0	50	2 00
					246 90
<i>Clothing.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1300	pairs Socks.....	@	0	30	390 00
800	Suits win'cr clothing.....	@	5	50	4400 00
700	do summer do.....	@	3	50	2450 00
1500	pairs Flannel Drawers.....	@	1	25	1875 00
1000	do Shoes.....	@	1	50	1500 00
400	do Slippers.....	@	0	90	360 00
500	Caps and Stocks.....	@	0	50	250 00
9000	yards Grey Cotton.....	@	0	14	1260 00
1500	Flannel Shirts.....	@	1	80	2700 00
1000	Handkerchiefs.....	@	0	05	50 00
1000	pairs Braces.....	@	0	05	50 00
200	lbs Sewing Thread.....	@	0	70	140 00
250	Papers Needles.....	@	0	05	12 50
250	Aprons.....	@	0	20	50 00
100	Sheep Skins.....	@	0	60	60 00
210	suits for Discharged Convicts.....	@	12	00	2520 00
					18067 50
<i>Carried over.....</i>					\$88,794 40

Estimate of money required for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary and Criminal Lunatic Asylum, &c.—*Continued.*

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>			\$88,794 40
<i>Bedding.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
300 Bed Ticks.....	@ 1 50	450 00	
500 Pillow Ticks.....	@ 0 30	150 00	
500 Pillow Slips.....	@ 0 25	125 00	
400 pairs Blankets.....	@ 4 50	1800 00	
400 Bed Rugs.....	@ 1 00	400 00	
1200 Towels.....	@ 0 10	120 00	
			3045 00
<i>Oil and Candles.</i>			
600 gallons Coal Oil.....	@ 0 44	264 00	
10,000 lbs Soap.....	@ 0 03½	350 00	
1000 lbs Candles.....	@ 0 11½	115 00	
			729 00
<i>Stable.</i>			
1500 bushels Oats.....	@ 0 43	645 00	
50 tons Hay.....	@ 18 00	900 00	
50 do Straw, (including straw for bedding).....	@ 7 86	393 00	
12 do Bran.....	@ 19 00	228 00	
			2166 00
<i>General Purposes.</i>			
Tools for Convicts.....		100 00	
Stationery.....		500 00	
Library.....		400 00	
Convicts' Travelling Allowance.....		1000 00	
Hospital.....		1200 00	
			3200 00
<i>Ordinary Expenditure</i>			\$97934 40
<i>Building Materials.</i>			
250 boxes T.C. Tin @ \$12 00.....		3000 00	
1000 lbs Clout-headed Tin Nails.....		250 00	
15 Cast Iron Water Closet Pans.....		150 00	
Rough Quarry Stone, per contract.....		2457 88	
4000 bushels Lime and Sand @ 10c.....		400 00	
25 cwt. of Sheet and Pipe Lead @ \$11 00.....		275 00	
Ironmongery, Paints, Oil, &c.....		250 00	
Timber, Plank and Boards, for roofing.....		500 00	
100 yds. of Soil and Water Pipe @ \$4 00.....		400 00	
Powder and Fuse for Quarry.....		60 00	
Timber for Crib Work and Iron Tubes for Water Works.....		400 00	
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i>			8142 88
			\$106077 28
<i>LWS—</i>			
Cash in hand.....		19029 13	
Debts receivable.....		5700 00	
Contract Labour.....		38100 00	
Convict labour not contracted for, and contingency.....		1000 00	
			63829 13
<i>Carried over</i>			42248 15

Estimate of money required for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary and Criminal Lunatic Asylum, &c.—*Continued.*

		\$	cts.
<i>Forward</i>		42248	15
LUNATIC ASYLUM.			
		\$	cts.
Officers' Salaries.....		6958	66
Rations, fuel, clothing, &c.....		4956	00
	Ordinary expenditure	11914	66
Furniture and fittings.	Extraordinary Expenditure	2500	00
		14414	66
ROCKWOOD BUILDINGS.			
<i>Officers.</i>		\$	cts.
5 Keepers.....	@ 37 50	187	50
12 Guards.....	@ 26 66	319	99
		507	49
<i>Building Materials.</i>			
Embracing stone, sand, lime, tools, timber, hardware, &c., as per detailed statement by Architects herewith.....	\$ 7680 50		
Pipes, valves, &c., for supplying water and gas-light, and for cooking and ventilating purposes, as per do do.....	21297 48	28977	98
		29485	47
Total		\$36048	28

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Penitentiary proper.....	42148	15		
Lunatic Asylum.....	14414	66		
Rockwood Buildings.....	29485	47		
Total, as above.....			\$36048	28

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, The Warden's Report and Cash Transactions only are printed.]

R E P O R T

OF THE

ISLE-AUX-NOIX, L.C., REFORMATORY,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

To the Inspectors of Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I last year commenced my report by a recapitulation of the difficulties which embarrassed me during the first days of duty, as warden of this institution, arising as you know from various sources. I am again compelled by a series of difficulties, differing, it is true, in character and origin from those above alluded to, to speak in the language of complaint, and in the present case, the obstacles are nearly as serious as the former, arising from the removal of the Reformatory from Isle aux Noix to this place.

Any person who is in some degree acquainted with the materials used in the different handicrafts with the several departments, with the stores, and with the characters to be dealt with in such an institution, will readily conceive the amount of labour and inconvenience devolving on me in consequence of this removal.

On receiving the order of the 28th December, 1861, to remove the prisoners to the place declared by the proclamation of that date to be, from and after the 4th January next ensuing, that of the Reformatory of Lower Canada, I immediately proceeded with Dr. Nelson, the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, to visit the new site. At the very first glance, I perceived the trouble about to devolve on me, and knew that I should have every thing to create in the suddenly selected domicile. And here I am bound to acknowledge that the difficulties I had to overcome were greatly diminished by the judicious advice of Dr. Nelson.

I was bound to carry out, in the short space of six days, all the measures attendant on such an important migration, in obedience to an absolute command and, as a means, I had to adapt an old building, hitherto used merely as a boarding-house for young females, to its new destination, requiring fittings of a peculiar character.

The severity of the season rendered the performance of my task still more difficult, and so great was my destitution of means, that during one whole month I was indebted to the benevolent Ladies of the House of Providence, established in the village, for the dressing of the prisoners' food. For the kind offices and assistance extended by those Reverend Ladies, both to the prisoners and to my own family on their arrival, I desire to express my gratitude. They had heated the apartments appropriated for the use of the prisoners, and prepared for them a good dinner. Their well-known devotion and charitable disposition towards the unfortunate, even led them to wait upon the prisoners at table. This act of charity and self-denial did not fail to produce a happy effect on the minds of the youthful convicts, who, however wicked, are still susceptible of good impressions.

One of my greatest difficulties was the providing of the officers and servants of the institution with lodgings; and the absence of all means of safeguard and protection to prevent not only the escape of the prisoners, but likewise the admission of the public among them, was a cause of endless inconvenience every way: I here mean, among other means of security, that afforded by a wall and gratings to the windows of the building.

In consequence of this defect, I was compelled to redouble my vigilance and attention, to compensate for the want of a means of protection so especially necessary to an institution of this kind, and more than all to a reformatory situated in the heart of a village.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which I had to contend with, I have the satisfaction to state that I succeeded in improving the condition of the institution, both morally and intellectually, as well as in physical respects. No trace remains of the abuses and evil habits into which the prisoners had fallen. Their obedience to order and to the rules established to maintain strict discipline is as absolute as can be found in any educational institution.

However contumacious the majority of the youthful offenders may be when I receive them, having been subjected to no habit of order, but generally addicted to vicious indulgence, I generally find that after a few months training to habits of discipline and the observances of religion, they become submissive and well-disposed, understanding, no doubt, that their life here must greatly tend to their advantage.

Although several important alterations and improvements have been made in the building now occupied as a Reformatory, others of great utility remain to be executed, wanting which, its equipment as a Reformatory will still be very defective.

Here I beg leave to remark that notwithstanding the outlay, very considerable in amount, made on the buildings of the institution, as required by the altered purpose to which they are applied, I flatter myself I am able to shew that I have not exceeded the legislative grant made for its support (setting aside the \$1200 expended in moving); and if I take into account the materials on hand hereafter to be used in the building, the prison wall and in other improvements to be carried on next summer, it will be found that I have expended less than the sum granted.

It may not be amiss to remark that the removal of the reformatory from Isle aux Noix to this place in so short a period really became the cause of pecuniary loss (as may be seen in the house-steward's account), as it became necessary to sell, at a sacrifice, all the stock of hay and grain stored for the winter use of the cattle, the firewood, and a large portion of the raw materials intended to be used in the workshops, as also cattle and implements of agriculture, all which had to be replaced here at high prices. It is scarcely necessary for me to observe, that if I have succeeded so happily in my undertaking, it has been achieved by the exercise of great economy in the purchase and use of the materials for the improvement of the reformatory, and by my active superintendence of all the departments.

It is my duty to remark that there is great need of an infirmary in the institution, inasmuch as the sick prisoners have hitherto been attended in the cells of the dormitory, amidst the noise made by the others in their evening recreations.

I must observe that the several works of improving, repairing, and altering the interior of the building, which are still in progress, have greatly interfered with the duty of maintaining cleanliness in the departments.

I may also be permitted to invite your attention to the fact, that the farm attached to this institution, containing no more than 40 arpents under cultivation, is too limited in extent to afford pasturage and winter food for the necessary head of cattle, besides producing the vegetables required for the consumption of the prisoners. If to this deficiency in the extent of the land, be added the exhausted state of the soil resulting from a bad system of culture, continued through many years, you will readily perceive that for several years to come, it cannot become a source of profit to the reformatory. It is, moreover, altogether without good fences.

I trust that I shall be able, by adopting a system of rotation of crops, as recommended by Dr. Taché, Inspector, to succeed in restoring it to fertility, for which purpose it will be divided into seven fields.

The increase in the number of prisoners, from 23 at the commencement of the current year to 57 now in the institution, renders the workshops and dormitory insufficient for their accommodation. The number of cells is 74, and assuming the increase in the number of prisoners in the last eight months as a basis on which to calculate the number we may expect in 1863, we may suppose it will be from 90 to 100, so that it becomes urgently necessary to build at least 30 sleeping cells. In addition to the above, it will be highly necessary to construct several solitary cells, the present number not sufficing as a means of restraining the disorderly.

I must again invite your attention to the urgent need in which I stand of a dwelling house to be erected in readiness for my occupation next spring, outside of the Reformatory, not only on account of the alterations which I had the honor to suggest in my report of the 9th instant, but also because the construction of the new cells, recommended above, will actually deprive me of my present apartments, inconvenient as they are.

I may be permitted to observe, that this institution suffers serious inconvenience from the difficulty of procuring water. That obtained from the well being too hard for most purposes, other water has to be carted in large quantities, daily, from the river, a distance of about six arpents. The whole distance is an ascent, amounting in all to nearly fifty feet. A guard, with one of the prisoners, is employed every day throughout the year in this laborious duty.

The reports of the chaplain, the physician, and the accountant of the Reformatory, with the accompanying tables will shew the condition of the various services of the institution, and the several kinds of work which form the employment of the prisoners.

I may be allowed to observe, that all my experience confirms me in my opinion of the correctness of my remarks offered to you last year with regard to the danger of sending to the Reformatory delinquents of more than 18 years of age. These veteran jail-birds make tools of the younger prisoners to carry out their evil schemes, and this they do with so much skill and caution, acquired in the haunts of vice and crime, that it is extremely difficult to catch them in the fact, or even to trace out the proceedings of which they are the guilty projectors.

I trust that I may not give offence if, strongly convinced by experience, I repeat what I alleged in my last report on the subject of short sentences passed on delinquents sent to this house: namely, that without a long period of imprisonment, any reformation of morals in a young man who has grown up amidst evil associations, is impossible. If any proof of the truth of this assertion be required, it may be found in the fact that nearly all the delinquents who have passed no more than two years in the Reformatory have been convicted anew within a short period after their return to freedom, so that the person released, society, and the State are all losers under the operation of short terms of imprisonment, while we have already numerous instances in which a complete reformation has been effected by a more lengthened term of detention. One fact of this nature I shall venture to mention, which speaks forcibly in favor of long periods of imprisonment. A youthful convict, who had undergone his sentence of seven years' detention, three years and some months in the Provincial Penitentiary, and the remainder of his term in this house, was entirely changed, and so remarkable for his good conduct after his release, that he obtained in marriage, very recently, the hand of a young person of virtuous character and most respectable family, and as before, so after marriage, his excellent conduct and his assiduity and exactness in the fulfilment of his duties as a christian and a citizen, have gained him the esteem and respect of the inhabitants of the parish in which he has resided since his liberation.

I have the more pleasure in relating this case that it does equal honor to the institution, to the person whom it particularly concerns, and to the worthy community who know in what manner they should, in imitation of the Saviour of mankind, receive the penitent sinner, and how to encourage him in his efforts to return to the right way.

These few remarks which I have the honor to offer will close my report, which will I trust, receive your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

(Signed,)

F. X. PRIEUR,

Warden, E. P., L. C.

St. Vincent de Paul, 31st December, 1862.

**ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET of the Warden of the Reformatory Prison of Lower
Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1862.**

RECEIPTS.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance on hand, 1st January, 1862.....				2,025 71
" grants received from the Government.....				16,032 00
" Petty Sales.....	2,419	36		
" Auction Sales.....	1,401	10		
" Contingencies.....		22 50		
" Fuel.....		32 25		
			3,875	21
			\$21,932	95
To balance on hand.....				\$776 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

By payments as per vouchers, Nos. 1 to 275 inclusive.....			21,156	93
" Balance on hand, say, in Bank of Upper Canada.....	555	64		
" " " " Cash.....		190 38		
			776	02

SUMMARY.

Roman Catholic Chapel.....	99	93		
Farm.....	1,557	41		
Freight.....	22	85		
Contingencies.....	1,988	09		
Tools and Furniture.....	509	12		
Prison Buildings.....	5,441	14		
Hospital.....	129	12		
Salary.....	7,557	30		
Prisoners' Travelling Allowance.....	31	00		
Provisions.....	1,683	27		
Soap, Oil and Candles.....	323	03		
Clothing and Bedding.....	887	07		
Fuel.....	1,162	01		
Postage.....	29	83		
Rent.....	251	66		
Protestant Chapel.....	10	61		
Stationery.....	115	49		
	\$21,156	93		
			\$21,932	95

HUNTLY B. MACKAY,
Clerk, &c.

REFORMATORY PRISON, LOWER CANADA,
St. Vincent de Paul, 1st January, 1863.

RETURN shewing the exact cost to the Province of the Reformatory Prison of
Lower Canada, for year ending 31st December, 1862.

Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance of cash on hand on 1st January, 1862.....				2,025	74
" Stock on hand on 1st January, 1862.....				6,244	82
" grants received from the Government.....				16,032	00
" Auction Sales.....				1,401	10
" Contingencies.....				22	50
" Fuel.....				32	25
" Debts due by the Reformatory, as per return.....				466	42
				26,224 83	
Cr.					
By balance of cash on hand		776	02		
" improvements on Real Estate.....		6,113	97		
" Stock on hand this day.....		7,300	91		
" Debts due by the Reformatory last year and paid this year.....		407	89		
				14,598 79	
Exact cost to the Province.....				11,626	04
L E S S .					
Removal from Isle-aux-Noix to St. Vincent de Paul.....		1,169	50		
Difference between the valuation of Stores on 31st December, 1861, and the amount realized for them when sold at Isle-aux-Noix.....		491	85		
				1,661 35	
Exact cost to the Province of maintenance of Prison for 1862, exclusive of the removal from Isle-aux Noix, and loss on sales by auction, &c.....				\$9,964	69

HUNTLY B. MACKAY,
Clerk, &c.

REFORMATORY PRISON OF LOWER CANADA,
St. Vincent de Paul, 31st December, 1862.

ESTIMATED VALUE of Repairs and Improvements on Real Estate during the year
1862.

	\$	cts.
Amount paid in cash for materials and labor, as per Prison Building account.....	5,441	14
900 days' work by prisoners, at 20 cents per day.....	180	00
256½ " " in making well, at 20 cents per day.....	51	25
Value of labor by carpenters.....	250	00
" " blacksmith.....	80	00
" " tinsmith.....	48	45
" materials supplied by tinsmith.....	63	13
		\$6,113 97

RETURN shewing the Debts due by the Reformatory Prison of Lower Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

Fabre & Gravel.....	\$	cts.
Hon. L. Renaud.....	15	00
L. J. Beliveau.....	119	50
Joseph Beaudry.....	239	27
Louis Paré.....	54	28
	38	37
	\$166 42	

RETURN shewing the value of the work performed in the Shops, also of the Farm Produce, for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

Carpenter's shop.....	\$	cts.
Tinsmith's shop.....	744	39
Blacksmith's shop.....	436	11
Shoemaker's shop.....	246	84
Tailor's shop.....	409	43
Farm Produce.....	723	21
	765	77
	\$3,325 75	

REPORT

OF THE

PENETANGUISHENE REFORMATORY,

FOR THE YEAR 1862

REFORMATORY PRISON, U. C.,
Penetanguishene, 16th January, 1863.

To the Board of Prison Inspectors of the Province of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the following report of the Reformatory Prison of Upper Canada for the past year:—

JUVENILE CONVICTS.

On 31st December, 1861, - - - - -	94
Received since, - - - - -	32
	126
Discharged during past year, - - - - -	27
	99
In Reformatory at present, - - - - -	99

RELIGIONS.

Church of England, 37; Catholics, 29; Methodists, 19; Presbyterians, 8; Lutherans, 3; Baptists, 3.—99.

AGES.

Convicts—2, ten years; 2, eleven years; 4, twelve years; 12, thirteen years; 9, fourteen years; 20, fifteen years; 16, sixteen years; 12, seventeen years; 15, eighteen years; 5, nineteen years; 1, twenty years; 1, twenty-one years.—99.

NATIVITY.

England, 16; Ireland, 10; Scotland, 2; Canada, 57; United States, 11; Germany, 3.

CONVICTS WHOSE PARENTS DIED.

Fathers died, 16; mothers, 11; father and mother, 19.—46.

INTEMPERATE PARENTS.

30 convicts had intemperate fathers; 4, mothers; 4, fathers and mothers.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

Carpentering, 9; coopering, 7; shoemaking, 10; tailoring, 27; brickmaking, &c., 6; blacksmithing, 4; cooking, 2; baking, washing, &c., 4; stable and farm, 7; wing cleaning, 2; dining-hall, 2; office and school-rooms, 1; sawing wood and general work on farm, &c., 15; sick, 1.

No idleness permitted under any circumstance, except sickness, all being engaged in some useful occupation. Division of time is arranged as follows:—

IN SUMMER,

The prisoners are dressed and the bell rings for muster at six, a.m. Prayers are then said by the respective chaplains, and attendance at school immediately after, until seven o'clock, when the bell rings for breakfast. Immediately after breakfast the convicts proceed to their different employments, until a quarter before twelve o'clock. At twelve o'clock they dine, and after dinner play until one o'clock, when the bell rings, and they again muster for work, until four o'clock, when they are summoned to school, until a quarter to six, when they sup, and on its conclusion, are mustered and locked up for the night. They are, however, permitted to study until eight o'clock, when all retire to their beds for the night.

IN WINTER,

The bell rings for muster at seven, a.m. ; breakfast at eight, a.m. ; dinner at twelve ; school at three, p.m. ; supper at five, p.m. :

The convicts are permitted to have lights, under careful supervision, until half-past seven, for study.

ON SUNDAYS,

The chaplains attend their respective chapels after breakfast, and again in the afternoon, at half-past two, p.m. ; and on Thursdays the convicts also receive religious instruction from their respective chaplains.

GROUND AND BUILDINGS.

As I mentioned in my Report of 1851, the construction of the wing for the dormitories of the new Reformatory was commenced last year, upon the site determined upon by the Inspectors of Prisons for the erection of the main building ; it is 120 feet above the level of Lake Huron, and commands a beautiful view of the bay. The wing is now erected, having been roofed and tinned in the fall, and its internal accommodations are hastening toward completion ; it will, I trust, be so far finished by the 1st of May next, that it may then be occupied by the convicts, and with much benefit, so far as empowering their separation during sleeping hours, at the same time that it will entail the inconvenience of moving from the buildings, at present occupied, at bedtime, which, in inclement weather, might expose them to colds and other ailments.

I therefore respectfully urge the necessity of the erection and completion of the main building with as little delay as may accord with the convenience of the Government ; and in the anticipation that the necessity of its immediate erection may be recognized, I venture to recommend that it be commenced in the early spring, so that, with due diligence, the walls and roof of the building may be completed in the autumn. When the building is once roofed in, the internal arrangements can be carried on through the winter, and the whole be completed with the least possible delay. A perfect organization of the establishment can then be made, which, under the present position of the buildings, it is impossible to attain.

SANITARY.

The health of the convicts for the past year has been very satisfactory. The measles and scarlet fever were very prevalent in the vicinity of the Reformatory during the months of October and November, but fortunately neither malady made its appearance in the institution.

DIET.

There has been no change made in the quantity or quality of the provisions since my last Report. The diet is as follows:—

Breakfast— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of meat, 1 lb. bread, and pea coffee, sweetened with molasses.

Dinner— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, potatoes and soup, with vegetables.

Supper—Porridge, of Indian meal or oatmeal, sweetened with molasses, in winter ; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, and milk, in summer.

The food is sufficient as to quantity, and of the very best description, and the cost within the limits of my estimate.

DISCIPLINE.

I have not varied the discipline of the prison since my last Report. I have much satisfaction in being enabled to state that I have had to contend with nothing like insubordination, and that the feelings of the youths generally toward the institution is attachment, and an anxiety to observe its rules.

STATEMENT OF PUNISHMENTS AWARDED.

	Number under Punishment.	Meals Bread and Water.	Number punished with Birch.	Number of Lashes.
January	5	\$7	2	24
February	1	3	...	...
March	4	33	3	42
April	2	9	...	...
May	1	15	...	...
June	5	66	5	48
July	5	39	4	36
August	4	42	2	24
September	2	18	2	24
October	6	78	5	96
November	3	27	1	12
December	4	21	2	12
Totals	42	438	26	318

STOCK OF REAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Real Property and Improvements, - - - - -	\$4,705 14
New Prison Building, - - - - -	16,988 52
Farm, - - - - -	2,356 00
General Store, - - - - -	114 58
Provision Store, - - - - -	143 25
Cook and Bake-house, - - - - -	21 30
Carpenter's Shop, - - - - -	709 10
Shoe Shop, - - - - -	216 46
Cooper's Shop, - - - - -	354 95
Tailor's Shop, - - - - -	71 41
Blacksmith's Shop, - - - - -	468 12
Brick-yard, - - - - -	701 00
Dining-hall, - - - - -	101 00
Sleeping Apartments, - - - - -	1,322 50
Protestant Chapel and School, - - - - -	152 00
Catholic Chapel and School, - - - - -	86 79
Stonecutter's Tools, - - - - -	165 00
Stone Shed, - - - - -	75 00
Office Furniture and Stationery, - - - - -	200 00
	<u>\$28,952 12</u>

FINANCE.

To Balance, - - - - -	\$87 96
" Government Warrants, - - - - -	31,600 00
" Shop Accounts, - - - - -	735 93
	<u>\$32,423 89</u>
By Vouchers, 1 to 175, - - - - -	\$32,201 11
Balance, - - - - -	222 78
	<u>\$32,423 89</u>

ESTIMATE.

Officers.

Warden, - - - - -	\$1,600 00	
Two Chaplains, \$800 each, - - - - -	1,600 00	
Deputy Warden, Clerk, &c., - - - - -	720 00	
Surgeon, - - - - -	400 00	
Steward, - - - - -	400 00	
Eight Keepers, \$360 each, - - - - -	2,880 00	
Farmer, - - - - -	260 00	
Two Night Guards, - - - - -	300 00	
		<u>\$8,160 00</u>

Provisions, Fuel, &c.

Rations for 120 prisoners, - - - - -	\$3,504 00	
300 cords of Wood, - - - - -	360 00	
Soap, Oil, and Candles, - - - - -	180 00	
Medicine, - - - - -	70 00	
Lime, - - - - -	60 00	
		<u>4,174 00</u>

Clothing and Bedding.

120 Boys @ \$15, - - - - -	\$1,800 00	
Travelling Expenses—34, @ \$10, - - - - -	340 00	
Clothing for do., - - - - -	238 00	
		<u>2,378 00</u>

Buildings, &c.

Three Houses for Keepers, @ \$400, - - - - -	\$1,200 00	
Barn and Stables, - - - - -	1,100 00	
Shingling Buildings, - - - - -	100 00	
Lumber, Tools, Iron, &c., - - - - -	500 00	
		<u>2,900 00</u>

Farm.

Indian Corn and Oats, - - - - -	\$620 00	
Hay, Straw, Seeds, &c., - - - - -	835 00	
Harness, Rope, &c., - - - - -	80 00	
		<u>1,535 00</u>

Sundries.

Rope, Twine, &c., for Nets, - - - - -	\$30 00	
Stationery for Office, - - - - -	65 00	
Freight, \$200; Postage, \$50, - - - - -	250 00	
		<u>345 00</u>
		<u>\$19,492 00</u>

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have much pleasure in being enabled to state, that the general conduct of the convicts under my charge has been highly satisfactory during the past year: they have been most assiduous in the various works allotted to them, and have rendered very profitable aid, some by working at the wing of the Reformatory in course of erection, and others at brickmaking, of which they have made one hundred and forty thousand during the season, and they have thrown up the clay to receive the winter frost, to make a further supply during the next summer.

There is only one solitary exception for me to report to this general good conduct, and that is, of a youth whose case has hitherto been duly brought under the notice of the Government (an imbecile), and I have received official intimation that steps have been taken for his removal.

In the early part of the year I had the boys drilled by an old soldier, one of the keepers, but in consequence of the necessity that existed for using their labor on the new Reformatory works during the summer, I was obliged to desist for that period. I have, however, recently commenced, and, in my opinion, with great advantage to the boys, who seem to enter into their drill with pleasure and an emulation to excel; it seems to be looked upon by them not as a task but a recreation.

It may be relevant for me to remark here, that a youth who left the Reformatory enlisted very soon afterwards, and, from his good conduct, having obtained a furlough, he visited the institution to see his old companions, and I was proud to perceive that he had the stripe of a lance corporal on his arm, obtained by him in five months' service; and he informed me that the drilling he had undergone at the Reformatory was of the greatest benefit to him, the drill sergeant having given him credit for his aptitude in learning. He, poor fellow, was too proud to tell where or how he had acquired the proficiency which was so evident to his superior.

Thirty-six convicts were discharged from this Reformatory, who were sentenced since it was opened, and having written to the jailers of the localities from whence they were forwarded, viz., Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Brockville, Cobourg, Niagara, Stratford, Sarnia, Peterboro', Perth, Whitby, and Woodstock, for information as to their subsequent violation of the law, if any, I am enabled, with much pleasure, to state, that of the thirty-six, only two are reported as having fallen into their former evil courses; and, as it may be suggestive, I detail their ages, and the periods for which they were condemned to the Reformatory. One was in his twenty-first year when condemned,—a full-grown man, and sentenced for only two years; the second, a youth (an orphan) of thirteen years, who served out his sentence of three years, and who, I very much regret, had not been sentenced for the longest period of five years.

I may here remark, that on the discharge of the grown man, as well as the youth above referred to, I advised them not to return to their old haunts and associates, but to accept of employment, with remunerative wages, in this neighborhood, which I could have procured for them. They would not, however, be guided by my admonition, and as I anticipated, they soon relapsed into their former vicious courses.

I feel it imperative on me to continue to urge my matured conviction, that a great boon would be conferred upon all the youths who are condemned to the Reformatory, were their sentences extended to the full limit of five years, as well as a benefit financially to the Reformatory itself. The last youth named above may be taken as an example: he was employed in the tailor's shop, and made much proficiency in the trade; had he had two years longer to serve, and continued, as he would have done, at that branch of industry, he would have been a good tradesman, able, on his re-entering the world, to have earned a comfortable living, independently of evil courses. The work, too, of his last two years would have been of some profit to the establishment; and I do not think I pay too high a compliment to the chaplains of the institution in saying that, unless very hardened indeed, two additional years under the moral culture of either gentlemen might have assured to this orphan an exemption from the melancholy relapse into his former vicious habits which it is my unhappiness now to chronicle.

It is obvious that a juvenile reformatory is not the place for grown men. They cannot be expected to receive good impressions, nor to learn industrious habits with the same facility as youths, nor can the eradication of evil propensities, whether the result of natural impulse or bad example, be hoped for from the adult in the same proportion or with the same facility as from youth.

It is of importance to the successful operation of juvenile reformatories that the age at which, and the periods for which, convicts shall be condemned to these institutions shall have the grave consideration of the authorities. The subject has been so frequently alluded to in almost every report that I have read, that I have no doubt a matured arrangement will ere long be arrived at and promulgated, regulating these subjects.

While I recommend long sentences, I am, at the same time, of opinion that it would have beneficial effects were the good conduct of a convict to have an influence in shortening the duration of his sentence, and if an amount of his earnings during his confinement were to be kept aside, to make up a small capital upon which to commence whenever his sentence expires. It is evident to me that the knowledge that his confinement, in a

measure, depended upon his own conduct, would lead him to strong efforts of improvement and there can be no doubt that a small sum in hand on again entering the world, to support the convict whilst he is looking for employment, must lessen the temptation to rush again amongst his old companions, and into his old course of wickedness.

I cannot too strongly press upon the consideration of the authorities the benefit to arise to convicts if the duration of their sentences was so timed as that the release would expire in the *spring* in all cases. It must, I think, be self-evident that, having the summer before them, they will be much more likely to obtain employment immediately than if the release should take place in the winter, or even the autumn; for in a climate such as that of Canada, the sources of employment are more limited in winter than in summer.

Seven of the thirty-six discharged convicts above mentioned have received employment in the neighborhood of the Reformatory, and I am enabled, with much satisfaction, to record that their employers are pleased with them, and report their conduct as satisfactory.

The cases referred to of measles and scarlet fever that surrounded the building this last season, but providentially found no entrance there, is sufficiently convincing of the necessity of having an hospital prepared, with all the other necessary appliances, in case of an epidemic of any nature breaking out amongst the convicts. At present I am entirely unprepared for such a visitation, and had it occurred on this last occasion, the condition of the afflicted could be but very partially provided for.

I have in my former Report lamented the crowded state of the present building; this I hope will soon be remedied, by the completion of the dormitory wing, which will be fitted for the reception of the convicts in spring. I cannot, however, close my remarks without respectfully urging, as I have previously done under its proper head, the commencement and completion of the main building as quickly as possible.

I have to report my entire satisfaction with the manner in which all the officers of the institution have performed their several duties during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,

Warden, U. C. R.

No. 67.

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863,
For information respecting employes and affairs in offices of Prothonotaries
and Circuit Court Clerks, Quebec and Montreal.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 11th April, 1863.

No. 68.

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 25th April, 1862, For
a Synoptical Table of Parishes, &c., Lower Canada.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 13th April, 1863.

No. 69.

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 18th ultimo, For
copies of all correspondence between the Postmaster General and Gilbert
Griffin, Esq., Inspector of Post Offices, London, Upper Canada, relative to
the contract recently given for the conveyance of the mail from Sebring-
ville to Kinkora; also, copies of all the tenders sent to Mr. Griffin or the
Postmaster General for the above contract.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 14th April, 1863.

No. 70.

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th March, 1863,
For information respecting Dams and Slides on Salmon Rivers in Lowe^r
Canada.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 14th April, 1863.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing,
the above returns are not printed.]*

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor-General, dated the 2nd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return shewing—“1st. “The price and terms on which the Hamilton and Port Dover “Plank Road was sold by Government, and the names of the original “Sureties (if any) for the payment of the same. 2ndly. A State- “ment of all moneys received on account of the sale of the said Road, “the amount, including principal and interest, due thereon, and the “names of the Sureties (if any) or character of the security (if any) “still held for the payment thereof; and lastly, whether any person, “being at any time a Surety for the payment of said Road, has been “discharged from such Surety, and, if so, when and by what “authority.”

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
17th April, 1863.

SALE OF HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER PLANK ROAD.

Purchaser.—The Hamilton and Port Dover Road Company, S. W. Ryckman, President.

Date of Sale.—Fifteenth of October, 1850.

Price sold for.—Thirty thousand and eight hundred dollars.

Terms of Payment.—Purchase money payable in annual instalments of five per cent. each, commencing 15th October, 1852; with interest at five per cent. per annum on the whole of the purchase money, or so much as shall remain due.

Names of the original Sureties.—S. W. Ryckman and wife, and G. W. Ryckman and wife.

Character and amount of the Security given.—Surrender by S. W. Ryckman, &c., and G. W. Ryckman, &c., of lands in Barton and Glanford to the amount of ten per cent. of the purchase money.

Interest accrued up to 31st December, 1862	\$20,447 36
Amount received.....	{ Principal..... 3,694 00
	{ Interest..... 6,729 00
Total cash received.....	\$10,423 00
Amount due, 31st December, 1862.....	{ Principal..... \$13,246 00
	{ Interest..... 13,718 36
Total amount due for Principal and Interest.....	\$26,964 36

Number and amount of Instalments yet to mature.—Nine instalments of \$1,540 each, amounting to \$13,860.

The bonds or surrender given by S. W. Ryckman and G. W. Ryckman, of lands in Barton and Glanford, to the amount of ten per cent. of the purchase money of the above road, were transmitted to the then Attorney General for Upper Canada on the 18th December, 1855, to be cancelled and handed over to the Sureties, the Company having complied with the conditions of sale.

W. W. DICKINSON,
Acting Dep. Inspec. Gen.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 15th April, 1863.

No. 72.

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 19th March, 1863,
For copies of papers relative to Rivière du Gouffre Bridge.

By command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 20th April, 1863.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing,
the above return is not printed.]*

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th March, 1863; for information respecting Arthabaska Railway Road, and Subsidiary Lines to the Grand Trunk.

By Command.

(Signed,)

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 16th April, 1863.

No. 435.

23th June, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—I had this pleasure last under date 21st inst., since which I am in receipt of your favor of 11th inst., and have noted contents.

It is desirable that the sum of £125,000 applicable to the Three Rivers line, under the Grand Trunk Relief Acts for 1856 and 1857, be placed to our credit as fast as the sum is available, for which Interest will be allowed to the Grand Trunk Company at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until the work is undertaken.

This transfer will complete the total sum of *Two Hundred and twenty-five Thousand Pounds* applicable to the subsidiary and Three Rivers lines. One half this amount will go to our Credit with your House, and the other half with Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., and the Interest which we allow to the Company will cover that which they have to pay until the amount is required for expenditure on the line in question.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed)

JOHN ROSS,
Receiver General.

To Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co.,
London.

(Certified true Copy)

GEO. REIFFENSTEIN,
For R. G.

Extract from Letter No. 1, 16th October, 1857, from Glyn, Mills & Co.

“Referring to our letters of the 11th Sept., and 2nd instant, and of the 10th July, on the subject of the release of the 6 per cent. preference bonds of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, we now beg to inform you, with respect to the sums of £9,375, and £7,500, placed to the credit of the account of the Province of Canada with ourselves on the 10th of July, being the sums appropriated under the first release of Three Rivers and subsidiary lines alluded to in the letters above referred to.

“We have debited the account of the Province in our books, with the sum of £8,437 10s., being the moiety of the said sum of £9,375, and £7,500, and have paid the said amount to the credit of the Province, with Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. So soon as the proceeds of the preference bonds will allow the payment of the outstanding balance,

of the bills drawn, viz: £14,062 10s., and £11,250 for the Three Rivers and subsidiary lines, the amounts as received will be placed in equal proportions, and under the same dates, to the credit of the Province, with Messrs. Barings and ourselves."

Extract from Letter No. 9, 27th November, 1857, from Glyn, Mills & Co.

"Referring to our letter of the 16th ultimo, on the subject of the releases to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, from the amounts received by the agents of the Province on account of the preferential bonds, we now beg to inform you that the further amount of £94,937 10s., has been released in the following manner, viz:—

"To the Grand Trunk Railway Company, on account of Lines West of St. Mary, under Order in Council, 12th June, 1857.....	£40,625	0	0
To Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., on account of the Province account, Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway, Order in Council, 12th June, 1857.....	7,031	5	0
The account of the Province with ourselves, credited with do. do....	7,031	5	0
To Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., on account of subsidiary lines, under Order in Council, 12th June, 1857.....	5,625	0	0
The account of the Province with ourselves, do. do. account do.	5,625	0	0
To the Grand Trunk Railway Company on account of Releases to Victoria Bridge, under Order in Council, 12th October, 1857,	24,000	0	0
To do. do. do. do.	5000	0	0
	£94,937 10 0		

The above advices you will observe, completes the second release of £225,000, per Order in Council, 12th June, 1857, with a release of £29,000, against the Order in Council, 12th October, 1857."

Extract from Letter No. 19, 19th February, 1858, from Glyn, Mills & Co.

"You will notice that for the next payment to credit of the Financial Agents, on account of Preferential Debentures now placed, we shall be able to transfer in equal proportions to the firm of Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and ourselves, for credit of the Province, the sum of £53,000, for Three Rivers and subsidiary lines, which will complete the Releases under the Order in Council already received."

Extract from Letter No. 28, 30th April, from Glyn, Mills & Co.

"We duly observe that the Order in Council, directs that £56,250, the amounts applicable to the Three Rivers and Arthabaska, and the subsidiary lines, should be deducted from the said release of £500,000, and suggests that it should be drawn for by the Receiver General. These instructions have our best attention."

Extract from Letter No. 30, 7th May, 1858, from Glyn, Mills & Co.

"We have given due protection to your Draft, No. 654, £28,906 5s., which we observe is drawn against the balance of the £100,000, apportioned to the subsidiary lines, under the Order in Council, 12th ultimo, a copy of which is enclosed in your letter for our attention."

Extract from Letter No. 34, 11th June, 1858, from Glyn, Mills & Co.

"We now beg to inform you that the agents of the Province have completed the release of £500,000, from the 6 per cent. preferential stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, authorized by the Order in Council, 10th April, 1858.

The Items completing the amount, in addition to our former advices, being £23,750.

Credited to the account of the Province; account subsidiary lines..... £12,500

Do. do. the account of the Three Rivers line..... 15,625

Paid to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., subsidiary lines..... 12,500

Paid to do. do. do. Three Rivers line..... 15,625

£56,250

Extract from Letter No. 41, 16th July, 1858, from Glyn, Mills & Co.

"SIR,—We had this pleasure by the last mail, and have since had the honor of receiving your letter of the 28th June, in reply to our letter of the 11th ultimo.

"We apprehend that your further remarks have been written under misapprehension.

"We refer to the £125,000, which you mention is applicable to the Three Rivers line, under the Grand Trunk Railway Relief Acts for 1856 and 1857, and which you are desirous may be credited to the accounts of the Province with ourselves and Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., as fast as the preferential capital will admit.

"You will find, we believe, on reference to the several releases authorised by the Orders in Council, received from you from time to time, that the sums already appropriated to the Three Rivers and Arthabaska, and the Subsidiary Lines, amount to £151,437 10s., which have been only credited and advised to the Province by Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and ourselves.

"The balance say, £73,562 10s., we presume, will have to be dealt with under future releases, in accordance with our previous practice.

"The releases of £500,000 authorized by the Order in Council, 15th June last, we may add, makes no mention of any amount to be reserved for the Three Rivers and the Subsidiary Lines. The amount is specified as payment for work done, and to be done on the Victoria Bridge, and the Eastern and Western sections only. We mention this in the event of any clerical error having been committed."

Extract from Letter dated 2nd August, 1858, No. 490, and signed by John Ross, R. G., to Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., London, viz.:

I had this pleasure last, under date 24th ultimo, duplicate of which is herewith inclosed.

"Since then I am in receipt of your letter of 16th ultimo. Your remarks relative to the Arthabaska and subsidiary lines' releases, together with other contents, will be duly noted."

(Certified true extract,)

GEO. REIFFENSTEIN,
For R. G.

No. 738

Receiver General's Office, Toronto, 24th January, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to advise you of authority for a further release to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in conjunction with Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., say an equal proportion of the balance of the Preferential Stock under the Relief Act, for £2,000,000 sterling: in hand of the Fiscal Agents of the Province, as the intervening parties.

The balance still to be released by order in Council, is £214,287 12s. sterling, thus completing the amount to be authorized for release by order from the Government, although the Company, according to your advices of sums released from time to time, has still to receive from former releases £74,000 sterling.

I send you herewith a copy of the order authorizing the same.

The amounts loaned to the Company (£300,000 sterling), of which you have occasionally made note in your letters to this Department, not forming a matter of account over which we have any control, must be looked to by yourselves and Messrs. Baring, Brothers.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

GEO. SHERWOOD,

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., Bankers, London.

R. G.

(Certified true copy.)

GEO. REIFFENSTEIN,
For R. G.

ORDER IN COUNCIL,

Dated 21st January, 1859.

“On the application of the Grand Trunk of Canada, dated Toronto, January 13th, 1859, for a release of the residue of the moneys raised under the Relief Act, 1856, 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 3, and now remaining in the hands of Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Baring, as the London Agents of the Province.

“The Hon. the Inspector General reports that the following amounts have been, up to this time, released by Order in Council:—

1857	June 8.....	£150,000	0	0
“	“ 13.....	225,000	0	0
“	Sept. 14.....	8,250	0	0
“	Oct. 12.....	402,462	8	0
1858	April 12.....	500,000	0	0
“	June 15.....	500,000	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£1,785,712	8	0

That the balance remaining unreleased of the £2,000,000 is therefore £214,287 12s sterling.

That it appears by statements furnished by Mr. Blackwell, the Vice-President, that the position of the several works under the Relief Act is as follows:—

<i>Western Works.</i>	<i>Relief Act.</i>	<i>Expended.</i>
London and St. Mary's, open for traffic.....	£450,000	£183,612
Stratford and Sarnia.....		329,727
<i>Eastern Works.</i>		
From St. Thomas to Rivière du Loup.....	525,000	495,928
Victoria Bridge.....	800,000	744,212
Subsidiary Lines.....	100,000	100,000
Arthabaska Line.....	125,000	
		<hr/>
	£2,000,000	£1,853,479

That it thus appears the Company have made an expenditure of all funds raised by preferential stock, except the £146,523, whilst the balance of unreleased capital is £214,287 12s.

That by the statements furnished by Mr. Blackwell it appears that the sum of £61,251, will suffice to complete the Western works, and £164,000 for the Eastern works; and that arrangements have been made for the completion of the Victoria Bridge within the present year, whilst the location of the Arthabaska line is in progress.

That by the Act 20 Vic., cap. 11, the period for completing the several works was fixed as follows, viz:—

St. Mary's and London.....	1st September, 1858.
Stratford and Sarnia.....	“ 1859.
Victoria Bridge.....	1st January, 1861.
Arthabaska.....	1st September, 1860.
St. Thomas and Rivière du Loup....	1st January, 1861.

That the St. Marys and London Line has been finished at the time stated.

That the Stratford and Sarnia Line will certainly be in advance of the period.

That the Victoria Bridge (the most important work) will be finished more than twelve months before the date fixed in the Act, as will also be the case with the line to Rivière du Loup. And that the Arthabaska Line can easily be completed by 1st January, 1860.

That he is therefore of opinion, that the progress made in the several works by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, is such as to ensure the fulfilment of the requirements of the Act in respect to the works named, and therefore recommends that the Receiver General be authorized to grant the release of the balance of the Preferential Capital, £214,287 12s., subject to the condition that the Company shall give satisfactory security

to the Government, that the Arthabaska appropriation shall be duly applied towards the construction of that branch line.

The Committee recommend that the release above suggested be authorized, on the condition mentioned by the Hon. the Inspector General.

(Certified.)

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

Extract from the Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.'s Letter, dated 11th February, 1859, viz. :

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th January, handing us copy of an Order in Council, by which the further sum of £214,287 12s., out of the preferential capital, is released to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. Thus the whole £2,000,000 authorized to be issued under the Relief Act, has now been put at the disposal of the Company.

The enclosed copy of a letter from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, dated 10th February, giving a statement of the capital appropriated by the Acts of the Legislature of 1856 and 1857, to the Victoria Bridge and extension of the lines mentioned, and you will observe that reference is made to the loan of £300,000, to which you allude in your letter now under reply, from which the agents of the Province are now released.

(Signed,)

BARING, BROTHERS & Co.

The Hon. GEORGE SHERWOOD,
H.M. R. General, Toronto.

OFFICES OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA,
21, Old Broad Street, E.C., London, 10th February, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to the order of release by the Honorable the Executive Council of Canada, of the balance of the Preference Capital of this Company, dated the 22nd ultimo, and enclosed in the letter of the Receiver General to you, dated the 24th ultimo, I beg to hand you, annexed, a statement showing the amount of this capital appropriated by the Acts of the Canadian Legislature of 1856 and 1857, to the Victoria Bridge, to the extension to London and to Sarnia, and to the extension from St. Thomas to Rivière du Loup, respectively, and the amount actually paid, up to the present date, to the contractors for these several works. You will observe by this statement, that the amount paid exceeds, in each case, the amount appropriated, and that this Company has become entitled to the releases under the Act for each of these works, and that thus the loan for £300,000, made to this Company out of the Preference Capital, has been satisfied.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

C. P. RONEY,
Secretary.

STATEMENT referred to in foregoing letter, viz :—

WORKS SPECIFIED BY ACTS TO BE PAID FOR OUT OF PREFERENCE CAPITAL.

		Works done in Excess:
Victoria Bridge.....	\$800,000	
Certificates passed for work done.....	800,022	
	<hr/>	22
St. Thomas to River du Loup.....	525,000	
Certificates passed for work done.....	528,812	
	<hr/>	3,812

St. Mary's to London and Sarnia..... 450,000
 Certificates passed for work done..... 496,039

46,039

(Signed)

C. P. RONEY,
Secretary.

London, 21, Old Broad Street, E.C., 10th Feb., 1859.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Toronto, 31st January, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—With regard to the advance of £300,000 sterling to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, referred to in my letter of the 24th instant, and in several of yours; I beg to say that Mr. Receiver General Morrison, in a letter to you dated 18th January 1858, authorized the advance of £300,000 sterling upon the understanding that the agents of the Province in London, should have liberty to appropriate, sell or pledge such amount of the Preferential Bonds authorized by the Relief Acts of 1856 and 1857 as might be necessary to realize the amount of £300,000 sterling, and upon the further understanding that the Preferential Bonds should be protected, and if sold should be replaced by sales of the seven per cent bonds or moneys by the 1st of September last.

On the 3rd September last (after the time for the repayment had passed) you wrote referring to the several loans, "in all amounting to £300,000, made to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada by the Government through the Provincial Agents from the proceeds of Preference Capital, we take this opportunity of stating that we are informed by the Grand Trunk Company that they have received information from Canada that these loans which matured on the 1st September will be renewed, we therefore wait your instructions as to the course to be pursued in the matter."

Mr. Deputy Receiver General Harington in my absence, in reply wrote you, that Messrs. Galt and Ross would be able to give you the instructions you asked in reference to the renewal of the loans referred to.

Mr. Galt informs me that he gave no instructions on the subject. I have therefore no doubt that you have acted upon the original letter from Mr. Morrison, and if you have not realized out of the securities retained for the purpose that you can at any time do so.

I wrote for the purpose of placing the matter beyond any misunderstanding, and in order that you may take the necessary steps to repay yourselves the amounts advanced under the arrangement.

I transmit duplicate of my last, of the 24th inst., since which date your favor of the 7th inst. has come to hand, with the usual statement of account to the 31st ult. enclosed, the contents of which have been duly noted.

I beg to advise that there has been drawn upon you exchange (No. 670) for £25,000 sterling, in favor of T. G. Ridout, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, which you will be pleased to protect. Exchange for a similar amount has been drawn against the Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

GEORGE SHERWOOD,
Receiver General.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
 Quebec, 4th December, 1860.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.,
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., London.

GENTLEMEN,—The Grand Trunk Railway Company have informed the Government that owing to their discredit they are unable to negotiate their Bills upon London, and

consequently prevented making the payments due on the Arthabaska subsidiary line, the moneys for which, under the Relief Act, are presumed to be available for this purpose in England. The Company has therefore applied for certain advances here on account of moneys supposed to be in your hands under the instructions of the Receiver General.

Advances to the amount of about Forty Thousand Pounds sterling have thus from time to time been made to the Company here, to be covered from the funds and securities held by the financial agents under the Relief Act.

I shall be glad to be informed, at your convenience, of the position of this fund and of the amount remaining in your hands, meantime the Receiver General will charge our advances one-half to each of your firms.

You will, of course, not make any payment or transfer to the Grand Trunk Company in England, from this fund, until you have ascertained that all advances made here are covered.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

(Signed,)

A. T. GALT, *M. of F.*

LONDON, December 27th, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—We have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th December, on the subject of certain arrangements made by the Government of Canada with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to enable the latter Company to make payments due upon the Arthabaska Subsidiary Line, stating that application has been made by the Company for advances "on account of money supposed to be in our hands under the instructions of the Receiver General," and also informing us that advances have been made by the Government to the Company, to the extent of £40,000, and requesting that entries may be made to correspond with the entries made by the Receiver General, charging our firms respectively with the moiety of the said amount of £40,000.

We regret that we are unable to confirm these entries, which must have arisen, if made, from some misapprehension on the part of the Receiver General.

We have no funds, assets or securities in our hands applicable to this Line, the balance of the preference capital having been released by orders contained in the letter of the Receiver General under date 24th January, 1859; we beg reference to this letter and to the Report of the Honorable the Receiver General, adopted by the Executive Council, under date the 21st January, 1859, to which it gave cover.

Upon a perusal of the letter above referred to it will be found that the financial agents were thereby authorized to transfer the balance then unreleased (being the final balance of the proceeds of the preference capital) to the Grand Trunk Company, such release being, as we submit, based upon the Company having given sufficient evidence, to the Committee and to the Receiver General, of their position entitling them to a final release before the completion of the works, and to finding and furnishing to the Government such security as should be satisfactory to them. We regret that apparently some misunderstanding appears to have arisen, but a reference to the documents in question will show that no liability can attach to us, and that we have no account to which the £40,000, to which you allude, could be charged, and in fact no cognizance of the transaction.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed,)

BARING, BROTHERS & Co.
GLYN, MILLS & Co.

To the Hon. A. T. GALT,
Minister of Finance of Canada,
&c., &c., &c.,
Quebec.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Quebec, 11th January, 1861.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.,
Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., London.

GENTLEMEN,—I am this day favored with your letter of 27th ultimo, on the subject of the Arthabaska Subsidiary Line money, and note the fact that no portion of the money is now in your hands, and also, that you consider the instructions of the Government as authorizing its release by you to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, without the retention of any specific security. I also observe that you decline to sanction the charge proposed to be made against your accounts with the Receiver General of these moneys.

As the mail is now closing and it will be necessary for me to consult with the Receiver General, I must postpone to another opportunity the consideration of the reasons you have advanced for believing that no responsibility attaches to your action in this matter. Meantime I am happy to say that it has not been found necessary to adopt the course proposed in my letter of 4th December. Owing to the terms of the several orders in Council for release of the relief money, mentioning specific sums as applicable to certain works; I found, shortly after writing you, that in our annual Balance sheet, the Receiver General had carried, for want of proper information, to a Preferential Bond suspense account £250,329 which still remained in his hands. Believing that this amount might relate to the Arthabaska Line, the Auditor was instructed to investigate the matter, and his report to me shows that this sum is really applicable to the Arthabaska Line, and against it therefore I have directed the advances referred to in my letter of the 4th ult. to be charged. The auditor appears to be of opinion that a portion, if not the whole of the remainder should be in the hands of the Financial Agents, and his view seems to be borne out by the statement published, 26th October last, by the London Directors of the Grand Trunk, wherein it is stated, page 10, under head of general balances, amount *paid* into the hands of the *Provincial Agents, &c.*, on account of the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Line £84,087 10s. It will scarcely surprise you that with this statement before me, issued by your Mr. Baring and Mr. Glyn so recently, it should have been assumed that these funds were in your possession less the outlay of the Company upon the work.

I remain gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
(Signed,)

A. T. GALT, M. of F.

London, 26th January, 1861.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11th inst., by which we observe that your communication of 4th December last, had reference to the sum of £84,087 10s. mentioned in the report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, as having been paid to us for account of the Government of Canada, for the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Line.

With this explanation we are enabled at once to inform you that the funds in question were placed to the credit of the Government of Canada, as follows:—

On the 10th of July, 1857.....	£ 9,375 0 0
On the 23rd of November, 1857.....	14,062 10 0
On the 22nd of February, 1858.....	29,400 0 0
On the 10th of June, 1858.....	31,250 0 0
	£84,087 10 0

The £29,400, credited 22nd Feb., 1858, was part of a loan of £53,000, of which £29,400 was for account of the Arthabaska line, and £23,600 for Subsidiary lines.

Your letter of 11th inst., respecting consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Bonds is at hand and will have attention.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,) **BARING, BROTHERS & Co.,**
GLYN, MILLS & Co.

The Hon. A. T. GALT,
Minister of Finance of Canada,
&c., &c., &c., Quebec.

QUEBEC, January 8th, 1861.

SIR,—As the accounts of the Preferential Bonds issued by the Grand Trunk R. R., under authority of the Relief Act, are about being closed, I submit a Report upon the position of the account.

I find that the Agents were authorized to release, under Orders in Council, the following sums:—

O.C., June 8, 1857, Three Rivers	£ 9,375 0 0	....	Subsidiary Lines	£ 7,500 0 0
“ “ 13, “ “	14,062 10 0	.....	“ “	11,250 0 0
	<u>£23,437 10 0</u>			<u>£18,750 0 0</u>

The whole of this, amounting to £42,187 10s 0d, was drawn for by the Bank of Upper Canada, and no part of the proceeds were expended for Three Rivers, but the whole for the Upper Canada Subsidiary Lines.

O.C., Oct. 12, 1857, Three Rivers	£29,444 8 11	.....	Subsidiary Lines	£23,555 11 1
“ April 10, 1858, “	31,250 0 0	.....	“ “	25,000 0 0
	<u>£60,694 8 11</u>			<u>£48,555 11 1</u>

The whole of this, amounting to £109,250, was transferred by the Agents to the account of the Province, and £57,812 10s was paid to the Upper Canada Subsidiary Lines, making with the payments by the Bank of Upper Canada their full apportionment of £100,000, and leaving in the Receiver General's hands a balance of £51,437 10s; nothing having been paid to the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Road.

Finally, Orders in Council, in 1859, authorized the release of £500,000, and £214,487 12s the balance of the two millions, and the agents were instructed to retain £125,000 or take security for it in account of the appropriation for Three Rivers. This, however, was done through a misapprehension, as they had already paid to the Bank of Upper Canada and to the Receiver General £84,131 18s 11d under former Orders in Council, and had only in their hands applicable to that purpose £40,868 1s 1d. The balance of the appropriation for the Upper Canada Subsidiary Lines, £32,694 8s 11d, ought also to have been retained by the Agents, or security taken, as the whole of the appropriation to those lines had already been paid, partly out of the funds belonging to the Three Rivers Road, as follows:

Paid by B. of U. C. out of Three Rivers Fund.....	£23,437 10 0
Paid by Province.....	\$281,354.16=£57,812 10 0
Less received on acct. of Sub. Lines.....	48,555 11 1
	<u>9,256 18 11</u>
	<u>£32,694 8 11</u>

The account with the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Road may therefore be stated as follows:—

Amount for which the Agents are responsible	£40,868 1 1
Balance in hands of Province, \$250,329.17=	51,437 10 0

Amount paid by B. of U. C. and Province to	
U. C. Lines, out of Three Rivers Funds...	32,694 8 11
	<u>£125,000 0 0</u>

I would recommend that instead of our present "Preferential Bond Suspense Account" credit should be given to the "Three Rivers and Arthabaska Road" for £84,131 18s 11d, the amount which has been paid to us and the Bank of Upper Canada on that account, and for which we are clearly responsible in the first instance; and that the account should be opened on the other side for £32,694 8s 11d under the title "Three Rivers and Arthabaska Suspense Account," that being the amount for which the Grand Trunk R. R., or perhaps our agents are responsible to us. Until such time, however, as we obtain a complete account of the sums paid by the Grand Trunk R. R. or the Agents, to the Three Rivers Road, it would not be prudent to pay more than the balance we now have in hand, as part of the £32,694 8s 11s, may have been otherwise paid.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

The Hon. A. T. GALT,
Minister of Finance.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
Québec, 20th March, 1861.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.,
Messrs. Glyn, Mills Co.,
London.

GENTLEMEN,—Your letter of 20th January has already been acknowledged.

The entries referred to by you, in reference to the Arthabaska Line, have been ascertained to correspond with those in the books of the Receiver General, and to the extent to which the sums named belonged to the Arthabaska Subsidiary Line. It is satisfactory to me to observe that the difficulty in regard to these funds is removed.

With reference to the balance, the reasons alleged in your former letter on this subject, to the effect that you disclaimed all responsibility for the release of the money to the Grand Trunk Company, are still under the consideration of the Government, and I regret my inability, on this occasion, to advise you of the views they entertain: I hope to do so at an early date.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
(Signed) A. T. GALT.

A Statement shewing the dates of release of the sum of £125,000 sterling, appropriated by the Act of 1856, to grant additional aid to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway:—

Per Order in Council.

11th Sept., 1857—Paid to Receiver-General.....	£9,375 0 0
27th Nov. „ — Do. Do.	14,062 10 0
26th Feb., 1858— Do. Do.	29,444 8 11
11th June, „ — Do. Do.	31,250 0 0
	<u>£84,131 18 11</u>
22nd Jan., 1859—Paid to Grand Trunk Railway Company,	40,868 1 1
	<u>£125,000 0 0</u>
Sterling.....	£125,000 0 0

STATEMENT of the amounts paid by the Province for the construction of the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway :

January 8, 1861, Paid Bank of Upper Canada, for advances as hereunder, viz.:

June, 1860, E. J. Turcotte.....	\$10,000 00	
Oct., " do	20,000 00	
Nov., " do	40,000 00	
Nov., " Foster & Taylor for Iron.....	100,000 00	
Jan. 8, 1861, E. J. Turcotte.....	25,000 00	
		\$195,000 00
Feb. 28, " Bank of Upper Canada, for E. J. Turcotte.....		30,000 00
April 24, " E. J. Turcotte.....		20,000 00
May 17, " do		10,000 00
June 18, " do		20,000 00
July 19, " Bank of Upper Canada, for E. J. Turcotte		20,000 00
Sept. 24, " Bank of Upper Canada, for E. J. Turcotte		7,825 00
Oct. 15, " Bank of Upper Canada, for E. J. Turcotte.....		5,000 00
		\$307,825 00
Nov. 21, " Bank of Upper Canada, for E. J. Turcotte.....	\$32,175 00	
Jan. 22, 1862, E. J. Turcotte....	40,000 00	
Feb. 14, " Bank of Upper Canada, for E. J. Turcotte.....	20,000 00	
March 27, " E. J. Turcotte.....	20,000 00	
Dec. 15, " do	590 00	
		\$112,765 00
		\$420,590 00

The Auditor submitted a statement of the account on September 25th, (including the last item, the warrant for which was issued September 21st, though only paid October 15th,) and the O. C. of September 28th, founded thereon, declared the balance for which the Province was primarily responsible at that date, to be as follows :

Amount released and paid to Receiver General		
£84,131 18 11 stg., say.....	\$409,442 13	
Expended by the Province as above.....	307,825 00	
		\$101,617 13
Balance in the hands of Receiver General.....		
Amount released to Grand Trunk Railway for the due expenditure of which security was to be taken		
£40,868 1 1 stg., say.....	\$198,891 20	
Expended by Grand Trunk Railway, as per return by the Company.....	187,738 49	
		11,152 71
Balance for which the Province is primarily responsible.....		
Total still payable September 28, 1861.....		\$112,769 84

WATERLOO HOTEL,
LONDON, 26th November, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,—You will please to furnish me with a statement, in detail, of all payments, or other application of money derived from the proceeds of the two millions of the Grand Trunk Preferential Bonds placed in your hands, specifying date of such payments or disbursements, and to whom paid.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. HOWLAND,
Minister of Finance.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS & Co.,
MESSRS. BARING, BROTHERS & Co.,
London.

LONDON, 28th November, 1862.

SIR,—We have the honor of handing you herewith, in accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 26th inst., a statement shewing the dates of the disbursements of the proceeds of £2,000,000 Preference Bonds of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and information as to how these several payments were made.

We have the honor to remain Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

BARING, BROTHERS & Co.
GLYN, MILLS & Co.

The Honorable W. P. HOWLAND,
Minister of Finance of the Province of Canada,
Waterloo Hotel, Jermyn Street.

STATEMENT of the Release by the Agents of the Province of Canada of

£2,000,000 Preferred Bonds of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.
34,926 Less Discount.

£1,965,074

DATE.			AMOUNT.	TO WHOM CREDITED.
1857.	July	10th.....	£9,375 0 0	Province of Canada.
	"	".....	7,500 0 0	do do
	"	".....	60,000 0 0	Grand Trunk Railway Company.
	"	".....	39,375 0 0	do do do
	"	".....	33,750 0 0	do do do
	"	28th.....	70,000 0 0	do do do
	September	4th.....	20,000 0 0	do do do
	"	".....	35,000 0 0	do do do
	"	9th.....	20,000 0 0	do do do
	"	30th.....	4,062 10 0	do do do
	"	".....	10,000 0 0	do do do
	November	23rd.....	40,625 0 0	do do do
	"	".....	24,060 0 0	do do do
	"	".....	14,062 10 0	Province of Canada.
	"	".....	11,250 0 0	do do
	"	26th.....	5,000 0 0	Grand Trunk Railway Company.
	December	7th.....	13,280 0 0	do do do
	"	14th.....	84,432 8 0	do do do
	"	".....	22,000 0 0	do do do
1858.	January	5th.....	7,500 0 0	do do do
	"	11th.....	10,000 0 0	do do do
	"	26th.....	15,000 0 0	do do do
	February	9th.....	65,000 0 0	do do do
	"	11th.....	4,500 0 0	do do do
	"	".....	50,000 0 0	do do do
	"	16th.....	48,750 0 0	do do do
	"	22nd.....	29,400 0 0	Province of Canada.
	"	".....	23,600 0 0	do do
	March	31st.....	8,250 0 0	Grand Trunk Railway Company.
	April	27th.....	100,000 0 0	do do do
	May	6th.....	12,500 0 0	do do do
	"	".....	131,250 0 0	do do do
	"	".....	6,250 0 0	do do do
	"	7th.....	10,000 0 0	do do do
	"	19th.....	50,000 0 0	do do do
	"	24th.....	10,000 0 0	do do do
	"	29th.....	100,000 0 0	do do do
	June	8th.....	23,750 0 0	do do do
	"	10th.....	31,250 0 0	Province of Canada.
	"	".....	25,000 0 0	do do
	July	9th.....	36,000 0 0	Grand Trunk Railway Company.
	"	23rd.....	100,000 0 0	do do do
	September	25th.....	20,000 0 0	do do do
	October	14th.....	50,000 0 0	do do do
	"	22nd.....	85,000 0 0	do do do
	November	8th.....	20,000 0 0	do do do
	"	23rd.....	15,000 0 0	do do do
	December	1st.....	35,000 0 0	do do do
	"	16th.....	15,000 0 0	do do do
	"	21st.....	50,000 0 0	do do do
	"	31st.....	10,000 0 0	do do do
1859.	January	14th.....	10,000 0 0	do do do
	"	28th.....	10,000 0 0	do do do
	February	9th.....	15,000 0 0	do do do
	"	22nd.....	29,000 0 0	do do do
	March	4th.....	20,000 0 0	do do do
	"	24th.....	159,361 12 0	do do do
			£1,965,074 0 0	
			34,926 0 0	Discount on Bonds sold.
			£2,000,000 0 0	

WATERLOO HOTEL,

LONDON, 6th December, 1862.

SIR,—I enclose herewith several statements of the different accounts standing open between the Government of Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

I have included in a memorandum the amount of bill of exchange, drawn in favor of the Bank of Upper Canada, and protested for non-payment; and an amount of \$100,000 paid to the City of Montreal; the latter item having been charged in the Provincial accounts to the Financial Agents, who deny any liability on their part for the same.

The whole of their claims amount to \$947,907 32: the interest account, you will notice; is not fully made up; I have not the data here to enable me to do so.

I send these statements for your examination, with a desire to have the accounts definitely arranged, and will feel obliged, if after comparison you should find any errors in them, that you will advise me.

Yours respectfully,

W. P. HOWLAND,

Minister of Finance of Canada.

E. W. WATKINS, Esq.,

President, Grand Trunk Railway Company.

LONDON, 7th December, 1862.

Memo.

Furnished Mr. Watkins with statement of balances against the Grand Trunk Railway Company, as follows, made up (with interest on first five items) to 30th June, 1862, as prepared by Mr. Langton:—

Loan on preference bonds and postal subsidy.....	\$91,352 98
Special loan in Canada.....	126,948 10
Arthabaska Road account.....	123,511 51
Bill of Exchange, Bank of Upper Canada.....	486,666 67
General Account.....	19,428 06

\$847,907 32

Amount paid City of Montreal in 1858 (interest on last item not added).....

100,000 00

\$947,907 32

W. P. H.

[Translation.]

TORONTO, 2nd June, 1859.

SIR,—The City of Three Rivers of which I have the honor to be Mayor, being vitally and doubly interested in the immediate construction of the Arthabaska Railway, in the first place because this road is essential to the exploitation of the resources and commerce of the District of Three Rivers of which it is the *chef lieu*, and in the second place on account of the sum of forty thousand pounds currency (£40,000) which it has bound itself under certain conditions to furnish to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada to aid in the construction of this road, I take the liberty of submitting to you for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council the observations following:—

The Executive Government is doubtless aware of the fact that as regards one of the conditions of the relief afforded by the Legislature to the Grand Trunk Company in virtue of the Acts 19, 20 Vic. cap. 111, and 20 Vic. cap. 11, viz., that relating to the works on the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway, no steps have yet been taken to carry it into effect.

I may be permitted then to ask on this occasion whether the £125,000 sterling which the Company is bound in virtue of the Acts above cited to place in the hands of the Provincial Agents in London specially on account of this Road, have been so placed, and if so

what has become of this amount, no part of which should have been allowed to go out of the hands of the Agents, except by order of the Governor in Council, and why this amount has not been specially applied at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Acts of the Legislature of the Province?

You are aware, Sir, that with the exception of the Company itself and the Executive Government, no one has the right or the power to ascertain these facts, although they are matters of immense interest to many persons and localities; it is for these reasons I take the liberty of asking for this information on behalf of the City of Three Rivers.

I am informed that the bonds destined for the raising of the £125,000 for the Arthabaska road, were not sold at the time and that subsequently the rumours of war in the first place and then the war which broke out between two of the Great Powers of Europe, rendered their sale if not impossible, at all events very prejudicial to the Company. This is possible, indeed very plausible, and if it be the case it would perhaps appear to be an error on the part of the Company not to have sold its Bonds when it was in a position to do so to advantage, assuredly no one would be so unreasonable as to desire to force the Company to sell its preferential bonds immediately and under such circumstances, without regard to the loss they might incur, this, however is a fact which it would be very important to ascertain, and if it were the case there would be for the present applicable to the immediate commencement of the works on the road a very trifling amount beyond the £40,000 subscribed by the City of Three Rivers.

This sum was subscribed subject to conditions and reservations which might be easily removed if, on their side, the Executive Government would guarantee that in so far as they were concerned, and as they have it in their power to secure the carrying out of the conditions and stipulations of the public Acts of the Legislature of Canada, the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway therein mentioned shall be completed if not exactly at the time mentioned in the said Acts at all events within as short a time as possible.

With this assurance I have no doubt that the Corporation of Three Rivers would consent to modify the terms of its subscription, so that the amount subscribed by them might be immediately employed in commencing the works of the road, and continuing them until the amount should be expended.

I would beg of you to draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor General as soon as possible to the important subject of this communication, for I can assure you that throughout the whole District, and more especially in the City of Three Rivers, much anxiety, uneasiness and discontent is manifested with respect to the unexplained delays to which the construction of this road is subjected.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

J. E. TURCOTTE,

Mayor of Three Rivers.

TORONTO, 6th June, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a copy of a Minute in Council passed, on your letter of the 2nd instant, in relation to the Arthabaska Railway.

I have, &c.,

C. ALLEYN,

Provincial Secretary

J. E. TURCOTTE, Esq., &c., &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 3rd June, 1859.

The Committee have had under consideration a letter, dated 2nd instant, from J. E. Turcotte, Esq., Mayor of the City of Three Rivers, representing, that that city has, under certain conditions, bound itself to contribute a sum of £40,000 towards the construction of the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. That notwithstanding the aid granted to that Company under the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 3, and 20th

Vic., cap. 8, was on the condition of the construction of the said branch, no portion of the latter has been commenced.

That he desires to know whether the £125,000 sterling, which the Company should under those Acts have placed in the hands of the Provincial Agents in London, have been so disposed of, and, if so, what has become of the proceeds thereof, no portion of which could be withdrawn but with the sanction of Your Excellency in Council. That it is said the Company have been, from various reasons, unable to dispose of their Preferential Bonds to the above amount, and should that be the case but a very trifling amount beyond the £40,000 referred to would be applicable to the building of the branch. That the conditions on which this sum was subscribed might be modified if the Executive would, as far as it felt itself competent to do so, undertake that the said branch should be built, if not within the delay mentioned by the Acts, at as early a date as possible.

The Committee advise that the Municipality of Three Rivers be informed that under the terms of the Grand Trunk Relief Act, that Company is required to expend £125,000 sterling, on the construction of the Arthabaska line. That the Government have adopted the necessary measures to ensure the application of this money for the purpose out of the Preferential Capital, and that the terms of the Act itself furnish the strongest guarantee for the construction of the line. That no application has been made by the Grand Trunk Company to the Government indicating any wish to evade the conditions of the Act, and that, under any circumstances, the Government feel it their duty to exact the complete performance of the conditions under which the Provincial lien on the Grand Trunk Railway was postponed.

(Certified.)

WM H. LEE,
Clerk, Executive Council.

THREE RIVERS, 10th June, 1859.

The Honorable Charles Alleyne, Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General the accompanying memorial from the citizens of Three Rivers, and to inform you, that the names of the subscribers thereto are those of some of the largest proprietors and most respectable citizens of Three Rivers. The memorial was only presented to them at 2 p.m. this day, and time alone prevented (it being near mailing hour) the addition of a much larger number.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

ADOLPHUS M. HART.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Bart., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c.

The memorial of the undersigned Citizens, Proprietors, and Tax-payers of the city of Three Rivers, Humbly sheweth :

That under and by virtue of a By-Law of the Corporation of the City of Three Rivers, which was sanctioned at a general meeting of the qualified Electors of the said city, on the 25th day of June last, the sum of forty thousand pounds, to be raised on the credit of the Lower Canada Municipal Loan Fund, was appropriated towards the construction of a branch Railway to start from some point on the Quebec and Richmond Railway now part of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and some point on the St. Lawrence opposite the town, now city of Three Rivers, the making or construction thereof would benefit the inhabitants of the said city.

That under the fourth section of the said by-law, it was enacted, that the said sum of forty thousand pounds to be raised as aforesaid, shall be employed by the said Corporation of the City of Three Rivers, for the purposes aforesaid, by subscribing and taking shares in the stock of the said Company, to wit: The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, to the said amount of forty thousand pounds. That under the solemn faith and security of

such condition, the majority of the qualified Electors of the said city did, on the said twenty-fifth day of June last, approve the said By-law, which had it not contained the said fourth section, your memorialists respectfully represent to your Excellency, that in their opinion, the said By-law would not have been approved.

That on the eighth day of the present month of June, the Corporation of the said city passed certain resolutions, subversive in their spirit and meaning of the By-law in question, and tending to deprive the citizens of Three Rivers of the guarantees which the fourth section of the said By-law secured to them. That while your memorialists would respectfully urge on your Excellency's attention the necessity of compelling the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada to comply with the Provisions of the Acts of the 18th Vic., Chap. 33, and the 19th and 20th Vic., Chap. 111, and while they believe, that the delay in carrying out the same has greatly retarded the prosperity of the City and District, they desire that the general provisions and enactments of the By-law of the Corporation of the said city of the twenty-fifth of June last may be strictly adhered to.

Wherefore, your memorialists pray that your Excellency may do in the premises what to your Excellency may deem just and fit to be done. And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) D. G. LABARRE, J.P., <i>Notaire, Propriétaire,</i>	(Signed) A. D. MCPHERSON, <i>Propriétaire,</i>
" JOHN ROBERTSON, <i>Propriétaire,</i>	" PIERRE POLIQUIN, <i>Do.,</i>
" W. A. R. GILMOUR, J.P., <i>Propriétaire,</i>	" MICHEL GAILLOUX, <i>Do.,</i>
" FRÉDÉRIC BELLEFEUILLE, <i>Propriétaire,</i>	" C. J. LUCKERHOFF, <i>Do.,</i>
" JOHN HOULISTER, <i>Propriétaire,</i>	" ANDW. CRAIK, <i>Do.,</i>
" E. M. HART, <i>Avocat, Do.,</i>	" JOHN RYAN, <i>Do.,</i>
" V. GUILLET, <i>Notaire, Do.,</i>	" ANTOINE DESAULNIERS, <i>Do.,</i>
" IRA CRAIG HART, J.P., <i>Propriétaire,</i>	" JEAN ELME FROTIER, <i>Do.,</i>
" A. M. HART, <i>Avocate, Propriétaire,</i>	" A. McTHELAN, <i>Do.,</i>
" A. T. DESAULNIERS, <i>Avocat, Propriétaire,</i>	" JOSEPH DUGRÉ, <i>Do.,</i>
" F. LOTTINVILLE, N.P., <i>Propriétaire,</i>	" JACQUES LARIVIER, <i>Do.,</i>
" J. A. OLIVIER, <i>Marchand, Propriétaire,</i>	" J. B. DECOTEAU, <i>Marchand, Propriétaire,</i>
" D. G. LABARRE, <i>Pere, Propriétaire,</i>	" P. BELLEFEUILLE, <i>Do., Do.,</i>
" WM. LANIGAN, <i>Propriétaire,</i>	" PIERRE GUILMETTE, <i>Do.,</i>
" ETIENNE TESSIER BOURGEOIS, <i>Propriétaire,</i>	" JOSEPH DUFRESNE, <i>Do.,</i>
" LOUIS ROBICHON, <i>Propriétaire,</i>	" LOUIS N. GODIN, <i>Do.,</i>
" ALEX. M'KELVE, jun. <i>Do.,</i>	" LOUIS GODIN, <i>Pere, Do.,</i>
" J. WHITEFORD, <i>Do.,</i>	" EDOUARD GODIN CHARRON, <i>Propriétaire,</i>
" LOUIS SARASIN, <i>Do.,</i>	" ETIENNE PARENT, <i>Propriétaire,</i>
" JOHN SINNER, <i>Merchant, Propriétaire,</i>	" LOUIS LARIE, <i>Do.,</i>
" JOHN HARRISON, <i>Propriétaire,</i>	" LOUIS JAMPRON, <i>Pere, Do.,</i>
" L. JAILUREAUX, <i>Merchant, Propriétaire,</i>	" JOS. LORANGER, <i>Do.,</i>
	" HUL. DAVID MARTEL, <i>Do.,</i>
	" TOUSSAINT DESAULNIERS, <i>Do.,</i>
	" BASILE AUBRY, <i>Do.,</i>
	" ANTOINE BÉDARD, <i>Do.,</i>
	" WM. BLACKBURN, <i>Do.,</i>
	" RICH. LANIGAN, <i>Do.,</i>
	" J. K. BLAIR, <i>Do.,</i>
	" KNIBSTIN & Co.

CORPORATION OF THREE RIVERS.

CITY OF THREE RIVERS,
in the
District of Three Rivers,
TO WIT.

At a special meeting of the Council of the City of Three Rivers, held in the City Hall of the said City of Three Rivers, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord 1858, under and by virtue of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the twentieth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to make more ample provisions for the incorporation of the City of Three Rivers," in the manner and after observance of all the formalities prescribed in and by the said Act, at which meeting not less than five members of the said Council were present, viz. :—

His Worship the Mayor, Councillors Badeaux, Bureau, Kiernan, Hart, Desaulniers, Dumoulin, Clair, and Gouin,

the following By-Law was read a first time; and in conformity with the provisions of the fifth section thereof, the said By-Law was ordered to be read a second time and a third time on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of June now next, after the same shall have been previously submitted to a general meeting of the qualified electors of the said city, to be held in the City Hall of the said city, at the hour of ten of the o'clock in the morning of Friday, the twenty-fifth of June now next, for the purpose of considering such By-Law, and approving or disapproving of the same.

It is ordained and enacted by the said Council, and the said Council doth hereby ordain, make, and confirm the following

BY-LAW.

A By-Law to authorize the raising a loan of forty thousand pounds, on the credit of the Lower Canada Municipal Loan Fund, and to subscribe for and take shares in the capital stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada up to the said amount.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of Canada, passed in the Sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada," it is amongst other things enacted: "That it shall be lawful for the corporation of any County, City, Incorporated Town, Township, or Village, by By-law to authorize any sum of money to be raised on the credit of the said Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, and to appropriate such sum, or so much thereof as may be found requisite; for acquiring, making, construction or completing, or assisting in the making, construction or completion of any Railway, within or without the Municipality, but the acquisition, making or construction whereof will benefit the inhabitants of such County, City, Town, Township or Village; and that by any such By-law it may be provided, that the assistance of the Municipality shall be granted towards making, constructing or completing any such Railroad, by subscribing, on behalf of the Municipality, for stock in any Company incorporated for making, constructing or completing the same.

And whereas, under and by virtue of an Act of the said Legislature, passed in the Eighteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to extend and amend the Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada, by applying the same to Lower Canada, and for other purposes," the provisions of the said Act passed in the Sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada," have been extended and applied to Lower Canada, and a Lower Canada Municipal Loan Fund has been established.

And whereas it is expedient for the Corporation of the City of Three Rivers, under the authority of the said Act passed in the Eighteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, to raise a loan upon the credit of the said Lower Canada Municipal Loan Fund, for the purpose of aiding and assisting in the making, construction or completion of the Railways, to wit: the Branch Railway to start from some point on the Quebec and Richmond Railway—now part of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada—and some point on the St. Lawrence, opposite the Town, now the City, of Three Rivers, the making or construction whereof will benefit the inhabitants of the said city.

It is ordained and enacted by the said Council, and the said Council doth hereby finally ordain and enact:

SEC. 1. That, with a view to aid and assist in the making, construction and completion of the said Branch Railway, of the said Company, to wit: the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the making and construction whereof will benefit the inhabitants of the City of Three Rivers, a sum shall be raised by the Corporation of the City of Three Rivers, as a loan on the credit of the said Lower Canada Municipal Loan Fund, under the provisions of the said Act, passed in the Eighteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to extend and amend the Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada, by applying the same to Lower Canada, and for other purposes," and under the authority of the last cited Act, and the said loan, when raised, shall be, and it is hereby appropriated to aid and assist in the making, construction and completion of the said Branch Railway of the said Company.

SEC. 2. That the said loan, to be raised as aforesaid, under the Act aforesaid, on the credit of the Lower Canada Municipal Loan Fund, shall be for the sum of Forty thousand pounds currency, which is an amount not exceeding twenty per cent. on the aggregate valuation of the property in the said city, affected by this By-law, according to the last assessment roll thereof.

SEC. 3. That the said loan shall be for the term of twenty-five years from and after the time of raising the same.

SEC. 4. That the said sum of forty thousand pounds to be raised as aforesaid, shall be employed by the said Corporation of the City of Three Rivers, for the purposes aforesaid, by subscribing and taking shares in the stock of the said Company, to wit: the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, to the said amount of forty thousand pounds.

SEC. 5.—That as required in and by the Act 16 Vic., Cap 22 herein before cited, this By-law shall be published for the information of the rate-payers, for at least one month before the final passing thereof, in the *L'Echo du St. Maurice* and in *The Enquirer* newspapers published in this said city, and also by posting the same up, in at least five public place in the city, viz: at the City Hall, the Roman Catholic Parish Church door, St. James' Church door, near the Post office, and on the Hay market, with a notice signed by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Council, signifying that it is a true copy of a By-law which will be taken into consideration by the said City Council of the said City of Three Rivers, after the expiration of one month from the first publication thereof in such newspapers and posters, to wit: on Wednesday the thirtieth day of the month of June now next, and on the day and the hour or place named in the notice, and which shall be previously fixed by this Council, which said day, hour and place respectively, shall be Friday the twenty-fifth day of the month of June now next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, in the Council room in the City Hall, in the said city, a general meeting of the qualified electors of the said city, will be held for the purpose of considering such By-law and approving or disapproving the same.

(Signed) J. E. TUBCOTTE,
Mayor.

[True Copy.] (Signed) ARTHUR DEFOSSES,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Council.

NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, in conformity with the provisions of the Acts 16 Vic., Chap. 22, and 18 Vic. Chap. 13, that the foregoing is a true copy of a By-Law now just published, on this Friday, the Twenty-eighth day of May, 1858, in the "*L'Echo du St. Maurice*," and in "*The Enquirer*," newspapers published in this said city, and also posted up in at least five public places in the said city, to wit.: at the City Hall, the Roman Catholic Parish Church door, St. James Church door, near the Post Office, and on the Hay Market; which said By-Law will (according to the provisions of the fifth section thereof) be taken into consideration by the Council of the said City of Three Rivers, after the expiration of one month from this day, Friday, the Twenty-eighth day of May, 1858, the date of the first publication thereof, as aforesaid, to wit.: at the hour of half-past seven in the evening, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of June, now next, and that (as specified in the said fifth section of the said By-Law,) on Friday the Twenty-fifth day of the said

month of June now next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Council Room, in the City Hall of the said City, a General Meeting of the qualified electors of the said City of Three Rivers, will be held for the purpose of considering the said By-Law, and approving or disapproving of the same.

(Signed) ARTHUR DEFOSSÉS,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Council.

Office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Council,
City Hall, Three Rivers, 29th May, 1858.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 14th June, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, containing a Memorial from certain citizens of Three Rivers, respecting the Proceedings of the Corporation of that city, in regard to the construction of the Arthabaska Railroad, and to inform you that the resolutions therein alluded to, have not been received at this Office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

ADOLPHUS M. HART, Esq.,
Three Rivers.

(Private.)

THREE RIVERS, 9th June, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR,—Having just heard that Mr. Turcotte is leaving to-night for Toronto, with the Resolutions of the Corporation, which were adopted last evening by a majority of five to three, granting the sum of £37,000 towards the building of the Arthabaska Road, I think it necessary to inform you that a petition to the Governor in Council, will be transmitted to-morrow or next day, praying His Excellency's attention to the 4th section of the By-law, under which the Corporation claims this amount in Debentures.

There are many large proprietors in this City, who are justly incensed at the hurried manner in which these proceedings have been adopted by the Corporation, and rely on the Council giving mature attention to the matter, before diverting the funds from the objects contemplated by the By-law. They trust that no action will be taken on the subject, until their petition be received.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) A. M. HART.

The Honble. A. T. GALT, Toronto.

The Minister of Finance respectfully submits that on the application of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers, the Receiver General is required to issue Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, to the amount of £37,000 currency, and he respectfully recommends that under the authority of the Act for the Consolidation of the Public Debt, the Receiver General be authorized to purchase the same at the rate of _____ per cent. and that a warrant do issue accordingly.

(Signed) A. T. GALT, M. F.

11th June, 1859.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd October, 1859.

On a Memorandum dated 11th June last, from the Honorable the Minister of Finance submitting that, on the application of the Municipality of the City of Three Rivers, the

Receiver General be required to issue Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, to the amount of £37,000, and recommending that under the authority of the Act for the Consolidation of the public debt, the Receiver General be authorized to purchase the same, at the market rate of the day, and that a Warrant do issue accordingly.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE, C.E.C.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st September, 1861.

The Committee have had under consideration the application of the contractors of the Arthabaska and Three Rivers subsidiary line of railway, praying that the sum of five thousand dollars may be paid them from the funds set apart under the Grand Trunk Relief Act, and certified as due for the works.

On this application, the Honorable the Minister of Finance reports, that by the Auditor's Report of 15th August last, it appears that the sum of £32,694 8s. 11d. sterling, is still due from the said fund; but a question has arisen and correspondence is now pending with the Financial Agents as to whether the said sum has been, under the instructions of the Receiver General, properly paid to the Grand Trunk Company. By the Order in Council of 3rd June, 1859, the Government undertook towards the Town of Three Rivers, that the funds should be forthcoming, and it appears to him, the Minister of Finance, that under this engagement, the Government cannot use the dispute with their own agents, as a ground for refusing compliance with their own engagements to the Town of Three Rivers in regard to this railway. He therefore recommends that, pending the settlement of the point in dispute, a warrant do issue for \$5,000, and that the same be charged to the "Arthabaska and Three Rivers Line Suspense Account."

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

(Certified.)

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

RETURN.

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1863; for copies of correspondence, &c., relative to dismissal of Dr. Meilleur, and Messrs. R. Raymond and T. Cherrier, from their respective offices.

By command,

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office, }
20th April, 1863. }

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 5th August, 1862.

The Hon. M. H. Foley,
Postmaster General, &c., &c.

HONORABLE SIR,—On the second instant, instead of receiving a cheque for my salary of July ultimo, I was much surprised to learn that it was detained, and that an explanation would be sent up. Whatever may be the reason for detaining my salary for said month, I hope it will not have a permanent effect, and that you will be kind enough to give me an opportunity to be heard. In the mean time I hope that whatever may be your intention for the future, you will be pleased to allow my cheque to be sent up.

Depending, as usual, upon its amount for most pressing domestic wants, its detention is the cause of very serious inconvenience and trouble.

Trusting in your liberality and kind consideration,

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. B. MEILLEUR.

(Copy.)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, August, 1862.

The undersigned has the honor to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that on 1st July, 1855, Dr. J. B. Meilleur was appointed Postmaster of Montreal; that serious complaint existing against the management of the office; an official investigation took place in February, 1860, the result of which was a Report, from the Inspector employed, that Dr. Meilleur was utterly incompetent for the duties of Postmaster.

That upon this report Dr. Meilleur was, on 1st February, 1861, removed from the Postmastership of Montreal and appointed to be an Inspector of first class attached to the Montreal Division, at a salary of \$2000 per annum.

That at the same time Mr. E. F. King, the Secretary to the Post Office Department, was appointed Inspector of Montreal Division, second class, at a salary of \$1800 per annum; by whom solely the duties of the Montreal Inspector's Division have been performed since.

That Dr. Meilleur has been granted leave of absence, for six months at a time, from the date of his transfer to the said Inspectorship.

That upon the winding up of Dr. Meilleur's accounts as Postmaster of Montreal to 31st January, 1861, a deficiency was found of \$5345.28, which has remained unpaid until this date.

That upon being called upon to liquidate this deficiency, Dr. Meilleur declared his inability to do so.

That on 15th February, 1862, a statement of the amount due by Dr. Meilleur—viz., \$5345.28—was formally sent to the Honorable Attorney General for Lower Canada, in order that legal proceedings might be taken for the recovery of the same.

The undersigned, in view of the above facts, has the honor to recommend that the services of Dr. J. B. Meilleur be dispensed with from the 1st November next.

The whole respectfully submitted.

[Signed,]

M. H. FOLEY,
Postmaster General.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 9th August, 1862.

On the Report of the Honorable the Postmaster General, dated — August, 1862, stating that on the 1st July, 1855, Dr. J. B. Meilleur was appointed Postmaster of Montreal; that serious complaint against the management of the office existing, an official investigation took place in February, 1860, the result of which was a Report, from the Inspector employed, that Dr. Meilleur was utterly incompetent for the duties of Postmaster.

That upon this report Dr. Meilleur was, on 1st February, 1861, removed from the Postmastership of Montreal and appointed to be an Inspector of 1st class, attached to the Montreal Division, at a salary of \$2000 per annum.

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That on 15th February, 1862, a statement of the amount due by Dr. Meilleur—viz., \$5345.28—was formally sent to the Honorable Attorney General for Lower Canada, in order that legal proceedings might be taken for the recovery of the same.

That in view of the above facts, he, the Postmaster General, recommends that the services of Dr. J. B. Meilleur be dispensed with from 1st November next.

The Committee accordingly advise that the services of Dr. Meilleur be dispensed with.

Certified.

[Signed,]

WILLIAM H. LEE,
Clerk, Executive Council.

(Copy.)

P. O. DEPARTMENT, 12th August, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to dispense with the services of Dr. J. B. Meilleur, P. O. Inspector of 1st class, attached to the Montreal Division, from 1st November next.

Dr. Meilleur having received his salary in full to the 1st November next, you will be good enough to exclude his name from your future pay-lists.

E. F. King, Esq.
&c., &c., &c.

(Signed,)

WM. WHITE.

P. O. DEPARTMENT, 12th August, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster-General, to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to dispense with your services as P. O. Inspector, attached to the Montreal Division, on and from 1st November next.

J. B. Meilleur, Esq., M. D., L. S. D., &c.,
Montreal.

(Signed,)

WM. WHITE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 15th Feb., 1862.

SIR,—No disposition having been evinced by Dr. J. B. Meilleur, late Postmaster at Montreal, to liquidate the balance due by him to this Department, notwithstanding that a year has now elapsed since he quitted that office, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to enclose to you a certified account showing the sum due, and also Dr. Meilleur's bond as Postmaster; and I am to request that you will be good enough to institute legal proceedings for the recovery of the amount, viz:—

On revenue account,	- - - - -	\$4968 76
On M. O. " " " " " " " "	- - - - -	376 52
Total,	- - - - -	<u>\$5345 28</u>

I am also to enclose together with his bond, an account shewing the balance due from Mr. Narcisse Sevigny, late Postmaster at Kildare; and as every effort has failed in inducing Mr. Sevigny to pay the amount, the major part of which has been due for some time, the Postmaster-General has no alternative but to request your intervention in this case also.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

WM. WHITE,
Secretary.

The Hon. G. E. Cartier,
Attorney-General, East.

MONTREAL, 16th February, 1860.

SIR,—The accompanying memorandum contains the result of the enquiry I have made into the Montreal Post Office. For the sake of clearness and readiness of reference, I have divided it into the following sections, viz:—

- 1st. Character and efficiency of the parties now employed in the office.
- 2nd. Irregularities which have occurred in the performance of the duties, showing causes and proposed remedies.
- 3rd. Charges against Mr. Simpson, the Assistant Postmaster.
- 4th. Proposed alterations and improvements in the interior fittings of the office.
- 5th. Proposed revision of the duties of the clerks.
- 6th. Proposed alterations in the letter-carrier branch.
- 7th. Proposed iron pillar letter boxes and messengers.

I have recommended in this memorandum the following increase to the present force of the office, which I believe to be absolutely necessary for the efficient performance of the work and the carrying fully into effect the proposed alterations, viz:—

One clerk in addition to the permanent employment of the present supernumerary, Mr. Robertson.

One head letter-carrier, and two messengers to collect from the proposed iron pillar letter boxes, and assist generally at the duties.

The changes I have recommended have all been carefully considered, and, I believe, are such as would be found useful and beneficial in every respect. I much regretted to find, on making up an estimate of the receipts of the office (and which is appended to this memorandum), that there appeared to be a deficiency in the balance due to the Government of \$1,526. I was further surprised to find, in addition to the deficiency, the Postmaster had not taken out of the proceeds of the office any portion of his commission on private account for the year 1858, amounting to \$1144, or for the year 1859, amounting to \$1106, so that it will be seen the total estimated deficiency on the Postmaster's receipts amounts to no less than \$3776. How this deficiency has arisen I am at present unable to state. A balance-sheet will be prepared as soon as possible, showing the exact condition of the Postmaster's finances, which I hope may present a more favorable appearance than the estimate. The existence of a large deficiency, however, of which here can be little or no doubt, and Dr. Meilleur's ignorance of the fact, is quite sufficient proof, if, indeed, any proof were wanting, of his incapacity for the simplest business operation.

In concluding, I feel in justice bound to state that in the various suggestions I have made for the improvement of the Montreal office, I have been very materially assisted both by Mr. Frederick Ritchie, Assistant Postmaster of Hamilton, and by Mr. Simpson, the Assistant Postmaster here. The practical knowledge of Post Office details possessed by both these gentlemen has furnished me with several most valuable hints.

Mr. Ritchie has been acting as Assistant Postmaster in Montreal for about four weeks. He has already effected considerable improvements in the working of the office; and I feel assured that if the changes I have proposed are sanctioned, he will furnish the most valuable aid in their entire adoption.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. DEWE.

CHARACTER AND EFFICIENCY OF PARTIES EMPLOYED IN THE MONTREAL POST OFFICE.

To convey a proper idea of the present condition of the Montreal office, it is desirable that I should give a brief outline of the character and efficiency of the several parties employed.

The Postmaster, Dr. Meilleur, is, I regret to say, wholly incompetent to perform the duties pertaining to his office. Not only is he entirely ignorant of the duties, but he is unable to exercise that control which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of order and discipline. Indeed, so deficient is he in moral courage that he is actually afraid to visit with proper punishment neglects and irregularities which, I regret to say, some of the clerks are not unfrequently guilty of.

Mr. James Simpson, the Assistant Postmaster, who has been many years in the service, is a very efficient officer. He possesses a thorough knowledge of all the details of the work, and to a Postmaster of ordinary intelligence and business habits, would be a most invaluable aid. Furnished with due authority over the clerks, I have no doubt he would be able, satisfactorily, to conduct the duties.

Mr. Cooper, the oldest clerk in the office, was appointed in 1839, and has, consequently, served upwards of 20 years. He is now completely worn out, is frequently absent from the office on account of ill health, and is but of little or no service; unless it were possible to allow him a pension, it would, I think, be desirable that he should be granted leave of absence, and that during such leave he should receive one-half of his present pay of \$1,200 per annum.

Mr. McEvenue is an excellent clerk, and performs his duties very satisfactorily.

Mr. Emery is regular, efficient and attentive.

Mr. Huddell is willing, regular and attentive, and may be considered the most efficient clerk in the office.

Mr. McDuff Simpson is very efficient and zealous in the performance of his duties, and understands every department of the office.

Mr. Murphy is rather slow, but very correct. He is zealous and attentive, and a hard working clerk.

Mr. Maitland is capable and correct, and satisfactorily performs his duties. Being lame, he is unable to undertake any active employment.

Mr. Benoit has good capacity, but is irregular in his attendance, and wanting in zeal. I have cautioned him on these points.

Mr. McKeon is an excellent clerk, and does his work quickly and correctly.

Mr. A. Robertson is willing, regular and attentive; but, from age and physical infirmity, not very efficient.

Mr. Malard is active, and as a window clerk, efficient in the performance of his duty, but irregular in attendance.

Mr. McGillivray is quick and capable, but somewhat careless. He has been cautioned on this point.

Mr. Muir is a good clerk, and does his work well.

Mr. Raymond is irregular in his attendance, and though of good capacity, is wanting in zeal.

Mr. Read has not been long in the office. He is rather slow, but appears willing to render himself useful.

Mr. D. Robinson, the supernumerary, is an excellent clerk, is regular, attentive and zealous.

THE LETTER CARRIERS.

O'Reilly, Drew, Auger, L'Africain and Johnson have all quite sufficient capacity to perform their duty satisfactorily; but there can be little doubt, judging from the complaints made, that some of them have not been so zealous in the delivery of their letters and papers as they ought to have been. A remedy for this is suggested in another place.

The porters, J. Mullen and W. Fenton, do their work well. Fenton is a very zealous, hard-working man, and is fully deserving of some increase in his present pay of £75 per annum, which is barely sufficient to provide for the wants of his family. Indeed, the clerks in the office have occasionally furnished him with funds out of their own salaries, in order to enable him to procure the common necessaries of life.

The fireman, M. Mullen, attends very strictly to his duties, and, as it will be seen, gives a longer attendance than any person in the office.

Two causes of dissatisfaction, I am sorry to find, exist in the minds of some of the clerks in the office. The first arises from the unequal division of the work, which the proposed arrangement, if carried out, will in a great measure remedy.

The second arises out of the natural disappointment occasioned by the non-increase of salaries, as provided in the Civil Service Bill. I mention this feeling of dissatisfaction, because I have reason to believe that it decreases, to a considerable extent, not only the zeal of the clerks, but the efficiency of the service.

No. 2,

IRREGULARITIES.

That many irregularities have occurred in the Montreal Post Office, there can be no question. These irregularities consist mainly in non-attendance on the plea of ill health, and the absence of zeal and harmonious working of some of the clerks. Had the Postmaster possessed ordinary firmness, these irregularities could have been checked long ago; but owing to his deficiency in this respect as well as to his general incapacity, they have, notwithstanding the representations of the Assistant Postmaster, Mr. Simpson, been passed over unpunished, and consequently repeated from time to time with perfect impunity.

If these irregularities are to be checked permanently, I see no other way, so long as Dr. Meilleur is continued as Postmaster, than to desire Mr. Simpson at once to report to him every case of irregularity that may arise, and to inform the Postmaster that any failure to transmit this report to you will be visited by your severe displeasure. I would further suggest that Dr. Meilleur should be instructed at once to hand over to the Assistant Postmaster all official letters and instructions which he may from time to time receive. If this is not promptly done (and there is reason to think it is not), great inconvenience must ensue.

Another point which it is necessary strictly to insist upon, is that Dr. Meilleur should not give any orders in reference to the management of the office, or grant or recommend leave of absence to any of the clerks, except through and on the advice of Mr. Simpson. The interference of the Postmaster in duties of which he is totally ignorant, and the granting of leave of absence without first ascertaining whether it can be conveniently allowed, cannot but be productive of the greatest confusion.

Amongst defects in the administration of the Montreal Office, I may mention want of a proper check on the postage on drop letters and American and transient papers for the Montreal delivery; the want of a proper check on the daily cash receipts of the office; the want of system and energy in the collection of outstanding merchants' accounts, which are sadly in arrear; and the want of a monthly or quarterly balance-sheet for the purpose of ascertaining satisfactorily whether any, or what deficiency has arisen. To these points both Mr. Ritchie and myself have directed our attention, and the necessary checks will, as soon as possible, be provided.

No. 3.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. SIMPSON.

I much regret to find that the complaints in regard to Mr. Simpson are not without foundation. The following is the statement which he made in the presence of Mr. Freer and Dr. Meilleur, and which, I believe, is strictly in accordance with the truth:—"In consequence of failing health, occasioned by over exertion in the office, I was induced, in the latter part of last summer, on the recommendation of my medical adviser, to take wine. I continued to do this until the latter part of October, and was a little affected in consequence several times when I was in the office; on only two occasions, however, viz., in September and October, was I affected in the office to any observable extent. On the last occasion, and on that occasion only, was I incapacitated from doing my duty. I was cautioned, privately, by Mr. Freer in reference to my habits; in September I was also cautioned, privately, by Dr. Meilleur;—to both these gentlemen I promised entire reformation. I joined the Montreal Temperance Society about the first of November last, and since then have never taken any intoxicating drink."

Mr. Simpson was taken ill in December last, and has not since performed any official duty. His absence, I believe, will account for the greater part of the irregularities which caused such loud complaint on the part of the public; for until Mr. Ritchie's arrival there being no one to exercise a proper control, confusion, carelessness and neglect naturally ensued.

It is much to be lamented that so useful a man as Mr. Simpson should have given way to habits which are not only destructive in every way, but which tend so materially to lessen that moral control without which he cannot expect properly to manage the important establishment confided, in a great measure, to his care.

In consideration, however, of his long services, his great efficiency, and the candid confession he has made of his irregularities, I beg respectfully to recommend that he may be reinstated in his office; on the distinct understanding, however, that should he again be guilty of habits of intemperance, he will be forthwith dismissed.

No. 4.

ALTERATIONS REQUIRED IN THE INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT.

With the present want of accommodation, it is almost impossible satisfactorily to carry on the duties.

The following are the alterations and additions I would recommend:—

1st. The construction of another case, on the plan herewith enclosed, (No. 1), for assorting newspapers; the whole of it, with the exception of the counters in front, being made of iron and wire, as not to obstruct the light.

This case being supplied, the distribution of newspapers could be entirely separated from the distribution of letters, and, in many cases, two extra handlings of newspapers avoided.

2nd. The construction of a case for the distribution of letters into divisions, as per plan herewith enclosed (No. 2). This would enable the clerks to perform the duty more easily, more rapidly and more correctly than it is done at present, and, what is very essential, would always keep the letters faced up the right way. It now frequently happens that the work of facing has to be gone through a second time, and thus delay occasioned.

3rd. The constructing of letter-sorting tables, fitted up with iron wire boxes, on precisely the same plan as those used in the London and Liverpool offices. Before any orders are given for the construction of these boxes, I would suggest that a plan drawn to a scale, and of course shewing exact dimensions, should be obtained from England. Last summer I had an opportunity of witnessing the sorting into these boxes, and am convinced that nothing could be better adapted for the letter distribution of such an office as Montreal.

4th. The construction of a case for the distribution of British and foreign letters, as shewn on plan No 3. This case is arranged in the same way as the case in the Hamilton Post Office, where it is found to work exceedingly well. There is at present no proper accommodation for the performance of this part of the sorting in Montreal.

5th. The construction of racks for leather and canvass bags, as described on the plan No. 4. These racks would enable the porter to arrange all the bags for each route exactly as required for the making up of the mails, and thus prevent great delay and confusion.

6th. An alteration of the receiving letter and newspaper box, as described on plan No. 5. The present box is altogether too small, and constantly getting filled up; were it not for the late and early work at the office, it would not be nearly sufficient to contain the letters and papers posted during the night.

7th. The construction of an entirely new set of delivery boxes and drawers, as described per plan No. 6. Each box to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 8 inches in depth. The drawers to be $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, 10 inches in height, and 18 inches in depth. The smaller boxes to be 5 inches in width, 6 inches high, and 18 inches in depth.

Both boxes and drawers to be made in portable sections, so that they could be adapted either to a new office or to any other arrangement of the present office. There are now 800 boxes and 254 drawers. The proposed plan would furnish 1,700 boxes, and 282 drawers. The additional boxes are urgently required: daily complaint being made of the present very limited accommodation. When the new delivery boxes are furnished, the distribution of letters and papers into them might be very greatly simplified and expedited: firstly, by placing the numbers in tens, as described on the plan; and secondly, by alphabetical arrangement; for example: parties whose names commence with A, B, C, would have boxes in the first division; parties whose names commence with D, E, and F, would have boxes in the second division, and so on to the end of the alphabet. Thus any one possessing ordinary intelligence would at once be able to sort into divisions for delivery—a duty which, under the present system, requires not only an excellent memory, but an experience of several months.

8th. The construction of a separate office for the *general delivery*, as described on plan No 7, fitted up with pigeon-holes for letters, and pigeon-holes for newspapers. The letter pigeon-holes to be 4 inches in width, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 7 inches in depth; the newspaper pigeon-holes to be 9 inches in width, 7 inches in height, and 11 inches in depth. The separation of the general from the box delivery is very greatly required; and I cannot too strongly recommend that it should be at once carried out.

9th. The construction of two letter receivers, each opening from the public lobby into the delivery office, for the reception of unpaid, and stamped letters and papers during the day. The present lobby letter-box, on account of its inconvenient position and bad construction, is almost useless, and much of the time of the wicket duties is consequently consumed in receiving matter which should be deposited in the letter-box.

10th. The provision of four offices, on the first story of the Post Office building, as described in plan No. 8:

1 for the Postmaster, 1 for the monthly-sheet clerk, 1 for the letter-carriers, 1 for the railway mail clerk. This would enable the monthly-sheet clerk to get through his work with far greater care, correctness and punctuality than he possibly could do amidst the noise and interruptions below,—and insure the prompt transmission of his returns. It would also exclude the letter-carriers from the sorting office, where they not only make much noise, but delay the clerks in the performance of the duties.

11th. The opening of a sky-light through the ceiling of the sorting office, immediately under the sky-light which now runs through the three upper stories of the building. This would not only afford a good light to the darkest part of the office, but furnish a means of ventilation which is greatly required.

12th. The extension of the platform at the back door of the office (over which the mails are brought in and taken out) to the wide portion of the yard.

This would facilitate the receipt and delivery of the bags, and protect the buildings on both sides of the present narrow passage, which have been considerably injured by the mail sleighs and wagons.

13th. The covering over of a portion of the back yard with a shed, for the purpose of protecting the mail sleighs, wagons, and horses, as well as the bags, from the weather, to which they are now much exposed.

14th. The placing of a gas lamp on the side of the Post Office building in St. Francois Xavier Street, over the receiving box. This is much required, there being at present very insufficient light.

15th. The provision of a fire escape from the upper to the lower story of the building through the sky-light. In the event of a conflagration, there is at present only one way of escape, viz.: by the staircase at the back; and should that take fire, serious loss of life might ensue.

No. 5.

ARRANGEMENT OF DUTIES.

The Montreal Post Office establishment consists of:

The Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster, 10 clerks, 2 porters, and 1 fireman, in all 21 persons, whose general duties are briefly described in the following table, it being borne in mind, however, that they are employed in various other ways whenever required.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Principal duties.</i>	<i>Hours of attendance.</i>	<i>Interval for meals.</i>	<i>Net hours of attendance.</i>
Dr. Meilleur,	Postmaster.			
James Simpson,	{ Assistant Postmaster, money order and general duties. }	4 A. M. to 11 P. M.	4 hours.	16 hours.
McD. Simpson,	{ Money order and gen- eral duties. }	4 A. M. to 1 P. M.	1 hour.	8 hours.
Huddell, A. Robertson, Raymond, Benoit,	{ Mail clerks. }	4 A. M. to 1 P. M.	1 hour.	8 hours.
Mullen, Emery, McKeon, W. Fenton,	{ Porter Mail clerks. }	1 P. M. to 11 P. M.	1½ hours.	8½ hours.
Muir, Malard, Murphy, Read, D. Robertson, (Extra clerk),	{ Wicket clerks. Delivery, sorting and assistant wicket clerks, }	7 A. M. to 7 P. M. " "	1½ hours. " "	10½ hrs. " "
McGillivray,	Registered letter clerk,	6 A. M. to 7 P. M.	2½ hours.	10½ hrs.
McEvenue,	{ British mail and gen- eral clerk, }	6 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.	1½ hours.	10 hrs.

Maitland,	Monthly sheets,	8 A. M. to 7 P. M.	1½ hours.	9½ hrs.
Cooper,	American sheet,	" "	" "	" "
McMullen,	{ Fireman and general assistant, }	3 A. M. to 11 P. M.	4 hours.	16 hrs.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, satisfactorily to revise the duties until the completion of the proposed alterations and improvements in the interior fittings of the office. The following changes, however, could at once be carried out :

The employment of an additional clerk to attend from 4 A. M. to 1 P. M. to sort into the delivery boxes all letters and papers arriving during the night, to count and keep accounts of all newspapers for Montreal, and assist in the several duties. This would render the attendance of the regular wicket clerks unnecessary until the opening of the office at 8 A. M. and reduce their labor from 10½ hours to 9½ hours, which is a fair days' work, and fully equal to the hours of attendance at other large offices.

2nd. The placing of Mr. D. Robinson (who is now a supernumerary clerk) on the establishment, taking him from the delivery office and employing him as a general assistant on an average of 9 hours daily, but at such times only as the work is most pressing. This would provide against the delay in the despatch of newspapers, which now frequently occurs, relieve Mr. Maitland, the monthly-sheet clerk, from the numerous calls for assistance to which he is now subjected, and generally expedite the work of the office.

3rd. The appropriation of a separate office (as proposed under the head of alterations, &c.) for the compilation of the monthly sheets, and the confinement of Mr. Maitland entirely to that duty.

4th. The exclusion of the letter carriers from the general office, and the provision of a separate room for them on the first story.

5th. The provision of proper books for simplifying the entry of registered letters. Under the new system, the principles of which were carried out with the old books on the 15th instant, a better check is maintained, an additional entry avoided, and greater despatch secured.

6th. The placing of Mr. McGillivray at the delivery wicket, and the employment at the registered letter delivery, in his stead, of Mr. Read. There is reason to believe that Mr. McGillivray, though strictly honest, is rather careless, and it would be desirable therefore that this change should be made.

7th. The introduction of a new system of facing, rating, stamping and sorting, a portion of which will at once be adopted, but which cannot be fully carried out until the completion of the new fittings.

8th. The attendance of Mr. James Simpson, the Assistant Postmaster, to control and superintend the duties and transact the money order business, from 4 A. M. to 1 P. M., and the attendance of his son, Mr. McDuff Simpson, on the same duties, from 1 P. M. to 11 P. M. It cannot be concealed that the Postmaster, Dr. McNeill, is totally incompetent to maintain that order and discipline which are so essential to the proper working of the Office.

It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that some other parties should be empowered to exercise a direct controlling power, both during and, if necessary, after the regular hours of attendance. This duty, I propose, should be shared between Mr. Simpson, the Assistant Postmaster, and his son, Mr. McDuff Simpson, who at the same time could transact all business connected with the payment of money orders and general accounts. It is right I should explain that there are two clerks in the office senior to Mr. McDuff Simpson, viz., Mr. McEvenue and Emery; but as these gentlemen are not so fully acquainted with the general duties as Mr. McDuff Simpson, and further as Mr. Simpson and his father are the only parties who thoroughly understand the money order duties, or who have possession of the key of the safe containing the cash and registered letters, it would be desirable that he should, unless some other arrangement can be made, assist in the superintendence in the manner proposed. I have the less hesitation in proposing this plan, as I have reason to think that neither Messrs. McEvenue or Emery would be willing, under present circumstances, to take the charge.

The proposed new fittings and alterations would render practicable the adoption of the following improvements, in the working of the office :

A new system of delivery of box and drawer letters, under which the duty would be greatly simplified and expedited ;

The separation of the general from the box delivery, which is most urgently required ;

The adoption, fully, of a new system of facing, stamping, rating and sorting. The entire separation of the newspapers from the letter distribution ;

The adoption of a new arrangement of canvas and leather bags, which would very greatly promote the despatch of the mails ; and

The simplification of the present system of sorting letters for the British mails.

I may state also, generally, that the completion of the fittings would concentrate the duty, economize room, improve the appearance, and add to the convenience of the office—and promote greatly correctness and despatch in the duty.

No. 6.

LETTER CARRIERS AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

There are now five letter carriers,

1. S. Johnson,

2. John Drew,

3. Louis L'Africain,

4. S. Auger,

5. Philip O'Reilly,

whose deliveries correspond with the number against their respective names and the number of divisions marked out on the accompanying map. (*Not printed.*)

In walks Nos. 1 and 2, embracing the most business portions of the city, there are two full deliveries daily, viz : at 8.30 a.m., and 2 p.m.

In the principal business portions of walks Nos. 3 and 4 there are, also, two deliveries a day, viz : 8.30 a.m., and 2 p.m. In the remaining portions of these walks, however, there is only one delivery, viz : at 2 p.m.

In walk No. 5, which embraces *none* of the business portions of the city, there is only one delivery, viz : at 8.30 a.m. As far as I am able to form an opinion, I think the work is as evenly divided amongst the carriers as it conveniently can be ; but from the complaints made, there is, I fear, much reason to believe that some of them do not use that diligence to deliver their letters and papers which they should do.

To render this branch of the service more efficient, I would recommend, as proposed by Mr. Simpson, that Johnson, who is the most active and intelligent of the letter carriers, should be appointed as head carrier.

That all letters and papers for the letter carriers' delivery should be charged against him, and that he should distribute and charge the same to the different letter carriers who would account to him for the postage—he accounting, in turn, to the Postmaster ; that in cases of doubt he should take out letters which have been returned by the letter carriers, and endeavour himself to deliver them, reporting to the Postmaster every instance in which he may consider there may be any neglect.

That in the event of any irregularity in the arrival of the mails, he should make an extra delivery in the principal business portions of the city, and that, should it be found practicable, he should make a third delivery over a portion of walks No. 1 and 2. This plan, which would involve the appointment of another letter carrier, would very materially increase the efficiency of this branch of the service, and while it would be less expensive, would, I have no doubt, be more advantageous, in every respect, than attempting a second delivery daily throughout the city.

No. 7.

IRON PILLAR LETTER BOXES AND MESSENGERS.

Having, in company with Mr. Simpson, made a careful survey of the city, I would recommend the placing of 19 iron letter pillar boxes at the following points, which are all designated on the accompanying map : (*Not printed.*)

EASTERN DIVISION.

1. Corner of Dorchester Street and St. Lawrence Street.
2. " St. Lawrence " and Sherbrooke "
3. " St. Denis " and St. Catherine "
4. " Visitation " and St. Catherine "
5. " Fulham " and St. Mary "
6. " Papineau Square and St. Mary "
7. " Montcalm Street and St. Mary "
8. " Notre-Dame " and Bonsecours "
9. " Jacques Cartier and St. Paul "
10. " Custom house Sq. and Commissioner "

WESTERN DIVISION.

11. " St. Antoine Street and Craig "
12. " Dorchester " and Beaver Hall. "
13. " Sherbrooke " and City Councillor "
14. " St. Antoine " and Mountain "
15. " St. Joseph " and Gufy "
16. " Chabouillez Sq. and Inspector "
17. " Dalhousie " and Wellington "
18. " Common " and King "
19. " St. Paul " and McGill "

To collect from these boxes twice daily, viz: for the mails going out morning and evening, two messengers would be required who would each have to walk daily about six miles. These messengers could be advantageously employed about five hours daily in the office, in stamping letters, stamping and counting papers, and assisting in the despatch of the mails.

Their services in the office are greatly required; indeed they may be considered as indispensable for the prompt and efficient performance of the work.

No. 8.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Though it is not within my province to recommend any person for appointment, I beg to state that M. Mullin, a young man who was for some years engaged in the Montreal office, and found to be a most efficient clerk, is very anxious to obtain re-employment there. He left the office suddenly last autumn and went to Havannah, but having been disappointed in his expectations, he returned about a month since, and is now seeking occupation. He probably would be the most useful man that could be obtained.

A Mr. Huddell (brother to Mr. Huddell now in the office), who is a candidate for Government employment, and who has passed the Board of Examination, would also make an excellent clerk. He has good capacity, can speak both French and English, and is well acquainted with the residents of the city. As a wicket clerk he would be invaluable.

Mr. Robinson, the present supernumerary, is also, as I have stated elsewhere, regular, attentive and zealous in his duties, and will in time make a very efficient clerk.

No. 9.

ESTIMATE of State of Finances of the Postmaster of Montreal on the 9th February, 1860.

DR.		CR.	
Estimated net balance due for Dec., 1859	\$ 4000 0	Balance in Bank.....	\$ 587 0
“ “ January, 1860	4000 0	Postage on Letters in Office.....	250 0
“ “ February, “	1200 0	January private accounts, including Com. Accounts due previous to January not col.	1030 0
		Accounts due from 1st to 9th February...	1600 0
		Cash on hand—Copper..... \$ 600 00	307 0
		Silver 500 00	
		Other cash.....	1600 00
			2700 0
		Advances and Miscellaneous.....	200 0
		Payment to Seminary.....\$ 400 00	
		Gas and Incidentals..... 600 00..	
			1000 0
		Deficiency	1526 0
	\$9200 0		\$9200 0
Deficiency brought down.....	\$ 1526 0	Total estimated deficiency in Postmaster's receipts.....	\$3776 0
Comms. on accounts for 1858, which Postmaster has not received.....	1144 0		\$3776 0
Do. for 1859	1106 0		
	\$3776 0		

(Translation.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In taking the liberty of addressing myself thus directly to Your Excellency, respecting myself, I have no intention of making a complaint against any person whatsoever; my intention is simply to lay before you, in the most respectful manner, a necessity which is, I may say, urgent, and to pray you to provide for it suitably. Let the circumstances of an old public servant be what they may, it is always painful for him to assume the character of a petitioner, and I may say that if those in which I am now personally and relatively placed were not as critical and as painful as they are, I should abstain from troubling Your Excellency about them.

To establish, if not my title to some relief, at any rate the facts, the consideration of which may, I hope, induce Your Excellency in Council to grant it to me liberally, I request to be allowed to point out that for more than thirty years, besides having been a member of the Parliament of Lower Canada, and besides having held certain offices in the magistracy and the militia, I have filled, under the auspices of the Provincial Government, a number of public offices,—the duties of some of which were discharged gratuitously, whilst to others salaries were attached,—and that under all circumstances I have always endeavored to fulfil my duties in a manner at once conscientious and as useful and satisfactory to the parties interested as possible. I could not succeed in satisfying all alike, but I have not the less exerted myself, and I may say, made sacrifices in order to carry out what I was charged to effect.

Among the offices which I have occupied under the Government (to which alone I make allusion in this document), besides that of Census Commissioner for the County of L'Assomption, in 1831, and of Postmaster of L'Assomption, and at the same time Inspector of the neighboring Post-Offices for nearly six consecutive years, I performed the duties of

Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, from the 11th May, 1842, to the first July, 1855, an office the duties of which were both arduous and difficult, if duties entered upon under the auspices of the Government ever were, since their immediate object was the establishment and working of a system of public instruction on the principle of coercive contribution, if it had not been effected voluntarily to an amount sufficient to meet the local requirements of management and grant.

However, in spite of the general great and almost insurmountable prejudice of the people against this system of contribution; in spite of their opposition to the school law on account of this very system; in spite of their not being habituated to taking part in the general working of a school law, and frequently their inability to do so; and in spite of the innumerable difficulties resulting from these obvious facts, the object and end of our school law were attained several years before my connection with the Department of Public Instruction ceased.

I was appointed Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada in virtue of the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 18, passed in 1841; but, as the law was general and provided only for the appointment of a single Superintendent for the United Province, with a fixed salary of £750 a year, and as the Governor General, Sir Charles Bagot, in Council, seeing how impossible it was for one man to perform the duties of the office, for both Upper and Lower Canada, thought fit to appoint a Superintendent for each section of the Province; the salary was equally divided between them and reduced to the small sum of £375 each, with an understanding and a promise that at the next session of Parliament the salary of each should be increased to at least £600 a year; for His Excellency observed that, in view of the importance of the Department of Education which was to be organized and put in working order, it was not fitting that the Superintendents should be placed, with regard to their respective salaries, in an inferior position to the deputy heads of other departments of the public service.

Unfortunately for the parties interested, and especially for me, the school law of 1841 was not replaced by another for Lower Canada until 1845, just three years after my first appointment, whereas for Upper Canada the alteration was made in 1843.

I was again appointed Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada under the law of 1845, with a fixed salary of £500 a year without retroactive effect, and I was continued in office with the same salary in virtue of the existing law, 9 Victoria, Chapter 27, passed on the 29th May, 1846, up to the 1st July, 1855, at which date I undertook the management of the Montreal Post Office.

On leaving the Department of Education, I received the sum of £30 being the half of an increase of salary for the year 1855, in virtue of a general law passed to that effect in favour of all the public employés during the session of Parliament of that year.

Thus during my long and difficult administration as Superintendent of Education, my salary for three years only amounted, and this contrary to all expectation, to the small sum of £375 a year, and with the exception of the £30 above mentioned, to £500 a year for the remainder of my term in office. For three years I received less than many clerks, and during the rest of the time less than the deputy heads of other departments of the public service. I was, however, compelled to maintain the position I occupied as suitably as possible, and even to make sacrifices to bring favorable influence to bear on the great cause which I was charged to promote. Thus it was that, besides my small salary, I expended to effect this a sum of £600, the proceeds of real property which I owned at L'Assomption, and a further sum of £144, for which I was indebted during the first four years of my administration.

Before the appropriation of the balance of the school fund to building purposes, I was obliged to contribute out of my own pocket to the erection of several educational houses. But I mention this fact reluctantly, and only to prove the others.

I may also truly say that during my term of office as Superintendent of Education, I never had one day's leave, and then when I left the Department of Public Instruction to go to the Montreal Post Office, I did not take an hour's leave.

Appointed to the management of the Montreal Post Office on the 1st July, 1855, with a fixed salary of £500, I held that office up to the 1st February, 1861, at which date I was appointed Inspector of Post Offices for the District of Montreal at the same salary, with leave of absence for six months, and an understanding that it would be renewed every

six months without my salary being subject to be discontinued, but only to be diminished, if there was occasion, in conformity with the provisions of a pension law which the Government intended to have passed in favor of old public servants, who had become incapable or infirm.

But for a number of years past the same had been done for others, and I was not the only one placed on this footing, doubtless in consideration of the good service I had done the country, and my advanced age.

I was thus situated, and relying upon this understanding and the usual course and good faith of the Government, when, in the beginning of the month of August last, I was told that I was to be dismissed from my place of Post Office Inspector, but that at the same time I was to receive three months' salary, and was given some hope that I should be otherwise placed, but on active service, within a few months at least, according to what I was pleased to believe in the interest of my family, for I was treated with respect and marks of encouraging sympathy. A few days afterwards I was officially informed that on the 1st of November, then next ensuing, my employment would cease; and it did, in fact, then terminate, without my being since otherwise provided for. However, I do not yet despair of being so, shortly; otherwise I would not take the liberty of troubling Your Excellency about my affairs; for though I am still old, I feel that I have energy enough left to do my country service.

It will be clear and evident to Your Excellency that, in view of the small salary which I received during the whole period of my employment under the Government, and the social position which the different offices that I filled made it a duty and an obligation to maintain, especially whilst I was Superintendent of Education, with a large family, residing in the midst of an opulent city, where, especially at one time, the cost of living was very high, I was unable to lay aside enough for our wants in my old age without some help. Such assistance has always been granted to other old public servants whose claims to that advantage have never been better established than my own, at least according to public opinion.

I have, in truth, no means of livelihood, and at my age, having sacrificed my profession, and more besides, I can undertake nothing new in this world.

Wherefore, I humbly beg your Excellency in Council to be pleased to grant me assistance, in such way as may appear to you suitable.

All which is humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

J. B. MEILLEUR, M.D.

Montreal, 19th January, 1863.

(Translation.)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 9th April, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that his Excellency the Governor General in Council is not prepared to acknowledge the claim contained in your petition, dated 21st January last, requesting, for reasons therein set forth, that steps should be taken in some way or other to ensure you the means of subsistence in your old age.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Dr. J. B. Meilleur,
Montreal.

(Signed,)

E. PARENT,

Assistant Secretary.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 5th December, 1859.

SIR,—With reference to the report I made to Your Excellency on Saturday last, relative to Messrs. Petitclair and Raymond, clerks in this department, I have now the honor, very respectfully, to recommend for the favorable consideration of Your Excellency in Council, as there is no hope of Mr. Petitclair ever becoming efficient in the office, he may

be allowed leave of absence, with the view of being superannuated. Mr. Petitclair is now sixty years of age, thirty-eight of which have been passed in this department; and as he always performed his duties to the satisfaction of his superior officers, I earnestly trust that a competent provision will be made for him in his old age.

With reference to Mr. Raymond, I respectfully recommend that he may be allowed leave of absence for the recovery of his eyesight, in accordance with the recommendation of his medical advisers, which is attached to his application.

It is very unfortunate for the department that these two gentlemen should have become unfit for service at this particular season of the year, when the annual report, returns, &c., &c., both of the active force and the sedentary militia, have to be compiled for submission to the Legislature at the approaching session, in addition to the payment of the whole of the volunteer force, which is now required by law to be made in the month of December, besides the whole of the ordinary payments; and as the experience of the past shews that the utmost caution is absolutely necessary in auditing the accounts and in making the payments, I trust Your Excellency in Council will be pleased to grant the requisite assistance for the due performance of the services in question.

I therefore respectfully recommend what I conceive the most economical plan of performing the duties in the meantime, viz: that the services of the temporary clerk, authorized to be employed by enclosure No. 402 (and which will terminate on the 29th instant), may be retained, and that I may be authorized to employ another clerk, temporarily, until the cases of Messrs. Petitclair and Raymond shall have been finally decided upon by Your Excellency in Council.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Most obt't. and humble servant,
(Signed,) A. DE SALABERRY, Lt.-Colonel,
D.A.G.M., L.C.

His Excellency the Right Honorable
The Governor General,
&c., &c., &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 2nd December, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to recommend for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief that I may be allowed leave of absence for six weeks for the recovery of my eyesight, which has latterly altogether failed, and rendered me totally incapable of performing my duty in the office, as will be seen by the annexed medical certificate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. B. RAYMOND.

Lt. Colonel the Hon. A. deSalaberry,
Deputy Adjutant General of Militia,
Quebec.

(Translation.)

I, the undersigned, certify that Mr. Raymond consulted me some time since on the subject of derangement of the stomach and symptomatic amaurosis. At the present time the derangement of the stomach has, to a certain extent, disappeared, but the ocular affection continues, and I recommend Mr. Raymond to abstain for some time from the duties of his office, and to afford his eyes as much rest as possible.

(Signed,) J. E. J. LANDRY, M. D.

Quebec, 2nd December, 1859.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, 7th December, 1859.

The Committee have had under consideration Your Excellency's reference of a letter from the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, requesting that additional assistance may be obtained in that office to supply the places of Messrs. Petitelair and Raymond—the former, —from age and infirmities, being unlikely to resume his duties in the department, and the latter suffering from an affection of the eyes that will require him to abstain from office work for a period of six weeks, and recommending that Mr. Petitelair be granted leave of absence, with a view of being superannuated, and that leave be also given to Mr. Raymond for the period mentioned, the temporary clerk at present employed being retained, and an additional temporary clerk employed until the cases of Messrs. Petitelair and Raymond shall have been finally decided on.

The Committee recommend that leave of absence be granted to Messrs. Petitelair and Raymond as suggested.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE, C.E.C.

MEMORANDUM.—In consequence of the continued illness of Mr. Raymond, and in view of the Volunteers who actually drilled in 1859 (although not present from the month of January), being about to be paid, thus entailing the trouble of a second payment of the whole force, and in view also of a check being about to be made of all the arms and government stores, both Imperial and Provincial, originally issued to the Force, and those now actually in charge, I respectfully ask Your Excellency's authority to continue the present temporary clerks for such time as may be found absolutely necessary for the due performance of the public service.

(Signed,)

A. DE SALABERRY,

Lt. Col., D.A.G.M., L.C.

Adjutant General's Office,
Quebec, 7th March, 1860.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 24th September, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to request you will be pleased to submit, for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, this my application that Mr. Cyrille Junot may be now permanently appointed as a clerk in this Department in the vacancy occasioned by the absence from his duties, for the past two years, of Mr. Raymond, on account of the loss of his eyesight.

Mr. Junot has been appointed from time to time (and paid at the rate of \$750 per annum out of the contingencies of the office) for the performance of Mr. Raymond's duties, and also for the preparation of the French Commissions, which require a person who thoroughly understands the French language.

I would here respectfully state, for the information of His Excellency, that Sir James Hay, whose duty it is to prepare all the Commissions, is unable to make them out correctly from his ignorance of the French language, and moreover, his health is very precarious, and he is consequently absent from the office very frequently, and I am therefore compelled to do the best I can for the proper and efficient performance of the office duties; in fact it cannot be expected that a person at his advanced age will ever be able to work as an efficient clerk.

In forwarding this application for Mr. Junot's appointment, I trust that Mr. Raymond will still be allowed to draw his pay in the Department, and I venture to express a hope that such a special provision will eventually be made for him and his small helpless family, as his distressing and afflicting case may warrant at the hands of the government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. DE SALABERRY,

Lt. Col. D.A.G.M., L.C.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

EXTRACT OF RETURN of each Person employed in the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia, as required by the Letter of 18th June, 1862, from the Honorable J. S. Macdonald, Minister of Militia Affairs.

Name.	Office.	When, and under what authority, appointed.	Salary.	Appointment permanent or temporary.	Duties of each one or his particular Branch.
Charles Petitelclair.....	2nd Clerk..	22nd Feb., 1852, Lord Dalhousie.	\$ cts. 1000 00	Permanent.....	Suffers with epilepsy and is invalided since 1859, pending the action of the Legislature.
Jean Baptiste Raymond..	4th Clerk..	15th April, 1856, Sir Ed. Head.	1200 00	Permanent.....	On leave since Nov., 1859, from loss of eyesight.
Sir James D. H. Hay, Baronet.....	5th Clerk..	14th Jan., 1856, Sir Ed. Head.	1000 00	Permanent.....	Charged with the preparation of the Commissions.

(Signed,)

A. DE SALABERRY, Lieut. Col.,
Dep. Adjt. Gen. of Militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 20th June, 1862.

Memorandum.—In December last I handed a memorandum to the Honorable the Attorney General for Upper Canada, at his request, respecting the working of the department and the number of clerks required for that service, and which was in substance as follows, viz. :—

Three clerks for Sedentary Force, Lower Canada; three clerks for Sedentary Force, Upper Canada, and six clerks for the Volunteer Force branch=12; viz., two for Account branch, two for Military Store branch, and two for Correspondence General, under the orders of the chief clerk and accountant. Total, two Deputy Adjutants General, one chief clerk and accountant, and twelve clerks.

I also recommend that the following clerks, on the establishment of the office, should be superannuated, viz. :

Mr. Petitelclair, from epilepsy; forty years' service. Mr. Raymond, from blindness; twelve years' service. Sir James D. H. Hay, from general incapacity; six years' service.

[Signed,]

A. DE SALABERRY, Lieut. Col.,
D.A.G.M., L.C.

23rd June, 1862.

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, 24th July, 1862.

"2. Mr. Raymond was in the office for a period of three and a half years preceding November, 1859, since which period he has, from loss of his eyesight, been unable to attend the office, but has continued to receive his salary (up to the present time) of \$1,200 per

annum. It is recommended that he should be paid a gratuity of the salary of one year, amounting to \$1200, and any further payment of salary be discontinued from the first day of August, 1862."

Truly extracted.

W. H. LEE, C.E.C.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
Quebec, 7th July, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Assembly, 2nd March, 1863, a copy of a letter dated 30th December, 1862, addressed to T. Cherrier, informing him that his connection with this Department would cease on the 31st December, 1862.

The reason for Mr. Cherrier's dismissal was incapacity to perform his duties, owing to ill-health, having been absent from the office for sixteen months previous to his dismissal.

The Resolution is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

The Honble. the Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.,
Quebec.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
Quebec, 30th December, 1862.

SIR,—I have been directed by the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands to inform you that your connection with this department will cease on the 31st instant.

I am, Sir, your obd't servant,
(Signed,)

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner

T. Cherrier, Esq.,
Quebec.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
7th March, 1863.

Certified to be a true copy.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

RETURN

To An Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 4th ult, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Statement of the entire expenses which have been incurred, from the commencement of Work up to the 31st December last, in preparing the Welland Canal to receive a supply of water from Lake Erie. A Statement of the further sums of money, and length of time which will probably be necessary for the entire completion of that Work, and a Statement of the difference of tonnage, between the largest class of vessels which now pass through the said Canal, and the largest class of Vessels which will be enabled to pass through it when the Work referred to is completed."

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 20th April, 1863.

(Copy of No. 62941.)

QUEBEC, 14th April, 1863.

The Secretary of Public Works.

SIR,—I beg to hand you herewith answers to the queries contained in the Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying for certain information regarding the cost, time of completion, and tonnage capacity of the summit level of the Welland Canal, when the waters of Lake Erie shall have formed the source of supply.

The works having been constructed with the double object in view, of accommodating both the level of the Grand River, and that of Lake Erie it will be evident that any estimate of the proportion of expenditure due to the latter must be approximate only.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

JOHN PAGE,
C. E., P. Works.

WELLAND CANAL.

STATEMENT showing the amounts expended up to the 31st December, 1862, in deepening and enlarging the Welland Canal, to admit the Waters of Lake Erie.

Item.	Location.	Name of Contractors.	Amount of Ex- pense chargeable to Lake Erie Level.		
			£	s.	d.
1	Sections Nos. 15 and 16 (Deep Cut).....	Carmichael & French.....	11008	7	0
2	do 17, 18, 21 and 22	Cook & Co.....	10507	11	7
3	do 19 and 20	Moore & Co.....	3124	1	6
4	do 27	Wood & Co.....	30181	10	0
5	do 27	Brown & McDonell.....	2480	7	6
6	do 27 (completion).....	John Brown.....	2969	15	0
7	do 23, 24, 25 and 26.....	Higham & Co.....	12145	3	2
8	do 19, 20, 23, 24, 25 and 26.....	Cook & Co.....	11478	2	2
9	do 17 to 26 inclusive.....	C. H. French.....	14850	0	0
10	do 15 to 26 do	John Brown.....	84735	15	0
11	Aqueduct and Section.....	S. Zimmerman.....	12787	6	4
12	Guard Lock, Allanburg	John Brown	1339	0	0
13	Reach above Allanburg Lock—Aqueduct, Bridge Abutments and Piers, Guard Lock, Port Robinson, Culverts at Aqueduct Junction and Lyon's Creek.....	Various Contractors.....	3700	0	0
14	Guard Lock at Port Colborne.....	Brown & McDonell.....	5769	6	8
15	Junction Lock and Waste Weir .....	.....	9000	0	0
	Superintendence, Contingencies, &c.....	.....	16323	14	1
	Total.....	.....	£233000	0	0

Amount required to complete Canal to Lake Erie level per estimate of local officer
Mr. S. D. Woodruff, who states that it will take three (3) years to complete
the work..... £ 40,320 12 6
Add for Superintendence and Contingencies..... 3,179 7 6

Total cost to complete £ 43,500 0 0 or \$174,000.

REMARKS.

No. 1 transferred to C. H. French in 1847.

Items 3 and 7 were re-let to Cook & Co., this gave them 2 and 8 in which 3 and 7 are embraced.

The whole of Cook & Co.'s Contracts were subsequently re-let to C. H. French, who thus had Sections 15 to 26 inclusive. The whole of his (French's) Contracts were, however, afterwards re-let to John Brown, who is now the sole Contractor for this work.

With regard to Section No. 21, Section 27; Wood & Co. relinquished this to Brown & McDonell; and the completion of the work was subsequently re-let to John Brown.

Expended, to 31st December, 1862, = \$932,000.

In reply to the last query contained in the Address, viz:—"A Statement of the difference of tonnage between the largest class of Vessels which now pass through the said Canal; and the largest class which will be enabled to pass through it when the work referred to is completed."

It may be said that the tonnage capacity of the Canal is the same now as it will be upon the completion of the work in question. But a serious and yearly increasing impediment to its successful navigation, experienced from the failure of the Grand River as a source of supply, will then be entirely removed.

Since it was first determined to deepen this Canal, so as to admit the waters of Lake Erie, its sectional area has been enlarged from 132½ feet to 79½ feet; or from 9½ feet deep and 26½ feet width at bottom, to 11 feet deep and 50 feet width at bottom. The cost of the work has therefore been proportionally increased.

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 15th April, 1863, "for copies of suggested amendments to the Fishery Act "and Regulations."

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 21st April, 1863.

(In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.)

(No. 77.)

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 15th April, 1863, "for Statement of Expenses of Commissioners of "Enquiry, between 25th February and 15th April, 1863."

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 21st April, 1863.

STATEMENT of the amounts advanced or expended, and the amounts paid between 25th February and 15th April, 1863, by the Commissioners of Enquiry appointed in virtue of chapter 13 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

Date.	To whom paid.	Name of Commissioner.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1863.				
March 6	J. Blackburn	Ottawa Commission.....	1,000 00	
" 19	D. Stark	do	8,019 93	
" 21	J. N. Duquet.....	do	600 00	
" 27	J. Blackburn	do	500 00	10,119 93
April 4.....	G. Sheppard.....	Departmental Commission.....		1,300 00
" 10.....	Queen's Printer.....	Militia Commission		117 46
		Total.....	\$	11,237 39

The amount paid to Mr. Stark was to enable him to account to various persons for balances due, but it cannot be stated to whom, until the accounts are furnished. The sum of \$1000, paid to Mr. Sheppard, was for himself and the other Commissioners.

W. W. M. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 18th April, 1863.

(No. 78.)

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 19th March, 1863 :—" For information respecting Moneys paid to Boards " of Agriculture and their employment, for the year 1862."

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 22nd April, 1863.

(In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.)

RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 22nd April, 1863, for a Copy of the Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada in relation to the Inspectors of Schools.

By Command.

J. O. BUREAU,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 23rd April, 1863.

EDUCATION OFFICE, }
Montreal, 2nd January, 1863. }

Honorable T. D. McGee,
President of the Executive Council, and
Acting Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 17th November last, in which you require of me, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a Report on the following questions respecting the inspection of schools in Lower Canada :—

1st. On the system of inspection at present followed, and its efficacy in relation to the wants and requirements of our society ;

2nd. On the possibility of reducing the number of Inspection Districts, and the cost and efficacy of such a system as compared with the present system ;

3rd. On the question of the possibility and desirability of relieving the Department of Public Instruction of the trouble and expense of the inspection of schools, in whole or in part, by leaving it to the municipal authorities, as is the practice in Upper Canada.

I.

The important subject included in the foregoing questions has already, on several occasions, attracted my attention, and I think that I cannot do better than quote here a passage from my Report for 1857, in which it is considered at some length :—

“ The inspection of the schools falls short of what is desirable to be done, and it is generally thought that the inspectors are negligent in the performance of their duty. Hasty visits, unattended by the School Commissioners, statistics imperfectly collected, reports written in some cases by hearsay, many municipalities neglected and unvisited for several years, form a state of things which was represented to me with reference to the functionaries in question, as really prevailing when I entered on my office. Unfortunately I became convinced that the picture, though unfair to many, and overcharged with respect to most of the inspectors, was not devoid of truth in its general coloring. I exerted myself to remedy the evil, as far as lay in my power, and the dismissal of two proved that the Government were earnest in their determination, that those persons who had voluntarily assumed the important task, should acquit themselves of it in a suitable manner. Unfortunately also, certain circumstances render the superintendence which I endeavoured to exercise over these officers very difficult. It is evident that while parties confine themselves to general complaints against the Inspectors, without specifying particular derelictions of duty in any, it will always be difficult for the department to find out, and to punish their neglect. Now, the very persons who go so far as to demand the abolition of the office, are often the last to specify to the authorities the misconduct and irregular proceed-

ings of the officers impeached, which they seek to deprive the country of an institution which is absolutely necessary, to ensure the working of any system of public instruction. No doubt a noble feeling deters many honorable citizens from any act which might seem to belong to the trade of the informer, but it seems to me that the civil courage shewn in simply denouncing the culpable neglect of a public officer, in whose hands are the destinies of the youth of our country, should not be repugnant to the most delicate mind.

"However this may be, the great extent of the districts of inspection, as I observed in my first report, by rendering the frequent and proper inspection of the schools impracticable, affords an excellent excuse for the Inspectors, of which they avail themselves when they are accused. It is very difficult for the Department to ascertain whether they do all that is possible to be done when it is clearly known that they cannot perfectly fulfill all the duties incumbent on them. The majority have from one hundred to two hundred schools to visit twice a year, and to travel over districts comprising on an average between 400,000 and 500,000 acres of settled country; some of the districts contain as much as 800,000 acres of inhabited land, and extend over nearly 200 superficial leagues. It is certain that were it not for the hospitality afforded gratuitously to the Inspectors by the friends of education in some localities, their salaries, averaging £200, and never exceeding £250, would be almost entirely absorbed by their travelling expenses. The consequence of this is, that the office can be generally accepted only by persons exercising other professions, and who make a secondary affair of that which ought to be their only and exclusive occupation.

"Are we to conclude from the preceding remarks that the office of Inspector ought to be abolished, thus effecting a reduction of £4000 in the expenses of the Department? In the first place I doubt much whether this reduction of the expenditure would be a *saving*. It is to the action of the Inspectors, however imperfect, that we are indebted for the remarkable increase which has every year taken place in the assessments; and by glancing over the reports of my predecessor, it will readily be seen that that increase became considerable, dating only from the same period as the establishment of the office of Inspectors. There is great reason to fear that the suppression of the inspection of schools, account books and Commissioner's records, would have the immediate effect of diminishing, to a considerable extent, the amount of the assessments and contributions. Without going further we may state as certain that the Inspectors have detected, stopped or prevented defalcations of the Secretary-Treasurers to an amount in the aggregate, far exceeding their salaries.

"When we have admitted that the inspection of schools is necessary, it seems to me that in Lower Canada at least, it would be difficult to carry it into effect otherwise than by officers appointed and paid by the Government. In France, in Belgium, in Prussia, in England and in Ireland, they have Inspectors appointed by the Government. In nearly all the States of the Union there are County Superintendents who are nothing but Inspectors under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent-General of the State. In England, although there is, properly speaking, no system of public instruction, regularly organized at the expense of the State, the inspection of schools is considered an object of the highest importance, and the sum of £40,000 sterling is annually devoted to pay for it, being a very considerable portion of the appropriation for public instruction. In New Brunswick a system of inspection has recently been established, and in Nova Scotia the Superintendent of Education insists on the appointment of Inspectors, and declares that it is impossible to make the system work without these important auxiliaries. The following extract from the report of Mr. Forester, on this head will interest the reader:

"Without Inspectors" he says, "it is impossible for me to acquit myself of my duties; and the labor of my office would exceed my powers, moral and physical. Moreover, by delaying the appointment of those officers a large portion of my usefulness is destroyed. It is an acknowledged fact that many countries in Europe are unable to dispense with their services. There is more reason to consider them as indispensable in this country, where the means of communication between the various localities scattered over the country are much more rare. Their duties are of two kinds: 1. The diffusion throughout the most remote settlements of a knowledge of the various laws relating to public instruction, and the execution of the orders issued from time to time by the Superintendent. 2. The excitement of emulation among the ratepayers of the places which they visit, and the consequent promotion of the interests of education."

"In Upper Canada there are not less than 300 Inspectors. They are paid by the municipalities, and the appointment of them is entrusted to the municipal authorities. Their salaries vary from \$4 to \$6 for each visit to a school.

"Independently of all other considerations, it is evident that in the present state of the municipal system of Lower Canada it would be impossible to secure the efficient inspection of schools under such an arrangement. Moreover, it appears to me very doubtful in principle whether the officer who should control the direction exercised by the Commissioners and Trustees over the schools, ought to be appointed and paid by any local authority rather than by the Department of Public Instruction.

"What remains to be done, therefore, is, as I suggested in a former Report, to reduce the excessive extent of the districts of inspection, and, as often as may be practicable, to appoint men to be Inspectors who have been teachers. This measure would necessarily involve an increase of expense, but on this head, as on many others, we must be content to represent to the Legislature and the Government what we say every day to the rate-payers: that it is better to spend a little more and obtain a result, than to spend a smaller amount to no purpose. Moreover we might organize new districts, so as to render an effective inspection of all the schools twice in the year physically possible. This arrangement would not require more than six or seven additional Inspectors, and a part of their salaries might be derived from a slight deduction from the salaries of those Inspectors whose districts may have been diminished in a considerable degree, and the latter would be gainers by the change.

"It would then become very easy to regulate the length of the visits, and the forms to be observed in making them; and, in short, to prescribe to the Inspectors a mode of proceeding from which they could not deviate. In other countries the Inspector is bound to draw up a *procès-verbal* of his visits during its continuance. This is countersigned by the teacher and by those persons who represent the local authorities, and who are bound to attend. The Government functionary can receive his salary only on the production of all the *procès-verbaux*.

"It would be necessary, in this country, to compel School Commissioners and their Secretary-Treasurers, by a penalty, to attend the Inspectors in their visits. It may be seen, by the Reports of the latter, that they have the greatest difficulty in obtaining the attendance of Commissioners and Trustees, and even in finding them together, so as to procure from them the necessary explanations, and to convey to them the advice which is useful to guide them in the performance of their duties.

"Teachers ought, all other things being equal, to be preferred to all other candidates, and when the Normal Schools shall have been longer in operation, it would be just to provide that the office of Inspector shall be given to none but professors and teachers of a certain number of years standing. This would be one of the most powerful means of procuring and retaining the services of young persons of merit as teachers, and of securing functionaries who will attend exclusively to their duties."

The Government acted upon the suggestion contained in this report, and all the Inspectors appointed after that date, with the exception of two, have been old teachers. These two exceptions were made in favor of Mr. Thomas McCord, Advocate, appointed Inspector for the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, and Mr. William Hamilton, trader appointed to replace Mr. McCord, for the Protestant part of that district only. A perfect knowledge of both languages, the general esteem of those who were to be under his authority, both Protestants and Catholics, and legal knowledge, valuable in a new district containing many poor and backward localities, were the grounds which caused Mr. McCord's appointment to be decided upon. He, however, very soon perceived that with so small a salary, and being subject to heavy travelling expenses, he could not on the one hand entirely give up the practice of his profession, nor, on the other, follow it profitably without failing to do justice to his new duties, and of his own accord he honorably tendered his resignation. He was replaced in the Catholic part of his inspection district (the Protestants having asked for a separation, which was subsequently granted them) by Mr. Rouleau, who was at the time a teacher at the Aylmer Catholic Academy; he had been formerly a pupil at the Laval Normal School and holds an Academy diploma, which he obtained at that institution; and in the Protestant part, as I have just said, by Mr. Hamilton.

Other Inspectors having resigned their offices, several vacancies occurred, in addition

to those resulting from deaths. The following teachers have accordingly been promoted to the office of Inspector:

Mr. Leroux, for the Counties of Bagot, Rouville and St. Hyacinth; Mr. Boivin, (formerly a pupil of the Laval Normal School, at which he obtained a Model School diploma) for the Counties of Saguenay and Charlevoix; Mr. Grondin, for the Counties of Beauharnois, Laprairie and Chateauguay; Mr. Hubbard, for the Counties of Stanstead, Richmond, Compton and Wolf; Mr. Caron, for the Counties of Napierville, Iberville and St. Johns; Mr. Juneau (Model School Teacher, attached to the Laval Normal School) for the Counties of Lévis and Dorchester; Mr. Béchard, for the County of Gaspé. The latter has been promoted to the offices of French Corresponding Clerk, Librarian to this Department and Assistant Editor of the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*. Mr. Tremblay, also a teacher, has succeeded Mr. Béchard.

In other words, within the space of four years no less than nine teachers have been promoted to the office of Inspector, one of them being subsequently called to fill an office in this Department. As there were already among the Inspectors five former teachers, the number of those who have experience in imparting instruction now amounts to 13 out of 27.

All the new Inspectors, taken from the class of teachers, have performed their task in a satisfactory manner; and if some of them have made enemies, it has perhaps resulted from excess of zeal, but most probably from the impartiality and firmness with which they have fulfilled their duty. I may remark that their activity and ability have been appreciated by those who are the best qualified to judge of them. On several occasions I have received, (both from the clergy and from Members of Parliament and from teachers in their respective districts, the most flattering testimony respecting them. They have all, without an exception, regularly travelled through their inspection districts; they have visited the schools intrusted to their care; they have promulgated the best systems of instruction; they have entered with zeal and energy into the measures recommended by the Department; they have courageously striven against the fatal disposition of the Commissioners to grant only insufficient remuneration to the teachers; they have put a stop to and diminished the defalcations of the Secretary-Treasurers, and have caused to be substituted almost universally the system of assessment for that of voluntary contribution.

The Government took advantage moreover of the vacancies which took place to inaugurate a better division of the Inspectorships and to form new ones. This was managed without any great increase of expense by assigning to the new inspectors, salaries of rather smaller amount than those given to the former incumbents, and making a slight reduction in the remuneration of those inspectors whose duties were diminished.

In accordance with this principle, in April, 1859, on the decease of Mr. L'Espérance, school inspector of Cap Chatte and St. Anne-des-Monts, that district which was of small extent, and the inspector of which received \$250 per annum, was suppressed or rather united to a new district of greater extent, formed by dividing that of Mr. Inspector Meagher, which consisted of the Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé, and for which he received \$1,000 salary. His salary was reduced to \$700, and his duties were limited to the County of Bonaventure, and the new Inspector, Mr. Béchard, to whom the County of Gaspé was assigned, received only \$600, which did not increase the aggregate of expense by more than \$50.

On the 2nd December, 1859, Mr. Béland's district was divided: Mr. Juneau was appointed to the Inspectorship of the counties of Dorchester and Lévis; Mr. Béland retaining the Counties of Beauce and Lotbinière; they each receive \$700. As Mr. Béland had previously received \$875, this made an increase of \$525.

On 7th March, 1860, Mr. Inspector Lanctot having resigned, his district was divided into two. To one of the new districts were added portions of the Districts of Messrs. Leroux and Parmelee; Mr. Leroux's district receiving an accession of a part of Mr. Archangeault's, whose salary was slightly reduced. The new Inspectors, Messrs. Grondin and Caron, had therefore under their charge,—the former Laprairie, Beauharnois and Chateauguay, the latter—Napierville, St. John's and Iberville, and they received each \$700, instead of \$884, which had been Mr. Lanctot's salary. Thus the aggregate of increase, if we deduct from it \$84, taken from Mr. Archangeault's salary was no more than \$432.

Finally, on 8th June, 1861, as I before said, the Inspectorship of Mr. McCord, comprising the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, was divided into two, and given to two Inspectors,

Mr. Rouleau and Mr. Hamilton, the former having charge of the Catholic and the latter of the Protestant schools, and each receiving \$500, whereas Mr. McCord's salary was \$884; the increase did not therefore exceed \$216.

Thus, four large districts were divided, and the Inspectors increased in number from 24 to 27, involving an increase of \$1,223 only, or about \$400 to each new Inspector.

Actuated by the same spirit, on 29th February last, in a report respecting the complaints brought against Mr. Inspector Parmelee, I recommended the appointment of a new Inspector, to have the charge of the Catholic schools in the Inspection Districts of Messrs. Hubbard and Parmelee, with the exception of those in the County of Missisquoi, which I proposed to add to the Inspectorship of Mr. Caron. This new arrangement would involve an increase not exceeding \$600. This report is still under consideration.

I thought it right to begin with this short account of my proceedings hitherto. It includes a portion of my answer to the first question relative to the working of the present system.

I do not intend to deny that the system as it now exists has many opponents, and that, judging by appearances, the plan of inspection, as now carried on, is far from being popular; but if we look closely into the motives of such opposition we shall find:—

1st. That many of the opponents of the present system are equally adverse to any system of inspection, not perceiving the utility of it.

2nd. That many others think that the sums absorbed by the School Inspectors would be more profitably applied to the maintenance of the schools themselves, and would serve to lessen by so much the school tax in each locality.

3rd. That the Inspectors, like all other public functionaries, create enemies, either by their fault, or even their extreme zeal and impartiality.

4th. To the above we must add what I have already said: that some of the Inspectors do not make their visits as useful as they might, either because their districts are too extensive, or because, having other occupations, they fulfil their duties negligently and carelessly. As concerning this last point, however, I must repeat that rarely have precise and circumstantial complaints been alleged against the present Inspectors, and that generally the Inspectors have been able to show that they were unfounded and the result of malicious feelings.

1. With respect to the first mentioned cause of opposition, the very terms of your letter would excuse me from replying to it, if such a reply was not already given very sufficiently by the extract from my report of 1857, relative to the necessity of some system of inspection. To the instances already cited I might add those of Austria, Italy and Greece, which, like other countries, have made provision for the frequent inspection of all their educational institutions. In fact, I know of no state in which the Government provides for the education of the people without having a numerous staff of Superintendents whose expenses form no inconsiderable part of the budget. The many and exact regulations applicable to the performance of this function, which is, in many countries exercised by the priesthood and possesses a different class of officials for each grade of schools, speak more eloquently in favor of it than the most labored dissertations. If we find no discussion on this head in the works on public education, it is no doubt because the question has never been mooted in any country but Canada. But the almost universal provision made by law on this subject, has the support of some statesmen who have affirmed most energetically the necessity of inspection. "I have not hesitated" says Mr. Guizot (in his report for 1840), "to propose to Your Majesty an increase in the number of primary sub-Inspectors, as I am satisfied that no expense was more effectual for the improvement of schools." Let me observe that the Inspectors of primary schools were at that time already 168 in number, and that they have been frequently increased since then will be seen hereafter.

The school inspections were in fact at first a sort of general inquiry into the working of the educational system, an exceptional proceeding, which became by the force of circumstances a permanent institution. In the third volume of his *Memoirs*, published in 1860, Mr. Guizot gives the history of the institution, and expresses his satisfaction that he had been the father of it.

"Another plan, unforeseen and difficult of execution, appeared to me necessary in order to establish relations with the teachers dispersed throughout France, to know them really and to act upon them in other ways than by casual and empty words. One month after

the promulgation of the new law, I ordered a general inspection of all the elementary schools in the kingdom, public or private. I desired not only to verify the external and material facts which usually form the object of statistical inquiries on the question of primary instruction,—such as the number of schools and scholars, their classification, their age, and the incidental expenses of the service,—but I particularly directed the Inspector, to study the interior economy of the schools, the aptitude, zeal, and conduct of the teachers, their relations with the pupils, the families, and the local authorities, civil and religious; in a word, the moral state of that branch of education, and its results. Facts of this nature cannot be ascertained at a distance, by means of correspondence, or descriptions. Special visits, personal communication, and a close examination of men and things, are indispensable to this just estimate and understanding. Four hundred and ninety persons, the greater number of whom were functionaries of every order in the university, gave themselves up during four months to this arduous investigation. Thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-six schools were actually visited, and morally described in the Reports addressed to me by the Inspectors. One amongst the number, with whose rare ability and indefatigable zeal I had long been familiar, Mr. Lorain, now an honorary rector, drew up from these collected Reports a table of elementary instructions in France in 1833, even more remarkable for the moral and practicable views therein developed, than for the number and variety the facts comprised. This laborious undertaking not only had the effect of giving me a more complete and precise knowledge of the condition and real necessities of elementary instruction, but it furnished the public, in the most remote corners of the country, with a living instance of the active solicitude of the Government for popular education. At the same time it powerfully stimulated the teachers, by impressing on them a sense of the interest attached to their office, and of the vigilance with which they were overlooked.

“Two years later, on my proposition, a Royal decree transformed this casual and single inspection of the Elementary Schools into a permanent arrangement. In every district an Inspector was appointed to visit the schools at stated periods, and to communicate fully to the Minister, the Rectors, the Prefects, and the General and Municipal Councils their condition and wants.

“Since that time, and throughout repeated debates, whether in the Chambers or in the Local and Elective Councils, the utility of this institution has become so apparent, that, at the request of a majority of the councils, an Inspector has been established in every district, and the periodical inspection of Elementary Schools has taken its place in the administration of public instruction as one of the most effective guarantees of their sufficiency and progress.”

In discussing the law relative to common school education (*l'instruction moyenne*) in 1850, Mr. Rogier, Minister of the Interior and of Public Instruction in Belgium, expressed himself in these terms: “Inspection is the soul of education, and must never be lost sight of; we might as well give up State education as suppress inspection, for inspection is the only effectual method by which the Government can ascertain the manner of communicating instruction in the State establishments.” It is proper to observe that the discussion turned on the mere question of the number of inspectors to be appointed, and that Mr. Rogier's remarks were not made as offering any subject of debate, but as an axiom on which he founded his arguments in support of the number of inspectors whom he wished to be appointed. We must further take notice that this was no question of the inspection of primary schools, but of schools of a class of teachers which in this country are supported out of the grant for superior education, and the greater part of which are not subject to inspection at all.

“In Germany, as well as in France, says Mr. Rendu, and *in accordance with necessities arising from the very nature of things*, there are two kinds of inspection of schools: the one essentially local, the other serving as a bond between the municipality and the central authority.” This was precisely the intention of our own Government when they established in the first instance, as visitors *ex officio*, in each locality, the curé, the mayor, and various other public functionaries, and then added to such local inspectors, officers who are a bond between the municipality and the central authority. In no way could they have expressed more philosophically the necessity of such functionaries than by saying, as Mr. Rendu did, that it “arises from the very nature of things.”

A more lengthened justification of the application of that portion of the public expen-

diture which goes to remunerate those modest but useful functionaries will be found in the following passage of Mr. Salvandy's Report for the year 1843: "Their mission requires that they should possess qualities seldom found combined in the same person. They must have a thorough knowledge of all methods of tuition; must be able to examine the pupils in all branches included in the programme of the school; must keep up a constant correspondence with the committees and the teachers themselves; must send in reports to the superior authorities, well sustained by facts, and far from substituting their own action for that of the committees, must do their best to second the decisions of the latter. They must, moreover, when in presence of the individuals who belong to those bodies, maintain the independence of their opinions without derogating from the respect due to the disinterested zeal of those honorable citizens. These are difficult tasks, and such as few but men of mark can accomplish; and here, as in other departments of the service of primary education, a great disproportion exists between the importance of the duty and the emoluments attached to it."

But no where, if we judge by the place it holds in the scale of pecuniary aid afforded by the State for the purposes of public instruction, is the inspection of schools more highly appreciated than in England. "Such," says Mr. Rendu, with great truth, "is in this country the respect for independent power of action, that we may fairly say, *the nation is the principle, the State an accident.*" Nevertheless, such being the order of things that the initiative of the State is generally a matter of small account, provision has been made for the inspection not only of those institutions which receive aid from the State, but even of perfectly independent schools. True, the latter may choose whether they will submit to such jurisdiction or not, but (what shows how favorable public opinion in England is to inspection) numbers of independent schools do apply to be inspected, and the number of such is yearly increasing. Government does not, in short, interfere in public education, save by according grants of money to schools and taking care that they shall be inspected.

I shall cite one more extract from a work of Mr. Rendu's (on primary instruction in London). In this it will be observed, that although the salaries of the English inspectors are very high, they seem to him barely competent, and that he is far from looking upon the great cost of publishing their reports *in extenso* as thrown away:—

"The right of inspection, we find, is strictly attached to the grant of aid; and the exercise of this right is the second means of action placed by the English Government in the hands of the Committee of Council.

"The interest of the Government is to bind men of merit to the performance of their duty by a respectable rate of remuneration. This rate would anywhere but in England seem to be excessive, the salary of an inspector being £720 sterling, exclusive of travelling expenses."

It is fitting, in this place, to make two remarks; and although with some hesitation, I shall introduce them. The amount of salary is doubtless not the measure of the moral value of a duty, but in a certain degree it is significant of it. Moreover, such amount is the measure, not perhaps exactly, but certainly approximatively, of the importance which the opinion of Government attaches to the duty. How does it happen then that aristocratic England assigns a much higher place in public estimation than France does to a mission on which the future education of the people so essentially depends? Then the present rate of salary allowed to inspectors in France being given, how can it be expected, I beg to be informed, that many men of solid worth should bind themselves to the service of primary education. Save a few, whose vocation has been decided by exceptional circumstances, where and how are we to find such men? And yet, the diversity of interests against which they have to contend, the antagonism of influences which it is their business to conciliate, the necessity of possessing a ready stock of rhetoric to maintain their ground in unforeseen emergencies, are difficulties, and perils, which beset an inspector of primary schools, more than any other public functionaries connected with the administrative part of education.

We have observed that in England, the Inspectors refrain from interfering in any way with the discipline and management of the schools; and yet their influence over them is considerable, more so over the general interests of education, I can boldly affirm, than in France itself, where they exercise a direct jurisdiction over personal action. This is explained by a single word: *The judgments of the Inspectors are in England made public.*

The province of the Inspector is limited to ascertaining, comparing and discussing

results. True, but in evidence and as judge of appeal, he invokes, in confirmation of his judgment, the dreaded power—opinion. Every year, the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors, addressed to the Committee of Council, are collected to be published, and presented, by Her Majesty's command, to the two Houses of Parliament.

Please to consider, Sir, the effect of such a publication of the Inspectors' reports.

In the first place, it supposes in the Inspectors sovereign impartiality, in the minds of the inspected absolute confidence in the justice of the Inspectors; and this two-fold sentiment elevates the functionary because it does honor to his office. Is it not clear that reports which are destined to be submitted to public opinion, and subjected to its animadversions, and to be laid before the highest court of jurisdiction in the country, must acquire an intrinsic value proportioned to the importance which is given to them? Between such reports and documents which are annually laid on the shelf to be covered with dust and remain unread, what comparison is possible? The former are matter of discussion in a Parliament, while the others are cut down by the writers of them to adapt them to the size of a deed-box.

I have before me a large volume of more than 1,000 pages, which contains the Report of 1850-51, and there in the reports of Mr. Moseley, Mr. Cook and others, I find in every page interesting discussions of principles, solutions of difficulties in the art of teaching, &c. In such reports there is no danger in storing their ideas; they are sure not to be lost."

The above should suffice, one would think, to refute very effectually the opinion entertained in principle that the inspection of schools is useless or nearly so; and on that opinion the opposition to the present system seems to be principally founded.

2. I now come to the second cause of opposition.

It is certain that whenever the people are convinced that no increase of the local aid, and therefore no chance of diminishing the school rate, would be brought about by an alteration of the mode of inspection, from that moment, I say, they would be better able to do justice to the system itself.

In this particular the opposition to inspection does not differ from the old opposition to the levying of the school-rate. Now any system of inspection, whether administered as heretofore by agents paid by the State, or by persons whose services are remunerated by local taxation in the municipality, will always stir up the same kind of dissatisfaction. Needless to add, that in the latter case the complaint would be the louder because the burthen would be nearer to the back that bears it.

3. The feelings of personal hostility which an Inspector is sure to bring down upon his head, either by his own fault, or without any fault of his, are very great; and in this, as in many other cases, people are ashamed to confess their enmity against the individual; nay, they sometimes disguise it even from themselves, and they make an onslaught directly on the institution without stopping to estimate its importance and its usefulness. The kind of duty imposed on the Inspector, consisting of the surveillance of other functionaries who are to enforce the law, with the task of reproving them when there is need, nay, even of denouncing their misdeeds to a superior authority, is not likely to beget any love in those who are the objects of his official care. As Mr. Rendu observes in the passage above quoted, these functionaries must be men of superior minds never to fail in point of tact or discretion—never to wound people's excessive, nay, their natural susceptibility, in the performance of duties which are as delicate as they are difficult. But not to speak of the ordinary superintendence which they are to exercise over schools and schoolmasters and all their appliances, and over Commissioners' and Secretary-Treasurers' accounts, the numberless and never-ending difficulties which are always occurring relative to the formation and division of school districts, and the choice of sites for school houses are generally settled by their enquiries and reports, as are those arising about the division or bounding of school municipalities; the claims for money consequent on such changes between different municipalities; the establishment of dissentient schools and the apportioning of the Government grant between Commissioners and Trustees; the possession of school-houses (often a subject of dispute between the two bodies when they exist in one locality); indemnity claimed by teachers who allege they have been unjustly dismissed; complaints of *Curés*, parents and rate-payers against Commissioners or teachers; the imposition of extraordinary rates to pay off debt or build school-houses; the apportionment of the school fund to different districts; the auditing and giving up their accounts by Secretary

Treasurers; in short, about the inauguration and maintenance of Model Schools which are almost always unpopular at first. On all these matters the law has conferred on the Superintendent a jurisdiction in appeal from the decisions of the Commissioners, and a kind of administrative power of arbitration which, in case of need, finds its sanction in the confiscation of the Government Grant. All these questions, some of which may appear rather trivial at the first glance, are, nevertheless, very interesting in all places where they arise, but generally connected with the family and local heart-burnings and party quarrels which unhappily divide our parishes. They are also, as you may suppose, exaggerated by differences of religion, language and origin. None but those whose experience has taught them, can have an idea of the importance attached to triumph, and of the rancour which lingers in the breasts of the defeated party.

4. Finally, the inefficiency of the present Inspectors, in some districts, has added another ground of complaint to the prejudices and antipathies already existing, and confirmed, in a certain degree, the contempt into which the institution itself had fallen. I have stated the causes of that inefficiency, and pointed out some remedies which have been already applied where circumstances permitted it to be done.

I now resume my answer to the first question :

I. The present system of Inspection is similar to that which has been generally adopted in Europe. *It serves as a connecting tie between the central power and the local authority, and has rendered immense service to the cause of public instruction.*

II. It is imperfect in this, that some districts are still too extensive for the duties at present devolving on the Inspectors, and for the remuneration assigned to them, and also because some of them have other occupations which lead them to neglect the performance of their duties. Several of them visit as many as three schools in one day,—too many to allow of the duty being properly performed.

III. To remedy the inefficiency of the present system, it is necessary,

Firstly. To subdivide three or four of the districts which appear to be still too large for the requirements of the system and for the remuneration assigned to the Inspectors.

Secondly. To continue to appoint none but teachers to the office of Inspector.

Thirdly. To make a regulation providing minutely for the execution of the duties of Inspectors, prescribing the exact length of their visits and the manner of conducting them; obliging them to be present at the conferences of the teachers a certain number of times in the year, and to visit the Normal and Model Schools, in order that they may keep up their knowledge of the progress made in them, and promulgate the spirit of improvement in their several districts.

Fourthly. To compel the School Commissioners by legal enactment, under a penalty, to attend when the Inspector visits the school, and to sign his report. Were this duly attended to, it would speedily open the eyes of the Commissioners to the importance of the office of an Inspector, and would secure the obedience of the latter to the regulation, and would be a protective measure for those Inspectors who discharge their duties, and are nevertheless exposed to unjust animadversions, which they have no evidence to repel. The visitors *ex officio* might also be required to make use, at least when at home, of the privilege accorded to them by law, under the penalty of forfeiting the privilege by *non user*.

Fifthly. To exact from Inspectors the employment of their whole time in the exercise of their functions. Those who might not think fit to give up their other occupations, and might not find it advantageous to do so, might imitate the example already set them, by tendering their resignation. There would be no lack of teachers ready to accept the vacated offices for the salaries attached to them, and to discharge all the duties of them very practically and scrupulously.

Sixthly. To furnish each School Corporation with printed registers to serve as journals in which the Inspector should enter the report of his visit. Commissioners and Trustees have been again and again enjoined to procure such registers for the teachers; but the recommendation has been sometimes unheeded. Though the expense of printing and distributing those registers by the department, as it is done in Upper Canada, might be considerable, I believe it would be a useful measure as furnishing the means of procuring information which is not to be had otherwise in a connected form, and likely to be influential with the inspectors and visitors of the schools.

II.

My remark, in my answer to the first question relative to the too great extent of their districts, shews clearly that the present number of Inspectors could not be diminished without a corresponding modification of the amount and even the character of their duties.

In fact, from the 365 days in the year, we must deduct at least 60 days' holiday (the law allows a greater number, inasmuch as the right of a school to share in the grant depends only on its being kept open eight months in the year,) 62 Sundays and feast days; about 50 other holidays, and finally about 50 other days occupied in travelling, or in special missions, or in auditing accounts, which leaves 140 days. However, as several of the days deducted belong to two of the categories mentioned, and holidays need not be a hindrance if the teacher be forewarned of the Inspector's visit (not, by the bye, always possible,) we may say that on an average, the number of days which an inspector may devote to the special duty of visiting the schools is 180. Now there are 3000 schools under control; but as the inspectors are instructed to visit the independent schools, when invited to do so, we may state the number of schools to be visited in the year at 3,200. As the number of inspectors is at present 27 this, if we suppose two visits to each school in the year, would give nearly one visit and a half per day; but this arithmetical average is not the true one, inasmuch as three or four of the districts have but few schools, but on the other hand contain a vast area to be travelled over, and considerable difficulties to be surmounted in the imperfect means of communication and the severity of the climate. The other districts contain a much larger number of schools.

I subjoin to this report a table marked A, shewing: 1. The extent of each Inspector's district; 2. The number of inhabitants; 3. The number of schools under control; 4. The number of scholars; 5. The salary of the Inspector.

It will be seen by this table, that, allowing 180 days occupied in visiting, two of the Inspectors have on an average about three schools to visit in a day, and ten others nearly two schools, counting two visits in the year. If to these be added the independent schools, we shall find that, in the time allowed, the Inspectors have, on an average and in round numbers, four of them four, others three, and some two schools to visit in one day.

If, therefore, we reduce the number of Inspectors to 10, assuming 3,200 as the number of schools to be visited, and 180 days as the time applicable for the performance of the duty, we shall find (reckoning two visits in the year) nearly four schools to be visited in each day; if the number were reduced to six, it would be very nearly six schools per day.

From all which it necessarily results, that if we intend to reduce the number of Inspectors to 10, they must make only one visit in the year.

I have drawn up a table, marked B, containing a plan of inspection, on the footing of 10 districts only, and comprising, approximately, the same heads of information with respect to them as the other table does for the old districts. I believe that it would be utterly impracticable to throw the country into larger districts than are comprised in this table, even if the number of visits were reduced to one in the year. We might, indeed, further reduce the number of districts to eight, if we disregarded the difference between Catholic and Protestant communities; but I could not, in this respect, recommend a deviation from the system introduced, and by me sought to be extended. The aim of our educational legislation is to give the most, the best possible guarantees to religious minorities in the education of their children. We have Separate Schools, separate Boards of Examiners as far as practicable, and it seems to me that, as nearly as may be, we ought to have separate Inspectors. In Prussia and everywhere else throughout Germany, the Inspectors are even members of the respective clerical bodies. In England and Scotland there are Inspectors for each religious denomination; and provision is even made, by Order in Council, that the heads of the different religious bodies shall have a voice in the choice of them.

On the head of salaries for the Inspectors there is a question of some difficulty, and the same question arose when the present system was first introduced.

The Inspectors have no allowance for travelling expenses, even when engaged in the special missions too often imposed on them by the Department. Would it not be better to allow them travelling charges, and would not that be a further guarantee for their activity and

vigilance? On the other hand, it may be asked whether such allowance might not give occasion to innumerable difficulties—nay, even to many abuses.

In the table which I have prepared, I have taken it for granted that the present system is to continue. If it were resolved to grant the travelling expenses, the rate of salary should be as follows:—Instead of \$1,400, \$1,000; instead of \$1,600, \$1,200; instead of \$1,800, \$1,400. The aggregate amount of the salaries recommended in the table is \$16,400; and as there would be more likelihood of that sum being exceeded, than there is of its being found more than sufficient, if the other plan be adopted—that of giving smaller fixed salaries with allowances for travelling charges and particular missions—it appears to be but little likely that the saving would exceed \$4,000 of the present expenditure, which does not quite reach \$20,000. We must observe that the great extent of the districts will probably prevent the Inspectors from always acquitting themselves of those particular missions, the nature of which I have already explained, and that in such cases I shall have to employ the officers of my own Department, involving an increase in the staff of the office, with a corresponding increase of the contingent disbursements for travelling expenses.

Let us now examine in detail the new division, bearing in mind throughout, that the table does not take into account the independent schools.

District No. 1 comprises the Judicial Districts of Gaspé and Rimouski, less the Protestant schools of the first of these districts. It is the Gulf Electoral Division for the Legislative Council, and is a vast territory to travel over, replete with difficulties of every kind, which far outweigh the small number of primary schools under control, which is only 88. I need not add that it would be impossible to travel over this district twice in the course of one year.

The same remarks apply to District of Inspection No. 2, which would consist of the Judicial Districts of Saguenay and Chicoutimi. In these two Inspection Districts the number of schools will increase considerably within the next few years.

District No. 3 comprises the Judicial Districts of Kamouraska, Montmagny, Quebec, and Beauce, and not less than 652 schools, which would give the Inspector four schools a day, or thereabouts, to visit if he made but one visit during the year. It is true that the means of communication, throughout a portion of this district, are varying; but it is very doubtful whether this Inspector can visit regularly all the schools of his district.

District No. 4 comprises the Judicial Districts of Arthabaska, Three Rivers, and Richelieu. It contains 439 schools under control; but the number of those in the District of Arthabaska cannot fail to increase rapidly. This district, for a single visit, would give a little over two schools a day. The extent of territory to be travelled over is considerable, and the northern part of the Districts of Three Rivers and of Richelieu is susceptible of a rapid increase.

District No. 4 comprises the Protestant schools of the Judicial Districts of St. François and Bedford, and contains about 300 schools, which would give, for a single visit, a fraction over one school a day. There is here a vast district to be travelled over, and the means of communication are throughout a portion of it not very easy.

District No. 6, comprising the judicial districts of St. Hyacinthe and Iberville, together with the Catholic schools of the districts of Bedford and St. François, would be of very great extent, and would include a very large number of schools under control, (539), or, on an average, three schools a day; and in a district increasing so fast, it is doubtful whether 180 days, which we have adopted as the rule, could be devoted to visits. Besides, the Catholic schools of the districts of Bedford and St. François must go on increasing rapidly. This district (No. 6) could not, therefore, remain long without being subdivided.

District No. 7 would comprise the judicial districts of Montreal, Joliette, and Beauharnois, less the Protestant schools of the City of Montreal, of the Counties of Jacques-Cartier and Hochelaga, and of the district of Beauharnois. There would be 504 schools to visit, that is to say, about three a day; but the number of days, 180, might possibly be increased, in view of the facilities of communication. Nevertheless, the rear of the district of Joliette is difficult to travel over, and this portion of District No. 7 is also liable to an increase. It must also be stated, that the District of Montreal contains a large number of independent schools, which are not taken into account, and which the inspectors have always been in the habit of visiting.

District No. 8 would comprise the judicial Districts of Terrebonne and Outaouais, less

the Protestant schools of the Counties of Argenteuil, Outaouais, and Pontiac. Here, as in Nos. 1 and 2, the vast extent of territory compensates for the comparatively small number of schools, which, besides, must rapidly increase.

I have endeavoured to combine in Districts Nos. 9 and 10 the leading groups of the Protestant population of the eastern portion of Lower Canada. These groups are greatly isolated one from another. The inspector might visit, during the winter, the schools in the vicinity of Quebec and those of Megantic, and in the summer, those of the District of Gaspé. If, however, the latter should be found to be too great a tax, the proposed salary might be reduced, and one of two courses adopted: either to appoint a Protestant inspector for the Protestant schools of the District of Gaspé, or else to leave these schools under the control of the Catholic inspector, as they are at present.

District No. 10 contains a pretty large number of schools under control, to which must be added a considerable number of independent schools, which freely submit to the inspection. So that the number of schools to be visited would be greater than it appears from the table. Some few Protestant establishments will still remain under the inspection of Catholic inspectors (the inspectors of Nos. 5, 9, and 10 are to be Protestants); but this is unavoidable for the present, without a large increase of expenditure.

As may naturally be supposed, I considered several other plans before deciding upon the present one; and notwithstanding that it still presents difficulties, more particularly on account of the excessive number of schools contained in Districts Nos. 3, 6, and 7, it is nevertheless the best I have been able to discover. The adoption of twelve as the number of districts would perhaps give better results; but it would then be necessary to abandon one or other of the objects in view.

The plan summed up in table B would therefore have the following advantages:—

1. A more suitable remuneration of the inspectors;
2. A reduction in expenditure of about \$4,000.

It would present, however, on the other hand, several serious drawbacks:—

1. the reducing of the number of visits to but one a year.

It is of the utmost advantage to have the schools, or at all events the greater part of them, visited twice a year; the inspector should meet the commissioners and the secretary-treasurer twice a year. It is the only means of ascertaining the progress made in teaching; of knowing whether the recommendations made during the first visit, whether to the teachers, to the commissioners, or to the secretary-treasurer have been carried out. The two visits are all the more needed from the fact that in many localities the schools are rarely if ever visited by the commissioners or by visitors, with the exception of the parish priests, and the latter are sometimes unable, owing to the extent of their parishes and the importance of their other duties, to visit them as often as they would wish.

2. Inasmuch as the school inspector has not only to visit the schools, but as he has, moreover, to examine the accounts of the secretary-treasurer, frequent special missions, two semi-annual reports to prepare, including several statistical tables, special reports, and a very active correspondence with the various school corporations and the Department, in fact a great deal of writing, it is greatly to be feared that the extent of the districts, and the large number of schools to be visited, would interfere with the discharge of these duties, which our present state of transition in the matter of public instruction renders highly important.

3. It must necessarily happen under this system that a pretty large number of schools will remain unvisited. This is the case already under the present system, and if the inspector goes over his district but once a year, any accident which may prevent him from visiting a particular school, cannot be remedied during the remainder of the year. Moreover it would be very difficult for the inspectors to visit any but the schools under the control of the commissioners, and yet it is very important that they should be in a position to accept the invitations frequently made to them to visit other institutions, more particularly those which are subsidized out of the fund for Superior Education.

4. In fine, I fear that the result of the reduction of the number of inspectors would be a complete modification of their functions; that they would come to be satisfied with visiting the model schools and perhaps one of the elementary schools in each parish; with a hasty conference with the school commissioners relative to their affairs, and a mere glance at the accounts presented by the secretary-treasurer. The rapid increase in the number

of schools, and the vast extent of the districts, would furnish an excellent reason for acting thus. It will, perhaps, be expected on the other hand, that it will only be necessary to increase the number of inspectors in proportion to the increase in the number of schools; but, with the high salaries which would be given, this would not perhaps be granted without difficulty, and, in any case, would be attended with a great deal of delay. Such a system of inspection by well paid functionaries, men of high capacity, whose inspection would have for its object, more especially, general observation and encouragement, would imply the co-existence of a subordinate system of inspection, more immediate and more minute. It is not for me to say whether the country is in a position to inaugurate a double system of this kind; I will merely state that it would be either more imperfect still than the present system, or else far more costly.

I will now give a few details relative to the systems of inspection prevailing in France and in England, as regards, more especially, the number of inspectors and their salaries. It will be seen that the number of inspectors, taking into account the vast extent of Lower Canada, the difficulties which still exist in consequence of the state of the roads in certain parts of our country, is at the least as large in France and in England as in Canada, if it be not larger.

Mr. Jourdain, in a work entitled, "*Le budget de l'instruction publique (en France) depuis la fondation de l'université impériale jusqu'à nos jours,*" gives some interesting details on the subject of inspection. While the amounts of the salaries, which he rightly considers very small, may to us appear to be absurd, it must be remembered that the value of money in France is very different from what it is in Canada, and that the salaries attached to all public offices in that country are small. It must also be remembered that the travelling expenses of the inspectors are defrayed by the State.

"After the 1st of September 1850," says Mr. Jourdain, "the sub-inspectors disappeared; but the number of inspectors was raised to three hundred; it might have been raised to three hundred and forty-three, had the Government adhered to the letter of the 20th section of the law of the 15th March, 1850, which created an inspection in each section. The inspectors were divided into classes; those of Paris received 4,000 fr.; those of the Departments 2,000 fr., 1,800 fr., 1,500 fr., and 1,200 fr. The total expenditure, in 1851, was 748,006 fr. 85c.; of which 455,738 fr. 57c. for salaries, and 292,268 fr. 28c. for incidental expenses. In 1852, it was still 741,132 fr. 93c. A certain number of vacancies and of delays occurring in making inspections, reduced it in 1853 to 715,884 fr. 39c.; in 1854, to 706,721 fr. 61c.; in 1855, to 707,982 fr. 73c.

"No doubt these figures are high, and yet upon a careful examination of the position of the inspectors, it is easy to see that the small salary they received is out of proportion with the importance of the functions entrusted to them, and the duties imposed upon them by the rank they occupy in the State. What position can be more distressing than that of an inspector—the father of a family—without personal means, who receives from the State 1,200 fr., reduced by monthly deductions to 1,140 fr., whose duties prohibit him from engaging in any other kind of business; and who, nevertheless, is compelled to make a certain appearance. It is of the utmost importance that this state of things should cease to exist, and that the *minimum* of the salaries should be raised to 1,800 fr. This would, it is true, be an additional expenditure of 200,000 fr., and some persons would, perhaps, prefer to abolish the service, but the sorry saving thereby secured would inevitably result in the ruin of primary instruction. If during the past twenty-five years, popular education has made any progress amongst us; if the schools are better conducted; if the communes consent to make the sacrifices necessary to their support, it is in a great degree to the primary inspectors that the result is due. The best judges in such matters have always looked upon inspection as the mainspring of the system, as they have always asked that it should be entrusted to special men.

"It is to be hoped that these ideas may prevail, and that far from weakening a useful institution, the government will endow it with resources indispensable to the welfare of the parties and the service."

In England there were, in 1859, 54 inspectors and 20 sub-inspectors, visiting 6,641 primary schools (forming 9384 divisions or departments), 38 normal schools, 539 charity schools, and 118 reformatory, ragged, or industrial schools; in all 7336 institutions. This is a greater number than 27 inspectors for 3200 schools, which is the case with us; and

if, on the one hand, the number of pupils in the schools in England is greater in proportion, on the other, the extent of country to be travelled is much smaller, and the communication is incomparably easier. A measure recently adopted in England will confer yet higher importance on the inspection of schools. The inspectors, under the authority of the *revised code of public education*, divide the pupils in the school into classes, according to the degree of knowledge possessed by them, and the number of pupils in each class regulates the amount of the Government grant to the schools which receive it. The inspectors may withdraw different proportions of the grant payable to each school, for various reasons, and their duties on this point and on every other are prescribed by Order in Council with the greatest care. Such a measure must tend to increase both the number of inspectors and the cost of inspection.

Should the Government decide in favor of the plan set forth in Table B, I would request to be permitted to make two suggestions.

The first is that the law should, in that case, provide that the office of Inspector shall not be given in future to any but teachers holding academy diplomas, who have taught in Lower Canada for at least five years, and who have, moreover, undergone an examination on the legislative enactments and regulations relative to public education. I consider it right to insist upon this point, because the office of Inspector, already very much coveted at the present time by men who have no experience in teaching nor any administrative ability, would be still more so under this new system both on account of the appointments being higher, and on account of their increased importance. Besides, a formal legislative enactment would be a species of compensation to the teachers for the diminution of the chances which are now offered to them, whilst at the same time the new office would be of itself a much more worthy object of emulation. In France the qualifications for the post of an inspector are that the candidate be a bachelor of arts, a director of a normal school, or a teacher of a superior class; that he have been a teacher five years, and that he have, moreover, undergone a special examination. One-third of the places as inspectors are reserved for teachers.

The second suggestion is that, if the government should find no means of indemnifying those inspectors now acting, who would, by the adoption of the new plan, be removed from office, it might be only gradually adopted and applied only as vacancies might occur.

III.

The local and municipal system is that which exists in Upper Canada. The number of Inspectors is 326. In the country parts they are appointed by the County Councils; in the cities by the Boards of Trustees. Each Inspector receives five dollars for each school visited. The great number of Inspectors required by such a system, and the small emolument accruing from the office have produced such a result in Upper Canada as might have been foreseen. Of the 326 Inspectors, 146, or nearly one-half, are members of the clergy.

In Lower Canada there would be the same necessity of having recourse to the clergy for the working of such a system. The teachers could not undertake it, because it would draw them from their occupation, neither would it afford them a competent remuneration. Besides these two classes of men, it would be difficult to find a large number with taste, aptitude and education enough, who would be willing, for such paltry fees, to set aside their other business engagements. Frequent changes and great irregularity would be the consequences.

With respect to the Catholic clergy of Lower Canada, it would probably be difficult to induce the ecclesiastical authorities to allow the Curés or a certain number of them to fill an elective office for which they are to be paid, in which they would be liable to receive orders and injunctions from the civil authorities, to take the character of Government partisans, and undergo election by a Municipal Council. The very nature of the duties of an Inspector in many parishes in which, law in hand, a constant war is to be waged with the local authorities, with men whose ill-will, whose views and tendencies are to be constantly combatted, would be a sufficient motive to deter a priest from undertaking a mission so different from his own. Under the present system the Curés are *ex officio* visitors; they may be elected to be Commissioners; they may have the selection of the books of religious instruction. They have done and daily do a great deal for education; but, in order to

avoid compromising their sacred office, and injuring interests of a still higher order, they have felt themselves and still feel themselves bound to use great prudence; even in some places they have not thought it consistent with their duty to accept the office of commissioner. It is emphatically as *curés*, and in some parishes as *curés* only, that they can render the greatest services to public education.

If, in order to give greater importance to the office, no more than one Inspector were to be appointed in a county, the remuneration must of necessity be slightly increased, and as one of the principal motives of opposition to the present Inspectors has been their salaries which they receive from the Government, that opposition would be much increased by the levying of the amount, by local taxation of the inhabitants of the county. Might we not apprehend that, in some places, it would fail to be provided for, and be raised in a very irregular way?

If the law did not restrict the choice of Inspectors to teachers, they might be regarded, under this system, as being virtually excluded, for influences much stronger than what any of them possess would be set to work in the County Council. If, on the other hand, the law restricted the choice to teachers, might we not apprehend that they would become, with a view to obtaining the office, partisans of one of the factions into which counties are generally divided, and so throw away in petty intrigues and degrading efforts, the time and the energy which they owe to the instruction of youth, together with what is of equal importance, the respect of the public?

Neither can I understand that Inspectors should not be removable. Will he be liable to periodical re-election by the County Council or only to dismissal in case of neglect or bad conduct? In either case he would be too dependent on local authority, nay, we may say he would be immediately dependent on each school municipality, seeing that the latter are generally the same as the rural municipalities, and the County Council is composed of the mayors of the same respectively. Will the Superintendent of Education be permitted to dismiss an Inspector who has been appointed by the County Council? In such a case, what a struggle will ensue for the ascendancy! Has not the Superintendent enough on his hands in contending with the School Commissioners, without bringing him also in collision with the County Councils?

A purely local and municipal system of inspection supposes, moreover, the existence of a population which has long enjoyed municipal institutions and had the benefit, for several generations, of a system of primary instruction. The Inspector is, in that case, less the agent of the central than of the local authority, and it is natural that he should be appointed and paid by the latter. But this system would still leave room to wish for the official agent of the central authority, as Mr. Rendu so well expresses it in the passage above quoted. Even these persons who would not have the inspection lodged in the hands of the central authority, who would wish to decentralize the direction of public education, must admit that in order to effect this, they must change our legislation.

Let us look back to the time when the present school system was inaugurated in Lower Canada, and we shall confess that the undertaking was at its outset apparently a moral impossibility. The establishment of a system of public instruction by the agency of local and municipal authorities, themselves elective amidst a population who had been always opposed to every system of direct taxation, among whom primary instruction had been, by a succession of occurrences ever to be regretted, almost completely interrupted for a period of ten years, was in truth asking men of no education to educate others—men who set their faces against all taxes to tax themselves for a purpose of the importance of which they were ignorant. The law, moreover, had only prescribed one restriction as regards the choice of Commissioners, and that restriction, however favorable to the rate-payers, was very far from being so to the establishment of schools. In order to be a Commissioner it was not necessary (nor indeed is it so now) to have any education whatsoever, to know even how to read or write; all that was required was to be a rate-payer as the owner of real property. There was nothing to prevent the election of five proprietors at once the most ignorant and the most hostile to taxes of any kind. And this used to be done, and unhappily is done still, though not so frequently. To attain the success, as we have, under such circumstances, was it not to prove the falsity of the keenest human foresight? It is true that on the one hand the law had enacted various penalties, and that on the other hand it counted on the efforts and zeal of educated men, at

the head of whom would naturally be found members of the clergy. It counted, moreover, (and this has not proved the least important element of its success) on the good sense, the spirit of order and the peaceful and pious habits of the population. But these penalties and restrictions had been valueless without the aid of the central authority to apply them. It was necessary that the zeal and the efforts of educated men should be seconded and sustained by an authority independent of that which it was intended to supervise, frequently even to control. In fact the good disposition of the Canadian people required to be stimulated and developed by men specially charged with that mission, and receiving fair remuneration for their struggles with men—educated men, unfortunately, but partizans of ignorance, with a view to the attainment of political ends. Thence arose the office of Inspector, and only since its creation has any progress been made.

Since that time the opposition to schools has not ceased to exist, but taken a fresh direction. It is no longer directed against taxation absolutely (although in many places there is still a predilection in favor of the illusory resource of voluntary subscription), but its aim is now to prevent the increase of teachers' salaries, to impede the establishment of Model Schools, and to oppose all improvements necessary to promote the progress of education. So well aware of this were the Legislature and the Government, that every succeeding Session has conferred new powers on the Department, to enable it to contend with these fatal proclivities. Now the powers thus assigned, and those which the law had already given, could be exercised only by the medium and aid of agents appointed by the Government, paid by the Government, and responsible to the Government.

In short, in both sections of the Province, the system of public instruction is both departmental and municipal, but in Upper Canada it partakes more of the latter than the former; and there is nothing surprising in the fact, that the same principle also predominates in the business of inspection. In Lower Canada the opposite is the true state of things, and those persons who wish to see the system of Upper Canada introduced, independently of any other consideration, should premise the assimilation of the two school codes, and provide for the relief of the Department from a hundred faculties and duties which it would become impossible to exercise and discharge.

I regret the great length to which this Report has grown. As the terms of your letter were made as comprehensive as possible, I thought it incumbent on me to omit no labor of research which might be necessary in order to complete the body of information required.

I recapitulate as follows:—

1. I should prefer some improvement of the present system to any actual change, as I have shewn at the close of the first section of this work.

2. The reduction of the number of inspectors, so as to increase the amount of remuneration and yet to diminish the actual expenditure, seems to me very difficult to be effected. Assuming such a reduction, I should recommend the plan set forth in table B. Twelve districts, instead of ten laid down in the table, would seem preferable, and afford room to diminish the extent of Districts 3, 6, and 7. But in that case it would be requisite either to lower the proposed rates of salaries, or otherwise to give up the hope of any saving. With twelve inspectors and the following scale of salaries, \$1,200, \$1,400, and \$1,600, we should reach \$16,300, and effect a saving of rather more than \$600. I fear the above rates of salary would be too low. It would be found necessary to turn to the consideration of another system of remuneration, that of allowing so much for fees for each school visitation, and so much for travelling expenses per day when absent from place of residence.

3. It does not appear to me practicable, in the present state of the municipal system of Lower Canada and of the law respecting public instruction, to relieve this department from the expense and labor of the inspection of schools, and it is my sincere conviction, that for a long time to come, no system of purely municipal inspection can be brought to work with advantage.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Education.

TABLE A.

NAMES OF 27 INSPECTORS.	Extent of the districts in superficial (acres).	Population in 1861.	Number of schools under control.	Number of scholars.	Salary of each inspector.
J. B. F. Painchaud.....		2,651	5	271	125
Joseph Meagher.....	241,340	13,092	80	2,662	700
Thomas Tremblay.....		11,426	21	905	600
V. Martin.....	69,669	10,478	26	1,116	500
G. Tanguay.....	584,092	60,473	181	7,961	875
S. Boivin.....	209,007	21,324	45	1,935	500
John Hume.....	214,121	26,232	83	8,340	750
F. E. Juneau.....	685,437	34,442	99	6,837	700
P. F. Béland.....		35,935	106	6,690	700
J. Crépault.....	386,134	41,748	138	6,534	750
P. M. Bardy.....	544,571	100,498	180	11,986	1,000
Rév. H. Plees.....		10,931	16	1,205	250
P. Hubert.....	443,909	51,956	122	7,000	750
G. A. Bourgeois.....	175,000	22,581	71	2,998	700
B. Maurault.....	333,482	37,608	112	6,075	750
H. Hubbard.....	484,143	47,033	284	9,868	800
R. Parmelee.....	380,704	49,813	246	8,107	875
J. N. A. Archambault.....	931,219	47,687	112	7,588	800
C. H. Leroux.....		55,945	172	10,547	800
Michel Caron.....	470,523	45,563	131	7,924	700
Louis Grondin.....		44,638	114	7,856	700
John Bruce.....	331,139	58,231	150	8,303	1,000
F. X. Valade.....	424,175	117,068	150	8,644	1,000
A. D. Dorval.....	630,003	72,885	193	10,432	875
C. Germain.....	393,584	49,398	133	7,476	750
C. B. Rouleau.....	826,227	27,148	45	1,796	550
Wm. Hamilton.....		13,866	39	1,692	550
		Totals.....	8,004	157,748	19,050

TABLE B.

Dist riots of Inspection and Names of Judicial Dis- tricts contained in each.	Population of each District of Inspection.	Number of Schools un- der control.	Number of Scholars in each District of Inspection.	Proposed Salaries of Inspectors.
				\$ cts.
No. 1—Includes the Judicial Districts of Gaspé and Rimouski, except the Protestant Schools of the District of Gaspé.....	41,465	88	4,702	1,400 00
No. 2—Includes the Judicial Districts of Saguenay and Chicoutimi.....	31,802	71	3,051	1,490 00
No. 3—Includes the Judicial Districts of Kamouraska, Montmagny, Quebec and Beauce, except the Protestant Schools of the City and County of Quebec and of the County of Lévis.....	257,668	652	37,947	1,800 00
No. 4—Includes the Judicial Districts of Arthabaska, Three Rivers and Richelieu, except the Protestant Schools of the County of Mégantic...	162,646	439	23,486	1,600 00
No. 5—Includes the Judicial Districts of St. François and Bedford, except the Catholic Schools.....	68,174	294	9,975	1,600 00
No. 6—Includes the Judicial Districts of St. Hyacinthe and Iberville, besides the Catholic Schools of the Judicial Districts of St. François and Bedford.....	123,223	539	26,571	1,800 00
No. 7—Includes the Judicial Districts of Montreal, Joliette and Beauharnais, except the Protestant Schools of the City of Montreal and of the Counties of Jacques-Cartier, Hochelaga and Huntingdon.....	263,762	495	29,282	1,800 00
No. 8—Includes the Judicial Districts of Terrebonne and Ottawa, except the Protestant Schools of the Counties of Argenteuil, Ottawa and Pontiac.....	69,805	169	8,341	1,400 00
No. 9—Includes the Protestant Schools of the City and County of Quebec, of the Counties of Lévis and Mégantic, Gaspé and Bonaventure.....	22,008	61	3,559	1,800 00
No. 10—Includes the Protestant Schools of the City of Montreal and of the Counties of Hochelaga, Jacques-Cartier and Argenteuil, and also the Protestant Schools of the Judicial Districts of Beauharnais and Ottawa.....	58,849	198	10,834	1,800 00
Totals.....		3,004	157,748	16,400 00