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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 7

THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1898



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
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PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

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1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 10th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 8th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2a. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1899. Presented 28th March, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1898. Presented 17th May, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2c. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1899. Presented 30th May, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2d. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1899. Presented 7th June, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2e. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1898. Presented 7th June, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. List of Shareholders of the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1897. Presented 10th June, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, and unclaimed balances in the Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1897.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1897.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4a. Preliminary statements of the business of Life Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1897. Presented 9th June, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4b. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1897. Presented 9th June, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding .
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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5. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 22nd February, 1898, by Sir Richard Cartwright.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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6. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 7th February, 1898, by Hon. W. Paterson.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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7. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, &c., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 7th February, 1898, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7a. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 7th February, 1898, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7b. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 16th February, 1898, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
8. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the calendar year 1897. Presented 9th March, 1898, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8a. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1897. Presented 7th June, 1898, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 8b. Report on Canadian Archives, 1897.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8c. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 8d. Criminal Statistics for the year 1897*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 3rd May, 1898, by Hon. J. I. Tarte.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
10. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. A. G. Blair.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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11. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine) for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 3rd February, 1898, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11a. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 1st March, 1898, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11b. Report of the expedition to Hudson Bay and Cumberland Gulf in the steamship "Diana," under the command of William Wakeham, Marine and Fisheries, Canada, 1897. Presented 21st April, 1898, by Sir Louis Davies.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11c. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1897.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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12. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 31st March, 1898, by Hon. W. Mulock.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
13. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1897. Presented 21st April, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 13a.** Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1897. Presented 20th May, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 14.** Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 9th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 15.** Report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police Force, 1897. Presented 14th April, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16.** Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1897. Presented 24th March, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a.** Reports of the Canadian members of the International Commission on the Deeper Waterways from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. Presented 9th June, 1898, by Hon. A. G. Blair.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16b.** Civil Service List of Canada, 1897. Presented 7th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16c.** Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1897. Presented 26th April, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16d.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 3rd June, 1898, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 17.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, for the year 1897. Presented 3rd February, 1898, by the Hon. The Speaker*Printed for sessional papers.*

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- 18.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 3rd June, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 19.** Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1897. Presented 23rd March, 1898, by Hon. F. W. Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 20.** Copy of an order in council relative to the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels. Presented 3rd February, 1898, by Sir Louis Davies *Not printed.*
- 20a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th April, 1897, for a return showing the number of fishing licenses granted to fish in Lake Erie, opposite East and West Elgin, and their location, whether pound net, gill net or seine license, and to whom granted during the years 1895 and 1896. Also the names of all applicants for licenses for the year 1897, giving the names of those applicants who were granted licenses and the amount paid by each of them. Also all telegrams, letters, reports and correspondence of every description in any way relating to the granting or refusal of such licenses. Presented 13th April, 1898.—*Mr. Ingram.*..... *Not printed.*
- 21.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th April, 1897, for a return showing all mail contracts that were cancelled and all that expired in East and West Elgin since 15th July, 1896; also all correspondence, reports, tenders received and entered into for carrying the mail since 15th July, 1896, giving names and amounts. Presented 4th February, 1898.—*Mr. Ingram.*
Not printed.
- 21a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1897, for copies of correspondence and papers cancelling the contract with Mr. Finkle for carrying the mail from Newburgh to Kingston by the way of Camden East, Wilton, Odessa, etc. Also copies of tenders for carrying the mail from Newburgh to Kingston by the way of Camden East, Wilton, Odessa, etc.; together with all correspondence, reports and papers in connection with this contract. Presented 4th February, 1898.—*Mr. Wilson.*..... *Not printed.*
- 21b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all papers and correspondence relating to tenders for the mail contract from Shubenacadie to Dean, in the province of Nova Scotia, including a statement of the tenders received and the reason for awarding the contract to one Guild. Presented 4th February, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper.* *Not printed.*

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- 21c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for a return showing: 1. Each contract for carrying the mails cancelled since 7th July, 1896, showing the locality covered by each contract and the county and province in which situated. 2. The name of each contractor. 3. The price of each contract at the time of cancellation. 4. If new contracts entered into, the contract price of each new contract. 5. The reason for the cancellation of each contract. Presented 4th February, 1898.—*Mr. Cameron*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 21d.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, correspondence, reports, tenders, if any, and papers relating to the carrying of the mail between Golden, B.C., and St. Eugene since July, 1896, the number of trips made by each courier and the amount paid to each. Presented 31st May, 1898.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 22.** Return of Treasury Board Over-rulings of Auditor General's decisions between the second session of the eighth parliament, 1897, and the session of 1898. Presented 7th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*
- 23.** General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada. Presented 7th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.....*Not printed.*
- 23a.** General Order No. 87 of the Supreme Court. Presented 25th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
Not printed.
- 24.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of all correspondence of record in the department of the interior in regard to the keeping of government horses by S. J. Donaldson, of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, from October, 1894, until May, 1895, and referring in any way to the transferring of the keeping of said horses from Joseph Letellier de St. Just to the said S. J. Donaldson; together with all accounts received from S. J. Donaldson in connection with keeping of said horses and caring for other government property. Presented 7th February, 1898.—*Mr. Davis*.....*Not printed.*
- 25.** Copy of the order in council and the contract entered into between Her Majesty and Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann for the construction of a railway from the Stikine River to Teslin Lake. Presented 8th February, 1898, by Hon. A. G. Blair.....*See "Votes and Proceedings," page 37.*
- 26.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last session of parliament, on account of fiscal year 1897-98. Presented 8th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*
- 27.** Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1897. Presented 8th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.....*Not printed.*
- 28.** Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses from 1st July, 1897, to 3rd February, 1898. Presented 10th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*
- 29.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all papers, reports and correspondence respecting the illegal fishing by foreigners in the waters of British Columbia, and also all papers, reports and correspondence respecting smuggling on the coast of British Columbia. Presented 11th February, 1898.—*Mr. Prior*.....*Not printed.*
- 30.** Report of Mr. W. T. Jennings, C.E., on routes to the Yukon. Presented 11th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 30a.** Return showing the approximate amount of gold taken out of the Yukon district from 1886 to 1897, inclusive. Presented 15th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 30b.** Copies of the following papers: 1. Particulars of the standard and gauge of the Kaslo and Slocan Railway. 2. Proposal of J. Wesley Allison representing a syndicate for construction of Skagway and Lake Bennett and Dawson City Railway. 3. Proposal from a syndicate represented by Lord Charles Montague, Mr. Clarence H. Mackay and Mr. H. Maitland Kersey for construction of a railway from Stikine River to Teslin Lake. 4. Letters to the minister of the interior from Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, bearing date the 22nd and 23rd January, 1898. Presented 15th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 30c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd February, 1898, for copies of all papers respecting any proposal made by Mr. Hamilton Smith, for the construction of a railway towards the Yukon. Presented 22nd February, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for sessional papers.

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- 30d.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th March, 1898, for a return showing all offers received by the government for building the Stikine-Teslin Railway or for building any railway or tramway to connect the head waters of the Yukon with the Pacific ocean, and all plans, specifications and other documents in connection therewith, and all correspondence upon this subject. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Wood.* . . . *Not printed.*
- 31.** Supplementary return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1897, for a statement showing for each department of the civil service, the names, ages, offices and salaries of such persons employed either in the inside or outside divisions thereof; and of such persons not in the civil service employed by the government in any department, who, since the 13th July, 1896, and in cases where no commission of investigation was appointed, as have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, specifying in each case the manner of, the grounds for such removal, and the length of notice given to the persons removed, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also showing the name, age, office and salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed to the civil service in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented (Senate) 16th March, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer.*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 31a.** Partial return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1897, for a return showing: 1. The number of commissions issued, and the number and names of all commissioners appointed by order in council or otherwise, since the 11th July last, to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against any employee of the government, whether permanent or temporary, of offensive partisanship during the last Dominion election, or at any other time. 2. The number of commissions issued, and the number and names of all commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon charges preferred, or upon the conduct of any officer or other employee of the government, permanent or temporary, other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. 3. The number and names of all commissioners appointed to investigate and report upon any claim or claims preferred against the government, and the finding of such commissioner or commissioners thereon. 4. The date of, and copy of each commission issued, and the date of the appointment of each commissioner, his name, residence and designation. 5. The time occupied in each investigation by each commissioner or commissioners. 6. The amount paid or to be paid to each commissioner, in fees, *per diem* allowance, salary, travelling expenses, and incidentals of all kinds. 7. The number of witnesses summoned in each case to appear before the investigating commissioner or commissioners. 8. The amount paid or to be paid, to each witness, in fees, *per diem* allowance, travelling expenses, or for any other services rendered. 9. The number of bailiffs and constables employed in each case, and the amount paid or to be paid to each for his services in any capacity. 10. The number and names of all lawyers retained or engaged in any way by the crown to conduct each case, the amount paid or to be paid to each lawyer or counsel so engaged. 11. A copy of all reports made to heads of departments, or to his excellency the governor general in council, by any commissioner or commissioners, together with his or their findings in each case; and a statement showing the action taken thereon by any head of a department, or by the governor general in council. 12. The name, age, office and salary of any and every person appointed to any office or employment under the government, in the place of, or in consequence of any person's removal or dismissal, as a result of the finding of any commissioner or commissioners. Presented (Senate) 16th March, 1898.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.* *Printed in abstract form.*
- 31b.** Supplementary return to No. 31a. Presented (Senate) 25th March, 1898.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.* *See 31a.*
- 31c.** Supplementary return to No. 31a. Presented (Senate) 18th May, 1898.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.* *See 31a.*
- 31d.** Supplementary return to No. 31a. Presented (Senate) 27th May, 1898.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.* *See 31a.*
- 31e.** Supplementary return to No. 31a. Presented (Senate) 31st May, 1898.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.* *See 31a.*
- 32.** Statement in reference to fishing bounty expenditure for 1896-97. Presented 15th February, 1898, by Sir Louis Davies. *Not printed.*
- 33.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during year ended 31st December, 1897, giving name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 16th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 34.** Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since the last return, 5th April, 1897, and submitted to parliament in accordance with section 23 of chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 16th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick *Not printed.*
- 35.** Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 18th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
- 36.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd February, 1898, for copies of all papers respecting the establishment of a line of vessels between Canada and France. Presented 22nd February, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 37.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all depositions, declarations, reports, orders in council, correspondence, etc., concerning the dismissal of M. P. Laberge, late deputy postmaster at the city of Quebec. Presented 2nd March, 1898. —*Mr. Cosgrain*. *Not printed.*
- 37a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, charges, evidence and reports in connection with the case of Benjamin Palmer, formerly lighthouse keeper at Palmer's Point, King's county, N.B. Presented 3rd March, 1898. —*Mr. Foster*. *Not printed.*
- 37b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of the report made to the government by Mr. Jean B. B. Prévost, who was appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr. D. Desroches, collector of revenue for the excise division of Terrebonne. Presented 22nd March, 1898. —*Mr. Chauvin*. *Not printed.*
- 37c.** Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1897, for a return giving the names of all commissioners appointed by the government or any of the ministers to hear charges and make investigations into the conduct of civil servants and employees of the government or any of the departments since July, 1896, together with the rate of pay and allowances of each and the length of time each has been employed, and the full amount paid; also copies of all reports made by them to the government, or any member thereof, and copies of the authorization and instructions under which they acted. Presented 25th March, 1898. —*Mr. Foster*. *Not printed.*
- 37d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence and papers touching the appointment of R. S. Thompson to the position of postmaster in the town of Oxford, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, and the dismissal of Henry Smith from said office, the applications for the said position and correspondence respecting the same; also copies of all reports or charges, if any, made against R. S. Thompson for selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Scott Act, and for smuggling or other charges; and all papers showing what, if any, action has been taken on these complaints. Presented 28th March, 1898. —*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*. *Not printed.*
- 37e.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return of all papers, correspondence and reports connected with the dismissal of S. R. Griffin, Isaac's Harbour, Nova Scotia, from his position of postmaster, including a petition signed by seven-eighths (more or less) of the electors of said district, in favour of the retention in the service of an officer who had served for twenty-two years and a half. Presented 12th April, 1898. —*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*. *Not printed.*
- 37f.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers, letters, correspondence, depositions, reports, documents, etc., in relation to the suspension from office of Victor J. A. Venner, as Indian agent for the Restigouche band of Indians. Presented 12th April, 1898. —*Mr. McAlister*. *Not printed.*
- 37g.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all letters, papers and correspondence or reports between the minister of the interior or any of his departmental employees, and any Indian agent or agents regarding the dismissal of Dr. George T. Orton as medical superintendent of Indians in the province of Manitoba. Presented 27th April, 1898. —*Mr. Sproule*. *Not printed.*
- 37h.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence between any minister of the crown and other persons respecting the dispensing with the services of John Walker as caretaker of the Cave and Basin Baths at Banff, North-west Territories. Presented 27th April, 1898. —*Mr. Davin*. *Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 37i.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all papers, reports and official correspondence in any way connected with the dismissal of David Ross, fishery officer for N. E. Margaree, in the island of Cape Breton. Presented 28th April, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 37j.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of papers, correspondence and orders concerning the dismissal of François Corbeil, formerly wharfinger on the Lachine canal. Presented 4th May, 1898.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*
- 37k.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of reports, correspondence and papers relating to the dismissal of Charles Hoar, an employee of the Intercolonial Railway at Pictou, Nova Scotia. Presented 4th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 37l.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for a return giving : (a.) The names of employees relieved from duty by the government by dismissal or otherwise upon the Welland canal and Welland canal feeder, from the 13th of July, 1896, to the 1st of March, 1898. (b.) The years of service of each employee so relieved of duty. (c.) The amount of retiring allowance, if any. (d.) The cause of dismissal in each case. (e.) The amount of pay per annum of which each employee had been in receipt. (f.) The names of new employees appointed, whether permanently or temporarily, between the same dates. (g.) The amount to be paid to each of such new temporary or permanent employee per month. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Mr. Montague*..... *Not printed.*
- 37m.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, giving : (a.) The names of employees relieved from duty by the government by dismissal or otherwise upon the Lachine canal, from 13th July, 1896, to 1st March, 1898. (b.) The years of service of each employee so relieved of duty. (c.) The amount of retiring allowance, if any. (d.) The cause of dismissal in each case. (e.) The amount of pay per annum of each employee at date of dismissal. (f.) The names of new employees appointed, whether permanently or temporarily, from 13th July, 1896, to 1st March, 1898. (g.) The amount to be paid to each such new temporary or permanent employee per month. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Mr. Quinn*..... *Not printed.*
- 37n.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all reports, correspondence and papers relating to the dismissal of R. H. Simmonds, an employee of the Intercolonial Railway, in the general offices at Moncton, N. B. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Mr. Powell*..... *Not printed.*
- 37o.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all letters, telegrams and correspondence with respect to the dismissal of Thomas Walton, late Indian agent of the Parry Island band; also report of investigation regarding the same. Presented 6th May, 1898.—*Mr. McCormick*..... *Not printed.*
- 37p.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1898, for : 1. Copies of all complaints, whether by affidavit or otherwise, made against Mr. John Taylor, late postmaster of the city of Belleville. 2. Copies of all orders in council authorizing the reducing of the post office in Belleville from that of a city to a town office. 3. The names of the employees of said office who were dismissed, their ages, length of time each was in the service of the government, the amount of gratuity paid to each who had not served ten years, over the amount of superannuation allowance allowed to each clerk who had served for ten years and over. 4. The names of those who were reappointed, and the salaries now paid them, in addition to their superannuation allowance. 5. The reasons why Miss I. M. Newberry and W. B. Walker were not re-employed, and two new and inexperienced clerks appointed in their stead. 6. And copies of all correspondence between members of the reform association of Belleville or any other person or persons, in relation to the reduction of said office from a city to a town office, the removal or dismissal of the postmaster or any of the clerks of said office, and copies of all records, if any, of the deputations which visited Ottawa in connection with the business of the said office. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Not printed.*
- 37q.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of information, evidence of investigation and report, correspondence and papers relating to the dismissal of Thomas H. Miller from the office of shipping master for the port of Bear River, Annapolis county, N.S., and the appointment of Albert Harris. Presented 9th May, 1898.—*Mr. Mills*..... *Not printed.*

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- 37r.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, evidence taken by commissioners, reports, recommendations and other papers relating to the dismissal of Joseph Steeves, late postmaster at Elgin, Albert county, New Brunswick, and to the appointment of his successor to that office. Presented 12th May, 1898.—*Mr. McInerney.*
Not printed.
- 37s.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, reports of the inspector or other officers of the post office department, and correspondence respecting the dismissal or retirement of Mr. M. G. McLeod from the postal mail service in Nova Scotia. Presented 13th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper.*
Not printed.
- 37t.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all papers, reports and correspondence referring to or connected with the dismissal of D. Bain, Esq., station agent at Port Mulgrave, Intercolonial Railway. Presented 17th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper.*
Not printed.
- 37u.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, complaints, depositions, reports, correspondence, papers and other documents in relation to the dismissal of Mr. Elzéar Lanouette, postmaster of Ste. Anne de la Pérade, and to the appointment of his successor. Presented 18th May, 1898.—*Mr. Marcotte.* *Not printed.*
- 37v.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, reports of evidence, recommendations and other papers relating to the dismissal of Joshua L. Steeves, lately collector of customs at Hillsboro', Albert county, New Brunswick, and to the appointment of his successor. Presented 25th May, 1898.—*Mr. McInerney.* *Not printed.*
- 37w.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, papers, correspondence, evidence and reports connected with the inquiry into the charges made against Mr. A. F. Cameron, of the customs service at Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, and his dismissal from office. Presented 25th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper.* *Not printed.*
- 37x.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, orders in council and petitions with the names attached thereto, relative to the dismissal of James M. Aitken, sub-collector of customs at the outport of Montague, Prince Edward Island, together with reasons for which he was dismissed. Presented 25th May, 1898.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's).* *Not printed.*
- 37y.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th May, 1898, for copies of all papers in connection with the dismissal of John F. Tennant, late collector of customs at Gretna, Manitoba. Presented 30th May, 1898.—*Mr. Quinn.* *Not printed.*
- 37z.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1898, for a return showing: 1. The names of all persons who, having been in the employ of the government in the North-west Territories, have ceased to be in that employ since June, 1896. 2. The date at which their services were dispensed with and the reasons for their dismissals in each case. Presented 2nd June, 1898.
Mr. Davin. *Not printed.*
- 37aa.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1898, showing all the changes that have been made in the officials and employees of the customs department in the county of Cape Breton since June, 1896, and giving copies of all letters, papers, petitions, telegrams, recommendations and correspondence relating to such changes. Presented 3rd June, 1898.—*Hon. W. Paterson.*
Not printed.
- 37bb.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1897, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the different departments, or employees thereof, and Mr. Choquette, member of the house of commons for Montmagny, on the subject of the dismissal of the following persons: Charles Bouffard, postmaster at Berthier; Louis Lavoie, postmaster at l'Île aux Grues; Joseph Bossinotte, postmaster at Cap St. Ignace; Michel St. Pierre, postmaster at St. Paul du Buton; Mde. Cyp. Dionne, postmistress at St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud; Napoléon Dugal, postmaster at Beaubien; Cléophas Bélanger, postmaster at Landvilla; Mde. Ignace Mercier, postmistress at Mercier; Alfred Dubé, employee on the Intercolonial Railway; J. B. Proulx, employee on the Intercolonial Railway; Xavier Simoneau, employee on the Intercolonial Railway; Xavier Poitras, employee on the Intercolonial Railway; Sifroid Fortin, employee on the Intercolonial Railway; Téléphore Gendreau, harbour master at Montmagny; Maxime Dubé, customs officer (preventive officer); Téléphore Gendreau, guardian of the wharf at St. Thomas. Presented (Senate) 7th June, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

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- 38.** Commission of Major Walsh as executive officer of the Yukon district. Presented 4th March, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 38a.** Copy of the orders in council of the 17th and 26th August, 1897, appointing James Morrow Walsh, Esquire, chief executive officer of the government in the Yukon territory. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 38b.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th March, 1898, for copies of all letters and reports received by the government or any department thereof, from Commissioner Walsh, while on his way to the Yukon district, or since his arrival there. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson.* *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 38c.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of orders in council, commission, instructions, correspondence and papers relating to the appointment and duties of Major Walsh, commissioner of the provisional district of Yukon, including any directions concerning his duties on the way to Dawson city as well as those after his arrival there. Presented 23rd May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hilbert Tupper.* *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 39.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 7th March, 1898, for copies of the correspondence between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Foster, of the United States of America, following the meeting of the experts on the Behring Sea seal question. Presented 7th March, 1898.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 40.** Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on 31st December, 1897. Presented 7th March, 1898, by the Hon. The Speaker. *Not printed.*
- 41.** Copy of the order in council of 15th July, 1897, under which a lease of the right of subaqueous mining on the North Saskatchewan river was issued to Mr. G. A. Drolet, and in which are set forth the conditions of the said lease. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 41a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copy of the mining lease granted to Chevalier Drolet. Presented 27th April, 1898.—*Mr. Davin.* *Not printed.*
- 42.** Return showing reductions and remissions made during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897, under section 141 as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
- 43.** Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1896, to the 1st October, 1897. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
- 43a.** Return of correspondence, etc., respecting the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which the department of the interior has had since the previous return was presented to parliament under the resolution of the 20th February, 1882. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
- 44.** Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and its amendments. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
- 44a.** Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
- 45.** Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act, being 57-58 Victoria, chapter 30, etc. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
- 46.** Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to, or promoted in the civil service during the calendar year 1897, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. Presented 10th March, 1898, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 47.** Correspondence, etc., relative to the establishment of an agency or agencies of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the Yukon district. Presented 10th March, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for distribution.*
- 48.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, tenders asked for and received, orders in council and papers in connection with the fast Atlantic service. Presented 14th March, 1898.—*Sir Adolphe Caron.* *Not printed.*

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49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return of the number of acres seeded, the nature of the seed sown, and the amount of crops grown in each Indian reserve in the North-west Territories. Presented 24th March, 1898.—*Mr. Davin* *Not printed.*
- 49a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return showing the number of acres reserved for settlement in the North-west Territories; the number thus reserved in Manitoba; the number of acres in the North-west Territories sold to railways; the number reserved for railways; the number reserved for the government; the number of acres settled on; the number of acres in Manitoba sold to railways; the number reserved for railways in Manitoba; the number reserved for the government in Manitoba, and the number of acres in Manitoba settled on. Presented 27th April, 1898.—*Mr. Davin* *Not printed.*
50. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for reports, recommendations, etc., of the council of the Montreal bar, addressed to the minister of justice, concerning the judges of the province of Quebec. Presented 24th March, 1898.—*Mr. Bergeron* *Not printed.*
51. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th February, 1898, for the number of permits that have been granted to persons for the purpose of taking spirituous and intoxicating liquors into the Yukon district, the date of such permits, together with the name of the person to whom the permit has been granted, and the number of gallons covered by such permit, and the fee charged by the government per gallon. Presented (Senate) 29th March, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Perley* *Not printed.*
- 51a. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 11th March, 1898, for all correspondence by letters or telegrams between the federal government, at Ottawa, and his honour the lieutenant-governor of the North-west Territories, in reference to the granting of liquor permits or the introduction of liquor into the Yukon district during the last six months; also any correspondence with the government of the North-west Territories regarding the rights of the North-west Territories in regard to issuing liquor permits for the taking of intoxicating liquor into the Yukon district. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Perley*.
Printed for sessional papers.
52. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for a return of the number of tons of bituminous steam coal and of bituminous slack coal imported from the United States in 1896, at several ports of entry, and amount of duty collected at such ports, and duty paid by Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. Presented 31st March, 1898.—*Mr. Roche* *Not printed.*
53. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd May, 1897, for a copy of Schedule B, showing recommendations of the treasury board as submitted by report of council to his excellency the governor general on the 6th and 7th July, 1896, and intended to be approved by him, laid upon the table of the house last session, with a statement of the action taken by the government on each of these appointments as made by the said order in council approved by his excellency, or, where no action has been taken, the reason for such a course. Presented 13th April, 1898.—*Sir Charles Tupper* *Printed for sessional papers.*
54. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, etc., not already brought down, between the government of Canada and the government of Newfoundland, in reference to the admission of Newfoundland into the union with Canada; also copies of all correspondence between the government of Canada and that of Newfoundland in reference to the establishment of freer trade relations between Newfoundland and Canada. Presented 13th April, 1898.—*Mr. Martin*.
Printed for sessional papers.
55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for a return showing the number of bushels of wheat graded into elevators at Fort William from 15th September, 1897, to 15th January, 1898, and the grades of the same as allowed by the government grain inspector at that point; also the number of bushels of wheat graded out of the above mentioned elevators during the same period, and the grades of the same as allowed by the said government inspector. Presented 13th April, 1898.—*Mr. Richardson* *Not printed.*
- 55a. Return to the Senate, dated 11th March, 1898, for a statement showing the quantity of wheat imported into the Dominion since 30th June last, the quantity exported during the same period, and the quantity exported from Manitoba during the like period. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Wark* *Not printed.*
56. Correspondence on the subject of Japanese immigration. Presented 13th April, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier *Not printed.*

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- 57.** Return of copies of all agreements, not hitherto laid upon the table of the house, entered into by the department of railways with the Grand Trunk Railway Company in connection with the Montreal extension of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 19th April, 1898, by Hon. A. G. Blair.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 58.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence between the British government and the government of Canada, in reference to the conference of colonial premiers held in London in June, 1897, in accordance with Mr. Chamberlain's invitation of January 28th preceding, with the report of the proceedings of the same. Presented 20th April, 1898.—*Mr. Foster*... *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 59.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all depositions and papers in connection with the case of the Queen against H. B. Cameron for libel, either before the police magistrate or the court of queen's bench at Montreal, including a copy of the judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Wurtel upon the motion for the discharge of the bail bond. Presented 20th April, 1898.—*Mr. Bostock*..... *Not printed.*
- 60.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, showing the cost of "Hansard" for each year from and including 1890 to 1897—the return to cover the cost of reporting, transcribing, translating, printing, binding, circulating through the post office or express offices and all other expense connected with the present system of reporting and publishing the debates of the house. Presented 21st April, 1898.—*Mr. Ellis*..... *Not printed.*
- 61.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of all applications or recommendations for positions as mail carriers in the city of Brantford, in connection with the free postal delivery by the postmaster general. Presented 21st April, 1898.—*Mr. Clancy*... *Not printed.*
- 62.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for a return showing: (a) The names and appointments of members of the staff and employees of the royal military college of Canada who have been struck off the strength between the 30th June, 1896, and 31st December, 1897. (b) The corresponding dates. (c) The respective conditions of engagement as regards duration. (d) The respective lengths of service completed. (e) The respective retiring allowances, if any, granted. (f) The grounds upon which the respective grants were made, and the principles regulating them, with explanation of variation, if any. (g) The appointments which having been vacated, have since been refilled, with dates thereof. (h) The extra public expenditure involved by the respective new appointments other than those caused by deaths, including travelling, lodging and all other charges met or to be met on this account. (i) In cases of vacancies caused by death, the amounts granted to the families of deceased employees. Presented 21st April, 1898.—*Mr. Tyrwhitt*..... *Not printed.*
- 62a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence and reports, direct or indirect, and of minutes of verbal communications between Imperial government authorities, Canadian government authorities, and the commandant royal military college of Canada, relating to the granting in the years 1898 and 1899 of commissions in her majesty's regular forces, to cadets of the royal military college of Canada. Presented 21st April, 1898.—*Mr. Tyrwhitt*..... *Not printed.*
- 63.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1897, for copies of all memorials, statements and other documents from the government of the province of Manitoba in relation to an unsettled claim resulting from that province being charged with the cost of the erection of public buildings; with copies of all correspondence in connection therewith. Presented 21st April, 1898.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 64.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, reports, correspondence and papers in any way relating to the claim of E. J. Walsh, Esq., against the government of the Leeward Islands. Presented 25th April, 1898.—*Sir U. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 65.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers connected with the discharge from the mounted police of William J. Spencer, who, on May 14, 1885, was wounded while patrolling through the Eagle Hills with a party attached to Col. Otter's column; the report of the board which sat on his case, and its recommendation. Presented 25th April, 1898.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

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66. Report of the commissioners appointed to investigate, inquire into and report upon the state and management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Presented 26th April, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. *Not printed.*
67. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, estimates, tenders, reports and petitions addressed to the government concerning the yearly flooding of farm land at Ste. Geneviève, in the county of Jacques Cartier, consequent upon public works in the Ottawa river. Presented 26th April, 1898.—*Mr. Monk*. *Not printed.*
68. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, estimates, tenders, reports and petitions addressed to the government in regard to the construction of a wharf at Point Claire in the county of Jacques Cartier. Presented 26th April, 1898.—*Mr. Monk*. *Not printed.*
- 68a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for correspondence between the department of public works and Mr. L. H. Masson, of St. Anicet, concerning the government wharf at that place. Also correspondence between the same department and citizens of St. Anicet regarding the building of a pier at said wharf. Presented 28th April, 1898.—*Mr. Bergeron*. *Not printed.*
69. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, reports, orders in council and papers relating to the giving the work of printing the Klondike Official Guide to Mr. Daniel Rose of Toronto. Presented 27th April, 1898.—*Mr. Foster*. *Printed for sessional papers.*
70. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of the following documents and papers: (a.) The commission issued to Mr. Rothwell, law clerk in the department of the interior, Ottawa, authorizing him to investigate the grievances of certain settlers residing within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company's land belt on Vancouver Island. (b.) All evidence taken under the said commission at Nanaimo, Victoria, or elsewhere. (c.) All reports made by the said Mr. Rothwell on all matters inquired into by him under the said commission. Presented 27th April, 1898.—*Mr. McInnes*. *Not printed.*
71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return of copies of all papers connected with the letting of the contract for the construction of the railway bridge at Edmonton, including advertisements, specifications, the tenders, the contract; any subsequent modifications of the same; correspondence; and return respecting forfeitures connected with the said contract and the action of the government thereon, and a further return stating the conditions of the work at present. Presented 28th April, 1898.—*Mr. Davin*. *Not printed.*
72. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers and correspondence (such as can be properly brought down) between the Imperial government and the government of Canada, in relation to the improvement of the defences of Canada. Presented 2nd May, 1898.—*Mr. Casgrain*. *Not printed.*
73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence between the mayor and corporation of Gananoque, or any other person, with the government in reference to the removal of the drill shed at Gananoque. Also all correspondence in reference to the sale or purchase of a new site. Also all offers made by the president of the agricultural society of Gananoque, or any other person, offering to rent or sell a suitable building in which to store the arms and clothing; and also all other correspondence with the government, dealing with this question. Presented 4th May, 1898.—*Mr. Taylor*. *Not printed.*
- 73a. Supplementary return to No. 73. Presented 11th May, 1898.—*Mr. Taylor*. *Not printed.*
- 73b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return showing: (a) What works or repairs have been executed on the drill shed at Montreal since the 1st of September, 1896. (b) The estimated cost of said works. (c) The names of those who executed said works, and the amounts paid to each by the government. (d) The mode of calling for tenders in reference to the execution of said works. Presented 11th May, 1898.—*Mr. Monk*. *Not printed.*
74. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, memoranda, papers and orders in council relating to the Manitoba school question, since the 1st of July, 1896, up to this date. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 74a.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1898, for a statement of the quantity of lands allotted for school purposes in Manitoba; the quantity of said lands sold, and the prices at which they have been sold; the amount received on that account the amounts still due to the government; the manner in which this fund is invested and administered; the amount already paid to the province of Manitoba, how much on the capital, if any, and how much on the interest; the amount still at the credit of the province, whether on the capital or on the interest; the dates of payment in each case, and the amount of each payment; and also all the correspondence, papers, memoranda and orders in council relating thereto, up to date. Presented (Senate) 31st May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 75.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence between J. A. J. McKenna, the representative of the department of the interior, and any member of the British Columbia government in respect to the proposed removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve in the city of Victoria, British Columbia. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Templeman.*.....*Not printed.*
- 76.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1897, for a return showing the number of railway tickets sold during the year 1896 by the various railway companies of the Dominion, those under the rate of two cents per mile, and those over the rate of two cents per mile. Also the number of life insurance policies in force, dividing them as follows: \$500.00 and upwards, \$1,000.00, \$2,000.00, \$5,000.00, \$10,000.00, \$25,000.00, \$50,000.00. And also the number of infantile insurance and amount. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Boulton.*.....*Not printed.*
- 77.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 28th March, 1898, for copies of all papers, letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, contracts, payments and correspondence, between the department of militia and any person or persons whatsoever, and also all reports and orders in council in connection with the equipment of the militia force, referring to the Oliver, the Lewis and the Merrian patents. Presented (Senate) 4th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*.....*Not printed.*
- 77a.** Supplementary return to No. 77. Presented (Senate) 30th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.
- 78.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all tariffs of every kind, supplementary, regular and special, in force from time to time on the Intercolonial Railway since the appointment of Mr. Harris. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Mr. Foster.*.....*Not printed.*
- 78a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers and correspondence, including copy of advertisement, connected with the letting of Intercolonial Railway contract for farm gates in the winter of 1896-97, Intercolonial Railway contract with one McNeil, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and copies of tenders and deposits by the different parties tendering for the same. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 79.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all papers and correspondence respecting a fire claim of D. Connors, Esq., Bayfield, Antigonish, between officers of the department of railways and canals and other departments, as well as between the claimant and others and the department. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper.*.....*Not printed.*
- 80.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, for a copy of the report forwarded to the government by Mr. Wilfrid Mercier, appointed to hold an investigation into the conduct of employees on the St. Ann lock on the Ottawa river. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Mr. Monk.*.....*Not printed.*
- 81.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of accounts of Mr. H. H. Robertson, registrar of the election court in the election trial held at the city of London in the fall of 1897, contesting the right of Thomas Beattie, Esq., to sit as member for the city of London, in connection with the said trial, with vouchers and certificates, and all correspondence relating thereto. Presented 10th May, 1898.—*Mr. Calvert.*.....*Not printed.*
- 82.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all petitions, reports, applications, letters, telegrams, evidence, depositions, arguments, papers, writings, correspondence, judge's charge, judge's report, orders in council, and other documents of every kind relating to the commutation of the sentence pronounced

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- by Mr. Justice Ritchie of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, upon Lyman Dart, or to the pardoning of the said Lyman Dart, or to any application for such commutation or pardoning, and including all documents which were taken into consideration by the minister of justice or by the solicitor general, or by his excellency the governor general in council in connection with such commutation or pardon. Presented 10th May, 1898.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
- 83.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, advertisements for tenders and answers thereto, reports and orders in council, and a list of all permits, licenses or leases granted, containing names of the grantees and extent of territory given and conditions attached to each, the amount paid and to be paid therefor in respect of gold placer mining or gold dredging areas in the North-west Territories and the Yukon district. Presented 11th May, 1898.—*Mr. Foster.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 83a.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th March, 1898, for a return of all dredging leases made by the government during the last eighteen months on the Saskatchewan river and its branches, also particulars of the parties to whom made, the rental to be paid and the amount paid, the extent of work, if any, done under same, together with the official reports, if any, which induced the government to grant said leases upon the terms contained therein. Presented (Senate) 18th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Loughheed.*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 84.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of orders in council, correspondence, claims, memoranda, statements, memorials, etc., in connection with the government of Prince Edward Island and a delegation, consisting of Mr. Warburton, premier of the province, Mr. H. C. Macdonald, attorney-general of the province and others in regard to questions at issue between the government of Prince Edward Island and the dominion of Canada. Presented 12th May, 1898.—*Mr. Martin.*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 85.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of all petitions, letters and documents respecting the claims made by the veterans of the rebellion of 1837-8 for pensions or other compensation, and for all departmental replies thereto and all other papers connected therewith. Presented 12th May, 1898.—*Mr. Cameron*..... *Not printed.*
- 86.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all petitions, reports, letters, correspondence and papers, including all letters, communications or correspondence between the different departments of the government, particularly the letter from the minister of marine and fisheries, under the late government, to the then minister of public works, and the letter of the Hon. Mr. Dickey, in said letter referred to, referring to the removal of the remains of piers of the old bridge at the mouth of Bear river, N.S. Presented 13th May, 1898.
Mr. Mills..... *Not printed.*
- 87.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a copy of the report of W. L. M. King respecting the manufacture of militia clothing in Canada. Presented 16th May, 1898.—*Mr. Belcourt*..... *Printed for distribution.*
- 87a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return showing: (1.) All contracts for military clothing entered into by the government of Canada since the 1st of September, 1896. (2.) The name of each contractor and the amount of his contract. (3.) The mode of calling for tenders in each case, and the names and amounts mentioned by each tenderer. Presented 6th June, 1898.—*Mr. Monk*..... *Not printed.*
- 88.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and replies thereto, between the minister of agriculture or any member of the government and any person in reference to the withdrawal, or proposed withdrawal of government aid or control from cheese and butter factories in Prince Edward Island. Also all correspondence, etc., between any member or official of the government and any person, representing or on behalf of any cheese or butter factory proposed to be erected and operated in Prince Edward Island. Presented 16th May, 1898.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*
- 89.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all letters, papers and correspondence relating to the closing in March last of the post office at Oak Bay Mills, Quebec. Presented 17th May, 1898.—*Mr. McAlister*..... *Not printed.*
- 89a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, papers, telegrams, etc., in possession of the government, or any member or official of the government, in reference to closing the post office at St. Mary's Road East, in Prince Edward Island. Presented 18th May, 1898.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 90.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return of all correspondence, letters, or telegrams, reports in possession of the government in connection with the death from diphtheria of Macdonald and Fraser, who contracted the disease when employed on the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway; also with the holding of an inquest on bodies of said Macdonald and Fraser, and the adjournment of said inquest, and issuing of an injunction to prevent Coroner Mead, of Pincher Creek, from proceeding with such adjourned inquest. Presented 17th May, 1898.—*Mr. Bell (Pictou)*.....*See 90a.*
- 90a.** Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into complaints respecting the treatment of labourers on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. Presented 2nd June, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 91.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return showing names of parties from whom lands were purchased for new improvements on Iroquois section of Galops canal, and amounts paid to each person for property so purchased from them, also quantity of land purchased from each person. Also a similar statement for the lands purchased for the Cardinal section of the Galops canal. Presented 17th May, 1898.—*Mr. Broder*.....*Not printed.*
- 92.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all reports to his excellency, orders in council, papers and correspondence, record of the judgment of the supreme court of Canada referring to the condemnation and release of the United States fishing vessel "Frederick J. Gerring." Presented 18th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 93.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, calls for tenders, tenders received, reports and orders in council, contracts entered into and all related papers in respect to the winter steamship service from St. John and Halifax to Great Britain since 1st July, 1897. Presented 26th May, 1898.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 94.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, for a copy of the report of the committee appointed by the Imperial government in 1896 to consider the question of a telegraph cable between Canada and Australasia; also of any reports or correspondence to the Canadian government from the Canadian representatives on said committee, or Sir Sandford Fleming in regard to the same subject. Presented 25th May, 1898.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 95.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all petitions, papers, correspondence, orders in council, commission, instructions, evidence, reports and documents relating to the inquiry into the conduct of Judge Spinks, judge of the county court of Yale, by the Honourable Mr. Justice McColl of the supreme court of British Columbia. Presented 25th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 96.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers and correspondence respecting the enforcement of coasting laws of Canada on the Pacific or Atlantic coasts. Presented 26th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Printed for distribution.*
- 97.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return showing: (a) What contracts for military harness or saddlery have been given by the government of Canada since the 1st September, 1896. (b) To whom such contracts were awarded and where they were executed. (c) What amounts were paid for the execution of such contracts. (d) For which of the said contracts tenders were called publicly, and the amount of tender in each case, and all correspondence had by the department of militia in reference to the execution of said contracts. Presented 8th June, 1898.—*Mr. Monk*.....*Not printed.*
- 98.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 15th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the minister of agriculture or any other member of the administration, or any officer of the government, with the owners or agents of steamers or the board of trade, Charlottetown, relating to the establishment of a cold storage service on steamers between Charlottetown and ports in Great Britain or the West Indies, and in reference to the erection of cold storage premises in Charlottetown. Presented (Senate) 12th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*
- 99.** Regulations concerning the Stikine river and its connecting rivers and lakes. Presented (Senate) 18th May, 1898, by Hon. R. W. Scott.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 100.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 4th June, 1897, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Imperial government and that of the Dominion on the subject of the French treaty. Presented (Senate) 25th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* *Not printed.*
- 101.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th March, 1898, for a detailed account by the department of the interior of the items of the expenses allowed to W. H. Sowden during the period of his employment as immigration agent, and also the names of all or any persons, who, in consequence of Mr. Sowden's work in the Midland Counties, went to the Canadian North-west, and who, as stated by the leader of the government in the senate, it is believed by the government would otherwise have gone to the United States, and the residences of such persons prior to their departure to the North-west, and the places where they settled in the North-west. Presented (Senate) 25th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer* *Not printed.*
- 102.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1898, for copies of all correspondence and orders in council in respect to the occupancy of a portion of the Songhees Indian reserve at Victoria, British Columbia, by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company. Presented 26th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Templeman* *Not printed.*
- 103.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th March, 1898, for any correspondence that has taken place between the government and the home authorities re repatriation of the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment. Presented (Senate) 26th April, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Boulton* *Not printed.*
- 104.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a copy of all entries and clearances of Canadian ports by United States steamship "Yantic" on her voyage up the river St. Lawrence in 1897; also a copy of any papers or correspondence respecting her passage through the said river or St. Lawrence canals. Presented 30th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper* *Not printed.*
- 105.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1898, for a copy of a letter from Major General Gascoigne, relating to certain statements made in parliament, reflecting upon him as commanding officer of the Canadian militia. Presented 30th May, 1898.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 106.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1898, for a return of all papers, receipts and documents in possession of the government relating in any way to a claim presented to the government by Hugh Richardson, Esq., the justice of the supreme court, North-west Territories, for losses sustained at Battleford during the North-west rebellion of 1885. Presented 31st May, 1898.—*Mr. Davis* *Not printed.*
- 107.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1898, for copies of all reports and plans respecting or in any way relating to a route through and from the North-west Territories to the Yukon district *via* Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Green Lake, Isle La Crosse and the Clear-water river and Fort McMurray on the Athabasca. Presented 31st May, 1898.—*Mr. Davis*.
Not printed.
- 108.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 15th March, 1898, for copies of all reports made to the department of marine and fisheries by the officers in charge of the steamer "Petrel" having reference to the service performed by that steamer during the winter of 1896-97, and also detailed statements of the expenditure incurred for that service and receipts for freight and passengers. Presented (Senate) 30th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson* *Not printed.*
- 109.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1898, for copies of correspondence and reports addressed to the militia department concerning accidental shooting at Côte St. Luc ranges, of a farmer named Larose of the parish of St. Laurent, in Jacques Cartier county. Presented 1st June, 1898.—*Mr. Monk* *Not printed.*
- 110.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, calls for tenders, tenders received, reports and orders in council, permits, licenses or leases, with the names of the parties receiving them and the conditions attached thereto, and generally all papers in connection with the disposal of timber berths or areas in the North-west Territories, including the Yukon, since 1st July, 1897. Presented 3rd June, 1898.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 111.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all reports, correspondence, documents and papers in relation to a claim by one Amable Frigon, of Montreal, for an indemnity for an injury received by him at the military camp of Laprairie in September, 1891. Presented 3rd June, 1898.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
- 112.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th June, 1898, for copies of all correspondence relating to the transportation of supplies for 1898-9, for the North-west mounted police and the officials of the department of the interior to the Yukon district. Presented 4th June, 1898.—*Hon. C. Sifton* *Not printed.*
- 113.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th May, 1898, for a copy of the contract between the government and the Beaver Line Company for the carriage of the mails across the Atlantic, together with all memorials, letters, correspondence whatsoever connected with the said contract or its execution, or bearing upon the refusal of the company to allow its boats to stop at Quebec. Presented (Senate) 1st June, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.
Not printed.
- 114.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 11th May, 1898, for copies of all the correspondence which took place in relation to the permission first refused and afterwards given to Captain and Brevet Major P. Belanger, of the 61st Battalion, to resign his commission and to retain the rank of major on retirement, as shown by the Militia General Orders, No. 55, of the year 1894, and by the *Canada Gazette* of 18th December, 1897; together with all papers, reports and orders in connection with such matter. Presented (Senate) 1st June, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*..... *Not printed.*
- 115.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th May, 1898, for a statement of the tenders received by the department of militia and defence for the work on the rifle range on the Ottawa river, east of the city of Ottawa, and a statement of the estimated quantities on which tenders were figured out; a statement of the date and amount of each cheque sent in with each tender. A copy of the tender of J. Lyons, and a copy of the cheque which accompanied the same, showing date of acceptance by the bank. Presented (Senate) 3rd June, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Victoria)*..... *Not printed.*
- 116.** Statement concerning prices paid to the Bate Co. for articles of food supplies for the military force sent to the Yukon district last month. Presented (Senate) 3rd June, 1898, by Hon. D. Mills.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 117.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1898, for copies of all reports, papers and correspondence relating to the removal of postal mail clerks from their former places of residence in the province of Nova Scotia in 1897 and 1898. Presented 7th June, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper* *Not printed.*
- 118.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return showing the names of all parties furnishing supplies for the military camp at Aldershot, King's county, Nova Scotia, since July, 1896, the rate of allowance or payment of each class of articles supplied, the names of the tenderers, the amount asked by each tenderer, and the amount allowed. Also a schedule of prices paid for each class of supplies for the camp at Aldershot, from 1888 to 1897, inclusive, and the names of the parties supplying each class of articles. Presented 9th June, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 119.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd April, 1898, for copies of all correspondence between the departments of militia, public works, agriculture and any person or persons whatsoever, in connection with the Quebec exhibition of 1894, and with the forthcoming exhibition of 1898. Presented (Senate) 7th June, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier*.
Not printed.
- 120.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 12th May, 1898, for a copy of each of the following documents relating to the reletting of contracts for the construction of sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Soulanges canal: 1. Copy of notice calling for tenders for the reletting of sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Soulanges canal. 2. Copy of the specifications for the reletting of sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, Soulanges canal. 3. Copy of the tender of J. M. Hogan. 4. Copy of the tender of Andrew Onderdonk. 5. Copy of the order in council or report of the minister of railways and canals, or chief engineer of railways and canals, shortening the time for the completion of sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 from the end of October, 1899, to the end of October, 1898. 6. Minute or memorandum of the agreement or conversation had with Andrew Onderdonk, con-

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Concluded.*

tractor for sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Soulanges canal by the minister of railways and canals or chief engineer, between the dates 17th March, 1897, and 20th March, 1897, both days inclusive, or at a subsequent date to the effect that if J. M. Hogan, the lowest tenderer for sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, refused to sign the contract that A. Onderdonk would take it at the prices named in his (Onderdonk's) tender and agree to complete the work by the end of October, 1898. 7. Copy of letter or telegram to J. M. Hogan between dates 17th March, 1897, and 22nd March, 1897, both days inclusive, notifying him that he was the lowest tenderer for sections 4, 5, 6 and 7. 8. Letter from J. M. Hogan to the department of railways and canals between the dates 17th March, 1897, and 22nd March, 1897, both days inclusive, refusing to sign the contract for sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 for which he was the lowest tenderer. 9. Copy of contract of A. Onderdonk for sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, Soulanges canal. 10. Copy of the order in council cancelling the contract of Archibald Stewart for sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 11. Copy of order in council about reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 12. Copy of public advertisement or other printed notice calling for tenders for the reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 13. Copy of notice sent to Hugh Ryan asking him to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 14. Copy of notice sent to John Ryan asking him to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 15. Copy of notice sent to Allan R. McDonnell asking him to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 16. Copy of notice sent to W. J. Poupore asking him to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 17. Copy of notice sent to one Cleveland asking him to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 18. Copy of notice sent to M. P. Davis, or Wm. Davis & Sons, asking him or them to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 19. Copy of notices sent to other contractors asking them to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 20. Copy of specification and form of tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 21. Copies of all tenders *verbatim et literatim* for reletting sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 22. Copy *verbatim et literatim* of the contract of Ryan & Macdonell for sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 23. Copy of notice or information furnished to tenderers of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal, as to the plant which tenderers would have the use of and the terms on which they would have such use. 24. Statement of the amount and nature of the security given by Ryan & Macdonell for the completion of their contract for sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 25. Copy of notice to tenderers for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal, that the government would furnish a quarry for the use of contractors. 26. Copy of the agreement with Ryan & Macdonell as to the quarry at Rockland. 27. Statement of the royalty to be paid by Ryan & Macdonell to the department on stone to be quarried at Rockland quarry. 28. Copy of the order in council dated between the dates 15th May, 1897, and 29th May, 1897 (both dates inclusive), for the payment of \$10,000 to Archibald Stewart. 29. Copy of letter or telegram from the department of railways and canals to one C. W. Ross, a clerk in the department of railways and canals, in the month of December, 1897, or January, 1898, instructing him to break into the office of Archibald Stewart, at his quarry in Rockland. 30. Copies of letters or telegrams to one Middleton, government inspector at Rockland, from the department of railways and canals, during the month of December, 1897, and up to 13th of January, 1898. Presented (Senate) 11th June, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Loughheed* *Not printed.*

61 Victoria

Sessional Papers (No. 8B.)

A. 1898.

REPORT

ON

CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

ARCHIVIST

1897

(Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)

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REPORT ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D, F.R.S.C., ARCHIVIST.

Honourable SYDNEY A. FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the report on Archives for 1897.

The copying of the State papers in London and Paris is proceeding regularly and systematically. The transcripts received from Paris cover the dates from 1575 to 1741, the work being carried on under the careful supervision of M. Victor Tuntet. Mr. E. Richard has been sent to Paris to continue investigations begun by Mr. Marmotte in 1883. The work of transcribing the papers relating to Nova Scotia has been begun in London. A calendar of these was published in the report for 1894, abstracts having been made from the original documents in the Public Record Office and Departments of State in London, England.

It is with much regret that I have to report that in consequence of a fire in the Western Block, in which the Archives were deposited, they had to be removed and are now stored in a place of safety in the Departmental Building in Wellington street. The removal was effected by your instructions, thanks to which and to the energetic action of Mr. Jarvis, Secretary of the Department, they were transferred to the present place of deposit without the loss of a single document, the only injury sustained being that caused by water to the binding of a few volumes, which was easily repaired. I was at the time confined to bed from an attack of influenza. Until preparations, now in progress, are completed for the reception of the documents, access cannot easily be obtained to them, they being piled on the floors of the rooms in which they are stored, although as orderly an arrangement has been made as is possible under the circumstances. Some of the transcripts and other papers last received have from necessity been left in the cases in which they arrived. It is hoped that before long the work of preparation for the arrangement of the Archives may have so far advanced as to warrant a beginning being made of the orderly arrangement of the papers, to be carried to completion as shortly thereafter as possible, so as to admit of the same facility of reference as existed before the fire. Notwithstanding the obstacles caused by the fire and by the difficulty of obtaining ready access to the papers, it will be seen by the calendar that no effort has been wanting to make the report as complete as has been the case hitherto.

Inquiries continue to be made in yearly increasing numbers from various parts of Canada, the United States and elsewhere for information on matters of interest, and contributions have, as in former years, been received from learned societies and

individuals, which will be found acknowledged in the list of books, &c., presented. Among these are the works on Parliamentary Government by the late Alpheus Todd, with the author's autograph notes for further editions; they have been presented by his son, Mr. A. Hamlyn Todd, part of the volume last year (1896) and the remainder this year (1897). The valuable reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of England, as well as the publications of the Public Record Office, London, continue to be received, many of them containing facts that throw light on Canadian transactions.

A photograph of the Cabot map of 1544 was obtained in Paris, of which a photolithograph accompanies this report. Dr. S. E. Dawson, the Queen's Printer, who received permission to use the map to illustrate his paper on the Cabots, read before the Royal Society, having given special attention to the subject of Cabot's voyages, I requested him to prepare a memorandum on the map, which he kindly consented to do. The memorandum which follows Note E., with the legends, is printed as written by Dr. Dawson, who is one of the recognized authorities on the question of the Cabot discoveries.

As usual a sketch of the events treated of in the correspondence is here given, the facts being taken from the letters and other papers, with occasional comments.

In the report for 1896, papers relating to the events preceding the war of 1812 were published in full, and the calendar in the same report enables the inquirer to trace the progress of hostilities from beginning to end. Numerous inquiries have been made respecting the uniform worn by the militia during that war, but the reports from the military commanders contain no account of the style of clothing. A letter from the agent in London for Upper Canada, dated 31st January, 1821, contains the information asked for, which is here given for the benefit of inquirers, however little is the satisfaction it is calculated to afford. The letter says: "A field officer of the line who served with the incorporated militia for some time says that they had no regular uniform whatever. Some had red coats and blue or red facings, some had green coats, but most of them had no coats at all." (Q. 330—p. 9.)

During the war the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada worked in harmony. But after peace was restored there was a divergence of feeling amounting, it may be said, to hostility, and disagreements of an aggravated kind took place between the two legislatures, largely on account of disputes respecting the proportion of duties coming to each of the provinces. The arrangement to be embodied in an Act, it was proposed in 1821 should be as follows, renewing a previous arrangement:

That from and after the passing of this Act all Goods, Wares, Merchandize and Commodities of the growth, production or manufacture of the Province of Upper Canada, or legally imported into the said Province of Upper Canada, shall and may be freely imported by land or inland navigation from the said Province of Upper Canada into the said Province of Lower Canada free and exempt from all duties whatever upon such importation and all Goods of the growth, production or manufacture of the Province of Lower Canada or legally imported into the said Province of Lower Canada shall and may in like manner be freely imported by land or inland navigation from the said Province of Lower Canada into the said Province of Upper Canada free and exempt from all Duties whatever upon such importation.

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And be it further enacted that of all duties which from and after the passing of this Act shall be levied in the Province of Lower Canada upon any goods imported by sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, the Province of Upper Canada shall be entitled to receive one-fifth part as the proportion of such duties arising and due upon the quantity of such goods so imported into the said Province of Lower Canada but exported from thence into the said Province of Upper Canada and consumed therein.—And of all duties which from and after the passing of this Act shall be levied in the Province of Upper Canada upon any goods imported by land or inland navigation into the said Province of Upper Canada, the Province of Lower Canada shall be entitled to have and receive one-fifth part as the proportion of such Duties arising and due upon the quantity of such goods so imported into the said Province of Upper Canada but exported from thence into the said Province of Lower Canada and consumed therein. (Q. 329, pp. 204, 205.)

This appears to have been intended as a renewal of an old agreement, which was made in 1817, by which Upper Canada was entitled to one-fifth of the duties levied at Quebec less the expenses of collection, but this agreement was limited to the 1st of July, 1819, and no provision was made for its renewal in case of the legislature of Lower Canada not meeting, and as a consequence the withholding of revenue caused great difficulties. (Q. 163—2, p. 318.)

Throughout 1821, the complaints from Upper Canada were numerous. In May, Sir Peregrine Maitland called attention to acts of injustice, which he complained Lower Canada inflicted on Upper Canada. (Q. 329, p. 214.) In August he reported that there was no prospect of agreement between the two provinces as to the proportion of duties each was to receive. (Q. 329, p. 296.) In this letter are enclosed reports of scale of duties, and the proceedings of the commissioners meeting on behalf of the two provinces, from which his assertion that there was no chance of agreement was derived. In the same month, he wrote to Lord Dalhousie on the subject of the embarrassment caused by withholding the proportion of duties from Upper Canada that was due by Lower Canada. (Q. 332, p. 82.) In September he wrote to the Treasury to which he sent a copy of the estimates and of the revenue applicable to defraying the amount of these, pointing out the large sum that the proportion from the duties levied at Quebec bore to the whole revenue of Upper Canada. So irritated did Upper Canada become that a joint memorial was sent from the Council and Assembly praying Parliament to assume the entire and exclusive control of all imports and exports at the port of Quebec. (Q. 331, p. 9.) On the same date (8th January, 1822) a dispatch reported that for twenty years no dispute had taken place between Upper and Lower Canada, but since the lapse of the agreement of 1817, the misunderstanding, leading to the withholding of the proportion by Lower Canada, had caused great embarrassment financially to Upper Canada. In March of 1822, the Treasury called on Bathurst to take steps to have a proper arrangement, and in the following month (April) Attorney General Robinson wrote, but not in answer to the Treasury, whose demand could not then have been received, that there was no hope of a settlement between Upper and Lower Canada except by the interposition of the King and the Imperial Parliament, to procure indemnity for the injuries suffered by Upper Canada at the hands of Lower Canada. A demand of this nature appears to have been made, but not for some time, as it was not till the end of October, 1823, that the Treasury sent a list of the claims of Upper Canada on Lower Canada, which should be settled. (Q. 167—1, p. 213.) It was held by the

upper province that large arrears were due under the agreement, for the settlement of which no understanding had been arrived at, and that Upper Canada would either have to abandon its claims or to appeal to the Crown and Imperial Parliament (Q. 163—2, p. 323), but this had already been done in the memorial of 8th January, 1822, that is to say practically, when the Imperial Parliament was asked officially by the Council and Assembly of Upper Canada to assume the entire and exclusive control of all imports and exports at the port of Quebec.

Some account was given in the report for 1889 of the efforts to establish schools in Lower Canada in the earlier years after the conquest and during the progress of the revolutionary war. The first teacher in Montreal was the Reverend John Stuart, afterwards rector of the Anglican Church at Kingston, who appears to have been desirous to attract Protestants to send their children to his school, but this discrimination was objected to by Governor Haldimand, who changed the advertisement sent by Mr. Stuart for his approval and intimated the change to him in these terms: "Your advertisement will be published to-morrow, but I directed the words "*principally intended for the children of Protestants* to be left out, as it is a distinction which could not fail to create jealousies, at all times improper, but more particularly so at present." The schools undertaken by private enterprise do not appear to have been successful, and in 1802 an Act was passed to establish the "Board of Royal Institution for the advancement of learning" by which it was intended to give permanency to an efficient system of education in the province, but the intention was not carried out. It was not till the 8th of October, 1818, that the Governor in chief granted letters patent constituting trustees for the Royal Institution, but, from various causes, nothing was done by the trustees, so far as appears by the correspondence, although some communication must have been made to Lord Bathurst, Colonial Secretary, as on the 27th of April, 1819, His Lordship wrote to the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the subject. The following is an extract from the letter:—

The measure of forming some fit establishment for the education of youth in the Canadas has long been under the serious consideration of His Majesty's Government. I am happy to inform you that final instructions have at length been transmitted to the Duke of Richmond authorising him to found a college at Montreal and placing at his disposal the funds necessary for the commencement of the undertaking. (Q. 168—2, p. 277.)

In December of that year (1819) Chief Justice Monk, who was acting as administrator consequent on the death of the Duke of Richmond, reported that it had been difficult to get the members of the Board together, but that the number of trustees had been increased, and that ample means had been created to effect the "execution of the laws." It is difficult to believe that the "ample means" were pecuniary, as so far as can be seen by the documents, drawing an inference rather than coming to an absolute conclusion founded on a definite statement of facts, the funds the Duke of Richmond was directed to use for the founding of a college at Montreal were to be derived from the Jesuit Estates, the revenues of which had been already disposed of to a larger extent than their amount would bear. This is corroborated by an application made on the 16th May, 1823, by the Reverend Dr. Stewart to Lord Bathurst for assistance towards the establishment of the projected college, on the ground that His Lordship had informed the Duke of Richmond in 1819 that funds had been pro-

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vided, which application certainly goes to show that the promise of 1819 had not been fulfilled. In addition to this, as a fresh proof that the Royal Institution was not furnished with "ample means," the administration was persuaded that the trustees would make a demand on the executors under Mr. McGill's will for the transfer to them of the funds bequeathed for the erection of a college. By that will made in 1811, Mr. James McGill, who had filled various official positions, besides being a successful merchant, bequeathed the land known as Burnside and ten thousand pounds in money, to erect within ten years after his death, a college to be called McGill college, and to form part of a projected university.

The following letter will show the steps that were intended to be taken by the Royal Institution, but unexpected obstacles were met with in the attempt to obtain the property and money, the acting executor, Mr. desRivières, holding that until the college was in actual working condition the bequest was not to be paid over to the Royal Institution. The letter is from the Lord Bishop of Quebec to Lord Bathurst.

QUEBEC, 11th January, 1820.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning held their first regular meeting, under their charter, on Tuesday last, when the proper steps were taken for obtaining from the trustees of Mr. McGill's will a conveyance of the estate bequeathed to them by him; and the foundation was laid for several ulterior proceedings of considerable importance.

I have also the honour of submitting to Your Lordship, at the desire of the institution, for Your Lordship's consideration and corrections, a draught of a charter such as they humbly conceive to be not unsuitable to the circumstances of the case. It having appeared to them to be Your Lordship's wish to forward without loss of time the erection of an University or College & the same wish having been earnestly expressed by the Administrator of His Majesty's Government in this Province, they have been anxious, by submitting their ideas respecting a charter in this stage of the business to supply Your Lordship, so far as may depend on their endeavours, with the means of giving a more early completion to this object.

They hope to be enabled to inform Your Lordship by the next Packet that the land and House in question have been conveyed to them by the Trustees of the will & to submit to Your Lordship their petition to the Prince Regent that he would be pleased to confer the necessary charter.

I have the honour, &c.,

J. Quebec,

Principal of the Royal Institution.

(Q. 155—1, p. 76.)

The proposed charter will be found at page 78 of the same volume (Q. 155—1). It contains an error in the date of the will, unless there were two wills of similar purport, which does not, under the circumstances, seem probable. The will is stated in this proposed charter to have been dated on the 8th of January, 1810, but all the other documents state it to have been made a year later, namely, 8th January, 1811. Mr. McGill's death took place in 1813, and in terms of the will the college was to be built within ten years after that event, that is, not later than 1823, or the bequest would lapse. Apparently in view of this contingency the Royal Institution applied to the Governor General for means to carry into effect the will of James McGill and asked for a permanent revenue from the Jesuit Estates, a request refused

by Lord Dalhousie, who then held the office of Governor. (Q. 166—3, p. 498.) The acting executor, Mr. desRivières, as already stated, refused to transfer the property, &c., and after being defeated in the court of first instance and in the Court of Appeal, carried the case to the Privy Council, so that it was not until 1829 that the dispute was settled and the hopes so often raised of assistance from government, finally abandoned, so far as the papers show, so that the building was begun with the means supplied by the bequest of Mr. McGill, afterwards supplemented by the liberality of Mr. W. Molson, another Montreal merchant.

To whom belongs the credit of having originated the system of issuing Army bills to take the place of specie of which there was an absolute dearth in Canada during the war of 1812? There were two claimants for the honour, one was the Honourable John Young, the other Chief Justice Sewell. The claim advanced was not founded on a mere sentimental desire for distinction, but was rather influenced by material considerations, the object being to obtain a government appointment for the son of one or other of the claimants, each asserting the prior right to the position for his son on the plea of being the author of the measure, the case being taken up by Mr. Young's friends after his death. The facts seem to show that neither had the exclusive right to the authorship of the system. Mr. Young made the suggestion for the establishment of a method of supplying the want of specie, but was unable to formulate a workable plan; the Chief Justice adopted the suggestion and was able to give it a practical shape. The correspondence shows that on the 17th of November, 1817, Mr. Young alleged that he was the author of the Army bill system, and gave a circumstantial account of the process by which he succeeded in having his plan adopted. In this he was supported by Mr. H. W. Ryland (Q. 153—2, p. 347.) and by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, but on the 31st January, 1820, the latter expressed regret that he should have spoken so positively from memory of Mr. Young being the originator of the Army bill system, although he first suggested the idea, but to which Chief Justice Sewell gave practical effect. The rest of the correspondence does not appear to throw additional light on the subject, as those present (Mr. Ryland and the Lord Bishop) are the best witnesses and agree on the fact that of Mr. Young making the proposal when the civil and military chests of both the Canadas were destitute of specie, the difference between the two being that Mr. Ryland ignores the part taken by the Chief Justice, to whom, on the other hand, the Bishop gives the credit of making practical what before his intervention was only a suggestion.

The difference with respect to the control now exercised over the receipts, custody and expenditure of public funds as compared with what existed less than eighty years ago is well seen in the case of the Hon. John Caldwell, Receiver General of Lower Canada. On the 22nd of April, 1823, the Audit office reported that large balances were held by Mr. Caldwell, and that they were rapidly increasing, and the officials recommended that precautions should be taken to guard against the risk of loss. (Q. 167—1, p. 196.) At page 203, is a list compiled by the Audit office, showing the balances held by the Receiver General at the end of each year from 1811 to 1821, as a means of emphasising their statement on the minds of the Lords of the Treasury.

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This appears to have aroused attention, for on the 10th of May, the resolution being probably taken at the first meeting after the warning was given, a demand was made for the list of securities given by the Receiver General as a protection against loss through his negligence or criminality. (Q. 167—1, p. 204.) So far as appears by the correspondence, the security did not cover ten per cent of the balances held by Mr. Caldwell, as occupant of the office of the Receiver General. It was at the same period as the Audit office reported the risk attendant on the holding of large balances by the Receiver General, that Lord Dalhousie wrote that formerly he had been obliged to confront financial difficulties, from the want of appropriations by the Legislature; now that was changed, the appropriations were liberal, but the Receiver General had not funds to meet public obligations, although the accounts showed that he had, or ought to have had, a sufficient balance. Great sympathy appears to have been felt for Mr. Caldwell. He asked for an advance from the military chest. Lord Dalhousie thought that delaying the payment of the public accounts would enable Mr. Caldwell to recover his financial ability, all that he required, it was believed, being a temporary relief of short duration. A committee of the Council reported that the Receiver General being an official of the Crown, it was for the Imperial Government to deal with him, and that the case should be referred to it. The committee, however, added statements showing how the accounts stood and what were the sums that Mr. Caldwell urged should be credited to him as a set off. (Q. 166—1—2, pp. 194 to 250.)

Apparently, however, the efforts to save Mr. Caldwell were ineffectual, and on the 20th of August (1823) Lord Dalhousie reported to Lord Bathurst that Mr. Caldwell's inability to meet the warrants drawn upon him as Receiver General was really an acknowledgment of bankruptcy; the Bank of Montreal was, however, still willing to advance the money required on the condition that it was to be repaid with interest from the public funds. There is nothing to show that this offer was accepted, and in the meantime Mr. Caldwell was practically suspended and two commissioners, comptrollers they are called, were appointed to receive and disburse the public money, Mr. Caldwell being still nominally Receiver General. The two commissioners were Mr. Coltman and Mr. Oldham, representing respectively the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly. (Q. 166—3, p. 878.) The end was not long delayed, as on the 24th of August (four days after the previous letter had been written) Lord Dalhousie reported that Mr. Caldwell was bankrupt "in the widest sense of the term," but that in order not to destroy the value of his property great forbearance had been shown, by which forbearance the property might when brought to sale be of greater value than it would have been if forced into the market, and that no risk was run by government because of the postponement as the Crown was the first creditor. (Q. 166—3, p. 487.) Apparently Lord Dalhousie had advised that legal steps should be taken against Mr. Caldwell, for on the 9th of October the Secretary of the Treasury wrote to His Lordship:

It appears to my Lords that as the use of the public money was a recognized emolument of the office of Receiver General, it would not be expedient to take such measures against the Receiver General to compel him immediately to liquidate the balance as they would under other circumstances be disposed to direct, but the practice of permitting an individual to make use of the public money as a means of affording him remuneration for the duties of an office appears to my Lords to be generally so objectionable in principle, that it should be discontinued with respect to the office of the Receiver General in Canada. (Q. 167—1, p. 209.)

A different course was followed in the case of Lord Melville, not for using but for not preventing a subordinate from using public money, when he was treasurer to the Navy. In the session of 1805 of the Imperial Parliament, when Lord Melville was first Lord of the Admiralty, a court of inquiry which had been sitting for some time reported that during the time Lord Melville was treasurer of the Navy his paymaster had used public balances for his private purposes, although with no loss to the Treasury. Lord Melville was condemned for this neglect, and an address was proposed to be sent, asking for his removal from the Privy Council, but before a resolution to that effect could be passed he resigned. (Rosebery's Pitt, p. 249.) In the case of Caldwell, the Lords of the Treasury considered that if his means were ample to meet his liabilities, he should have time to realise. If not, and that he could not find security, he was to be suspended and all his property seized. (Q. 167—1, p. 210.)

Following on this, but whether the Treasury letter of 9th of October had been received is not clear, Mr. Caldwell was suspended on the 25th of November, his duties being restricted to the making up of the public accounts. (Q. 166—3, p. 541.) In order to throw obstructions in the way of a seizure of his property, the conditions of the will of his father, the late Henry Caldwell, were pleaded, but in November (no day of the month given) the law officers of the Crown reported that the will was invalid in several respects and could not affect the hypothec of the Crown. They reported how the claims of the Crown might be enforced, but recommended that for the benefit of all the creditors (including the Crown) all the Receiver General's property should be put under trustees. (Q. 166—3, p. 545.) The last letter in 1823 on the subject is one written by Caldwell on the 22nd December to Wilmot Horton, Under Secretary of State, in which he expressed the hope that the apparent balance due by him would be largely diminished by his counter claims being recognized. (Q. 167—3, p. 353.)

On the 29th July, 1818, the Duke of Richmond arrived at Quebec and assumed the duties of the office of Governor. He did not fill the office long, as on the 28th of August, 1819, thirteen months after his arrival, according to the report made by Chief Justice Sewell, who filled the office of administrator temporarily until the arrival of Chief Justice Monk, the Duke died at Richmond, a village which, according to Chief Justice Sewell, the Duke "had himself established as an asylum for the officers and soldiers who served in the late war." (Q. 152-2, p. 353.) The village of Richmond is distant about 20 or 21 miles from the city of Ottawa, but tradition has it, that the Duke did not die there but at a hamlet called Fallowfield, a few miles from Richmond. Chief Justice Monk, after his arrival at Quebec, to assume the office of administrator, reported on the 20th of September the death of the Duke at a place near Montreal after his return from an exploration of "the extended parts of Upper Canada" and continued: "I am pained to add (as I am informed) strong symptoms of hydrophobia being the cause of his inevitable death." (Q. 152-2, p. 358.) That the report mentioned by Chief Justice Monk was well founded appears by a letter from Mr. Charles Cambridge, addressed to Lord Bathurst, from Belfast, dated 14th October, 1819. The writer had left Lower Canada on the 8th of September, and wrote of the death with a full knowledge, so far as appears, of the circumstances. After stating the object of the exploration the Duke

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had made in Upper Canada, his enlightened intentions, his parting with Lord William and Lady Mary Lennox at Kingston, and other minor incidents, the writer continues :

On the 23rd August, the Duke dined with a detachment of officers stationed at Perth, and it was only on the 25th that the first symptoms of that cruel disorder presented themselves which only three days afterwards terminated in death. Early on that morning his valet found His Grace alarmed at the appearance of some trees which were near a window where he slept and which he insisted were people looking in and shortly afterwards when a basin of water was presented to him, he elicited (evinced?) evident abhorrence at the sight of it, and on several other occasions on that day and on the 26th the same symptoms were but too obvious whenever any liquid was presented and which it now appeared His Grace partook of with extreme reluctance. On this day at dinner he had requested Lieut. Col. Cockburn to take wine with him, but His Grace had no sooner lifted the liquid to his lips than unable to control the violence of his disease, he replaced the glass on the table observing "now is not this excessively ridiculous, well I will take it when I don't think of it." The same evening an assistant surgeon, the only one in the vicinity, was sent for, who bled him and His Excellency apparently found so much relief from the operation that He arose early the next morning and proposed walking thro' Richmond wood to the new settlement of that name which had recently received its appellation from its illustrious founder, who was now about to immortalize it, by the catastrophe of his death.

He had in his progress thro' the wood started off hearing a dog bark and was with difficulty overtaken and, on the party's arrival at the skirts of the wood, at the sight of some stagnant water, His Grace hastily leaped over a fence and rushed into an adjoining barn whither his dismayed companions eagerly followed him. The paroxysm of his disorder was now at its height. It was almost a miracle that His Grace did not die in the barn—he was with difficulty removed to a miserable hovel in the neighbourhood and early in the morning of the fatal 28th the Duke of Richmond expired in the arms of a faithful Swiss, who had never quitted his beloved master for a moment.

Whilst in this miserable log hut, reason occasionally resumed her empire and His Grace accordingly availed himself of those lucid intervals to address a letter to Lady Mary Lennox, in which he reminded her that a favourite dog belonging to the household being in a room at the Castle of St. Louis at a time (5 months before) when the Duke shaving cut his chin, the dog was lifted up in order to lick the wound, when the animal bit His Grace's chin.

The recollection of this circumstance gave His Grace but too sure a presentiment, the dog having subsequently been mad, of his approaching fate and His Grace therefore in his letter to Lady Mary expressed his conviction (which indeed appears an irresistible conclusion) that his disorder was hydrophobia.

His Grace recommended the line of conduct to be observed by his children in the painful situation in which they would be placed at his death and it is said requested to be buried in Quebec on the ramparts like a soldier there to remain.

His Grace's sufferings were extreme yet his mind soared above his agony. He directed Colonel Cockburn not to attend to his orders any* [more] "For you see the [state I am] reduced to" and during a paroxysm of pain he [said] "For shame Richmond! shame Charles Lennox bear your sufferings like a man." He died shortly after, on the 28th and his body arrived at Montreal on the 30th, the day on which it had been announced he would hold a levée.

In Dr. Kingsford's history, vol. ix, p. 182, is an account varying somewhat from the above, but the two narratives do not essentially differ. Other historians mention the fact of the death, but give no particulars.

* The words in brackets are supplied, part of the letter being torn.

The postal arrangements in Canada do not appear to have been in a satisfactory condition, although the post office authorities maintained that everything practicable was done to facilitate the transmission of mails and that any deficiency in the quality of the service arose from the paucity of funds, it being the rule to establish no mail route that did not at least pay expenses. Whatever were the defects of the administration, there can be no doubt that the resident postmasters, charged with the superintendence and management of the mail routes had many difficulties to contend with and that owing to the cost of postage every sort of evasion was made use of to avoid payment. Passengers by the steamers had the task thrust on them of conveying letters to their destination causing, there can be no doubt, both trouble and annoyance to the unwilling carriers, who did not wish to refuse to act in that capacity, probably with a view to the obligation being returned on a future occasion. The postal authorities tried to put a stop to the practice (Q 154 p. 198), but apparently in vain, the steamboat officers and even the military departments openly setting the law at defiance. In Upper Canada, the people refused to pay postage on letters at all, on the ground that the charge was illegal. An attempt was made to enforce the collection, but for some reason it was abandoned, apparently, as the letter from Freeling to Goulburn says, from the question of enforcing penalties being one of great delicacy.

There is nothing in the documents to show what was the financial result of the establishment of steamers on the St. Lawrence, (which took place in 1809) nor was any special account of the affairs of a commercial company likely to be found there, but whatever the result was, the steamboat owners apparently required assistance to meet their liabilities, or to extend their business, for some time in 1819,—the document is undated—a recommendation was ordered to be drawn up for the Treasury that it should grant assistance to the steamboats in the manner previously recommended by the Duke of Richmond. The memorandum was, there can be little doubt from the date of the answer, drawn up by the Duke's secretary, as the answer was dated 9th June, some time before the Duke's death. So far as the answer shows, the recommendation by the Duke was to take shares in the steamers, which the Treasury declined it not being considered expedient to do so, but the Lords of the Treasury authorised the commissariat to advance from £1,500 to £2,000 to the steamboat owners, to be repaid by instalments, the steamers to have the preference for freight, the amount of which would no doubt go a long way to extinguish the debt constituted by the advance.

From a financial point of view the incorporation of the Bank of Montreal was a matter of consequence to Canada. The Act to incorporate that institution had for one reason or another been reserved by the Governor for the consideration of His Majesty and it was not till 1822, some years after the Act had passed both branches of the legislature, that the Order-in-Council on the 18th May of that year confirmed the Act of incorporation, thus putting an end to doubt and uncertainty on the subject.

Letters and papers relating to Robert Gourlay, author of a statistical account of Upper Canada, are to be found noted in the calendar of the State Papers of Upper Canada contained in this report. Diverse opinions are entertained of Gourlay, who at one time filled a large space in the public mind of Canada, being on the one hand

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regarded as a pernicious agitator and on the other as a much maligned political martyr. It would be obviously improper in a report of this nature to discuss, far less to express a decided judgment on political questions, but sufficient time has elapsed to allow of an impartial estimate of the man himself being formed. In respect to his actions, it may easily be seen that, however benevolent were the views and unselfish the aims Gourlay entertained, he was by temperament and disposition unfitted to be the successful advocate of measures of improvement, no matter how beneficial they might be.

Gourlay was born in a good position in life and with fair prospects, but his opinionative and uncontrolled temper rendered these nugatory. In 1799, according to a petition he presented to the King in 1818, he was appointed to command a corps of volunteers in Fifeshire, Scotland, in which case he must have been placed in that position at an unusually early age. In consequence of a long absence from Scotland he resigned the command and in 1803 became a private in a troop of yeomanry cavalry. His brother troopers must have been obstinate men, since according to his own account of his resignation he resigned in 1805 or 1806 because they declined to accept his advice. He engaged in farming, but was not successful and had besides made himself exceedingly disliked by his free and acrimonious criticisms of his neighbours, no matter where he took up his residence. It is evidence of his self-sufficiency that three months after his arrival in Upper Canada in 1817, he considered he had mastered all the intricate problems of the country and was in a position to advise every one how he was to conduct his business. He issued an address to the land owners which, whilst, no doubt, well meant and calculated to be useful might almost as easily have been written without his having visited the country. Certainly a residence of three months does not appear sufficient to justify the belief that a newly arrived stranger has acquired sufficient knowledge to prescribe a suitable remedy for defects in the method of settling a new country like Canada. The address, in fact, rather points out the necessity of a vent being provided for the redundant population of the mother country, and calling in general terms on the land holders to take measures for that purpose, than as a proposal for the advantage of Canada. The address, such as it is, forms to a large extent an introduction to the series of questions on the answers to which Gourlay's statistical work was founded (Q. 150—1 pp. 24, 39) which with all its faults, and they are numerous, contains much that is of value. Gourlay when he arrived in 1817 said that he found the state of Upper Canada most critical, he described it as ruined by mismanagement and the exercise of arbitrary power, besides the public faith being violated. On these grounds he urged the people to send a commission to intreat the King's interference. It was, he alleged, on account of this and other lawful endeavours to call attention to abuses that he was subjected to two trials for libel and after being acquitted in both, was ordered to leave Upper Canada in virtue of a statute directed, as he held and probably correctly, solely against aliens, but which by its terms could be applied generally to all persons who had not been resident in Upper Canada for six months, or who had not taken the oath of allegiance. It was held that if there had not been a six months' residence, or if the oath of allegiance had not been taken, that the person not fulfilling the conditions was subject to the penalty provided in the Act. So far as appears by the evidence, Gourlay had been longer in the province than the six months demanded by the Act and as for the oath of allegiance, that, he contended, he

as a British subject, was not compelled to take in a British colony, except in cases specially provided for, but to set any doubt on this point at rest, he took the oath of allegiance. A copy of this Act will be found in Series Q., vol. 332-1 of the Archives beginning at page 162; it was enacted in 1804 and, so far as the papers show, Gourlay's contention is correct that the Act was strained to bring him within the grasp of the law. The papers transmitted by Gourlay respecting his case to be found in Q. 332-1 are voluminous, but the dates are so loosely given, that it is difficult to trace the sequence of events. In 1841, a committee of the Legislative Assembly reported on a petition from Gourlay, in which the treatment adopted towards him was condemned. After stating the circumstances of his imprisonment at Niagara and his treatment there, the committee reported that his confinement

threw both his body and mind into such a state as to render him totally unfit to defend himself upon his trial, or even to comprehend his arraignment. The result of the trial was, that he was banished the province for life, under pain of death should he return—his alleged crime being that he neglected to quit the country upon the order of two legislative Councillors, acting under an unjust construction of an unconstitutional statute most illegally exercised.

Your Committee do not think it necessary to comment on such proceedings.

From the evidence adduced, Your Committee are of opinion that the arrest and imprisonment of the petitioner in Niagara, in 1819, was illegal, unconstitutional and without the possibility of excuse or palliation; that debarring him from an interview with his friends or counsel was also illegal, unjust and unconstitutional. That preventing magistrates of a county, or district, from visiting the gaol of that county or district, is a violation of all propriety and, if persisted in, would lead to the most pernicious consequences.

Your Committee are further of opinion, that his trial and sentence when in a state of bodily and mental weakness, from the sufferings he had undergone, which prevented him from defending himself, was unjust, unconstitutional and cruel.

Your Committee cannot but express a hope that Your Honourable House will do the petitioner that justice which has been so long denied him and pass an address to His Excellency the Governor General, declaratory of the above opinions, in order that the Crown may repudiate the transaction by which the petitioner has been persecuted to his ruin and that the Legislature may declare his sentence of banishment null and void compensating him for the losses he has sustained by this unwarrantable exercise of authority. In the meantime that some allowance be made to him to defray his personal expenses, while in attendance before the Legislature, defending the rights of a British subject.

The report was signed by Dr. Dunlop, chairman of the committee, and is given as it was originally presented, it being, undoubtedly the foundation of Mr. Dent's account of the criminal proceedings against Gourlay in his "Canadian Portrait Gallery" and his "Story of the Upper Canadian Rebellion." The report, however much it condemned Gourlay's opponents and recommended that compensation should be made to him, was not satisfactory to him and he refused to return to Canada or to accept the pension granted him; although he subsequently returned.

It is undoubted that those who took part in the convention called by Gourlay and which the Assembly considered as infringing on its rights, were made to feel the displeasure of the ruling powers, those who were entitled to grants of land but had attended the meetings had the grants withheld until a complete confession of their offence was made with a recantation of their errors. An example of this is

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given in the case of Ensign Nathan Hicoek, who had been excluded from the benefit of a land grant for the offence of being a member of the convention, but, having acknowledged his error, Sir Peregrine Maitland recommended his case to Lord Bathurst for favourable consideration (Q. 331 p. 230). As Hicoek's petition is short it is given in full, as it exhibits the system in vogue in 1822.

To HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Peregrine Maitland,
&c., &c., &c.

The petition of Ensign Nathan Hicoek of the 2nd regiment of Leeds Militia.
Humbly sheweth,

That you petitioner served in the late war in the flank company of the second regiment of Leeds Militia and as such would have been entitled to His Majesty's gracious bounty of a grant of Militia land had he not forfeited his claim by having been a member of Gourlay's convention; that your petitioner was not at the time aware of the motives of Mr. Gourlay and was influenced by others. That your petitioner has long since been convinced by (of?) his error and deeply regrets having taken part in the proceedings of Mr. Gourlay. Wherefore your petitioner humbly hopes that Your Excellency will pardon his past indiscretion and obliterate the stigma now on his character and humbly prays that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct the adjutant general of Militia to grant him the usual certificate of service to entitle him to a grant of land as an ensign of a flank company of the 2nd regiment of Leeds Militia on service during the campaign of 1812. And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

NATHAN HICOEK (Q. 331 p. 232).

16th October, 1822.

In December of 1823, Gourlay wrote to Mr. Wilmot Horton that he desired to have an opportunity to lay before the House of Commons not only a statement of grievance, but an exposure of the weaknesses and wickedness of the provincial government (Q. 334 p. 167). From his own statement that deputies had come from Canada, conferred with ministers and returned to Canada, without calling to see him it may be inferred that his influence had to a great extent ceased to exist. As another instance of his absolute want of discretion, if he had the slightest idea of obtaining the help of men who might assist him in his measures for improving the condition of those in whom he was interested, may be cited his criticism of the report of the select committee on emigration, which approved of the principles laid down by Mr. Wilmot Horton and of the experiment founded on them, which Mr. Gourlay, writing to Mr. Wilmot Horton declared to be all wrong. Much of the disfavour which he suffered from arose, there can be little doubt, from his unconsciousness of his offending by his rudeness (which would no doubt be called candour by his admirers) those who would otherwise have been disposed to act with him in carrying out his benevolent purposes. After dilating, in the letter just referred to, on the importance of emigration and settlement, he continued in the same strain, as if looking down from the heights of his superior knowledge:

The subject of emigration and settlement has never yet been understood, though capable of being reduced to a science. Citizens of America, who have had most to do with its practice and whose interests are most nearly concerned, are yet ignorant of its right principles, and through ignorance of these go on to barbarize and weaken their country. You then need not be too much abashed with having your errors proclaimed—you, nor your eulogists, the select committee of the House of Commons (Q. 334, p. 170.)

In illustration, he gives instances of the ignorance of the true principles of settlement. Penn, with every advantage, "was driven mad with the confusion of his schemes and the discord of his settlers," and Selkirk with all his zeal and ability "began with blundering, proceeded in the mesh of error, recorded his want of knowledge and died defeated, disheartened and despairing." (Q. 334, pp. 170, 171.) He alone, according to his own account, discovered the true principles of emigration and settlement, and six years before (that is in 1817) he had determined that 50,000 people should be annually removed from Great Britain to the colonies by the adoption of a proper system of emigration, this was to be done with "comfort to the individuals and profit to the nation." He tells Mr. Wilmot Horton plainly, "with regard to sound principles of emigration you are as blind as a mole." In consequence, his friends alleged, of the persecution to which he was exposed, of his imprisonment and the harsh treatment to which he was subjected whilst in prison, his mind became unbalanced and he was subject to paroxysms of insanity, of which some of his letters and other writings give evidence. After having several times refused the offer of permission to come back to Canada, he returned in 1849, stood as a candidate to represent the county of Oxford in 1858, but was hopelessly defeated. He died in 1863, his very existence almost forgotten for some time before his death. His work good or bad, had been done in the early years of the century and of the settlement of Upper Canada, when a man of his character and disposition was perhaps needed, but in more recent times he would have been an anachronism.

- The question of the union of the two provinces in 1822 caused great agitation in both. The financial question was not the only cause of disturbance, although it had considerable influence, for other feelings were aroused which might have led to grave consequences had the proposed Act been passed by the Imperial Parliament, as was at first intended, without its being referred to the provinces concerned, or time being afforded in them for the consideration of its provisions and effects. In a memorial prepared by Dr. Strachan (undated) he stated at some length the causes which led to the original division into two provinces and argued that a reunion would make both discontented, perhaps rebellious, and that the inhabitants of the upper province would be helpless against a French majority. On the existing condition of affairs, Dr. Strachan said:

The two Canadas are at variance on the subject of finance, for Quebec, the only part by which they can communicate with the sea, lies within the province of Lower Canada and the legislature, taking advantage of this circumstance, determines in future to treat the sister province of Upper Canada like a foreign nation.

Respecting that determination, he was clear, however, that the legislature of Lower Canada had no such power in this respect as it contended it had. He said:

The contest between the provinces in respect to revenue arises from the assumption of powers by the provincial legislatures which the constitution did not grant them. All their imposts upon goods . . . coming from Great Britain, from other colonies, or foreign states, are illegal because this power is retained by the Imperial Parliament (Q. 163—1, p. 90.)

Dr. Strachan believed that a long preparation was necessary before a union between the two provinces could be effected and held that one at that time would serve to increase the evils it might be intended to cure. He held, however, that

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some strong measure must soon be taken by the parent state respecting the Canadas and that this was evident from the fact that the existing policy was daily separating them more and more and rendering them foreigners to one another. (Q. 163, p. 93.)

In respect to the proposed union, Garneau says :

The union of the Canadas had from the beginning been the secret thought of the British party of Montreal, whose ill will toward the ancient inhabitants increased with the desire to rule over them. Avarice as much as ambition nourished this hatred. Favoured by national and religious prejudices and by the help of calumny, that party had retained the sympathy of the British people; from that party the Colonial office received its inspiration and the governors usually sought its friendship to secure its influence in London, where the Canadians were regarded as strangers. *(Garneau 4me edition, tome III p. 239).

In respect to the same subject, Bibaud says :

The British government saw no remedy for the evils complained of by the Upper Canadians and for the financial difficulties of Lower Canada than by a union of the two provinces for legislation, based upon provisions restrictive of political liberty and anticipating the anglicisation of the Lower Canadians. The remedy was violent, perhaps counselled by machiavellism and instead of curing the evil, it would probably have rendered it worse than it was by carrying to the outside, amongst the different populations quarrels and dissensions to which they had been hitherto almost indifferent, they having only been exhibited in the two Houses of Parliament. † (Bibaud, vol. II., p. 234).

Christie says :

The intended union, when made known in Lower Canada produced great excitement, as a project interfering with the national rights of the people, particularly those of French origin. The Canada trade Act was considered of little or no importance contrasted with the mischief anticipated from the extinguishment of the influence and ascendancy which the population of French descent maintained, under the existing constitutions, in the legislature of the province and of which those of British birth and descent began loudly to complain as opposed to and prejudicial to improvement and to the introduction of British enterprise and capital. (Vol. II, page 384.)

Kingsford in his history gives an account of this abortive attempt to bring about a union of the two Canadas, but his work is so recently published that it is unnecessary to quote from it or further to enlarge on the state of feeling that was created by the anticipated Act of Union, which the voluminous documents published in note A will serve to make abundantly clear.

The claims for losses sustained by inhabitants of Upper Canada during the war of 1812 were placed for collection and arrangement in the hands of John Galt, father of Sir Alexander and Sir Thomas Galt some time in 1820, the delay being attributed by the claimants to their hesitation in making the application on account of the embarrassed state of the finances of the empire. But the condition of the

* De tout temps l'union des Canadas avait été la pensée secrète de parti anglais de Montréal, dont la malveillance envers les anciens habitants augmentait avec le désir de les dominer. L'avarice autant que l'ambition nourrissait cette haine. A la faveur des préjugés nationaux et religieux, à l'aide de la calomnie, ce parti avait conservé la sympathie du peuple anglais; le bureau Colonial recevait ses inspirations de lui, et les gouverneurs, pour l'ordinaire, recherchaient son amitié afin de s'assurer son influence à Londres, où les Canadiens étaient regardés comme des étrangers.

† Le gouvernement d'Angleterre ne vit de remède au mal dont se plaignaient les Haut-Canadiens, et aux difficultés financières du Bas-Canada, que dans une union des deux provinces, pour la législation, basée sur des dispositions restrictives de la liberté politique et prévoyant l'anglicisation des Bas-Canadiens. Le remède était violent, peut-être conseillé par le machiavellisme et au lieu de guérir le mal, il l'aurait probablement rendu pire qu'il était, en portant au dehors, dans les populations, des querelles et des dissensions auxquelles elles avaient été jusqu'alors à peu près indifférentes, et qui n'avaient eu de l'éclat que dans l'enceinte des chambres législatives.

losers by the war was so bad that they could no longer refrain from applying for relief and on the 14th December, 1820, Sir Peregrine Maitland sent to Lord Bathurst correspondence on the subject without further recommendation, having already, as he intimated, strongly recommended that the claims from Upper Canada should be settled. In the application made to Lord Bathurst, forwarded by Sir Peregrine Maitland, the claims were classified under six heads, which are given in full in the letter addressed by Messrs. Clark, Grant and Nichol to Lord Bathurst, forwarded, as already stated by Sir Peregrine Maitland on the 14th December, 1820. Mr. Galt must have been appointed about the same time, although the correspondence does not show exactly when that took place, and Mr. Galt's autobiography is very vague and indefinite as to dates, it merely stating that he had received letters appointing him agent for the claimants and that there were to be associated with him the Honourable Edward Ellice and another gentleman, name not given, neither of whom could act, so that Mr. Galt was left alone in the business. At first the negotiations at the Colonial Office appear to have been chiefly verbal, but subsequently Mr. Galt was referred to the Treasury, whose answer he qualifies as "a very dignified evasion..... couched in language at once guarded and appropriate."

This answer appears to be contained in a minute from the Treasury, dated 17th July, 1821, to be found at note B, a belief confirmed by Mr. Galt's description of his reply to the Treasury. He says: "I drew up an answer, in which I was not bird-mouthed in using every argument that could at all be employed, *even to the contem- plation of the colonists becoming rebels,*" this last referring no doubt to the words: "Unless the Province shall, in some future war, be compelled by neglect and the natural resentment of unrequited merit to unite itself to the American States" which are to be found in the letter of Mr. Galt, dated the 25th of July. The correspondence published in Note B. shows the basis of the calculations of the amount of the claims and how it was proposed they should be settled. Reference may be made to the documents in series C, 18 volumes, numbering 84 to 101, which show the nature of the claims, the reports of the commissioners, &c. Further comment on this subject is unnecessary.

An account is given of the construction of the canals in Canada in the reports on Archives for 1886 and 1890. Additional details will be found in the documents published in Note C. and a careful investigation of the calendar published in this report will enable an inquirer to obtain further information on the subject.

The documents relating to the disputes between the Hudson's Bay and the North-west Companies are so voluminous that no satisfactory summary could be made. In Note D. a statement by Chief Justice Powell and other documents, prepared as a defence to charges made by Lord Selkirk against the Chief Justice, give details of the proceedings in Upper Canada in the trials arising out of the disputes in the North-west between the rival companies.

The whole respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,
Archivist.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1897.

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Names.	Residences.	Works.
Aberdeen, Her Excellency, The Countess of.....	Ottawa	Victorian Nurses, pamphlet, and 4th Annual Report of the National Council of Women.
Baillaigé, C.....	Quebec	Pamphlet.
Bates, E. B.....	Ottawa.....	Directories.
Board of Trade	British Columbia..	18th Annual Report.
Board of Trade	Winnipeg.....	18th Annual Report.
Bonobonnière, A.....	Lowell, Mass.....	Directories.
Boston Public Library.....	Boston	49th Annual Report.
Boyle, David.....	Toronto	Catalogue.
Bryce, Dr.....	Winnipeg.....	Report, transactions.
Bulger, A. E.....	Montreal.....	Cuttings from the <i>Orillia Packet</i> on the Selkirk settlement.
Bureau of Ethnology.....	Washington	14th and 15th Annual Reports.
Burland, G. B.....	Montreal.....	Pamphlet.
Cameron, Rev. Dr.....	Halifax.....	A lecture.
Canadian Society of Civil Engineers	Montreal.....	Report and transactions.
Clarke, Robert.....	Cincinnati.....	Political Beginnings of Kentucky.
Coffin, Victor.....	Madison, Wis.....	Pamphlets.
Crofton, Blake.....	Halifax.....	For closer Union.
Cruikshank, Capt. E.....	Fort Erie.....	Canadian Military Institute. Documentary History of the Campaign on the Niagara frontier in 1814.
Davin, N. F., M.P.....	Regina.....	Pamphlets.
DeLancey, E.....	New York.....	Pamphlet.
Dominion Rifle Association.....	Ottawa.....	Report.
Douglas, W. M.....	New York.....	Transactions.
Filson Club.....	Louisville, Ky.....	Publications.
Forward, A. J.....	Montreal.....	Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Report.
Ganong, W. F.....	Northampton.....	Journal of Capt. Wm. Owen, R.N.
Geographical Society.....	Quebec.....	Transactions.
Gérin, Léon.....	Ottawa.....	Science Sociale, 1 vol.
Grain Produce Exchange.....	Winnipeg.....	9th Annual Report.
Hall, Hubert.....	London.....	Pamphlet.
Hamel, Mgr.....	Quebec.....	Annual Report of Laval University.
High Commissioner, the.....	London.....	7 volumes.
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.....	Ohio.....	Partial list of books. Progress in the North-west. Catalogue of the Torrence papers. Journal of the society.
Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba.....	Winnipeg.....	49th Transaction.
Illinois State Historical Society.....	Illinois.....	4th Biennial Report.
Johnson, Geo., Dom. Statistician.....	Ottawa.....	Alphabet of First Things; Year-book.
Kingsford, Dr.....	Ottawa.....	Pamphlet; Reply to Dr. Kingsford.
LeSueur, W. D., Secy. P.O. Dept Library of Parliament.....	Ottawa.....	Union Postale, 24 vols.
	Ottawa.....	Catalogue.
Macdonell, John A. (Greenfield).....	Alexandria.....	Bishop Macdonell's Pamphlet.
Maine Genealogical Society.....	Maine.....	13th Annual Report.
Marshall, Thomas.....	Cincinnati.....	The Spanish Conspiracy.
McMurchy, Angus.....	Toronto.....	Pamphlet; Year-book of Toronto Grammar School.
Minnesota Historical Society.....	St. Paul.....	9th Biennial Report; Collections.
Montreal Harbour Commissioners.....	Montreal.....	Report.
Moreau, Rev. S. A.....	Ottawa.....	Manuscript volume.
Mott, Henry.....	Montreal.....	Pamphlets.
Murphy, J. J.....	Toronto.....	Crown Land Report; Pamphlets.

Names.	Residences.	Works.
New Brunswick Historical Society	St. John	Collections.
Niagara Historical Society.	Niagara	Transactions.
Osgood, H. L.	Rochester	Pamphlet.
Parkman Club.	Milwaukee.	Publications.
Perley, Mrs. W. G.	Ottawa	Manuscript.
Providence Public Library.	Providence	Monthly Bulletins.
Public Library	Toronto	13th Annual Report,
Remington, Cyrus K.	Buffalo	Annual Report.
Reynolds Library	Rochester	12th Annual Report.
Rhode Island Historical Society.	Providence.	Publications.
Robillard, Eug.	Quebec	Rivers and Lakes of Canada.
Roy, Régis	Ottawa	Pamphlet.
Scarth, W. B.	Ottawa	Trip to the Yukon.
Scottish Geographical.	Ottawa	Magazines.
Shortt, Adam, M. A.	Kingston	Early History of Canadian Banking.
State Historical Society.	Wisconsin	44th Annual Meeting.
Sulte, B.	Ottawa	Pamphlet.
Taylor, James P.	Lindsay	Historical Chart.
Templeton, Allan	Smith's Falls	Papers.
Todd, A. H.	Ottawa	Parliamentary Government in England.
Toner, J. M. J.	Washington.	Pamphlet.
University of Wisconsin.	Wisconsin	Bulletin by S. H. Alden.
Walker, B. E.	Toronto	Pamphlets.
White, Mr., <i>The Gazette</i>	Montreal	The Export Trade, 2 vols.
Wrong, G. M.	Toronto	Pamphlets; Review of the Historical Publications of Canada.
Wyoming Historical Society.	Wilkesbarre	Pamphlets; Report.
Yale University.	New Haven	Report; Catalogue.

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NOTE A.

PROPOSED UNION BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

No. 1.—Extract of a letter from Messrs. Hart, Logan & Co.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 332—1, page 114.*)

MONTREAL, 31st January, 1822.

A far better measure, we hope, will be proposed, and every energy of the commercial men employed to bring it about, namely, a reunion of the two provinces; for we cannot look forward to any interference on the part of the Imperial Legislature at this late period without deprecating those half measures or illusory expedients which weak or ignorant administrations adopt to remove evils to a little distance or to serve their own temporary or narrow views of convenience.

Any interference with respect to the port of Quebec would create as much clamour as the reunion of both provinces, and there is really no hope of rendering Canada useful as an appendage to the British Empire, rendering it a proper asylum for emigrants, and of ever developing its commercial resources except by the great measure of uniting Upper and Lower Canada.

Addressed :—EDWARD ELLICE, Esq., M.P.,
New Street, Spring Gardens.

No. 2.—SHERBROOKE TO BATHURST.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 163-1—p. 186.*)

CALVERTON NEAR SOUTHWELL, NOTTS, 14th March., 1822.

Private and Confidential.

MY LORD,—I have been honoured with your Lordship's private and confidential letter of the 11th inst., the contents of which shall not transpire, and in reply to your question "*Whether the Union of Upper and Lower Canada would have a beneficial effect,*" I answer, that if these Provinces continue in the same state they were in at the time I relinquished the Government, an Union would be very desirable, provided it could be established on proper principles, so that the undue influence of the Assembly should be somewhat controlled and the power of the Crown increased. But if such a measure were to be attempted considerable difficulties must be expected before it could be reconciled with the jarring interests of the inhabitants and the variety of wild opinions so generally entertained.

Your Lordship's description of the persons usually returned to the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada is perfectly correct. And the mischiefs arising from this cause are incalculable. I also agree that the Assembly of Upper Canada appears more tractable *at present*. But when I consider the vicinity of the latter Province to the United States, the population continually flowing in from thence, the constant communication and intermarriages between the families on both sides of the line, the number of Americans who purchase the best of the lands as soon as they are cleared and every other description of property in Upper Canada worth having; and when I look to the loose demoralising principles introduced by those people, I very much doubt whether reliance can be placed on a continuance of this tractable disposition.

I am fully aware my Lord of the evils arising from that ascendancy which the Catholics of Lower Canada exercise to the prejudice of whatever relates to the Protestant interest, but I suspect a very erroneous idea prevails in this country of the state of religion in Upper Canada. It might be supposed that the generality of the inhabitants being called Protestants were either of the communion of the established Church or of the Kirk of Scotland. Whereas the greater part are Methodists and Sectaries of every description. And I am sorry to add there are many who appear to have no sense of religion whatever.

Circumstances have materially changed since the separation of the two Provinces, and I could not avoid remarking when I was in Upper Canada, that in many instances a stronger bias prevailed in favour of the American than of the British form of Government. Whereas the Catholics in Lower Canada have a rooted antipathy to the Government of the United States, and have no dread equal to that of one day falling under its Dominion. This trait of character I venture to press on your Lordship's attention, as whatever may be the fate of the Upper Province, the Americans will never be able to establish themselves in Lower Canada, whilst this feeling is cherished.

In giving my candid opinion of the state of the two provinces, I shall be happy if I have in any degree answered the expectations your Lordship has done me the honour to express. And I have only to assure you of my willingness at all times to attend to your Lordship's commands. In repeating that I shall not fail to hold your Lordship's communication confidential, I must request that my answer may be looked upon in the same light, and have the honour to be, my Lord.

Your Lordships, very obedient and
Faithful humble servant,

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

The Rt. Honourable
The EARL BATHURST, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 3.—CONSIDERATIONS upon the expediency of giving a united Legislature to the two provinces of Canada by an Act to be passed during the present Parliament.

(Archives, Series Q., Volume 163—1, page 99.)

23 Apl., 1822.

The reasons which led to the division of the Province of Quebec were that the Inhabitants of the two portions of the Province now forming Upper and Lower Canada differed in language, and in religion and had been accustomed to different systems of jurisprudence ———. These reasons remain not materially weakened in any respect for the accession to the population of Upper Canada by emigration since the division has been almost entirely of persons strangers to the French laws and language, and principally of the Protestant faith, while in Lower Canada the Inhabitants are at this moment, in the proportion it is stated of 19 in 20 composed of Canadian French. Whatever weight therefore was due to these arguments for a separation at the time it took place is yet undiminished, and it may be added that the subsequent general dispersion of population thro' a territory, the extremes of which are from 12 to 1500 miles asunder furnishes an argument of inconvenience against uniting them now under one legislature which probably did not exist in sufficient degree to form an inducement for the separation.

These circumstances however, tho' entitled to consideration as materially affecting the welfare and convenience of the two Provinces whose increase in population and opulence it is desirable to facilitate by giving to them the most convenient form of government for their local wants, are none of them, it must be confessed of that permanent nature that they ought to stand in the way of the proposed union, if it

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be clear that such union be necessary to increase the value of those colonies to the mother country, or to provide in the most effectual manner for their own security and welfare.

For my own part I do not know in what manner any of those ends is expected to be answered by the proposed union. The Provinces have gone on hitherto advancing by very rapid strides in population and improvement, their inhabitants well satisfied with the footing on which their government was placed by the 31 Geo. 3 and sensible themselves of no evil or inconvenience growing out of the system established by that statute, as far as my knowledge extends, except that within these few last years difficulties have arisen in adjusting the proportion of duties and regulating the commercial intercourse between the two Provinces, which matters had hitherto been arranged by amicable agreement, but which it has now been found necessary to refer to the decision of the Imperial Parliament, an exigency foreseen as a probable consequence of the separation when 31 Geo. 3 was passed, and for which a power of providing a remedy by the intervention of British Acts is in terms reserved by that statute. If, however, although the legal and constitutional right of the British Parliament to control both Provinces in these respects is undoubted, the differences between them with respect to their commercial and financial regulations, cannot in point of fact be adjusted in any other manner than by an union of the Legislatures, that would be of itself a sufficient reason, for while these points are unsettled the Governments and Legislatures of both Provinces are subject to be involved in irritating discussions, which may tend to much evil, and what is more immediately pressing, the Province of Upper Canada is absolutely unable for want of the funds which remain locked up in the treasury of the Lower Province to pay her creditors, or to support the current expences of her government. But I must declare I see no reason for supposing that an union of the Legislatures is required on this ground for I submit in the first place that such an union would by no means get rid of the principal point of disagreement, the claims of Upper Canada for the past.

Those claims must necessarily remain, the amount must be ascertained, and their payment to Upper Canada provided for by some act of the British Parliament notwithstanding an union, and indeed, as far as respects the claim of Upper Canada for duties already received to her use, and to be expended, when paid solely for her benefit, some difficulty as regards the exclusive appropriation of them, would be created by an union. Then in regard to the future regulation of the intercourse between the two colonies, the measures humbly prayed for on the part of Upper Canada, are such as, it is conceived, no reasonable system can be urged against. At all events the Imperial Parliament can well judge of their expediency, and whether they are such as both provinces ought to be content to acquiesce in; and if either province is not patient, under regulations exacted by a sense of justice due to the other, it will then I submit, be time as far as the desired end is to remedy these difficulties to project an union as the only other method of attaining a necessary object.

Believing then, as I certainly do, that an union is not absolutely necessary on this ground, it is next to be considered whether there is anything in the present situation of the two Provinces which calls for a measure so important in its nature, and which may be attended with circumstances of particular inconvenience to each. In remarking upon the inducements, which occur to me, I can only speak hypothetically, for it may be that His Majesty's government are induced to the contemplation of an union by considerations of general policy altogether different from those which present themselves to me.

I know that the legislature of Lower Canada have refused to make provision for the expenses of administering justice, and supporting the civil government of their province in any other manner than by an annual vote, a system of proceeding to which His Majesty's government object, as being contrary to the spirit of that constitution of which they are ready to avail themselves of the privileges, and as placing every officer of the civil government, even those entrusted with the sacred function of administering justice in a state of the most dangerous dependence

upon the pleasure of the popular branch of the legislature. I am aware too, that the greatest embarrassments are felt in conducting the government of that province from the refusal of the assembly to place the civil establishment on any other footing.

There may, no doubt, be other points also on which the Assembly of Lower Canada consisting principally of persons of French extraction and Catholics, exhibit at least an indifference to objects which in a British Colony it is desirable to advance, and cherish prejudices which confine them to a narrow line of policy and make them hostile to improvements which would advance the welfare of the colony and make it a more important part of the British dominion—of these inconveniencies it is impossible to say decidedly, until they are more specifically pointed out, how far they might be expected to be removed by an union of the Legislatures, but as to that first mentioned, namely, the embarrassment felt at present in Lower Canada from the refusal of the Legislature to make a more permanent provision for the civil list, I confess I do not see that it would be removed by such a measure—for suppose the Canadas to be joined according to their present scale of representation if every Member from Upper Canada should consent to a permanent provision for the civil list it would still not be carried, and without expressing any opinion upon the question as it now stands in Lower Canada, I do not by any means think it safe to anticipate that the Members from Upper Canada would generally support the provision in the terms in which it was required to be made.

As to any inconvenience that may be felt from an entire preponderance of a French-Canadian interest in the Legislature of Lower Canada, I do not see that the certainty of their being counteracted by an union is either near eno' or clear eno' to make it advisable on that ground.

It would be long before the influence of the Members from Upper Canada be an over ruling influence, and I think it doubtful whether when it did become so, they would be disposed to exert it in changing the internal municipal policy of the other Province contrary to the wishes of $\frac{9}{10}$ of its inhabitants, and in which whether wise or not was endeared to them by long use, and had been so far respected by the British Nation that they had been hitherto left to change or retain it as they might prefer.

That an union of the Provinces might add to their strength by producing a more perfect community of interest and feeling, by subjecting that Militia to an uniform system of discipline, and by placing their means of defence against a foreign enemy more conveniently and effectually at the disposal of the government. That it might in time, by the gradual operation of the natural consequences of such an union make the whole colony more completely British in their system of laws, in their education, in their feeling, and in the general temper of all their public acts—that it would produce an uniform regulation of trade throughout the territory and ensure the interest of every part being made subservient to the welfare of the whole—and that it would necessarily put an end to all future difficulties about duties and drawbacks by sharing among all the enjoyment of that in which they had all an interest, are general advantages which tho' some of them are rather indefinite as to the extent, and uncertain as to the period in which they might be felt, might, I think, be rationally expected.

On the other hand I am doubtful of the prudence of disturbing the present system of things established in the provinces in the prospect of these rather indefinite and distant advantages, at the hazard of the inconveniencies which have suggested themselves to me, and which I will shortly state.

At present things are proceeding pleasantly and prosperously in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada they are not, but I do not think an union would remove in the least the difficulties existing there and it might have the bad effect of involving the one Province in the troubles of the other. The number of representatives in Upper Canada is at present less than in the Lower Province and would no doubt continue so for many years.

The latter consist with very few exceptions of Canadian French and I am apprehensive that an union of the two Provinces would be regarded with such

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extreme jealousy and repugnance by the great body of the people in Lower Canada, that on future occasions they would even more studiously endeavour to exclude English men from their Assembly, and confine their confidence to those who would sedulously guard their old system of things against innovation. And for many years I fear, the people of Upper Canada would find it difficult to obtain any appropriation of revenue to purposes of public improvement within their province or to gain a sufficient attention to their local interests from an Assembly of which the greater number would be unfriendly to their religion, and unacquainted with their laws, and jealous of their influence. If these consequences should follow, they would retard the now rapidly increasing prosperity of Upper Canada at the most critical moment.

Perhaps the apprehension is groundless, I state merely my own impression.

Upper Canada, it is true, contains at present a much less population than the Lower Province, the one having been first settled by Europeans only 40 years ago, and the other more than 200, but it is well known that in extent of land capable of cultivation, in the excellence of its soil, and its climate, and consequent capability of production, the former possesses almost unrivalled advantages, and it would be much to be lamented that these should be prevented from developing themselves by being placed under the control of persons little acquainted with our agricultural interests, and even averse to the system of tenures, and of laws under which the province has so surprisingly flourished. That it would be thus controuled for many years, I take it to be certain, especially if the Legislature should be convened in Montreal, for I fear in the present state of Upper Canada it would be difficult to find gentlemen who could so completely abandon their own pursuits as to attend an annual legislative session of three months at so great a distance from their homes. It could not be expected that the attendance of members from the Upper Province would be by any means as numerous even in proportion, as from the Lower, and I see at least reason to apprehend that in any question in which the interests of the two Provinces could come in competition, such for instance as the proportion of revenue to be expended in Upper Canada there would be little chance of a fair decision for some time to come. I fear this the more from the conviction that the mass of the people of Lower Canada, would feel extreme annoyance at the union, looking upon it as a scheme to give to the English population an undue ascendancy and would be for some time little disposed to unite cordially with us, forgetting all distinctions.

It perhaps deserves also to be considered how far it is politic upon the national grounds to unite two colonies now distinct, thereby involving on all occasions the politics of one with those of the other, giving to them the means of making common cause in any unfortunate dissension which might arise, and, rendering any imaginary grievance a cause of irritation and of difficulty, in two governments, whereas otherwise it might but affect the tranquillity of one.

Several other considerations of less importance suggest themselves in weighing the probable consequence of an union of the Legislatures. My desire has been to state such as appear most worthy of notice, and in doing this I beg not to be understood as presuming to speak the sentiments of the Government, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for I am neither authorized nor prepared to state their opinions upon the expediency of an union which was never within my knowledge contemplated by either. The representations from that Province with which I am charged were not intended, I am certain to point specifically to that end, and indeed the measures which I have taken the liberty of proposing and which are under the consideration of His Majesty's Government are wholly of a different nature. I can not even pretend to say how far an union would be agreeable to the people of Upper Canada generally—I have some reason to think the majority of their present representatives are unfavourable to it from a conviction that it would not be beneficial, tho' some of that body for whose opinion I have much respect think otherwise.

I will take the liberty of remarking further that the Act by which the Province of Quebec was divided and the present separate governments established was the result of great and long deliberation, and if the change of a system so matured

should prove disagreeable to the inhabitants of both or either of the Provinces it may be expected that they will feel more deeply in proportion as it shall appear to have been hastily decided and without an opportunity having been afforded them of making known their sentiments. The provinces of Canada have been treated uniformly by Great Britain with a mildness and a degree of parental indulgence that would make them more sensible to any apparent want of consideration even of their feelings.

Another matter occurs to me upon which it is necessary to guard against any erroneous impression. The French Inhabitants of Lower Canada, I am firmly persuaded are as peaceably disposed, as much inclined to submit to authority, and as loyally attached to the British Government as any portion of His Majesty's subjects, and whatever trouble their representatives may give by refusing to make a permanent provision for the civil list, or upon questions of revenue or of any kind between themselves and the executive Government is not to be ascribed to the preponderance of French influence over the English, but to that desire which all popular Assemblies exhibit to assert and exercise to the utmost the share of power which they think the constitution gives them, and even to extend it, a disposition from which more inconvenience must be expected, the more purely democratical such a body may be, and which I think the descendants of English, Irish and Scotch will be found as likely to persevere in as the descendants of Frenchmen.

If therefore an idea that the United Legislature would in these respects be more reasonable than the present Assembly of Lower Canada should seem to render an union desirable, I do not think the expectation would be justified by the event.

It is not my desire by anything I have said to lead to a conclusion that the Legislatures should not be united, unless that inference shall appear to be the sound deduction from the considerations I have stated. I have set down what presented itself on both sides anxious only that the decision may be made on sure ground, and not formed upon erroneous conceptions or upon expectations which are not likely to be fulfilled.

No. 4.—SUMMARY OF PETITIONS FOR AND AGAINST THE UNION.

Archives, Series Q., Vol. 163-1, page 135.

For the Union.

1. Inhabitants of Chambly, L.C.
2. Township of March, U.C.
3. Townships of Dunham, Stanbridge, St. Armand, Sutton, Potton, Stanstead, Barnston, Barford, Hereford, Farnham, Brome, Bolton, Hatley, Compton, Clifton, Durham, Melbourne, &c., of British birth and descent. Inhabitants of townships and places situated on the S. East side of the St. Lawrence in L. Canada.
4. Town and district of Three Rivers in L.C.
5. Borough of William Henry.
6. Townships in the County of Carleton, U.C.
7. City and County of Montreal, L.C.

Against.

1. Petition of the seigneurs, magistrates, members of the clergy, officers of militia, merchants, landholders and others inhabitants of the Province of Lower Canada.

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No. 5.—EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM J. MONK TO R. WILMOT, JULY 1822.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 162-2, page 289.)

Allow me to say that in every light in which I can view the subject the late Proceedings in Parliam^t will excite strong and animated feelings in both Provinces. The right in Parliam^t to legislate and at present, control is admitted. Opposition has only struggled for a delay, to consider what can be offered against the expediency of the Union.

Should demagogues be permitted to meditate and fulminate seditious resentments upon feeling the dread loss of power? Permit me to say, I think that can only be avoided by the early meeting of the local Legislatures, to receive a communication of what has been before Parliament, under its consideration, and of its standing over for a short time to be concluded upon. Such an early notice would I think in a great degree suspend all popular meetings & clamors and the result be speedily prepared for the consideration of Parliament at its early meeting.

If such be not done the local situation is such that the Session of the Imperial Parliament would be drawn to a close, before any advice could be had; And then opposition might present the same ground of charge of precipitancy—armed with all the rancorous effervescence during three months popular combinations in the colonies.

It may be enquired whether the great object of the projected Bill, can be effected under the present Colonial Legislating Powers? Assuredly not, they have each separately & openly so declared. Can discussion be avoided? It is thought it cannot be; and it seems to follow that should such take place, that is most likely to preserve tranquillity and to effectuate what is so clearly essential to concord, union and subordination. If Parliament sees that such exist, or can be produced under the present constitution they will be suffered to remain. But should the contrary be manifest a remedy will be applied. Administration will have performed its duty to the Crown and the nation, Posterity will applaud their wisdom, Policy and Justice. Inaction under the present dilemma appears not to be possible, and let it be observed, that the halfway act as at present passed will excite hostile exertions by democratic leaders to raise feuds of turbulent opposition against the so far interference of Parliament altho' it should promote the other half of the Bill suspended.

No. 6.—NOTICES UPON A BILL PROJECTED, TO UNITE THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES OF LOWER, & UPPER CANADA, &C.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 163-1, page 167.)

¹⁴ Geo. 3,
ch. 83.

In the year 1774 an Act passed to make a Temporary provision for a Legislative power to be granted to the Governor & Council, to pass such ordinances & Laws as might be necessary, *not extending* to levy any Tax or duty until it should be fit and expedient to summon an assembly of representatives, delegated by the Freeholders, being subjects, in the colony of Quebec, according to the assurances made by His late Majesty, by His Proclamation issued soon after the Treaty of Peace and cession by the King of France of the said Provinces to His Majesty.

^{7th} October,
1763.

The Refugee
Loyalists.

In the year 1784, His Majesty, soon after the Peace with France and granting Independence to certain of his Colonies that had united in Rebellion opened a means of security & comfort to the many of his Loyal subjects, who in the said colonies, had been faithful, and by resisting the efforts of rebellion had been under the necessity of seeking His Majesty's protection in the upper part, or uncultivated Lands of the Province of Quebec.

³⁰ Geo. 3,
ch. 27.

Acts of Parliament passed and instructions issued to the Governor to further this effort, and afford a safe retreat of those subjects, into

that Province, with their families and Effects. Lands were allotted and parcelled out to those persons, for a future possession of the same under regular grants from the Crown.

The rapid and extensive settlement of those subjects made it necessary to provide such a government, as would conduce to the security and comfort of those refugees. A people whose habits, language, religion, and the laws they have been born and lived under, were *wholly* English.

7th October,
1763.

It was apparent that the basis of the Colonial government should be such as was held out and assumed by the Royal Proclamation "A Legislature, in which a general assembly should form a part and the Laws of the Realm of England suited to their local situation as Colonists."

14 Geo. 3,
ch. 83-4.

The Lower part of the Province comprised the New or Canadian subjects "who had lived under an established form of government and system of laws by which their persons and property had been protected for a long series of years" namely, the Feudal system and the French Laws, hence it appears that for a certain time it could not be wise or just, to enforce the Proclamation that assured to *all* the benefit of the Laws of *England*; and it followed, as the most advisable policy, to divide that extended province, as enlarged under the Quebec Act, granting to each—Upper and Lower Canada, distinct and full Legislative Powers, "similar to His Majesty's other Colonies in America."

31 Geo. 3,
ch. 83.

These separate Legislatures have been empowered to promote the settlement, and prosperity of each colony. (Proclamation of 7th October, 1763.)

In the Upper Province, much has been done to Establish the body of English Law and to secure the liberty and property of the Refugee natural born subjects. In Lower Canada, after the first and 2nd Assembly (of 4 years each) little less has been done, to change a system of Laws already established.

The Canadian or New Subjects, elected from among themselves, persons who did not understand the English Language; the principles of the English Constitution; nor the Laws of England; the Legislative proceedings were carried on in both languages, English and French, and the Debates were used and conducted, wholly in the French Language.

There might be some few—5 out of 40—members of Canadians who could read and comprehend the English Language, but the great majority, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Assembly, must rely on the few for the explanation of what it should have been in their own power, by reading (in order to be useful and not to be deceived by party prejudices) to have understood. So far ignorance may form an excuse, to many well intended persons, for the various confusions and anarchy that have happened in that disturbed and conflicting Legislative body, the Assembly.

31 Geo. 3,
ch. 31.

The Canada Act could only be viewed as an essay to form the best government that the time and circumstances required for those colonies—and so it was argued in *Parliament when the act passed*. The difficulties that could and might be expected to arise from two distinct Legislatures, having separate interests were foreseen, but it was confidently hoped would be avoided, by a cordial consolidation of Mutual Interests among the same subjects; for it is quite clear that the extended Territory of the Canadas cannot be governed *nor protected*, but under the full persuasion that one common interest must pervade the whole body of the two Provinces.

1663 (*sic.*)

Each colony has manifested a disposition to provide the revenue [to furnish] means of supporting the Civil Government. Lower Canada,

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an old well settled populous colony, is fully able, with very low taxes, to support the Civil Government.

Upper Canada, less populous, less worthy but without disparagement, infinitely more energetic, industrious, intelligent and zealous for the public weal, has devised various laws and means, to support the civil government.

But as duties of import, form a great source to those means, and as all importations of merchandize come to the Upper through the Lower Province those duties, or what is equivalent, the proportion of import duties on goods consumed in the Upper Province are subject to the Laws and regulations made by the Province of *Lower Canada*.

Publication pamphlet of the case from the reports of the Legislature and Council, p. 33, also p. 87, also 37, 8 section 33 of the bill.

Those Legislatures have differed upon the rights of each Province. The Lower collects, and holds the whole import duties. And the Upper Province *declares* itself by such means disabled from supporting the Civil Government. All efforts to conciliation have failed and the report made by the commissioners of the Assembly of *Lower Canada* to treat with those of Upper Canada, "evince not only the difference and "difficulties, but *hold out* their *expected recurrence*, leading to serious "misunderstandings, destructive to the interests of the two Provinces, "which are so intimately connected by the ties of allegiance to the "same sovereign and their local position."

In effect "that the legislating power possessed by the Lower Province "places the Upper in a state of *dependence* which results from a conclusive control over the Port of Quebec assumed by the legislature of Lower "Canada."

The evident remedy to the conflicting and injurious state of those Governments would be for Parliament to unite the legislating power of that extensive country and bring into a reasonable exercise, the separate dispositions of providing means for support of the civil government in each and at the outset to fix by law a precise rate of drawback, on the import duty to be received by the Upper Province, until the combined legislature may by two-thirds of its members agree upon a just principle for their future ease and tranquility.

Altho' a great comparative distinction may be at present made in respect to population, between those provinces; yet it should be observed that the climate, the lands, habits, languages, laws and local situation of the Upper Province attract the stream of nearly all the emigration from Europe to Canada, into the *Upper Province*, which in a short course of time must give a weight to that population, not at present fully comprehended; altho' their energies in defence, during the late war, must have evinced a power in the hands of comparatively a few not conjectured upon to have been discovered in the field against what was considered an overwhelming force.

31 Geo. 3, ch. 31.

In the project of the present Bill it is intended to remedy some defects that have been discovered in the Canada Act. And propose some amendments that would facilitate the general business of legislation, and support the strength of a constitutional colonial government.

NOTES UPON VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE BILL.

Section 24.

The language of the proceedings and the debates of the legislature.

By the present state of the population and laws of Upper Canada, it will return to the Assembly, forty members, *see* Prov. Stat. of Upper Canada, 30 Geo. III.

The new counties necessarily to be established in Lower Canada, from settlements since 1791, will give about 8 or 9 members and one member at William Henry, and one at Gaspé, will together form 50 members,

that may be concluded (being among such electors who only speak English) *not* to understand the French language.

Since the conquest of Canada in 1759 and the treaty of peace, 1763, Canada may be considered as an English colony during near 60 years. It may be asked, has it not been incumbent upon all the new subjects to become acquainted with the national language? That in which the commercial interest, social intercourse and a *great* part of the laws exist and all provincial statutes are promulgated?

No such test oaths as were required in all the other colonies.

The liberality with which the Canadians were admitted to a participation in the legislature and offices of government, was peculiarly favourable to the new subjects. The persons composing the legislature could only know by being enabled to study the principles of the constitution, government and laws, that were alone published, in the English language, the whole of the most important part of the Laws of Lower Canada—the *Criminal Law*—is only published, referred to or known in the *English* language. That the legislative proceedings should not be restrained [restricted] to that language appears to have been a source of a continued difficulty and Colonial strife. The text and legal exposition of the Provincial statutes passed since 1775, the Quebec Act, and 1792, the Canada Act, have been in the English language. Unitedly all these considerations speak for the Legislative proceedings being confined to the English language. To unite the legislatures without such a rule would (to say the least) be, to obstruct that tranquillity which must result from acting upon one known common principle. The nation has a right, it becomes incumbent upon it, to regulate the qualification of those servants of the Crown, or those who become members of the Legislature, in such manner as may best promote the sound and good effects of legislation and tranquil government. Those who are intended to participate in such situations may do so if qualified; if not they can have no claim to them.

Upon the same principle it is enacted:

Section 13.
Qualifications of persons to be elected.

That a qualification should be proscribed beyond that of a mere Freeholder in respect to the property of persons being "qualified to be elected to represent." The late act required no such qualification. The want of it, was found to be a great defect. Shall the convenience of individuals obstruct a constitutional remedy in defective modes of government?

Section 18.
The duration of such legislature.

The period of duration for each election of the Legislators being limited to four years work, the greater defect in a country with men not the best informed, a person who holds a responsible place, or office, that requires study and information will take the less pains as he finds his station to be a temporary one, and devote to it, the greater, the more permanent it appears to be. The frequency of elections, in that extended country is injurious in bringing frequently together, many agriculturists from their distant occupations. Six or seven years would be the preferable period of duration.

Section 16.
2 members of the Ex. Council in each colony to be members of the Assembly with votes.

That the Executive Government should possess the means of participating upon all the measures of Government brought before the Assembly needs no other proof, than the open and declared efforts of the Canadians "to exclude every officer of the King's Government from "that body." And the factions raised and measures pursued, those ten or fifteen years passed, has evinced that every effort to obtain a seat in that body by such a character has been unsuccessful, consequently that the King's Government has not had the communication with the Assembly necessary to conduct the public business. The measures of the Assembly "The Commons of the People" and those of the Government have been argued to be wholly distinct in interest, and the Crown has been excluded from the power in that essential part of the Legislature and Government

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of removing factions aspersions, or assuaging Anarchy that disturb and defeat the salutary purposes of a colonial and Loyal Legislature.

Unless some few members of the Executive Council and Government should by right have a deliberative voice in the Assembly—altho' without that of voting—in what manner can the measures of administration and Government be effectively brought forward explained or supported; or those adverse to the public weal, represented in their real state and the resulting consequences of contrary pursuits exposed to real and impartial reason, if the servants of the Crown are to be excluded from the duties of the Executive Government?

Experience has convinced that in the colonial Legislature of Canada a right should be declared: "That the King's ministers" if so they must be termed should have a deliberative power in the Assembly of that legislation.

Had the case not arisen of one branch of the Legislature asserting, and exercising the right of issuing warrants against members of the other branch,—the Assembly against the council, there might be the less necessity for this clause of the Bill. It is preventive, against factious purposes destructive of Legislation and Government. And furthermore, highly proper that an Act of the Legislature should settle the principles and determine the extent upon which such great powers are raised, and not left to be discovered in the contradictory assumptions and violent concessions through the various Parliamentary Proceedings in the most boisterous periods of its history.

The assumed rights of the Assembly under crude ideas of "Parliamentary Privileges" have been the fostering parent of factious proceedings, that should be reduced to plain distinct rules consistent with good order and good government and where the express sanction of the Crown is declared by Colonial Law.

This Provisionary clause of the Bill is to declare and confirm the free exercise of that religion and the right of all curates to the accustomed dues, and lawful Tithes for clerical dues, in the several parishes or Cures, at the same time, providing for a due exercise of the King's supremacy in the collation or induction of any curate to any church or chapel. But in the same clause it is provided that no part of the section, shall interfere with any collation or appointment that has been *already* made. In former "notices" this section and provision has been remarked upon and the policy and justice of an exercise of *that supremacy*, which gives the weight dignity and power of the Crown, where it is the *most efficacious* to the welfare of His Majesty's subjects and that of his colony.

The object of the present clause is to facilitate improvements by withdrawing obstructions against the employment of Capital and the settlement of Lands held under the Feudal Tenure, as also, for augmenting the value of Estates; and for the easy exchange of Real property, in a commercial country superadded to this will result the important consideration of introducing the English Law, adapted to commercial enterprise and gradually tend thereby to remove foreign prejudices, that continue attachments to a system of jurisprudence not adapted to the laws and constitution of an English government. It will also have its effect upon the Language of the people, who will in studying their interests seek it under those Laws and thro' the medium of a Language in which they are expressed.

The change of the Fief or roture Tenure, are made to depend upon the *desires* of the parties interested, no part of the clauses are compulsory. The whole are placed under the control of His Majesty, to grant where reasonable and advantageous to the Crown and its subjects.

The rights of the Crown in respect to the Revenue, are preserved and those of the Seigneur or his roture Tenant upon every change of Tenure.

Section 23.
Restriction upon the powers of the branches of legislation to issue warrants of imprisonment, not in certain cases until such privileges are declared by provincial statute.

Section 25.
The Roman Catholic clergy their rights and appointments under the King's sanction by the due exercise of the Royal Supremacy, 1 Eliz., ch—, 14 Geo. 3, ch. 83, ss. 5, sec. 29, the change of tenures feudal to those of common soccage.

The King is authorized to grant common soccage Estates to his own vassal or roture Tenants, upon a reasonable commutation for the release of charges. This will immediately facilitate the receipt of monies, nearly £20,000 in the King's Censive or Domain of Quebec, and Three Rivers, upon such commutations; and work a great relief to the roture Tenants and commercial interests in those places.

The King's instructions to accompany the Act.

The clause of the Act makes the grantee Seigneur to such "*conditions and restrictions*" as His Majesty upon receiving any surrender and making the grant may judge expedient. These will be carefully explained and guided by the King's Instructions that accompany the Statute. In which one clause or direction will guard against a possibility of the grant interfering to impeach or frustrate any right of third persons, upon the Lands of Fief surrendered, or of roture commuted for: no such saving words should be used in the Act under pretence "of preventing harm" where none can be produced. The case of location certificate in Upper Canada, provided for by the 45 Section of 31, Geo. 3 is not in any degree similar to the regular grants, and Titles in Lower Canada.

The king cannot by implication grant away legally established rights acquired by title or charges thereon. The person who *alone* holds the property in full right can surrender such rights and they *only* can be affected by the statute.

Sections 32 to 42 drawback dues on imports, &c. claimed by Upper Canada

Eleven sections of this Bill, are provisions to create the means of settling the drawback duties claimed by Upper Canada, and lay down a principle or rule for the payment of growing dues, until the Colonial Legislature shall adopt a more satisfactory ratio.

32 and 42. The application of money levied, etc., to the purposes of defraying expenses of government.

Are two clauses of the Bill that necessarily provide for His Majesty's application of the Colonial revenue, that may be raised until 1 Febry, 1825, towards support of the administration of justice and the civil government of the Province.

The violent and hostile exertions of the Assembly of Lower Canada, against granting the pecuniary aid so *repeatedly promised* have it is thought, and must impel Parliament to measures that will secure the dependence of Colonial possessions and, according to their means, relieve the burdens of the Parent State. If principles are to be granted that can transfer the rights of the Crown, the Prerogative or Executive Government into the hands of the Legislative branch of Power, where "The People" are to form the sovereign direction of the Royal Government, a change may be expected to follow that it is not more easy in perceiving to deplore, than imperative to prevent.

NOTES ON THE HEADS OF A BILL TO UNITE THE LEGISLATURES OF LOWER AND UPPER CANADA.

Section B.

Is to prescribe the qualification of members possessing *real* property to the value of £300 sterling.

Qualification of members.

The qualification is rated too low, for Lower Canada, £500 stg. appears to be quite low enough to secure that practical interest in the Assembly of character and property that a tranquil government would require. If it should be thought invidious or improper to make a present distinction between the two Provinces, and that £300 would be all at present required for Upper Canada; it is suggested that the whole qualification settled at £300 should only last for *ten* years (as is done in section 24 for the language) and thereafter the qualification for both Provinces should be at £500 sterling.

Section 16. Members of the Executive Council to be summoned to the Assembly.

The Governor, &c., to summon *one* member of the Executive Council, of each province to the Assembly.

This appears to be a very necessary and important part of the present Bill. The want of official and efficient characters in the Assembly has

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been a great defect in the necessary powers of Government in the Legislature, and the party spirit that has been, and may be excited to exclude such characters, forcibly urges that the governor's power should be extended to summoning two members of the Executive Council in *each* Province. The presence of two members would strengthen the government in the course of the proceedings—perhaps necessarily.—One cannot at all times be present, his absence should be guarded against, nor should it be considered that the members of the Executive Council, residing in *Upper* Canada, will (at least for many years) be adequate to the affairs of the Lower Province. The same reason may be applied in respect to the members of the Executive Council of Lower Canada for that of the Upper Province.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Section 23.
Privileges of
the two
branches of
the Legisla-
ture.

The Legislative Houses in Lower Canada have assumed all the rights and privileges of the House of Lords and Commons in Great Britain. Their reasoning from analogy, extend to the exercise of powers that ought not to be exposed by warped constructions for factious purposes adverse to the tranquillity of government and injurious to the rights of individuals, which at times it is not in the power of the Executive Govt. however well disposed to prevent. This danger or distress might at present be remedied by a proviso to this section of the Bill Viz :

Instances may
be cited of
such imprison-
ment against
all rational
exercise of
such power.

“ Provided always that the Privileges of the said Legislative Council “ nor the Assembly shall extend or be construed to extend to the imprison-
“ ment of any of His Majesty's subjects not being members of the said
“ Legislative Council or Assembly or officers and servants of the said
“ bodies respectively, until provision may be made by an Act of the said
“ Legislature, declarative of the rights and privileges extending to such
“ imprisonment or of fine.”

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY, THEIR RIGHTS AND DUES, &c.

Section 25.
The Roman
Catholic
clergy, dated
3rd January,
1775, trans-
mitted to
Lieut.-Govern-
nor Carleton,
vide Act 20,
21 and follow-
ing instruc-
tions.

A great political interest is suggested by this section of the Bill respecting the King's *supremacy*, provided for in the 5 Section of the 14 Geo. 3, ch. 83. Is it politic or intended, that the whole body of Curates, Parish Priests of Lower Canada should be appointed, inducted, removed, or suspended, at the sole will of the Roman Catholic Bishop without consultation or any participation by the Crown through the Governor and this of *right*? The instructions that were framed upon and accompanied the Quebec Act 14 Geo. 3 never intended to transfer or vest such a power. Its consequences were foreseen and its effects expressly attempted to be prevented.

With regard to the Protestant clergy the Lord Bishop has no such power of Induction, &c. It is by the King's instructions vested in the Governor. The Protestant Bishop can only recommend.

The Roman Catholic Clergy of Lower Canada—Curates—would feel grateful for the Royal protection. A few words being added to this section of the Bill would bring into needful efficacy that power of the Crown which in the Colony of Lower Canada under all its peculiar circumstances, make it highly requisite to be conveyed and exercised : This may be produced by inserting in this section, about the 6 line from the conclusion after the words, “ *the Clergy of the said Church:*” “ And the several Curates of each respective parish in the said colony “ being thereto inducted and appointed with the approbation and consent “ of His Majesty expressed by the Governor in Chief, the Lieut.-Govern- “ nor or person administering the Government shall conformably to

“ the said Act passed in the 14th year of His late Majesty's reign continue “ to hold and enjoy their accustomed dues, &c.”

It may be said that this clause is only declaratory of the actual Law, if so, no alarm can be excited by an insertion in this Bill of what ought to have been done in the 5 Section of the 14 Geo. 3 and for the want of which the King's Supremacy—the whole Patronage of the Roman Catholic Church has been claimed and exercised by a great dividing interest in the King's Government. If it be asked why make such declaration of the Law, the answer is to render the Bishop's induction and *patronage* nugatory, without receiving the approbation of the Crown by the Governor. Is it not so at present? No. The curate being inducted, and in possession, can sue for and recover the Tithes and dues and without any evidence of approbation by the Royal will. The powers of the Crown are never in contemplation of the curate, nor of the Court of Law. The Bishop is looked to for every favour, for every frown, for every rule of conduct civil, ecclesiastical, or political. But with such an addition to the section, the powers of the Crown will be felt where they ought to prevail. Can this be done without such a clause? The difficulties that would attend the exertion make the success very doubtful. It would scarcely be conceived that the power would remain as it is. Its effects may be foreseen and appreciated.

THE TENURE OF THE LANDS IN LOWER CANADA.

Section 29.
The change of
tenure in
Lower Canada
from fief to
common
soccage.

This Section of the Bill goes to convey to seigniors the fee of such *Portions* of Land, in a Seignior, or Fief, as the Fief Lord may surrender, to obtain in that part of the Fief a Common Soccage Estate—or absolute right in the land, in order to sell, lease, or convey, by such title, and exempt it from the Crown dues of $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the value a mutation fine upon every sale of a Fief. And further enable the *Seignior* to sell by parcels in Com. Soccage exempted from Fief rights, or roture dues upon vassalage tenures *cens et rentes*. This would most assuredly be a great benefit to the Seigniors who hold in Fief, under an implied, at least, condition annexed to their titles and Fief to sub-divide the lands by under grants in roture allotments, to the Peasants at—*cens et rentes*, and low rents. If it be intended to work a change of tenure on the *whole* lands held in Fief a condition should be annexed under the Term “Restrictions” used in the clause to oblige the Seignior to surrender the whole of his Seignior and Fief and to commute with his under Tenants, (*censitaires*) for the rights and benefits he might surrender to each on converting their roture estate into Com. Soccage.

This might be effected by instructions to the Governor as conditions upon which a surrender should *alone* be received, or grant made. Such a general conversion of Tenure would be highly beneficial in an agricultural and commercial colony, and superinduce other advantageous consequences in an English colonial government.

No. 7.—PETITION FROM KINGSTON, &c., FOR UNION.

(Archives, Series Q., Volume 323-1, page 4.)

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and County of Frontenac in the Midland District and Province of Upper Canada,

Most humbly Sheweth :

That Your Majesty's Petitioners availing themselves of the opportunity graciously afforded them by the postponement of certain measures lately entertained in the Imperial Parliament, on the subject of uniting the Legislatures of the Canadian

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Provinces, beg leave with humility and deference to present at the Throne, their reasons and motives, for praying the immediate furtherance of that Union.

Not that your Petitioners are insensible to the value of that excellent Constitution which this Province received in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of our Late Most Beloved Sovereign, by which under the wise and fostering administration of the present Lieutenant Governor they acknowledge with gratitude, that this favoured portion of Your Majesty's Dominions enjoys much happiness and prosperity.

But that nevertheless this Province of Upper Canada being from its geographical situation dependent on the sister province of Lower Canada for a channel whereby to import or export the various articles of its Commerce; and no adequate provision having been made on the division of the province, for its free use of that channel, numerous unhappy disputes have of late years arisen, as touching its due proportion of Revenue arising from Duties on Articles imported to the manifest injury of its fair and equitable claims, as has been fully laid before Your Majesty's Ministers by a Commissioner appointed by the Provincial Parliament for that express purpose.

That Your petitioners tho' they hail with all gratitude the measures which the parental and considerate wisdom of Your Majesty's Government has already devised, in the Canada Trade Act, for the remedying of these evils, yet humbly suggest their anxious fears that this Act does not go to their root.

They have too much reason to be assured that every impediment will still be thrown in the way of fair and equitable adjustment; and that as often as the right of objecting to Revenue Laws is exercised by Upper Canada; great and unpardonable offence will be given to the Legislature and people of Lower Canada, and that, in short, the misunderstanding now unfortunately existing on this subject between the provinces, will be kept up and thereby national prejudices and antipathy already violent will become so inveterate, that the Union of the Legislature, which your petitioners conceive must be the ultimate remedy, will in time be difficult, if not altogether impracticable.

Your petitioners further beg leave to suggest that the Canada Trade Act will not effectually remove the causes of complaint which exist from the nature of the present state of things, viz., the want of a cordial co-operation between the provinces in improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence, an object of the first importance to Upper Canada, but which without the concurrence of Lower Canada cannot be accomplished; together with the other numerous obstacles to the better regulations of Trade and Commerce, which the mutual jealousy of the two separately existing Legislatures rather tends to increase than to diminish.

That from the sketch which your petitioners have received thro' the medium of the public prints of the lately entertained Union Bill they are fully confident that it is sufficient to obviate effectually, the present existing causes of jealousy and distrust, to harmonize the mutual feelings of the two people, and to produce to both provinces an abundant increase of strength, wealth and happiness; securing to each all the essential privileges of their present constitutions; or if affecting as is the opinion of some persons amongst us, the Elective franchise, and freedom of parliamentary proceedings; yet your petitioners rest contented, that in these and all other matters consistent with sound policy, Your Majesty will lend an indulgent ear to whatever may be the general wish of your faithful Canadian subjects.

And therefore your petitioners humbly request that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend your Ministers to further the projected Union in the Imperial Parliament, in such way, and under such terms as may be deemed most expedient to our Mutual Wants and necessities and most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of both provinces.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Kingston, Upper Canada,
12th November, 1822.

Ninety-three signatures are attached.

No. 8.—CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE OF QUEBEC TO WILMOT.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 161, page 295.*)

QUEBEC, 15th November, 1822.

SIR,—The Inhabitants of this country have heard, with the most profound concern, that in the last session of the Imperial Legislature, a Bill was introduced in the Honourable the Commons House of Parliament, purporting an union of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, upon terms extremely disadvantageous and deeply humiliating to the interests and feelings of the latter Province.

The Canadians were however well assured that no measure affecting their rights would ever pass that Honourable House, until those for whom it was intended had an opportunity of being heard; and accordingly when it was ascertained that the Bill had been postponed for that express purpose (the Provincial Legislature not being in session), measures were immediately taken in various parts of both Provinces to address an humble Petition to His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament against it.

At a very general, numerous and respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Quebec, a committee was chosen for the purpose of preparing and forwarding these Petitions, which are now in a state of forwardness; but as it will necessarily require a considerable time to enable the Inhabitants of this very extensive and populous District to subscribe the same especially at this season of the year; and as it is feared that before they can be forwarded and presented, the Bill may have been again revived, the committee beg leave to enclose a copy of their Resolve of the 31st October last and entreat that you will use your influence with the members of the Honourable the House of Commons to prevent the Bill from being passed before the Petitions from this country shall have been presented.

The committee assure you that His Majesty's Canadian subjects, relying with the most perfect confidence on his paternal solicitude, and the wisdom and justice of Parliament, are fully assured that the Bill will not pass, when it is known in England that the Honourable movers of it were misinformed in a manner to lead them to believe that the measure was beneficial to the country, and would be highly acceptable to the Canadians,—an assertion as untounded as it is injurious to the spirit and patriotism of the People, a vast majority of whom, in both Provinces, are decidedly and unalterably averse to the proposed union, under any condition whatever and much more so under those of the Bill in question.

By order and on the behalf of the constitutional committee for the city & District of Quebec.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient and

Most humble servants,

L. DE SALABERRY,
Chairman.

E. TETU,
W. HENDERSON, } *Secretaries.*
JEAN BELANGER, }

ROBT. WILMOT, Esq., M.P.
23 Montagu Sq., London.

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(Another copy is in vol. 163, p. 141.)

No. 9.—MEETING OF CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE OF MONTREAL.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 161, page 305.)

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA,
MONTREAL, 18th November, 1822.

At a meeting of the general committee appointed for the District of Montreal, at a public meeting of the Inhabitants of the said District for the purpose of preparing Petitions to His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament against the Bill introduced in the last session of Parliament for effecting alterations in the existing constitution of this Province.

Present :

The Honourable L. J. Papineau, Chairman.
“ Chs. de St. Ours, M.L.C.
“ L. R. C. de Lery, M.L.C.
“ P. D. Debartzch, M.L.C.
“ Chs. de Salaberry, C.K. & M.L.C.

Messrs. Louis Guy.
“ Frs. Desrivieres.
“ D. B. Viger, M.P.P.
“ J. Bouthillier.
“ J. Bedard.
“ J. R. Rolland.
“ H. Cuvillier, M.P.P.
“ H. Henry, M.P.P.
“ F. A. Quesnel, M.P.P.
“ Louis Bourdage, M.P.P.
“ F. A. Larocque.
“ J. Quesnel.
“ R. J. Kimber.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Imperial Parliament may assemble before that a Petition expressive of the feelings and wishes of His Majesty's faithful Canadian Subjects, relative to the proposed changes in the existing constitution and form of the government of this Province as happily established by the Statute of the 31st of His late Majesty, chap. 31st can be transmitted to and received in Great Britain, and these momentous changes may be brought under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament without His Majesty's said subjects having an opportunity of expressing their sentiments and humble prayer in the premises, it is expedient that the Right Honourable the Earl of Bathurst, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home and Foreign Departments, be informed of the intention of a large majority of the Inhabitants of the Province to prepare and lay before His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament with all possible diligence Petitions against the proposed changes in the Constitution and form of the Government of this Province as by the aforesaid Statute happily established, and that His Majesty's Ministers be humbly requested to postpone the consideration of the matter until such time as the said Petitions may be received.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie be humbly requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to His Majesty's Ministers in England, with his recommendation of the delay prayed for by the foregoing Resolution.

Resolved, That the President of this committee do communicate the foregoing Resolutions to His Excellency the Governor in Chief through his Secretary.

J. PAPINEAU,
Chairman.

No. 10.—MEETING OF CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE OF QUEBEC.

(Archives, series Q., Vol. 161, p. 308.)

GRAND JURY ROOM, COURT HOUSE, QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, 31st October, 1822.

At a meeting of the Committee for the purpose of preparing petitions to His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, against the Bill introduced in the last session of Parliament for effecting alterations in the existing constitution of the Government of this Province, appointed at a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of this District on the fifteenth instant.

Present :

The Honourable Louis DeSalaberry, *Chairman*,
 A. L. J. Duchesnay,
 Mr. Justice Bowen.
 Messrs. I. T. Perrault,
 A. Stuart,
 L. Juschereau Duchesnay,
 Wm. Lindsay,
 Peter Burnett,
 Jean Belanger,
 John Neilson,
 Philip Panet,
 François Simonet,
 John Goudie,
 T. I. Taschereau,
 E. C. Lagueux,
 Thomas Lee,
 P. E. Desbarats,
 Thomas Wilson,
 William Henderson,
 Louis Moquin.

Resolved, That as inasmuch as the Imperial Parliament may assemble before that a petition expressive of the feelings and wishes of His Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects relative to the proposed change in the Constitution and form of its Government as established by the Statute one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, can be transmitted to and received in Great Britain and these momentous changes may thus be brought under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament without His Majesty's said subjects having an opportunity of expressing their sentiments and humble prayer in the premises, it is expedient that the honourable chairman of this Committee do intimate in such form as he shall deem advisable to the Right Honourable the Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department and to the Right Honourable the Secretaries of State for the Home and Foreign Departments and to the several members of the Honourable the House of Commons, who took part in the debate upon the said measure of the intention of a large majority of the inhabitants of this Province, to prepare and lay before His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament with all possible diligence, petitions against the proposed changes in the Constitution and form of the Government of this Province as by the aforesaid Statute happily established.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie be humbly requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Resolution to His Majesty's Ministers in England with his favourable recommendation thereof.

L. DE SALABERRY,
 Chairman.

(Another copy is in vol. 163, p. 144.)

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

No. 11.—PETITION IN FAVOUR OF THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 161, page 330.)

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY :

The Petition of the Undersigned Seigniors, Magistrates, Members of the Clergy, Officers of Militia, Merchants, Landholders and others, Inhabitants of the City and District of Quebec, Province of Lower Canada :

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That your Petitioners have learnt with the greatest satisfaction, that Your Majesty has taken into your Gracious Consideration the State of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, with a view to adjust certain differences relating to matters of Revenue complained of by the Province of Upper Canada ; and as it appears that Your Majesty's Government in the course of its inquiry into the sources of these differences, has become satisfied of the necessity of some change being made in the Constitution of these Provinces, but has postponed the adoption of final measures in order to give time to the people thereof to express their sentiments, Your Petitioners beg leave humbly to approach Your Majesty with a statement of various Evils under which they have laboured for some years and from which they have no hope of relief except by the interposition of Your Majesty and the Imperial Parliament.

The experience of thirty years has now demonstrated the impolicy of the Act of the British Parliament, 31, Geo. III., Cap. 31, by which the late Province of Quebec was divided into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. To this Division Your Petitioners ascribe the present ineffective state of the Legislature and the want of those necessary measures for diffusing throughout the whole population of the country feelings becoming their character as British subjects, and introducing that general spirit of improvement which encouraged by the commercial system, universally pervades and invigorates other British Colonies. This division has created a difference of interest between the Provinces in matter connected with Revenue highly injurious to both, inevitably producing a spirit of dissension and animosity, and infusing into the Legislatures principles of a narrow and selfish policy adverse to the general development of their resources, and in an especial manner to the improvement of the channels of intercourse between them, and it is essential here to notice that nearly the whole of the Revenue of the two Provinces arises from the duties levied on Merchandize imported at the port of Quebec under Laws enacted by the Legislature of the Lower Province. It has also, from the control which the geographical situation of the Lower Province enables it to exercise over the trade of the Canadas placed the export Trade of the Upper Province at its mercy being subject to such regulations and restrictions at the Shipping Port, as its Legislature may chose to impose. From this circumstance, and from the feeble attempts made to improve the grand natural channel of the Canadas strikingly contrasted with the enterprise and energy evinced by the neighbouring State of New York in the rapid formation of Canals, together with the indifference manifested on this subject by the Legislature of the Lower Province ; Your Petitioners have just reason for alarm, that if a similar system be persisted in, it may tend in a most injurious degree to increase the Commercial Intercourse of the Upper Province with the United States and divert the enterprise and trade of its inhabitants into a foreign channel and from these causes Your Petitioners not only apprehend the immediate loss of beneficial Trade, but that the gradual effect would be to interweave the interests of the Upper Canadians with those of the neighbouring States, thereby alienating their minds from the people of this province and weakening their affection for Your Majesty's Government, notwithstanding their present known and tried loyalty.

The Legislature of this Province has for a long time past been agitated by dissensions and their deliberations so much interrupted thereby, that Trade, Agricul-

ture, Education and other objects of general interest have been neglected. There exists no Law for the Registry of Lands and Mortgages, so necessary for security in commercial transactions, no Insolvent Debtor's Act, and your Petitioners have looked in vain for a Law to provide for the unrepresented state of the Townships, a fertile and valuable portion of this Province settled by Inhabitants of British origin; of these Legislative Enactments and many others necessary to quicken the enterprise and industry of a commercial country, your Petitioners entertain little hope, until a Reunion of the Provinces shall have weakened the influence which has hitherto prevented their adoption in our statute book. The existence of this influence, your petitioners chiefly attribute to the impolitic division of these Provinces, which instead of rendering it the interest, as it is the duty of every Individual of the community to concur in measures to assimilate the whole population and to allay the jealousies naturally existing between the several classes, has unavoidably presented to the individuals, who first attained a majority in the Legislature, a temptation to perpetuate their own power by adopting a course directly opposite. To the same influence, may be traced the small encouragement which has been held out to the settlement of the vacant lands of this Lower Province by British population, and consequently that upwards of eighty thousand souls (a number equal to one-fourth of the actual French population), who since the last American war have emigrated to this Province from Great Britain and Ireland, scarcely one-twentieth part remain within its limits.

Your petitioners have observed with gratitude, the disposition which your Majesty's Government has evinced by the Act of the present year of your Majesty's, cap. 119, to apply a remedy to the existing political evils of these Provinces, but it is their humble opinion that the Provisions thereof are insufficient; that numerous circumstances concur to render vain any attempt permanently to regulate to the satisfaction of both Provinces the division of the Revenue collected at the Port of Quebec unless united under one Legislature; and further they humbly beg leave to express their fears, that some of the provisions of this Act although dictated by the necessity of regulating the conflicting claims of the two Provinces may afford a pretext for others for imputing to the Imperial Parliament a disposition remote from the intentions and views of your Majesty's Government.

Having thus stated the evils under which they have suffered your Petitioners feel the fullest confidence in the justice and wisdom of your Majesty's government, and being satisfied that the subject will receive the most serious and deliberate consideration, would have felt much hesitation in presuming to suggest remedies; but as the Reunion of the two Provinces has been proposed in the Imperial Parliament, they beg leave to express their entire acquiescence in the adoption of that measure upon such principles as shall secure to all classes of your Majesty's Subjects in these Provinces their just rights and protect the whole in the enjoyment of existing Laws and their Religion as guaranteed—such a Union would in the opinion of your Petitioners afford the most effectual remedy for existing evils as it would tend gradually to assimilate the whole population in opinions, habits and feelings, and afford a reasonable hope that the wisdom of the United Legislature would devise a system of government of more consistency and unity, and of greater liberality to all classes than has hitherto been experienced—a Union on the Equitable Principles humbly suggested by your Majesty's Petitioners, will necessarily include a representation proportionate as near as possible to the numbers, wealth and resources of the different classes of inhabitants of these Provinces, will require no innovation in the Laws or Religion of the Country nor proscription in Debate or Motion in the Legislature, of the language of any portion of the Inhabitants, in every class of whom, bravery and loyalty have been evinced as fellow soldiers in defence of the Provinces.

May it therefore graciously please your Majesty that a Bill for the Union of the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, on the equitable terms prayed for by your Petitioners, do pass into Law and the Constitution established thereby be preserved inviolate to your Petitioners and their posterity.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

No. 12.—PETITION FROM WENTWORTH AGAINST UNION.

(*Archives, Series Q., Volume 333—1. Page 64.*)

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Imperial parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore and Province of Upper Canada most respectfully sheweth. That your petitioners, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects many of whom emigrated to this province at an early period of its existence as such (for the purpose of enjoying the blessings of British government) immediately drew forth the Paternal care and solicitude of His late Majesty George the third, who in the thirty first year of His Reign by and with the advice of the British parliament gave to Canada a Constitution a transcript of their own and at the same time for good and sufficient reasons divided Canada into two provinces; the Upper Province being principally settled by subjects of His Majesty who were accustomed to British Laws and using the English language.

Every Circumstance that has arisen during the period elapsed has tended to unfold its benefits by bringing its enactments into practical operation, raising our admiration of, and attachment to a constitution so well adapted to our feelings and contributing so largely to our happiness.

Conscious that our gratitude and attachment to His Majesty's government had been manifested on every proper occasion, it was with deepest regret and almost astonishment that we received the heads of a bill brought before Your Honourable House during its last session for altering the said Act of 31st Geo. 3rd Ch. 31. Altering the same so as to destroy our liberty altogether, without our consent, or even our knowledge and without any misconduct on our part amounting to a forfeiture.

We beg leave to assure Your Honourable House, that, the proposed alterations could only have originated in misrepresentations of the grossest nature and from utter ignorance of the localities of the Country and the Wants, Circumstances and feelings of the people.

It was thought proper in the present Constitution to leave the quantum of property possessed by Representatives to be assigned by the Provincial Legislature which has been done so as to secure the respectability of the assembly without circumscribing too far the choice of the Electors; but raising the qualification of members to £500 Sterling agreeably to the Bill before your Honourable House at its last session, would have the effect of disfranchising the electors altogether, some Counties not being able to select such qualified persons out of their whole population. Landed property likewise being made answerable for demands against the owners, in cases where Chattels would only be liable in England, causes real estate in this province frequently to change possessors. We would rather therefore resign the Representative Branch altogether, than to have the House of Assembly established on such principles, and to be told of every Act with which we could not accord, that it was our own when we might, and frequently would be under the necessity of choosing men for our Representatives, no other way qualified, than by holding large tracts of wild land which is in effect one of the greatest nuisances in the province.

The lengthening the duration of each Parliament to five years is to us particularly objectionable as extending too far the period before which the Representatives could again meet their constituents, and the vesting of the Executive government of each province with power to introduce Two Members into the Assembly without the exercise of the elective franchise, is we believe, without a precedent, and would give an undue influence to the Executive which in our opinion already possesses enough for all the proper purposes of government; for in this Country officers under the government are not excluded from the legislature as in England, by whom every wish of the Executive may be made known and ably supported, as has been constantly the case.

The requisition likewise made upon the Legislature to make permanent provision for the administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government, would at once render that power a nominal and unsubstantial one, and deprive the House

of Assembly of the only proper and effectual check necessary to balance the otherwise over whelming force of the Executive. For our own short history has taught us that times of plenty are times of profusion, and by granting a permanent supply, the House of Assembly will part with the power to accommodate the expenditure to the amount their resources may enable them to grant, to curtail enormous contingencies, or to afford compensation to services that may imperatively call for reward. The propriety of this observation has become more evident by the experience of a few years for from 1812 to 1816 an unusual quantity of money was in circulation in this province, and as might be expected, abundance in receipt produced extravagance in expenditure, both public and private. The reverse has been great and sudden for we have experienced and do still experience a period of depression beyond paralled, during which, all the usual means of the country have scarcely been equal to the nett supply of an increased expenditure.

We proceed humbly to state our objections to an union of the Legislatures of the Canadas on any terms.

The population of this province is chiefly composed of subjects who have emigrated from Great Britain and Ireland, or from His Majesty's late American Colonies and their descendants, who from a sameness of origin, language, Customs and Government, easily unite, commix and become one people.

While His Majesty's subjects, our Brethren of Lower Canada sprung from a distinct origin, speak a different language, profess a different form of Religion, are wedded to their own peculiar manners and customs and each Legislature having enacted, adopted and retained Laws suitable to their own usages, customs and local wants; and these two provinces having been separated into different governments for more than thirty years; your petitioners do not believe that two bodies so heterogeneous and discordant in all their parts as the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada must necessarily be can unite, cement and become one so far as to render equal advantages to both, which each has a right to expect from its own separate Legislature; and if an ascendancy should be given to the Representation of Upper Canada over that of Lower Canada, to which we do not feel entitled from our population it would be offering injustice to our Brethren of the Lower Province, with whom we have no desire to quarrel nor by any measure to break in upon their rights and peace; and should the advantage be on the part of Lower Canada we must be at their mercy, and we have no right to expect that attention to our interests which our wants and circumstances require, the only ground of difference heretofore existing between us being an account of our Quota of the Revenue which having been put in an amicable train of adjustment by the prompt and timely interference of the British Parliament and His Majesty's Government at once does away with every semblance of reasonable argument that might be offered by those anxious for a reunion:—and also the extent of Territory would be so great that were it inhabited by the same people throughout, it must necessarily present such varied local interests that the wants of some parts of so extensive a colony will be more liable to suffer from neglect, from ignorance or from clashing interests than a less extent of territory would be.

To sum up all, Your Petitioners are of opinion that the different origin of the population of the two Provinces, the difference of their languages, habits, manners, customs and Religions, together with their varied interests, will necessarily produce efforts for ascendancy, create jealousies, strifes, animosities and contentions, which may break out in consequences of an alarming nature, and all, without answering any one desirable object which we can foresee, or that may balance the least of the evils that appear to us so obvious.

Wherefore, We his Majesty's faithful subjects most earnestly beseech Your Honourable House to abstain from placing us in a situation so perilous, so contrary to our wishes, and as we fear so destructive of our best interests, and that Your Honourable House would forebear passing the said or any other Bill, of a like nature into a Law for uniting the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, at any future Session of the Imperial Parliament.

And Your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.
(329 signatures are attached.)

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No. 13.—RESOLUTIONS OF QUEBEC COMMITTEE.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 166—1, page 2.)

GRAND JURY ROOM, COURT HOUSE, QUEBEC,
Saturday, 7th December, 1822.

At a Meeting of the Committee for the purpose of preparing Petitions to His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, against the Bill, introduced into the last Session of Parliament, for effecting alterations in the existing Constitution of this Province appointed at a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of this District on the 15th instant.

Present :

The Honble. Louis De Salaberry, President.	
J. F. Perrault,	} Esquires, Vice-Presidents.
J. W. Woolsey.	
The Honble. A. L. Juschereau, Duchesnay.	
J. P. J. Taschereau,	} Esquires.
Mr. Justice Bowen,	
Joseph Planté,	
Thomas Wilson,	
Françis Blanchet,	
I. T. Taschereau,	
Louis Moquin,	
Thomas Lee,	
John Goudie,	
François Simonet,	
Philippe Panet,	
John Neilson,	
William Henderson,	
Andrew Stuart,	
Ls. Juschereau Duchesnay,	
Vallièrè de St. Réal,	
Wm. Lindsay,	
E. C. Lagueux,	
John Davidson,	
Jean Belanger,	

Resolved, That John Neilson, Esquire, be invited and authorized by this Committee to proceed to England, on behalf of this District, as one of the Agents deputed to convey to both Houses of Parliament, the Petition of the Inhabitants of this Province, against the passing of the Bill for the Union of the Legislatures of Lower and Upper Canada and to give all necessary support to the said Petition in communicating with His Majesty's Government on its contents, as well as with both Houses of Parliament.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this day be immediately communicated by the secretary to the committee of the District of Three Rivers, and that the said committee be requested to nominate on their part, a person to proceed to England and to convey to both Houses of Parliament the Petition of the Inhabitants of this Province, against the passing of the Bill for the Union of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, and to give all necessary support to the said Petition in communicating with His Majesty's Government on its contents as well as with both Houses of Parliament.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this day be communicated to the Committee for the District of Montreal.

No. 14.—PETITION RESPECTING PROPOSED UNION.

(Archives, Series Q., vol. 166-1, page 11.)

A LA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ DU ROI :

LA PÉTITION *des Soussignés, Seigneurs, Magistrats, Membres du Clergé, Officiers de Milice, Marchands, Tenanciers, et autres Habitants de la Province du Bas-Canada.*

EXPOSE HUMBLEMENT :

Que c'est avec la plus profonde douleur et les plus vives alarmes que vos Pétitionnaires ont appris que dans la dernière session du Parlement des Royaumes Unis il avoit été, de l'approbation des serviteurs de Votre Majesté, introduit dans l'honorable Chambre des Communes, un Bill pour altérer l'heureuse Constitution de Gouvernement établie en cette Province par le Statut de la 31ème Geo. III., chap. 31.

Que l'événement d'une convocation prochaine du Parlement, pouvant faire perdre à la Législature de cette Province l'occasion que les Communes dans leur sagesse et leur justice ont bien voulu donner au peuple de cette Province d'exprimer à Votre Majesté et aux deux Chambres du Parlement, ses sentiments sur un sujet d'une si haute importance, Vos Pétitionnaires croient qu'il est de leur devoir envers Votre Majesté, et envers eux-mêmes, de mettre sans délai au pied de Votre Trône, leurs très humbles représentations au sujet de ce Bill,

Qu'aucune des autorités constituées en vertu du dit Statut, ni aucune partie des sujets de Votre Majesté en cette Province n'avoient jamais sollicité publiquement qu'il y fut fait aucun changement, mais au contraire toutes les classes du Peuple de cette Province ont constamment manifesté un attachement inviolable à cette constitution, et ont tout récemment encore exposé avec ardeur, leur vie et leurs fortunes pour sa défense et celle du gouvernement de Votre Majesté, tel qu'établi par le dit statut.

Que ce Statut ne fut accordé aux sujets de Votre Majesté en cette Province, conformément à la promesse Royale, contenue dans la Proclamation du 7 Octobre 1763, que sur un Message de feu Sa Majesté, recommandant au Parlement, la division de la Province de Québec après plusieurs Pétitions pour et contre sa passation, de la part des différentes classes dont il devait affecter les intérêts et après que les Pétitionnaires eurent été entendus à la barre de la Chambre des Communes, et en conséquence tous vos sujets en ces parties de Vos Domaines l'ont reçu et avec raison l'ont regardé comme un Pacte solennel, par lequel l'autorité Suprême de l'Empire leur donnait une garantie légale et permanente de la conservation de leurs libertés, de leurs propriétés, et de leurs droits les plus chers.

Que ce Statut modelé sur la constitution de la Mère Patrie par quelques-uns des plus grands et des plus sages de ses hommes d'Etat établit des pouvoirs suffisants pour réformer les abus, réparer les torts, apaiser les mécontentements, et promouvoir le bien général de la Province, sans exiger l'intervention de la Législature Suprême, intervention qui, lorsqu'elle a été exercée, s'est trouvée si pernicieuse en chargeant des mécontentements purement locaux et temporaires, et en mésintelligences dangereuse entre les colonies et la Métropole.

Que malgré divers obstacles et difficultés que les ressorts et l'action de la Constitution établie par le dit Statut font graduellement disparaître, la population de cette Province s'est accrue aussi rapidement que celle des Etats-Unis, sans recevoir une augmentation proportionnelle par l'émigration, le revenu public s'est trouvé à peu près suffisant pour subvenir à toutes ses dépenses nécessaires et son commerce ainsi que son agriculture, même dans ces temps si difficiles ont fait des progrès considérables.

Que d'après ces considérations Vos Pétitionnaires ne peuvent que prévoir que si ce Bill introduit à l'insu des habitants de cette Province, et si contraire à leurs vœux, passoit en loi, outre les maux qu'ils ont à craindre de ses dispositions, ils demeureroient, eux et leur postérité, sans assurance suffisante de conserver ce qui leur resteroit de droits et de libertés, que d'après un pareil exemple sur des repré-

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sentations secrètes et partiales, ils seroient à chaque instant exposés à perdre, et qui d'ailleurs demeureroient à la disposition d'une Législature Coloniale illégalement constituée, étrangère aux intérêts, aux sentiments et au bonheur de la grande majorité des sujets de Votre Majesté dans cette Colonie.

Que les différends qui se sont élevés entre cette Province et celle du Haut-Canada, relativement à leur revenu, et qui ont été publiquement allégués comme le principal motif de l'introduction de ce Bill, ne sont pas une suite de la division des deux Provinces, mais proviennent uniquement de causes temporaires, toujours faciles à faire cesser, soit par des Actes de leurs Législatures respectives suivant lesquels chaque Province se borneroit à percevoir son propre revenu, chacune d'elles donnant libre passage et toutes facilités au Commerce de l'autre ou par des réglemens faits dans le Parlement du Royaume-Uni, suivant la 46ème Section du dit Statut, de la 31ème Geo. III Chap. 31, et après avoir entendu les deux parties.

Qu'on ne sauroit se promettre de l'Union des Législatures des deux Provinces de voir terminer d'une manière juste et efficace ces différends, puisque cette mesure laisseroit aux parties en litige à prononcer elles-mêmes sur leurs propres prétentions et donnerait nécessairement lieu (quelle que fût celle qui l'emportât) à des injustices et à des discordes nuisibles aux intérêts de la Mère Patrie et funestes à ceux des deux Provinces.

Qu'une telle Union feroit renaître ces dissensions résultant de la différence de langage, de religion, de lois et d'intérêt locaux qui agiterent la Province de Québec, et que sa division en deux gouvernements séparés si heureusement fait cesser; et qu'une Législature ainsi constituée, ne sauroit parvenir aux fins utiles d'une Législation éclairée, qu'il ne pourroit résulter que des lois fondées sur des renseignements insuffisants et nuisibles aux droits, aux intérêts, aux sentiments et à la situation de ceux pour qui elles seroient faites.

Que la situation géographique, la différence de climat, et étendue des deux Provinces, dont quelques parties peuplées sont à plus de quinze cents milles les unes des autres, forment ainsi que la difficulté des communications dans les pays nouveaux des obstacles insurmontables à l'Union projetée et que les sacrifices qui en résulteroient aux membres pour se rendre à leurs places, et aux constituants pour communiquer leurs besoins locaux au siège de la Législature, priveroient certainement une grande partie des sujets de Votre Majesté dans l'une et l'autre Province de leurs justes droits, et de toute participation dans la législation de leur pays.

Que c'est avec la douleur la plus réelle que vos Pétitionnaires voyent sans pouvoir se le dissimuler, que les dispositions principales de ce Bill, se dirigent contre les plus chers intérêts de cette partie des sujets de Votre Majesté, qui forment les neuf dixièmes de la population de cette Province. Et surtout qu'il y ait été introduit à l'égard de la langue et des établissemens religieux d'un si grand nombre de vos sujets, des clauses qui doivent faire naître parmi les habitans de cette partie de vos domaines, des jalousies et des préjugés, funestes à leur repos et à leur bonheur, et qui paroissent incompatibles avec la dignité, la sagesse et la justice du gouvernement de Votre Majesté.

Que la clause de ce Bill qui interdit dans l'Assemblée projetée, l'usage de la Langue Française, la seule que parle et entend une si grande majorité des habitans de cette Province, leur feroit perdre indirectement le droit d'être élu à cette Assemblée équivaudroit en effet pour eux à une privation absolue d'un des plus grands avantages qu'aient les sujets de Votre Majesté, gêneroit et restreindroit leurs franchises et libertés, et diminuant le nombre des personnes propres à les représenter efficacement, et feroit des personnes qualifiées une classe privilégiée au sein d'une Colonie Britannique.

Que ce Bill en accordant au Haut-Canada dont la population n'est au plus qu'un cinquième de celle du Bas, autant de Membres qu'à cette dernière pour la représenter dans l'Assemblée Réunie, établiroit en faveur de la minorité, une préférence humiliante aux habitans de cette Province, contraire à leur droits, comme sujets Britanniques, et dangereuse pour leurs intérêts.

Et que vos Pétitionnaires jaloux de conserver la part que leur assure la division des deux Provinces dans le pouvoir constitutionnel, de faire les lois que les concernent, ne peuvent aussi que désirer que leur co-sujets de Haut-Canada, continuent à jouir d'un pareil avantage, commun à toutes les autres Colonies de Votre Majesté.

Qu'outre ces sources fatales de discorde, d'injustice et de confusion, ce Bill contient relativement à l'approbation des subsides levés sur le peuple de cette Province, et à d'autres objets des dispositions contraires aux droits de naissance de vos Pétitionnaires comme sujets nés Britanniques, et à la déclaration expresse du Parlement.

Qu'il plaise donc à Votre Majesté, que le dit Bill ne passe pas en loi, et que l'Heureuse Constitution et la Forme de gouvernement de cette Province, établi par le dit Statut soient conservés intacts à Vos Pétitionnaires et à leur postérité.

Et les Pétitionnaires de Votre Majesté ne cesseront de prier.

Bas Canada, 1822.

N. B. La Pétition aux deux Chambres est mot pour mot la même, à l'exception de ces différences de forme et de diction que le style Parlementaire exige, suivant que l'on adresse au Roi, aux Lords ou aux Communes.

No. 15.—PAPINEAU TO WILMOT.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 163, page 136.*)

SIR,—You may have been informed that the strongest and most declared opposition to the Union of the Legislatures of Lower and Upper Canada, lately proposed in the Imperial Parliament has been manifested throughout this Province and Upper Canada.

This circumstance alone must attract the notice of every member of the Honourable the House of Commons who was present at the Debates, that took place on the bill alluded to introduced in the last Session of Parliament when it was asserted by the movers and supporters of the Bill, that the proposed law would be received with satisfaction by all His Majesty's subjects in the Canadas, which assertion must have been grounded on misrepresentation made by persons entertaining the hope that the measure would be carried before the sense of the people in these Provinces could be made known to Parliament. They have been thwarted in their expectation by the justice and wisdom of the Honourable the House of Commons.

The opportunity afforded to these colonies to express their sentiments on the subject, has been used in both Provinces, and petitions to His Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament against the Union of the Legislatures are now receiving signatures. These Petitions will make known the feelings and dispositions of His Majesty's Canadian subjects.

The committee appointed at a general meeting of the district of Montreal have considered it expedient that the members of the Honourable the House of Commons should be apprised of the measures now adopting here and beg to request that you will be pleased to consider this their communication as having no other motive or tendency than to intreat your attention, and to solicit your justice as a member of that House, where the dearest interests of this country may become the subject matter of discussion.

The committee does not deem it necessary to enter into a detail of facts which would sufficiently characterize the motives of the friends of the projected Bill, but merely wishes to dispel the odious aspersions on the great body of the people in this Province contained in several communications intended for England. Such as assertions that the opposition manifested in this Province on the part of the populations so stigmatised is the effect of prejudices alone, alluding to their supposed attachment to France and to French principles; calling them foreigners; (foreigners

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in their native land!) The Bill in question, say these friends of the Union being so well calculated to Anglify the country, which is to be ultimately peopled by a British race.

The very style of these communications will it is hoped produce quite a different effect from that intended. It will be easily perceived on which side prejudices lie. No doubt these aspersions on the character of those whom they invidiously denominate French Canadians were intended to produce irritation from which an advantage was expected to be derived, but they had no other effect than that of producing contempt for such attempts against the liberties of the country. You will have occasion to observe that the representations of the majority of His Majesty's subjects in this Province will be such as should be expected from men who are attached to British principles and to a British constitution.

The preposterous calumny against the Canadians of French origin, as to their supposed attachment to France, requires no other answer than what is derived from their uniform conduct during the wars, and the loyalty evinced by them on every occasion. They are not foreigners in this the land of their birth; they claim rights as British subjects, in common with every other subject of His Majesty in these colonies. These are their birth rights, and yet it was expected by the projectors of the Union Bill to deprive them of these rights, which were so solemnly secured to them by the Act of the 31st of His late Majesty, after the elaborate discussion that then took place, and in conformity with the just and liberal views of the most enlightened politicians of those days.

By what they call Anglifying the country is meant the depriving the great majority of the people in this Province of all that is dear to men; their laws, usages, institutions and religion. An insignificant minority wish for a change and are desirous of ruling against every principle of justice by destroying what they call the Canadian influence, that is to say the influence of the majority of men entitled in the same rights as themselves, of the great mass of the natives: this eagerness to domineer has produced their present exertions to obtain by unjust means that which they should not and cannot reasonably expect if the matter be correctly understood. For it might be asked what right should that minority expect to have which would be subversive of the equal protection due to all His Majesty's subjects, as well in colonies, as everywhere else? Has Great Britain ever entertained any such policy towards its Colonies? Is it just or reasonable or even sound policy, that she should on this occasion, wound the feelings of a loyal population for the purpose of satisfying the prejudices of a few? Great Britain wants no other Anglifying in this Colony than that which is to be found in the loyalty and affection of its inhabitants, no other British race than that of natural born subjects loyal and affectionate. Such are inhabitants of both Provinces; and it is the humble expectation of the Canadians, that on this occasion so momentous to them, their interests will be advocated by every liberal mind, as it is their belief and confidence that they will continue to enjoy the benefits of that constitution to which they manifest so strong an attachment and which they consider as the safeguard of their rights and liberties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

L. J. PAPINEAU, *President.*

Montreal, 16th December, 1822.

R. J. WILMOT, Esq., M.P.,
23 Montagu Square, London.

No. 16.—PETITION FROM THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

(Archives, Series Q. Vol., 163-1, page 147.)

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, representing the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the subscribers, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, of British birth or descent Inhabitants of the Townships of Dunham, Stanbridge, St. Armand, Sutton, Potton, Stanstead, Barnston, Barford, Hereford, Farnham, Brome, Bolton, Hatley, Compton, Clifton, Granby, Shefford, Stukely, Orford, Ascott, Eaton, Newport, Bury, Hampden, Milton, Roxton, Durham, Melbourne, Windsor, Shipton, Stoke, Dudswell, Simpson, Kinsey, Grantham, Wickham, Wendover, Brompton and other townships and places situated on the South East side of the River St. Lawrence in the Province of Lower Canada,

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners have learnt with the most heartfelt satisfaction and the most profound gratitude that a Bill was introduced in the Honorable the House of Commons, at the last Session of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, for uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada under one Legislature; a measure to which the Inhabitants of the Townships of Lower Canada look forward as the only effectual means of terminating the difficulties and troubles under which they have laboured in times past, and of preventing the evils with which a continuation of the present state of things would threaten them for the time to come. That the situation of the Inhabitants of the Townships is different from that of any other portion of the British Empire, and is likely to prove most unfortunate and disastrous for themselves and their posterity, unless the legislative aid of the land of their ancestors be extended to relieve them—as will be briefly shown in the following statement. The Province of Lower Canada, according to its present condition may be separated into two parts, viz.: First the Seignories or French Lower Canada, which comprehends a narrow tract of land on each side of the River St. Lawrence, varying in breadth from ten to Forty miles—and secondly, the Townships or English Lower Canada which comprehends the remainder of the Province, and is more extensive, and capable of containing a far greater population than the Seignories or French Lower Canada. The Seignorial part of Lower Canada whose population may be considered as about half filled up, is inhabited chiefly by Canadians, whose origin and language are French, but contains besides these a population of about 40,000 Inhabitants of British origin. The Townships or English Lower Canada are peopled *wholly* by inhabitants of British birth and descent and American Loyalists amounting at present to about 40,000 souls, who have no other language than that of their British ancestors, who inhabit Lands granted under the British tenure of free and common soccage who have a Protestant clergy for whose maintenance a portion of those lands is set aside, and who, notwithstanding, are subject to French Laws, (the custom of Paris) of which they know nothing, compiled in a language with which they are unacquainted.

In addition to the evil of subjection to foreign laws in a foreign language, the Townships, or English Lower Canada, labour under the further difficulty of having no courts within their own limits for the administration of those foreign laws, but are compelled for the most trifling legal redress, to resort to the Courts established at the Cities of Quebec, Montreal, or Three Rivers in Seignorial Canada, at a distance frequently from 100 to 150 miles, thro' a country where the travelling, by reason of the inadequacy of the laws regarding communications, is frequently difficult and dangerous, and to complete the measure of their grievances, the Townships are *de facto* without any representation whatever in the Provincial House of Assembly in Lower Canada. Their complaints to the Provincial Assembly have been always treated with contempt or indifference, nor can Your Petitioners account for their

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being placed, as it were almost out of the pale of Civil Government, by a neglect so different from the course pursued in the Legislatures of the British Provinces, except on the supposition that the *French Canadian House of Assembly* has not been desirous that emigrants from Britain or of British origin should have inducements to seek an asylum or become settlers in Lower Canada. If such indeed were the object it has not failed of partial success; as of the many thousand Emigrants who, within the last few years, have arrived from Great Britain, scarcely one thousand have settled in the Townships of Lower Canada; but greater numbers of them have gone into the United States, considering possibly, that they should there find themselves in a less foreign country, than in this British Colony under its present circumstances and under the foreign aspect of the Representative branch of its Legislature.

Your Petitioners will not enlarge upon the general statement they have given of their condition, by entering into the detail of the numerous hardships and difficulties with which they have had to contend altho' sensible that the recital would call forth commiseration. They will content themselves with stating, that as settlements under these English Tenures have been commenced, as immense tracts still remain to be settled, and as the population of Lower Canada is trifling compared to the amount which it is capable of attaining, there can be no sound reason for rearing up any portion of the Province, so as at its maturity to constitute a nation of foreigners or for continuing a system calculated to deter Britons and their descendants from settling upon the waste Lands of the Crown. To the management of Colonies as in the management of Youth, prudence would seem to dictate that the lasting interests of the future maturity, not the momentary inclinations of the present condition should be considered of the deepest import.

Already within a recent period nearly a hundred thousand Emigrants of British birth have made Lower Canada a place of transit, who, if the foreign aspect of the Legislature had not urged them to take an abode elsewhere, might have augmented strength and means of the English population in the province. But notwithstanding the past checks to colonial increase, unless similar causes are allowed to operate hereafter, future Emigrants and their descendants joined to the English already established here, may ultimately form a great majority of the Inhabitants, and render the country in fact, as it is in name, a British Colony, and in the attainment of this happy result no injury could be done to the just rights of others; nor could even any prejudices be affected, except those delusions circulated and fostered by demagogues, "that the Canadians of French extraction are to remain a distinct people," and that they are "entitled to be considered a nation" prejudices, from which it must follow as a necessary consequence that the Province of Lower Canada (of which not one sixth part is settled) should be deemed their national Territory where none but those willing to become French ought to be allowed to establish themselves—prejudices which however absurd they may appear will obtain strength and influence; if not speedily and completely discouraged and will be found not only incompatible with colonial duty and allegiance, but also dangerous to the future safety of the adjoining colonies and subversive of the rights of all the Inhabitants of the Townships, as well as of all the English settled in Seignorial Canada, thro' whose hands the entire trade with the Mother Country is conducted.

Your Petitioners, the Inhabitants of English Lower Canada, had always flattered themselves that no laws would be imposed or continued on that portion of the country having a tendency to compel them to resemble a foreign nation and to deprive them of the characteristics of their British Origin; and their confidence on this occasion was increased by their recollection of the promises of His late Majesty to give English laws to his subjects settling in Canada and by the exception (an exception never yet enforced in practice) contained in the Quebec Act of 1774, declaring that the Provisions of that Act establishing French laws "should not extend to lands to be thereafter granted" in "Free and common soccage" a tenure which exists exclusively in the Townships.

Your Petitioners felt, and they trust it is a feeling which cannot fail to meet with sympathy in the hearts of their countrymen and the countrymen of their

ancestors in Britain, that the knowledge of their native English Language ought to be sufficient to enable them to learn their rights and to perform their duties as faithful subjects, while they resided under British tenures in what is at least in name a British Colony. They felt that one great and glorious object of Nations rearing up and protecting colonies must be the establishment of a people who should perpetuate in after ages the honoured resemblance of the Parent State; and they felt that it could neither be consistent with the dignity nor the Interests of Great Britain, to rear up a colony to be hereafter in language and in laws a representative of France while France was exempted from all the expense of its protection. They considered the Townships of Lower Canada, now inhabited solely by settlers of British birth and origin, speaking only the English Language and having a Protestant clergy upon whom one seventh of the land is bestowed—as possessing a sacred claim upon the British Government for protection against the painful and humiliating prospect that their posterity might be doomed to acquire the language and assume the manners and character of a Foreign people, and they also considered that the right of the Townships to Representation in the Provincial Assembly would not have been withheld from them in any other British Colony, nor perhaps even here had not their language and descent been British.

Your Petitioners would gladly limit their solicitations to one point—that of being allowed a Representation in the Provincial Parliament, proportioned to the consequence and growing importance of the extensive Districts they inhabit,—if a sober view of their future safety would permit them to confine themselves to that object; but it is possible that even this sacred and inestimable privilege might, when accorded, be deprived of much of its advantage and efficiency towards procuring the settlement of the wild lands by Emigrants from Britain, in consequence of the influence of the majority of French Canadians which would still be found in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada who, in the midst of professions of attachment to the Mother Country, seek to preserve themselves a separate and distinct people. To secure and preserve to the colony and to the Mother Country, the full benefit which would be likely to arise from the establishment of principles calculated to produce a gradual assimilation of British feeling among all the Inhabitants of whatever origin it would be essentially necessary that a Legislative Union between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada should take place.

There are many reasons in addition to the one Your petitioners have just assigned, which render the Legislative Union of the Two Provinces indispensable for their common prosperity, and which cause that measure to be most earnestly desired by all the inhabitants of both, who are not influenced by national prejudices which ought to be extinguished, or by local or private interests which are unworthy to be weighed against the general benefits to be obtained from the Union.

Your Petitioners humbly represent that no arguments can be urged against the Union by the French Canadians, which will not when analyzed be resolvable into this real meaning, that they desire to remain a separate people thereby ultimately to become a French Nation, or as they have denominated themselves the "*Nation Canadienne*." The Canadians without owing any of their increase to Emigration, have more than twice doubled their numbers since the Conquest, and altho' they might, without any injustice or deprivation of actual rights, have been by this time assimilated to their British fellow-subjects, they are nevertheless at this day, with but a few individual exceptions as much foreigners in character as when this event took place—and must ever continue so, were the present state of things to be permanent—The present crisis therefore offers this alternative to Great Britain, either by uniting the Provinces to hold out inducements to the French to become English, or by continuing the separation to hold out inducements to the English in Lower Canada to become French, and the question is not whether a country already peopled is to renounce its national feelings and characteristics as the French Canadians may endeavour to represent, but whether a country for the most part waste, and to be hereafter chiefly peopled by a British race is to assume the character, language and manners of a foreign nation. Should the latter course be preferred, Great Britain will be rearing up a people of foreigners, to become at no distant

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period, from their rapidly increasing population a scourge to its adjoining Colonies, whereas if the Union be adopted, it would ultimately remove national prejudices and hostility, derived from difference of origin and consolidate the population of both Provinces into one homogeneous mass, animated by the same views for the public interest and the same sentiments of loyalty towards their Common Sovereign.

The geographical situation of the two Provinces and the relations which nature has established between them absolutely and indisponsably require their union under one Legislature for they have but one outlet to the sea and one channel of communication with the Mother Country—The only key of that communication, the only seaport is in the possession of Lower Canada and with the only means by which for a length of time in a new country, a revenue can be raised for the support of government. To place or to leave the only key of communication the only source of revenue exclusively in the hands of a people like the French Canadians anti-Commercial in principle and adverse to assimilation with their British fellow subjects, must be extreme impolicy nor can the checks upon the imposition and repeal of import duties provided by the Act of the last Session of the Imperial Parliament be more than a temporary remedy in as much as Upper Canada is thereby only entitled to a species of veto and has no initiative or deliberative voice in the enactments—nor indeed can human wisdom be adequate to devise such a system of revenue upon imports, while the Provinces shall remain separate, as will not give unfair and unequal advantages to the one or the other and of necessity produce irritation and enmity.

Your Petitioners further humbly state that the French Canadians have been long admitted to the enjoyments of the freedom and the rights of British Subjects, rights far more extensive than the utmost they could have hoped for had they continued Colonists of France; but rights and duties are reciprocal; wherever the former exist the latter are obligatory; and while the freedom and protection of Britain are bestowed upon Canadians it can neither be unfair nor ungenerous to require in return, the existence of such an amended constitution as shall encourage a portion of our Brethren from Britain, to establish themselves and their posterity upon the Crown Lands in Lower Canada. From a union of the Provinces no individual could reasonably complain of injury, no right would be taken away, no just pretensions would be molested, save only such as might be found in those who cherish visionary views of the future existence of a Gallo-Canadian nation which the union would at once and for ever dispel.

To discover with certainty what are the real feelings which excite opposition to the Union (however diversified the pretexts assigned may be) it would only be requisite to consider whether if the population were all of the same origin in Provinces situated as the Canadas are with respect to each other, any objections to the measure would be made? The answer is obvious; there would be none. And if the real motives of opposition on the part of our French Canadian fellow subjects, whether openly avowed or speciously disguised, arise from the intention of continuing or constituting separate people, which would perpetuate among us the disastrous national distinctions of English and French, they form the strongest possible reasons in favour of the Union. Your Petitioners had humbly hoped that the guardian care of the parent state would under Providence secure her colonies in this part of the globe from the ultimate danger of those national animosities and distinctions which have existed for so many ages and proved such fertile sources of evil to Britons in Europe and entertaining as they do the most perfect confidence that the salutary measure of the Union of the Canadas would in the most equitable and beneficial manner secure their posterity from the evils they have mentioned, they humbly conceive that the honour as well as the humanity of the mother Country, requires it to be effected, while it is yet easily practicable before the population shall be formidable in numbers and before continually recurring exasperations shall have rendered animosity bitter and hereditary.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that an Act be passed to authorise the Provincial Executive Government to divide the townships of Lower Canada into counties entitled to elect members, so as equitably to provide for the interests

of their future population according to the extent of their territory and also to unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada under one Legislature in such manner as may allow of Representation proportioned in some measure to territorial extent, which thereby will provide for the growing state of the country and also of necessity be ultimately proportioned to wealth and population and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c., &c.

No. 17.—PETITION FROM MONTREAL.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 166—1, page 47.)

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY :

The Petition of the Subscribers, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects of British birth or descent, Inhabitants of the City and County of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada :

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That Your Majesty's Petitioners learnt with the most lively satisfaction, that the measure of uniting the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada under one Legislature had been submitted to the consideration of the Imperial Parliament in its last Session, and have been impressed with the sentiments of the most respectful gratitude for the attention which has been bestowed on this measure of vital importance to both Provinces.

Under the agreeable anticipation that the evident policy and urgent necessity of a Union of the Provinces will induce a renewal of the measure, in the next Session, Your Majesty's Petitioners most respectfully beg leave to submit the principal considerations that render them in the highest degree anxious for the adoption of the proposed Union.

Your Majesty's Petitioners in all humility represent that the division of the late Province of Quebec into two Provinces, must be referred to as a measure which has been most prolific of evil. At the time the division took place upwards of thirty years had elapsed from the Conquest of the country, by Your Majesty's Arms; and notwithstanding the unlimited generosity which has been displayed towards the conquered, by confirming to them their Laws and Religion, by admitting them to a participation in the Government and in all the rights of British Subjects, and by continued demonstrations of kindness towards them, no advances had been made in effecting a change in the principles, language, habits and manners, which characterize them as a foreign people. Such change, as well from past experience, as from the known operation of the feelings common to mankind, could not be expected while the conquered people were permitted exclusively to regulate their own Government, and thus cherish and maintain the national peculiarities, which it was equally the interest of the Parent State and of the Colony, should be gradually effaced by an intimate union with their fellow subjects of British origin. On this account it seemed evidently necessary in framing a new Constitution of Government that the representation should be so regulated as to ensure a fit and reasonable influence of British feeling and principles on the conduct of the Colonial Legislature. The measures for this purpose were at the time facilitated by the increase of the British population which had taken place, and by the settlements which had been formed by American Loyalists in the Upper Districts of the late Province of Quebec; in consequence of which a sufficiently numerous body of persons of British origin might, under a proper system of representation, have been introduced into the Colonial Legislature without offending against any principle of Justice, and certainly in strict conformity with the dictates of sound policy. Had this course which was anticipated at the time by the French Canadian population and would then have been cheerfully acquiesced in by them, been pursued, Your Majesty's Petitioners are confident that the Province would now have been, in all essential

particulars, an English Province. Unfortunately Your Majesty's Petitioners in common with their fellow subjects of British origin, have to lament, that instead of adopting the policy which has been mentioned, the measure of dividing the Province was unexpectedly and to the utter surprise of the persons who had petitioned for a change in the Constitution, without imagining, that it was to be accompanied by any such measure resolved on; by which the English population in Lower Canada was rendered inefficient from the comparative smallness of their numbers, and the whole power of the representative branch of the Government was given to the French Canadians. It is a fact also, not unimportant to be stated, that both the British and Foreign Canadian subjects who had united in a joint petition to the Imperial Parliament, praying for a change in the Government, concurred through their agent, in petitioning, and were heard by Counsel, against the division of the Province; but their efforts were unavailing.

It is from this impolitic measure your Majesty's Petitioners state with confidence that the political evils under which Lower Canada has since laboured have principally resulted as their primary cause. The French-Canadian population for a short period of time after the adoption of the present constitution, partly from incapacity to exercise the political powers with which they had become invested, and partly from some remaining deference for their English fellow subjects; used their ascendancy with moderation; but this disposition was not of long continuance, and soon yielded to the inveterate anti-British and anti-commercial prejudices, by which they have not ceased to be actuated. The consequence has been, that persons of British origin, with the exception of a very small number, who have been elected rather for the sake of appearances than from any regard for their qualifications, have been excluded from the House of Assembly. The proportion of English Representatives for many years past, has hardly ever amounted to one fourth of the entire number; and at the present time, of fifty members who represent Lower Canada only ten are English. This branch of the Government may indeed be said to be exclusively in the possession of the uneducated peasantry of the country, under the management and control of a few of their countrymen, whose personal importance, in opposition to the interest of the country at large depends on the continuance of the present vicious system. As illustrative of the spirit by which this body has been actuated, it will not be deemed irrelevant to mention that since the establishment of the present constitution, no person of British origin has been elected Speaker of the Assembly, although if regard had been had to ability, knowledge and other qualifications, a preference must have been given to persons of that description.

The composition of a Legislative body, such as that which has been described, under the influence of the prejudices of a foreign people, without the requisite ability for the discharge of its functions, and from which persons, who by their knowledge, their property and their respectability and influence in society, would constitute its most eligible members stand excluded, certainly cannot be deemed fit for regulating the concerns of a British Province of so much importance as Lower Canada, consistently with the interests of the Province itself or those of the mother country. And if to those causes of disqualification be added the most marked repugnance to every measure calculated to assimilate the Inhabitants of the country, with their fellow subjects in other parts of the Empire and to promote its commercial prosperity, it is impossible not to observe in the constitution of the Assembly of Lower Canada, the fertile source of all the evils complained of. Hence it is indeed, that the ever recurring differences between the several branches of the Legislature have principally arisen:—Hence it is that the powers of the Executive Government for the improvement and advancement of the Colony, have in a great measure become paralysed and utterly inefficient:—Hence it is that the extension of British settlements has been impeded and the increase of British population by the tide of emigration which for some years past has flowed so copiously into the Province, been prevented:—Hence it is in fine, that all commercial enterprise and improvement have been crippled and obstructed, and the country remains with all the foreign characteristics which it possessed at the time of the conquest, that is, in all particulars French.

The experience which your Majesty's Petitioners have had of these evils and the prospect of still greater, if an effectual remedy be not applied, have rendered the proposed Union of the Provinces to them, a matter of the most intense interest. They will therefore it is hoped, stand excused, if on a question involving their dearest interests as well as those of their posterity, as British subjects, they speak the language of truth without reserve. In doing so they feel themselves constrained, on this part of the subject, to declare that in their humble apprehension the adoption or rejection of the Union will determine whether this Province is to be in fact as well as in name, a British Province, or whether under the disguise of British dependence for some time longer, it is to be for ever French. In assuming the latter to be the consequence of not adopting the Union, your Majesty's petitioners are grounded on the most exclusive facts. The French population of Canada, at the time of the conquest, was estimated at sixty thousand; and it is supposed may now exceed Three hundred thousand. The whole of this population, though with the exception of an inconsiderable number born under the English dominion, is as strongly marked by the characteristics of their foreign origin, as to language, manners, habits and dispositions, as they were at the time of the conquest. Without a union this population must retain its present ascendancy in the government of the country, and will not of course, of its own accord cease to be French. Its progressive increase under the fostering protection of Great Britain would therefore necessarily lead to the result, which without a Union is anticipated. And your Majesty's Petitioners cannot omit to notice the unreasonable extent of political rights which has been conceded to this population to the prejudice of their fellow subjects of British origin together with a sense of their growing strength, has already had the effect of realising in the imagination of many of them their fancied existence as a separate nation under the name of the "Nation Canadienne;" implying pretensions not more irreconcilable with the rights of their fellow subjects than with a just subordination to the Parent state. Your Majesty's Petitioners would respectfully submit whether a system of government which has had such effects, and which in its ulterior consequences, must expose Great Britain to the mortification and disgrace of having at immense expence, reared to the maturity of independence a foreign conquered colony, to become the ally of a foreign nation and the scourge of its native subjects and their descendants, ought to be persisted in?

In respectfully representing the considerations requiring a Union, derived from the foreign character of a great part of the population of Lower Canada and its inimical disposition of everything British, Your Majesty's petitioners have only stated those grounds for the measure to which their situation and past experience have given peculiar force and urgency. But if those were even excluded from view, and the Population of both Provinces were entirely homogeneous, the necessity of uniting them for their common interest as well as that of the mother country would still be unquestionable. It is a consequence of the relative geographical situation of the Provinces, that Upper Canada is entirely dependent on Lower Canada for the means of communicating with the Parent state and other countries; it is only through Lower Canada, that the Upper Province can receive its supplies or export its surplus commodities.

The port of Quebec is the entrance common to both. This being situated in Lower Canada the inhabitants of Upper Canada can have neither free ingress into nor egress from, their country, except in so far as it may be permitted by the Government of Lower Canada. This Your Majesty's Petitioners humbly represent is a cause for the Union of the Provinces perpetual in its operation, and which cannot be counteracted without a long series of inconveniences and disasters to both. If while it may still be done, the population of the two Provinces be not gradually assimilated and identified in their interests, by a Union, the differences between them from the causes now in operation and the collisions to which they will give rise, must have the effect of rendering the inhabitants of each a separate and distinct people, with the most hostile feelings towards each other, requiring only a fit occasion to urge them into measures of actual violence. In the progress of things towards this conclusion, the inhabitants of Upper Canada would imperceptibly be

induced to form connections with their American neighbours and being unnaturally disjoined from Lower Canada, would seek to diminish the inconveniences arising by a more intimate intercourse with the adjoining states, leading inevitably to a Union with that country. The actual tendency of things to this result, while the Provinces continue under separate Legislators, it is to be observed, is likely to be much promoted, by the artificial means of communication by canals, which have been lately formed at immense expence in the State of New York, affording to Upper Canada, if the outlet at the port of Quebec should be rendered inconvenient to her, an easy communication to American seaports; and her disposition to avail herself of this communication will obviously be increased while the Lower Province continues in its character to be French.

Some of the circumstances arising from the division of countries, thus united by nature, Your Majesty's Petitioners beg leave to represent, have been practically exhibited in the disputes respecting revenue between the two Provinces. Upper Canada relies on the revenue to be derived from import duties for the payment of her civil expenditure. The nature of her local situation precludes her from conveniently or effectually levying these duties within her own limits, it is at the port of Quebec only that she can levy them:—but this is in another Province, and while she has a separate Legislature, beyond the authority of her Government.

The consequence has been that till the recent interposition of the power of the Imperial Parliament, she has been dependent on the good will of the Legislature of Lower Canada, for a proportion of the duties levied at the port of Quebec, and has been virtually subject to taxation by the Legislature of another Province, without her concurrence or consent. It is in the nature of things impossible to determine what proportion of the duties in question ought to be allowed in Upper Canada, regard being had to strict Justice between the Provinces. And it has been urged that the claims of natural justice, on the part of Upper Canada, would only require for her, either a free transit for goods imported for that Province, or the payments to her of the duties actually levied on such importations at the port of Quebec. Your Majesty's Petitioners will not, on this occasion, presume to canvass the merits of the conflicting rights of the two Provinces on this subject, but will only observe, that if the Provinces be not united under one Legislature, no system which human ingenuity can devise, will be found effectual or satisfactory in obviating this ground of difference between them, or exclude just cause of complaint by one or other of the parties concerned.

In what respects the Regulations, recently established by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, for settling the differences now referred to, Your Majesty's Petitioners while they acknowledge the beneficent views which have dictated them, feel it incumbent on them respectfully to state that these regulations if considered in any other light than as a temporary expedient, would not be found reconcilable with the just rights of the Lower Province or of its Legislature, and would be productive of great evils. Your Majesty's Petitioners cannot omit to observe that the proportion of duties allowed to Upper Canada is greater than, if regard were had to her present consumption of dutiable articles imported at Quebec she should be considered fairly entitled to, nor can they pass over in silence, the extreme inconveniences and injury that would be occasioned by the restrictions imposed on the power of the Legislature of Lower Canada, as a permanent measure, nor the inadequacy of Arbitration to regulate, as proposed, the important interests in question. With the most perfect submission, Your Majesty's Petitioners beg leave to express their belief that neither of the Provinces would be satisfied for any length of time with the arrangement referred to; and that the advancement and improvement of both would be most injuriously retarded by the incapacity under which the Legislature of each would labour to provide, by its own authority, a revenue adequate to its wants.

While Your Majesty's Petitioners thus humbly represent the conviction they feel that the Regulations above referred to must create dissatisfaction, and be found inadequate for the purpose intended, they cannot but observe in this inadequacy

the strongest reason for adopting the remedy of a Union by which the evil intended to be palliated by those Regulations would not only, by the removal of its cause, be extinguished for ever, but a multitude of other evils be removed and prevented. In adverting to the injurious consequences arising from the division of the late Province of Quebec, Your Majesty's Petitioners cannot omit to notice more particularly the effect that measure has had in preventing the increase of the British Population in Lower Canada, and the development of its resources. The preponderance of the French Population in the Legislature has occasioned obstacles to the settlement of British Emigrants that have not been surmounted; so that the vast increase of British population to have been expected from this cause has been, in a general degree, prevented. The injury sustained in this particular may be easily appreciated when it is observed that, since the late American War, upwards of eighty thousand souls (that is a number equal to one-fourth of the actual French population) have found their way to this Province, from Great Britain and Ireland, and of these scarcely one-twentieth part remains within its limits, the rest, with the exception of a small number who have settled in Upper Canada having been induced by the foreign character of the country in which they had sought an asylum, and the discouragements they experienced, to try their fortunes in the United States. The loss thus sustained is not confined to those who left the country, but comprises their connections and friends who would have followed them. In the same proportion as the increase of British Population has been prevented, has the Agricultural and Commercial prosperity of the county been retarded and obstructed; as it is to the enterprise, intelligence and persevering industry, of that population that both Agriculture and Commerce must be principally indebted for their advancement. On this head it may be fairly advanced that, had not the impolitic division of the late Province of Quebec taken place, and had a fit plan of Representation been adopted, the British Population would now exceed the French, and the Imports and exports of the country be greatly beyond their present amount.

The injury thus produced to the interests of the Mother Country and those of the Colony, by the French character which now belongs to this Country, and the predominance of French principles, Your Majesty's Petitioners humbly represent, without a Union of the Provinces, must be aggravated by the augmented influence of those causes arising even from a recent Act of liberality on the part of the Mother Country towards her Colonies. According to the Colonial system recently adopted, a direct intercourse between Lower Canada and France is now permitted; the immediate effects of which will unquestionably be to give increased strength of these national prejudices which during sixty years of interdicted communication with France have remained unabated, and to render more inveterate the causes of disunion between Your Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada; which effects as well as others more remote, affecting the stability of Your Majesty's Government, can only be counteracted by the proposed Union of the Provinces under one Legislature.

Your Majesty's Petitioners, without trespassing on Your Majesty's patience by a longer detail of the injurious consequences produced by the division will beg leave to specify succinctly the benefits to be expected from a Union of the Provinces. By this measure, the political evils complained of in both Provinces would be removed. The French population in Lower Canada, now divided from their fellow-subjects, by their national peculiarities and prejudices and with an evident disposition under the present system to become a separate people would be gradually assimilated to the British Population of both Provinces, and with it moulded into one people of British character, and with British feelings. All opposition of interest and cause of difference between the Provinces would be for ever extinguished: an efficient Legislature, capable of conciliating the interests of the Colony with those of the Mother Country, and providing for the security and advancing the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the country, would be established by means of which the international improvement of both Provinces would not only be rapidly promoted, with the consequent benefits thereto arising from Great Britain, but their strength and capacity to resist foreign oppression be greatly increased:—the tie of

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connection between the Colony and the Parent State would be strengthened and confirmed, and a lasting dependence of the Canadas on the latter be ensured, to the mutual advantage of both.

Under a full conviction that these important and lasting benefits will be realized by a Union of the Provinces Your Majesty's Petitioners humbly pray that an Act for uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada under one Legislature, may be passed, with such provisions for rendering the measure effectual, as in Your Majesty's wisdom may appear expedient.

And Your Majesty's Petitioners,
As in duty bound,
Will ever pray,
&c., &c., &c.

Montreal, December, 1822.

A total of 1452 signatures are all given in the copy.

We the subscribers, composing the Montreal Committee, appointed for the purpose of devising measures for promoting the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada under one Legislature do hereby certify that the foregoing twenty-nine pages contain a true copy of the petition of the Inhabitants of the City and County of Montreal of British birth and descent to the King's Most Excellent Majesty in favour of the said Union together with a copy of the Signatures subscribed and appended to the said Petition.

John Richardson, Chairman.	Fredk. W. Ermatinger.
C. W. Grant.	Samuel Gale.
J. Stuart.	G. Moffatt.
S. Gerrard.	John Molson.
George Garden.	John Fleming.

MONTREAL, 3rd January, 1823.

No. 18.—JOSEPH BOUCHETTE TO BATHURST.

(*Archives, Series Q., vol. 167—1, page 244.*)

QUEBEC, 6th January, 1823.

MY LORD,—From the kind and condescending support and protection I was honoured with by Your Lordship whilst in London, I am induced to hope this letter will not be considered as an intrusion on my part upon your Lordship's precious time, but attributed to the just and laudable motives by which I am actuated, in respect to the Canadas principally; a subject upon which I trust your Lordship will permit me to enter, as most Important and of great public Interest in every point of view.

The proposed Legislative Union of the Canadas which of late has so much agitated the people of both provinces and given rise to numerous petitions about to be presented to His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament in support of an Union, is strenuously opposed by the great Majority of my Country men from fears and apprehensions as groundless, as the *authors* of them are censurable, and thus raising their own Importance in the degradation of the country at large.

It is therefore at such a period that every British subject who can appreciate the paternal favours of their Sovereign should take a decided part in the favourable adoption of an Union, which, in the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament may be deemed most expedient for the general welfare and future security of this interesting portion of His Majesty's Dominions in America.

Among the many Petitions in favour of an Union, I would beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to that of Quebec, distinguished for its moderation, and as it were divested of anything which might convey feelings of party spirit: it is in consequence the more appreciated even by those opposing the Union, and has con-

siderably tended to disarm those who were so eminently active in impressing on the minds of the Lower Order of people and peasantry of the Country groundless apprehensions especially on the subject of Religion.

Mr. Papineau the Speaker of Our House of Assembly and Mr. Neilson, Member of the same, take home the Petition against the Union; many of that party think them very improper persons for such a mission; for my own part I am of a contrary opinion, for as they rank among the first in the opposition who have supported measures which have rendered, in parts, a Union necessary, are as such most calculated to explain the tenor of those same measures which have unfortunately proved so prejudicial to this Province.

It is unnecessary for me, My Lord, to enlarge on a subject which from Your Lordship's high station, as well as by the medium of the public papers you must be familiar with, but as the enclosed paragraphs recently inserted in the Quebec Mercury, the one painting in just and appropriate colours the origin and cause of the present Evils, and some undeniable truths and the other presenting a just comparison between the spirit of enterprise and activity evinced by our neighbours of the United States, with the tardiness and want of energy existing on this side of the Line, induces me to respectfully notice the same, as coinciding with my own Ideas on this subject.

May I be permitted to observe to Your Lordship, that it does not appear to me, that any mention has been made as to the qualification of representatives of American birth who have lately emigrated into these provinces, especially in Upper Canada, who possessing republican principles, and strong feelings in favour of their native country, might from the advantages of wealth acquire influence sufficient to secure their elections as Members of the House of Assembly: I am told that a recent instance of the kind has occurred in Upper Canada.

It is my earnest and unfeigned hope, that the true interest of these Colonies, and of the Mother Country as far as it is concerned with the Canadas, may be seen in their proper light, and that His Majesty's Government may persevere in that salutary course which seems to have been resolved upon, and which, I trust will prove to be the fundamental Base of increasing Energy, and the happiness and prosperity of every class of His Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada, and soon be acknowledged as such by my country men with whom I so widely differ in opinion on this subject.

I would now most respectfully beg leave to call Your Lordship's attention to my own Individual concern.

Having been called upon by the Governor in Chief, last year, to draw up certain Reports in relation to the Boundary Lines, which were deemed by His Excellency as worthy of being transmitted to Your Lordship: I had the honour shortly after (in February last) to present a Memorial to Your Lordship, through the Medium of His Excellency, to which, as well as in respect to prior communications, accompanied with various statements and Maps addressed to Mr. Goulburn, I have not been honoured with an acknowledgement of the receipt thereof: this silence has the more grieved me, as it would imply a censure, whilst I am conscious of the utility I have been in that branch of the public service entrusted to me as His Majesty's Surveyor General on the Boundary Lines and of the further advantages which might have been derived had I continued therein: It is not My Lord remuneration I particularly look for but the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing I have not incurred the displeasure of Your Lordship for whom my devotion and gratitude is unbounded. May I therefore be permitted to submit the accompanying Memorial for Your Lordship's condescending consideration.

With renewed sentiments of the most proper respect and gratitude.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Very devoted

And most obedient

Humble servant,

JOS. BOUCHETTE.

The Right Honble.

EARL BATHURST,

&c., &c., &c.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

No. 19.—PETITION FROM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF LOWER CANADA.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol., 166—1, Page 93.*)

A LA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ DU ROI.

Qu'il plaise à Votre Majesté : Nous, les fidèles et loyaux Sujets de Sa Majesté le conseil Législatif du Bas-Canada, Assemblé en Parlement Provincial, demandons très humblement la permission d'approcher du Trône avec les sentiments de la plus vive reconnaissance envers Votre Majesté, de ce que, dans sa sollicitude et condescendance paternelles, Elle a bien voulu commander à Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef, d'informer cette Chambre à l'ouverture de la présente Session, que les Ministres de Votre Majesté avoient proposé au Parlement Impérial certains changements à l'Acte de la 31ème Année du Règne de feu Sa Majesté, George Trois, de glorieuse mémoire, ch. 31ème, dans la vue principalement d'unir en une seule les Législatures du Haut et du Bas-Canada, mais que cette mesure avoit été retirée et remise à la Session prochaine, aux fins de donner occasion au peuple de ces Provinces de faire connoître ces sentiments à ce sujet.

Encouragés par les bienfaits sans nombre qu'il a plu à Votre Majesté de répandre dans cette colonie, et par cette nouvelle preuve de Sa bienveillance, et appelés ainsi solennellement à donner notre humble opinion, nous croirions manquer à notre devoir envers Votre Majesté, envers la Province, et envers nous-mêmes, si, avec la soumission la plus humble et la franchise la plus respectueuse, nous ne représentions pas à Votre Majesté que notre constitution, telle qu'elle a été heureusement établie par la 31ème Année de feu Sa Majesté, George Trois, de glorieuse mémoire, en avançant la prospérité et le bonheur de cette Province, à garantir la tranquillité et le bien-être de toutes les classes des sujets de Votre Majesté, et à resserré les liens qui les attachoient à la Mère Patrie.

Que, tout au contraire, l'union des deux Législatures du Haut et du Bas-Canada en une seule, sera, dans notre opinion, la source inévitable de plus grands maux, produira dans les esprits des doutes et des craintes provenant des discussions et de la discordance qui naîtra nécessairement de la différence des règlements municipaux, du langage, des Loix, de la Religion, des Institutions et des Intérêts locaux consolidés dans les deux Provinces par les Statuts Provinciaux, et rendus maintenant nécessaires au bonheur de chacune, et que cette Union excitera la jalousie et le mécontentement dans un Peuple fortement attaché à sa présente Constitution.

Comme Conseillers de Votre Majesté choisis par elle-même dans cette Province nous croirions manquer à un devoir solennel, si nous ne soumettions pas très humblement à Votre Majesté notre opinion fixe et déterminée que l'union des deux Législatures dans une seule ne pourra que tendre directement à affaiblir et embarrasser l'administration du gouvernement de Sa Majesté et finalement créer des mécontentements dans l'esprit des fidèles sujets de Sa Majesté dans cette colonie.

Nous supplions donc instamment Votre Majesté qu'il lui plaise de vouloir bien détourner de cette Province, une mesure qui a excité une allarme si générale et nous paroît l'avant-coureur de tant de malheurs.

Par Ordre,

J. SEWELL,
Orateur.

No. 20.—CONSIDERATIONS BY J. B. ROBINSON TO BATHURST.

(*Archives, Series Q., 163—2, page 553.*)

The following paper was submitted to Lord Bathurst by Mr. Robinson, Attorney General of Upper Canada.

Considerations upon the expediency of giving an united Legislature to the two Provinces of Canada by an Act to be passed during the present session.

The reasons which led to the division of the Province of Quebec, were that the inhabitants of the two portions of the Province now forming Upper and Lower Canada

differed in language and religion and had been accustomed to different systems of jurisprudence. These reasons remain not materially weakened in any respect, for the accession to the population of Upper Canada by emigration since the division, has been almost entirely of persons strangers to the French Laws and language, and principally of the Protestant faith, while in Lower Canada the inhabitants are at this moment in the proportion, it is stated of 19 in 20 composed of Canadian French.

Whatever weight, therefore was due to these arguments for a separation at the time it took place, is yet undiminished, and it may be added that the subsequent general disposition of population through a territory, the extremes of which are from 12 to 1,500 miles asunder furnishes an argument of inconvenience against uniting them now under one Legislature, which probably did not exist in a sufficient degree to form an inducement for the separation.

These circumstances, however, though entitled to consideration as materially affecting the welfare and convenience of the two Provinces whose increase in population and opulence it is desirable to facilitate by giving to them the most convenient form of Government for the local wants; are none of them it must be confessed of that paramount nature that they ought to stand in the way of the proposed union if it be clear that such union is necessary to increase the value of those colonies to the mother country or to provide in the most effectual manner for their own security and welfare.

For my own part, I do not know in what manner any of those ends is expected to be answered by the proposed union. The Provinces have gone on hitherto advancing by very rapid strides in population and improvement, their inhabitants well satisfied with the footing on which their Government was placed by the 31st Geo., 3rd c. 31 and sensible themselves of no evil or inconvenience growing out of the system established by that statute, so far as my knowledge extends, except that within these few last years difficulties have arisen in adjusting the proportion of duties and regulating the commercial intercourse between the two Provinces, which matters had hitherto been arranged by amicable agreement but which it has now been found necessary to refer to the decision of the Imperial Parliament, an exigency foreseen as the probable consequence of the separation when the 31st Geo., 3rd was passed and for which a power of providing a remedy by the intervention of British Acts is in terms reserved by that statute.

If, however, although the legal and constitutional right of the Imperial Parliament, to control both Provinces in these respects is undoubted these differences between them with respect to their commercial and financial regulations cannot in point of fact be adjusted in any other manner than by an Union of the Legislatures, that would of itself be a sufficient reason, for while these points are unsettled the Governments and Legislatures of both Provinces are subject to be involved in irritating discussions which may tend to much evil, and what is more immediately pressing the Province of Upper Canada is absolutely unable for want of the funds which remain locked up in the treasury of Lower Canada to pay her Creditors or to support the current expenses of her Government. But I must declare I see no reason for supposing that an Union of the Legislatures is required on this ground, for I submit, in the first place, that such an Union would by no means get rid of the principal point of disagreement—the claims of Upper Canada for the past. Those claims must necessarily remain, the amount must be ascertained and their payment to Upper Canada provided for by some Act of the British Parliament, notwithstanding an Union, and indeed, as far as respects the claims of Upper Canada for Duties already received to her use, and to be expended when paid, solely for her benefit some difficulty as regards the exclusive appropriation of them would be created by an Union. Then in regard to the future regulations of the intercourse between the two Colonies the measures humbly prayed for on the part of Upper Canada are such as it is conceived no reasonable objection can be urged against. At all events the Imperial Parliament can well judge of their expediency and whether they are such as both Provinces ought to be content to acquiesce in, and if either Province be not patient under regulations enacted by a sense of justice due to the other, it will then, I submit, be time, as far as the desired end is to remedy these difficulties, to project an Union as the only other method of attaining a necessary object.

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Believing then, as I certainly do, that an Union is not absolutely necessary on this ground, it is next to be considered whether there is anything in the present situation of the two Provinces which calls for a measure so important in its nature, and which may be attended with circumstances of particular inconvenience to each. In remarking upon the inducements which occur to me, I can only speak hypothetically, for it may be that His Majesty's Government are induced to the contemplation of an Union by considerations of policy altogether different from those which present themselves to me. I know that the Legislature of Lower Canada have refused to make provision for the expences of administering Justice and supporting the civil government of their Province in any other manner than by an annual vote, a system of proceeding to which His Majesty's Government object, as being contrary to the spirit of that constitution of which they are ready to avail themselves of the privileges, and as placing every officer of the civil government, even those entrusted with the administration of Justice, in a state of the most dangerous dependence upon the pleasure of the popular branch of the Legislature. I am aware too that the greatest embarrassments are felt in conducting the government of that Province, from the refusal of the Assembly to place the civil establishment on any other footing. There may no doubt be other points also, on which the Assembly of Lower Canada, consisting principally of people of French extraction and Catholics, exhibit at least an indifference to objects which in a British Colony it is desirable to advance, and cherish prejudices which confine them to a narrow line of policy and make them hostile to improvements which would advance the welfare of the colony, and render it a more important part of the British Dominion.

Of these inconveniences it is impossible to say decidedly, until they are more specifically pointed out, how far they might be expected to be removed by an Union of the Legislatures, but as to that first mentioned, namely, the embarrassment felt at present in Lower Canada from the refusal of the Legislature to make more permanent provision for the Civil List. I confess I do not see that it would be removed by such a measure, for supposing the Canadas to be joined according to their present scale of representation, if every member from Upper Canada should consent to a permanent provision for the civil list, it would still not be carried, and without expressing any opinion upon the question as it now stands in Lower Canada, I do not by any means think it safe to anticipate that the members from Upper Canada, would generally support the provision in the terms in which it was required to be made.

As to any inconvenience that may be felt from the entire preponderancy of a French Canadian interest in the Legislature of Lower Canada, I do not see that the certainty of their being counteracted by an union, is either near enough or clear enough to make it adviseable on that ground. It would be long before the influence of the members from Upper Canada would be an overruling influence and I think it doubtful whether, when it did become so, they would be disposed to exert it in changing the internal municipal policy of the other Province, contrary to the wishes of nine-tenths of its inhabitants, and which, whether wise or not, was endeared to them by long use, and had been so far respected by the British nation that they had been hitherto left to change or retain it as they might prefer.

That an union of the provinces might add to their strength, by producing a more perfect community of interest and feeling, by subjecting their militia to an uniform system of discipline, and by placing their means of defence against a foreign enemy more conveniently and effectually at the disposal of the Government that it might in time by the gradual operation of the natural consequences of such an union make the whole colony more completely British in their system of laws, in their education, in their feeling and in the general temper of all their public acts—that it would produce an uniform regulation of trade throughout the territory, and insure the interest of every part being made subservient to the welfare of the whole and that it would necessarily put an end to all future difficulties about duties and drawbacks by sharing among all the enjoyment of that in which they have all an interest, are general advantages, which though some of them are rather indefinite as to the extent and uncertain as to the period in which they might be felt, might I think be rationally expected.

On the other hand I am doubtful of the prudence of disturbing the present system of things in the prospect of these rather indefinite and distant advantages, and at the hazard of the inconveniences which have suggested themselves to me and which I will shortly state.

At present things are proceeding pleasantly and prosperously in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada they are not, but I do not think an union would remove in the least the difficulties existing there and it might have the bad effect of involving the one province in the troubles of the other.

The number of representatives in Upper Canada is at present less than in the Lower Province, and would no doubt continue so for many years. The latter consists, with very few exceptions of Canadian French, and I am apprehensive that an union of the two provinces would be regarded with such extreme jealousy and repugnance by the great body of the people in Lower Canada, that on future occasions they would even more studiously endeavour to exclude Englishmen from their Assembly, and confine their confidence to those who would sedulously guard their old system of things from innovation, and for many years I fear the people of Upper Canada would find it difficult to obtain any appropriation of revenue to purposes of public improvement within their province or to gain sufficient attention in their local interests from an assembly of whom the greater number would be unfriendly to their religion and unacquainted with their laws and jealous of their influence. If these consequences should follow they would retard the now rapidly increasing prosperity of Upper Canada at the most critical moment. Perhaps the apprehension is groundless, I state merely my own impression. Upper Canada, it is true, contains at present much less population than the Lower Province the one having been first settled by Europeans only forty years ago, and the other more than two hundred: but it is well known, that in extent of land capable of cultivation, in the excellence of its soil and climate, and consequent capability of production the former possesses almost unrivalled advantages, and it would be much to be lamented that these should be prevented from developing themselves, by being placed under the control of persons little acquainted with our agricultural interest, and even averse to the system of tenures and of laws under which the province has so suprisingly flourished.

That it would be thus controlled at least for many years to come, I take to be certain, especially if the Legislature should be convened at Montreal, for I fear in the present state of Upper Canada, it would be difficult to find gentlemen who could so completely abandon their own pursuits, as to attend an annual Legislative Session of three months at so great a distance from their homes. It could not be expected that the attendance of Members from the Upper Province would be by any means so numerous even in proportion, as from the Lower, and I see great reason to apprehend that in any question in which the interests of the two Provinces may come into competition, such, for instance, as the proportion of Revenue to be expended in Upper Canada there would be little chance for some time to come of a fair decision. I fear this the more from the conviction that the mass of the people of Lower Canada would feel extreme annoyance at the Union, looking upon it as a scheme to give to the English population an undue ascendancy and would be for some time little disposed to unite cordially with us forgetting all distinctions.

It perhaps deserves also to be considered how far it is politic upon national grounds to unite two colonies now distinct, thereby involving on all occasions the politics of one with those of the other, giving to them the means of making common cause in any unfortunate dissension which might arise, and rendering any disagreement a cause of irritation and of difficulty in two governments, whereas otherwise it might but affect the tranquillity of one.

Several other considerations of less importance naturally suggest themselves in weighing the probable consequences of an Union of the Legislatures. My desire has been to state such as appeared most worthy of notice, and in doing this I beg not to be understood as presuming to speak the sentiments of the Government, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for I am neither authorized nor prepared to state their opinions upon the expediency of an Union which was never, within my knowledge, contemplated by either.

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The representations from that Province with which I am charged were not intended I am certain to point specifically to that end, and indeed the measures which I have taken the liberty of proposing, and which are under the consideration of His Majesty's Government are wholly of a different nature. I can not even pretend to say how far an Union would be agreeable to the people of Upper Canada generally. I have reason to think the majority of their present representatives are unfavourable to it, from a conviction that it would not be beneficial, though some of that body, for whose opinion I have much respect think otherwise. I will take the liberty of remarking further, that the Act by which the Province of Quebec was divided and the present separate government established, was the result of great and long deliberation, and if the change of system so matured should prove disagreeable to the inhabitants of both or either of the Provinces, it may be expected that they will feel more deeply in proportion as it shall appear to have been hastily decided on, and without an opportunity having been afforded them of making known their sentiments. The people of Canada have been ever treated by Great Britain with a mildness and degree of parental indulgence that would make them the more sensible to any apparent want of consideration even of their feelings. Another matter occurs to me upon which it is necessary to guard against any erroneous impression. The French inhabitants of Lower Canada, I am firmly persuaded, are as peaceably disposed, as much inclined to submit to authority, and as loyally attached to the British Government, as any portion of His Majesty's subjects, and whatever trouble their representatives may give by refusing to make a permanent provision for the Civil List, or upon questions of Revenue, or of any kind between themselves and the Executive Government is not to be ascribed to the preponderance of French influence over the English, but to that desire which is found in all assemblies to assert to the utmost the share of power which they think the constitution gives them, a disposition which I think the descendants of English, Irish and Scotch will be found as likely to persevere in, as the descendants of Frenchmen. It is not my desire by anything I have said, to lead to a conclusion that the Legislatures should not be united, unless that inference shall appear to be the sound deduction from the consideration I have stated. I have set down what presented itself on both sides, anxious only that the decision may be made on sure grounds, and not formed upon erroneous conceptions or expectations which are not likely to be fulfilled.

No. 21.—DAVIDSON TO WILMOT.

(*Archives, Series Q., Volume 167—2, page 355.*)

24 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES,

14th June, 1823.

SIR,—To the proposition which you suggested as to the possible mode of permitting the local Legislatures in the Province of Canada to remain, subject to the control of a general Legislature to meet once in two years in the event of the Union Bill being again brought under the consideration of the Parliament, I have given every reflection in my power, and I have now the honour to submit the result—premissing at the same time that in my opinion, there is no one thing in the Government of colonies likely to produce so much eventual mischief as any addition to the numbers composing colonial assemblies, called together for the general purposes of Legislation.

As a preliminary measure, it occurs to me that a new division of the province should be made, and a census taken to satisfy the subjects in either that the representatives serving in Assembly are as fairly proportioned as the circumstances of the case will admit, and this number should not in any case exceed sixty in each province.

The councils in either province to remain as they are now constituted.

As the local Legislatures in this view of the case are to be considered a relief to the general Legislature, the only objects to which it would be advisable to direct their attention must be confined to the police of the towns & villages, in either province, and such roads, bridges and canals, as can be considered means of communication within the provinces. These local assemblies should be empowered to elect from their own members, persons to serve in the General Legislature & the number so elected never to exceed one sixth part of the number of representatives in either province.

The same regulations to apply to the councils of either province. And to this body assembling under the Governor in chief once in two years, every matter or thing connected with the administration of Justice, the regulation of the Militia, the revenue, the trade, the appropriation of money, and the power of opening roads & canals to communicate from one province to the other, or other of His Majesty's possessions should be entrusted subject to the restrictions which now obtain of His Majesty's Ministers should be advised, to prevent the operation of any Laws which may have passed this general Legislature. I am about to take what may be considered a very great liberty, but your very kind manner leads me to hope, that you will excuse it. It is to call to your attention a communication to the public in the Quebec Gazette of the 7th April last (a paper published by authority) in the following words: "We have authority to announce for the information of the public that His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has intimated to His Excellency the Governor in Chief the determination of His Majesty's Government to relinquish for the present the reintroduction of the proposed measure for the Legislative Union of these Provinces in the approaching Session of Parliament of the policy and propriety of which measure in the abstract His Majesty's Government still however retain their usual opinion" and to state to you the general impression which was that His Majesty's Minister had deemed it expedient for a time at least to try the effect of the Canada trade act, which can hardly even yet be considered in operation, and had determined to regulate their future proceedings respecting the government of the provinces by its results.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your very humble servant,

JOHN DAVIDSON.

No. 22.—PETITION FROM THOROLD, &C.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 333—1, page 85.*)

To the Honourable the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

We, His Majesty's faithful subjects residing in the Township of Thorold and District of Niagara, and Province of Upper Canada, humbly beg leave to represent to Your Honourable House, the serious alarm given us by reports through the medium of the public prints, of recent measures introduced in Your Honourable House relative to the Government and Trade of the Canadas, and proposing a Union of the Provinces, an alarm excited not only by the reported terms whereupon this Union was to have been declared, but by the very mode of its introduction, so highly unconstitutional as regards the liberty of the people of this Province, and so fatal to its interests and welfare that we should be greatly deficient in our duty to ourselves and the community, of which form so great a part, if we did not, without loss of time, make this our humble but earnest and just Petition and remonstrance to Your Hon. House against this measure so rashly proposed for Your adoption, and for reasons that cannot fail to awake Your parental attention to this Colony—and, First because the project as announced to us by those public prints if consummated would have been to us the unmerited deprivation of our Constitution, as the same defined by the Act of the British Parliament passed in the thirty-first year of His late

Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the same; a constitution endeared to us by many warmly cherishing considerations: the Statute was given and received as the declaration of British Liberty made to British-born subjects, having by Birth an indefeasible right to such liberty; that Statute is the mode and the form prescribed by the parental Solicitude of his late Gracious Majesty and his Parliament, by which we are to use this liberty in which we were born. A mode and a form guaranteed by the solemn enactment of a British Parliament, and which will not, we trust, be taken from us without our consent. Secondly, because it was given as the well-earned reward of fidelity to brave and devoted subjects and soldiers, who sacrificed their property and shed their blood in defence of their King and country. Thirdly, because many of us not originally subjects in confidence of protection to our persons and property under British institution, have not only made permanent settlements in this Province, under this constitution but have actually fought and bled in its defence successfully, and with credit universally acknowledged by His Majesty's Generals and Officers having the conduct of the late War in this Province.

We therefore gravely, respectfully and earnestly remonstrate to Your Hon. House against all innovation in this our constitution, without our consent expressed by Legislative Act of the Province passed in due Session by the King, the Council and Assembly thereof, and, First, because this is the only legal course to effect any change in that Act except in as far as the said Act in express terms reserves to His Majesty, his heirs and successors and the Parliament of Great Britain certain powers of future legislation on particular matters in the said Act also expressed.

Secondly, because that Statute, the pledge of security to Canadian rights and liberties, the very branch which identifies us with our parent stock is about to be torn from us against our will and substituted by a hasty ill digested project subversive of all that is valuable in that Statute, a catastrophe that we Your Petitioners could never apprehend if Your Hon. House be only fully apprized of the low state of the Colony. Thirdly, because the project as appears by those public prints, contemplates the transformation of our House of Assembly into a mixed Chamber of Executive Counsellors, and of the people's representatives, a violation of British principle, alarming and distasteful to us in the highest degree.

Fourthly, because this project in its operation must necessarily effect in this Province a total change of the established principles of the English Constitution as to representation, taxation and appropriation of our Revenue, upon which points we (the petitioners) feel as sensible as our duty to ourselves and our children can make us.

Fifthly, because this project would give an invidious and, in our minds, an unconstitutional control over us, the equal rights of our fellow-subjects in Lower Canada, whose rights being as dear to them as our rights are to us, we should grieve to see impaired against their wishes and consent.

Sixthly, because by this project is proposed the removal of our Legislation without the bounds of the Province which must in effect deprive us of the benefits of a Legislation altogether; in the present state of the Province few Representatives could be found able to afford the time and expense of attending their duty at such a distance, of consequence Candidates would be few, and our elective choice injuriously abridged; at such a distance we should be wholly estranged from our Representatives and they from us; no interchange of sentiment to any useful extent, little communication of our wants or wishes—Petition would be almost impracticable, inquiry impossible, no documents within reach, no records for reference; questions asked, but no one to answer the Executive Officers at York and the Legislature at Quebec. All must end in confusion, disgust and fatigue. Need we add as further cause of alarm the extension of Parliament to Quinquennial, the extension of qualification of

our Representatives; measures solely calculated to abridge our rights and add to the means of Executive influence, of which Petitioners can assure Your Honourable House there is no deficiency in the Province.

All which with great deference humbly submitted, and Your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Thorold, November 23rd, 1823.

78 signatures are attached.

NOTE B.

CLAIMS FOR LOSSES, 1812-15.

No. 1.—TREASURY MINUTE.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 330, page 77.)

17th July, 1821.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer states to the Board that he has recently seen Mr. Galt, one of the gentlemen appointed by certain inhabitants of Upper Canada to urge their claims upon the British Government for compensation for damages sustained by them in the late war with the United States, who put into his hands a proclamation issued by the Lt. Governor of Upper Canada, on 19th April last in regard to the liquidation of certain of these claims & urged that a selection should be made of the claims now before the Board that they might also be liquidated.

My Lords resume the consideration of the Report of the comptrollers of army accounts of the 27th November last upon a letter from Mr. Goulburn with one from Sir Peregrine Maitland, transmitting a schedule of certain claims upon His Majesty's Government for Damages sustained & supplies furnished in Upper Canada during the late War with the United States of America, from which it appears that these claims were examined and selected by a Board appointed to meet at New York in the beginning of 1820, consisting of Mr. Robinson, His Majesty's Attorney General, Major Bowles, Military Secretary, & Mr. Hillier, Provincial Secretary, and in their Report they stated that they had examined all the Documents in the commander in chief's office, relative to the claims for compensation for damages incurred during the late war, and selected from among them, such as appeared to call for special recommendation for payment, upon which the comptrollers observed that the principles upon which these claims had been selected appeared most judicious or proper & though there was no sum mentioned in the letter as the total amount of the claims selected they assumed from the Documents transmitted that they amounted in the whole to £9,154 17 9.

My Lords read the entry of the letter of the Board of December last to the officer commanding in Canada written in pursuance of a minute of this Board of 7th December last, upon the foregoing Report approving of the Principles upon which these claims appeared to be investigated and authorizing him to issue his warrants upon the Commissary for liquidating the same.

My Lords read the proclamation issued by the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, dated the 19th April, 1821 (& which my Lords presume was issued in pursuance of the above mentioned authority) in which he states that in consequence of applications from different Individuals having *direct* claims upon His Majesty's Government & which appeared by him to have been improperly submitted to the Board appointed to investigate or report upon the losses occasioned by the Enemy during the late War, he had directed a selection to be made from the General Report of the Commissioners of all such claims as appeared by the vouchers accompanying them to be of the former description, and that having referred those claims to His Majesty's Government, His Majesty had been pleased to direct them to be paid. Those claims are described under the following Heads, viz.:

1st. Claims for supplies when actually furnished by order, due evidence having been produced thereof.

2nd. For rent of premises occupied by Government due testimony existing of a contract for such rent.

3rd. Compensation for premises destroyed by superior order to meet some military object the necessary testimony having been exhibited.

4th. When the governor had actually entered into contracts for the Restoration of Property to the owners in a state of repair equally good as when taken possession of and when such property has been either materially damaged by H. M. troops or destroyed whilst in their occupation, due testimony of the contract as also of the extent of the damage and value of the property having been produced.

My Lords read the Entry of their letter of the 12th June to Mr. Galt in answer to several letters from him respecting these claims in which they state that they cannot feel themselves justified under the present circumstances and situation of the country, in recommending to Parliament the grant of any public money on account of these claims.

Write to Mr. Galt acquainting him that the claims coming under the description of those specified in the proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada of 19th April, 1821, and which appear to be the whole of the *direct* claims upon H. M. Government were selected from the Report of the Board appointed to investigate and report upon the losses occasioned by the enemy during the late war by Mr. Robinson, H. M. Attorney General, Major Bowles, military secretary, and Mr. Hillier, Provincial Secretary, and that those claims are now in the course of liquidation under the orders of the Lt.-Governor and therefore any further direction from their Lordships is unnecessary. With respect to the remainder of the claims comprised in the report of the Board appointed to investigate and report upon the losses occasioned by the enemy during the late war, My Lords can only refer him to the letter of this Board addressed to him under date 12th June last and to acquaint him that they see no reason to depart from the decision communicated to him in said letter.

NO. 2.—GALT TO TREASURY.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol., 332—2, Page 312.)

32 TAVISTOCK PLACE,

RUSSELL SQUARE,

July 25th, 1821.

MY LORDS,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Harrison's letter of yesterday, and in so far as the claims in the course of liquidation are selected from the Report, the decision of Your Lordships must be satisfactory, and I doubt not considering the time that has elapsed interest will be allowed on the debts. But unless I am misinformed these claims form a very small portion of those which the Commissioners admitted as supported on good evidence. Your Lordships are also pleased to refer to the communication of the 12th of June in which it is stated that under the present circumstances and situation of the Country "Your Lordships do not feel justified in recommending to Parliament any grant of public money on account of these claims." Upon that decision Your Lordships will allow me to make two observations.

In the first place the Claimants will not consider it as a refusal nor can Your Lordships mean it to be ought else than what in mercantile language an embarrassed debtor calls "asking time," and in the second, I apprehend that the whole case of the Canadians has not been considered, but only the brief matter of the Report and its arithmetical appendix of accounts, for of six classes of claims, the governor's proclamation of the 19 April, 1821, with the most liberal construction will embrace only the first. I trust therefore that I shall be allowed to enter somewhat particularly into the merits of this case, and to recal to the remembrance of Your Lordships under what circumstances and in what situation of the Country the claims originated for I would impress upon Your Lordships that the case of the Canadian Claimants is, not only similar to every other in which indemnity has ever been granted, but possesses peculiar merits such indeed as His Majesty's government must all times regard in the most favourable manner.

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Your Lordships will recollect that the war which occasioned the operations in Upper Canada arose out of certain abstract rights that affected the security of the State at home, and not in any local cause or Colonial interest, and Your Lordships know that the province in consequence of Mr. Foster, the British Minister at Washington, being unable to penetrate the American designs of the American Cabinet was allowed, unfortunately by government to remain in the most defenceless and neglected condition. No steps had been taken to repair the strongholds or to strengthen the garrisons. Fort George and Amherstburgh were as they had been left by Sir J. Craig dismantled and in a state of ruin. The troops in the province consisted of:—

200 Royal Veterans.
36 Royal Artillery.
900 41st Regt.
400 Newfoundland Regt.
50 Provincial Seamen.

The mere peace Establishment and barely sufficient for the usual purposes of parade duty, and to preserve from theft the small stock of public stores at the different posts.

Your Lordship also knows that a mercantile express brought the first news of the declaration of war to Sir Isaac Brock, the Governor, and that a fortnight elapsed before His Excellency received any official intelligence on the subject. In such circumstances so remote and so neglected, the Province would have been lost but for the spirited loyalty of the inhabitants, and it is unnecessary to remind Your Lordships that by their zeal, co-operation, sacrifices and personal exertions in the field, four well-appointed American Armies, each of them superior in numerical strength to the whole regular force in the Province, were destroyed or defeated, and fifty pieces of cannon taken during the first campaign. I speak My Lord of General Hull's, consisting of 2,700 killed and prisoners at Detroit, of General Rensselaers, (*sic*) of 3,000 of whom 1,200 were killed and taken at Queenstown; of Genl. Smyth's of 4,500 defeated at Fort Erie, and of the defeat of General Winchester when the Americans lost about 1,000 men—all effected by the means and assistance of the Claimants, whose merits must appear the more eminent, as Your Lordships will remember that the defence of the Province was considered hopeless by the Governor of Lower Canada. At the very time when Sir Isaac Brock, seconded by the loyal population was advancing against General Hull at Detroit, it will be recollected that Sir George Prevost was actually negotiating through Col. Baynes, an armistice which had it been concluded prior to the surrender of Hull would have been a virtual abandonment of Upper Canada to the Americans. I speak on this point with great confidence for Sir George Prevost deemed Quebec and Lower Canada in such danger that he actually wrote to Sir Isaac Brock in terms almost precisely these: "Nothing could give me greater pain than to hear of your acting offensively. I expect to be attacked and in such an event you may make a flank movement in my favour," that is, "abandon your own province to the enemy, for I do not think you are able to save it," fortunately, however, by the promptitude with which the claimants had enabled Sir Isaac Brock to take the field, the capture of General Hull's Army and the Conquest of the Michigan territory was achieved nearly as soon as the notification of his advancing reached Quebec.

On his return from that spirited enterprize, the success of which decided the whole character of the war, Sir Isaac met at Niagara the Officer, Captain Fulton, whom Sir George Prevost had dispatched to countermand the expedition.

It was in these events and in the circumstances connected with them, that the claims which I have the honour to advocate originated, and that they merit the most liberal consideration will not be denied, for three years my Lords, the Inhabitants of Upper Canada by the defenceless condition in which they had been left exposed to the whole brunt of the American force, displayed as your Lordships well know the most heroic devotion to His Majesty's Government under every temptation to revolt, although principles of policy alone occasioned their sufferings and

their dangers. They were indefatigable in the field; they witnessed without complaint the burning of their homes, the devastation of their estates and their families driven to extreme misery. Their hope, in the midst of their privations and calamities, was in the justice of the paternal state, nor could they doubt, although for a time it had seemingly neglected them, that they were less the objects of its regard than the Portuguese & the Germans, who in some respects may be said to have resembled them in misfortunes, but who had certainly not one single pretension to be classed with them in services, not even in defence of their own countries far less for objects so exclusively British as the maritime right which the Americans disputed. And yet, my Lords, are they to be told that their claims are not *now* deserving of any consideration except where it can be shown that they are debts regularly contracted with regular officers according to regular forms. Surely when such a determination was taken by your Lordships the circumstances to which I have alluded must have been forgotten. There were few regular Officers on the spot, the parties were unacquainted with the very nature of the regular proceedings in cases of such sudden invasion. The Governor himself had no regular authority for commencing hostilities. The whole proceedings, including the splendid achievement at Detroit, sprung from the impulse of the moment. They were altogether extra official, and it is unjust, after the most essential advantages have been obtained by them to judge the details by which the service was performed as if the whole had been governed by the providence of office. It would be quite as much to the purpose my Lord, to take the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown as to whether the Zeal and Loyalty of the Canadians were more or less than was required of them as subjects, in order to determine how far, instead of being entitled to remuneration they may not be liable to be still further mulcted. I say not this lightly, but gravely and advisedly, for Your Lordships know and have the means of knowing that the Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims did lay it down as a rule, that the claims of persons *suspected* of political disaffection should be rejected. I do not however lay down any particular stress upon this most extraordinary rule. I only advert to it to remind Your Lordships with what vigour & jealousy the claims were investigated, and to show my own authority for stating that the account of claims admitted by the Commissioners as sufficiently established belong entirely to what may be called the most meritorious subjects in the Province.

But it is objected to these claims that they are for indemnity and that Government cannot indemnify the subject for the sufferings to which they may be exposed by the casualties of war. This is perhaps an expedient maxim of office, but protection is as much a duty on the one side as allegiance is on the other, and the protection of the Canadians was unquestionably so neglected that it is but fair and just they should be indemnified for the consequences, the more especially, as the war in which their claims originated was one of national policy, respecting which did not affect them in particular but concerned the whole empire, and the United Kingdom above every other part; the more especially too, as the claimants rendered services which could not have been performed by the means of Government in a better manner nor at less expense. But my Lords, the claims are not for indemnity, the greater number are substantially of the nature of debts, though not contracted according to certain official regulations. Were they however, as Your Lordships seem to have supposed all for indemnity, still they ought to be remunerated for as I have already observed they comprehend, independent of their own peculiar merits, circumstances in all respects similar to every other in which indemnity has ever been granted.

In the case for example of the inhabitants of St. Christophers and Nevis in the reign of Queen Anne when £100,003 11s. 4d. was given, the money was advanced expressly to repair the damages which the plantations had sustained by an invasion of the French. The plantations and houses of the Canadians were laid waste by an invasion of the enemy and also for military purposes by the King's troops.

In the case of Glasgow in 1749 the House of Commons voted £10,000 to indemnify that city for certain contributions levied by a rebel army. The Canadians claim for contributions furnished to the King's Army and the public service.

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In the American war the following classes of claimants were admitted to rank for indemnity from the commencement of hostilities.

"I. Loyalists who have rendered services to Great Britain"—All the Canadian Claimants have rendered services to Great Britain.

"II. Loyalists who have borne arms in the service of Great Britain." The greater number of the Canadian Claimants have borne arms in the service of Great Britain.

"III. Loyalists, zealous and uniform in their Loyalty." All the Canadian Claimants are such, for the commissioners rejected the claims of every individual to whom disaffection was only imputed.

"IV. Loyal Subjects in Great Britain"—None such are among the Canadian Claimants they were all on the spot and involved in the vicissitudes of the war.

"V. Loyalists who took oaths to the American States but afterwards joined the British." There are no such double traitors among the Canadian Claimants.

"VI. Loyalists who bore Arms for the Americans, but afterwards joined the British." Persons of this description were in the first instance punished in Upper Canada by the immediate forfeiture of their estates, banished and not again permitted to enter the province.

"VII Loyalists sustaining losses under the prohibiting Act." The Canadians have no such vague claims.

"VIII. Loyal British proprietors." All the Canadian Claimants are loyal British proprietors.

"IX. Loyalists Subjects or settled inhabitants of the United States some of whom are persons of great merit and have met with peculiar hardships."

There are at present none such among the Canadian Claimants nor likely to be; Unless the Province shall in some future war, be compelled by neglect and the natural resentment of unrequited merit to unite itself to the American States.—And My Lords it appears by an account presented to the House of Commons on the first of April, 1790, that to these American Claimants grants had from time to time, been made to the extent of no less than £1,917,238 3s., and annual pensions paid to the amount of £25,785, besides annual allowances to widows and orphans of merchants &c—of Merchants, My Lords, of £28,673.—And I have to remark that these grants were made on the reports of Commissioners similar to those of Upper Canada, "Appointed to inquire into the losses sustained by His Majesty's Loyal Subjects either by furnishing provisions and other necessary articles for the service of His Majesty's Navy or Army in America during the late war or by having their property used, seized or destroyed for carrying on the public service there." My Lords, this conduct of government with respect to those losses is perhaps the only part of the policy of that period which can be proposed to the imitation of posterity and it cannot fail to strike Your Lordships, that as it commenced with the rebellion, was continued throughout the War and has been acted upon even in the very last session of parliament, it furnished and does continue to furnish, a principle upon which the subjects of His Majesty must naturally place the greatest reliance, for it teaches them to adhere in all circumstances to their allegiance being an assurance to them that they will be indemnified for the losses they may in consequence sustain.

Is this ancient paternal policy of England, this judicious principle of natural justice to be violated and abrogated in the case of the Canadian Claimants or is their case to be considered as an exception to a general rule? I have heard it indeed remarked that the cases of indemnity which I have quoted are all exceptions to the rule of not indemnifying subjects for the casualties of war. But the rule does not apply to such cases and the Canadian Claims are not so much for indemnity as for remuneration. The Canadian case in fact falls under an acknowledged principle of the domestic policy of the empire clearly set forth in the preamble to the General Defence Act 43, George 3, Chap. 55 to which I entreat Your Lordship's attention. As a general principle it cannot be questioned that the public is bound to grant indemnity on account of sacrifices for the public good in times of alarm. The Canadian claims are of this description, and they should not be considered the less favourably because unlike those of the

American loyalists, the purposes for which the sacrifices were made proved so eminently successful. In so distant a Province as Upper Canada, to which access with the materials of war is so difficult, the surest defence is in the affection of the people; and when Your Lordships compare the result of the services which gave rise to the Canadian Claims, with the expenses to which the State has since been exposed by the transportation of stores, and the frames of vessels and ordnance above the falls of Niagara, with the continued subsequent outlay for new fortifications and barracks, each of which has become a monument reminding the inhabitants of their neglected claims it is impossible to doubt that Government can refuse even though the circumstances of the country were ten times worse than they really are, to recommend this case to the consideration of Parliament before which it must indeed be brought, and Your Lordships might as well expect to silence the falls of Niagara by a Treasury Minute as to stifle the Canadian Claims by adhering to Your answers of the 12th June. These claims, I beg leave to repeat consist of the six following classes: and the first, the only one which is in a train of liquidation is the smallest.

I. Direct demands against Government for Supplies.

II. Destruction of property by order of His Majesty's Generals to prevent its becoming useful to the enemy.

III. Destruction by the Enemy from its having been occupied or used for military purposes.

IV. Destruction of property by accident while in possession of the King's Troops.

V. Destruction of property by the Enemy to prevent its being made use of in defence of the Province.

VI. Destruction of property from irregularities of the Soldiery and of the Indians acting with them.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,

Your Lordships

Most obedient humble servant,

JOHN GALT.

To the Lords Commissioners
Of His Majesty's Treasury,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 3.—MAITLAND TO BATHURST.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 331, page 105.*)

UPPER CANADA, YORK,
20th April, 1822.

MY LORD,—Your Lordship's directions for the payment of certain direct claims of the inhabitants of this Province against His Majesty's Government have been carried into effect—and I have every reason to believe the measure has caused much general satisfaction. It has however given occasion to my being solicited by Mr. Nichol, styling himself Agent for the claimants of this Province to transmit to your Lordship additional testimony relative to others of the claims. Some of these documents are of such a nature as had they been submitted to the officers who last examined the claims would most probably have occasioned those to which they belong to have been recommended for immediate payment. Colonel Nichol was therefore informed by my direction, that although I was without instructions from His Majesty's Government to receive additional evidence of claims, since the closing of the commission, the whole of the documents in question would be transmitted for the consideration of the Lord commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, as explanatory of the cases already before their Lordships, to which they refer.

This reply appears to have encouraged him to request my interefence in the matter of his own claims against Government, which are however of a nature

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entirely distinct from those above referred to. This wide distinction has been pointed out to Colonel Nichol, and he has been informed that I would transmit the papers he has laid before me to your Lordship but without recommendation.

In so doing I feel it my duty respectfully to submit to your Lordship that whenever it shall please His Majesty's Government to give their attention to the subject of the claims of this province, of that nature to which Colonel Nichol belongs namely for damages sustained from the incursions of the enemy it will be most expedient and necessary in order to arrive at a just estimate of their amount, to appoint Commissioners to investigate them with power to receive evidence on oath. There is not perhaps any one of these claims that will so forcibly prove this necessity as that of Colonel Nichol, which I have now the honour to forward to your Lordship.

This property is estimated in his own demand at £6,025, and although at the time it was under the consideration of the Board, one of the members offered to produce a person of respectability then on the spot, who was prepared to attest to the fact of its not being worth £1,500 the Board declined hearing the evidence, as it was without power to require depositions on oath and recommended the claim to its full amount.

Their reason for so doing, which is recorded in the proceedings is their sense of the general high character for loyalty and services of the claimant which, however, creditable to him is not very relevant to the value of his property.

Reasons having as little relation to the subject appear also to have governed the recommendations of the Board in other instances besides that already quoted, and I am well aware, from the avowal of some of its members that they had no expectation their decision would be final.

As the proceedings held by the authority of government for ascertaining the amount of losses sustained by individuals, had naturally excited an expectation that some relief would be afforded, and as such a measure may therefore; if feasible be thought both just and politic; I have felt myself imperatively called upon to put Your Lordship in possession of the above circumstances relative to the Board of Claims and the feelings and principles which governed its proceedings and of the necessity of a new enquiry into these claims with full power to ascertain their just and fair amount previous to proceeding with the payment.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,
P. MAITLAND.

The Earl Bathurst, K.G.

No. 4.—GALT TO WILMOT.

(Archives, Series Q., vol. 332-1, page 132.)

32 TAVISTOCK PLACE, RUSSELL SQUARE,
May 28, 1822.

SIR,—I take the liberty of suggesting that the new Commissioners to revise the Canadian Claims should be instructed, as soon as they have determined any claim to order a bill for £5 on the amount to be drawn on the Treasury in this country.

The grounds upon which I propose this is the obvious advantage that would result to both parties, the government and the claimants. To the former as the Exchange is 12 per cent at present, the saving would be to that amount, and to the latter the speedy payment would be of incalculable consequence. The whole claims reported upon were 2,884 amounting to £392,362 1s. 0½d. of which 561 were rejected and 2,323 admitted, amounting to £229,650 4s. 9d., sterling. Upon the supposition that claims to the extent of £29,650 should be rejected, but which I do not anticipate £200,000 will remain to be paid, so that the Commissioners would in issuing bills at 5s. per £ in that amount draw only £50,000 the amount to be advanced by this country, the saving in which alone at the present rate of Exchange would be £6,000.

I would also suggest that the Commissioners should be strictly enjoined to take cognizance only of those claims which have already actually been considered by the former commissioners, or some other competent authority. This is necessary to prevent the Commission from being interminably kept open.

I trust that in all the course of this business it cannot be objected to me that I have made use of any factious means or arguments and that the correspondence has been confined to the peculiar merits of the case and therefore I have the less scruple not (?) in referring to the seventh general rule of the Commissioners of investigation to which I alluded to yesterday in suggesting that the Commissioners of revision should not consist entirely of the same parties, but as no rejected claims will fall under revision that it might at this crisis be a judicious measure of policy to embrace in the commission several known characters of influence in private life—Mr. Ths. Clark, Mr. Robert Grant and Lt.-Col. Nichols are the assignees of the Claimants in Canada. It would certainly be a popular act therefore to include at the least one of them and I would likewise suggest Mr. Richardson's name should be recommended on account of his great personal weight in the provinces. You will perceive in this that I go on the supposition that the Commissioners are to be nominated by the governor.

I have only to add that before you prepare the dispatches on this subject it may be desirable that you should get back from the Treasury all the papers and afford me half an hour's conversation with them before us for I do think, though I do not object to it, that the Commission of revision is unnecessary and that Government is not aware of the very rigid scrutiny which has already taken place.

I have again in the name of the Claimants to acknowledge the profound sense I feel of the alacrity with which the business has been brought to a satisfactory issue in your hands, and I have the honour to be, sir,

Your very obedient humble servant,

JOHN GALT.

To ROBERT WILMOT, Esq., M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 5.—NOTE ON LOAN FOR LOSSES.

(*Archives; Series Q., Volume 332—2, page 301.*)

It is proposed that a loan should be raised in the Canadas of £100,000 of which the English government would guarantee *half* the interest (£2,500 per annum.)

This sum to be applied in satisfaction of such claims of Sufferers by the Invasion as may be established before a new Commission to be immediately appointed by Sir P. Maitland.

If this sum should not be found to be sufficient a further sum to be raised upon the same principles.

8th June, 1822.

No. 6.—BATHURST TO MAITLAND.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 332—2, page 337.*)

DOWNING STREET,
12th June, 1822.

SIR,—With reference to your Dispatch transmitting an Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada upon the subject of compensation to certain Inhabitants of that Province for losses sustained during the late war with the United States of America, I have to acquaint you that His Majesty has acceded

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to a request preferred by Mr. Galt, the Agent for the sufferers, that a loan shall be raised of £100,000 of which the government here will guarantee half the interest £2,500 per annum, the Provinces providing for the remainder, which sum shall be applied in satisfaction of such claims of sufferers by the Invasion as may be established before a New Commission to be immediately appointed by the Governor of Upper Canada, and if the sum shall be found insufficient, a further sum shall be raised upon the same principles.

You will therefore take the necessary measures for appointing Commissioners who will revise the claims which have been preferred and give them that strict investigation which may enable them to make a final and satisfactory report with a view to their liquidation in the manner proposed, and it will be very desirable that the Commissioners should be persons who could not be suspected of having any local interests to influence their award.

The proposed measures must of course be submitted to and receive the sanction of the Legislature at their first meeting.

I have, &c.,
BATHURST.

Major General Sir P. MAITLAND, K.C.B.

No. 7.—GALT TO HARRISON.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 332—1, page 137.*)

32 TAVISTOCK PLACE,
July 17—1822.

SIR,—The arrangement agreed upon, as understood by me, is that the Governor of Canada is to recommend to the Legislature to pass a Bill for raising *not less than* £100,000 by way of loan at 5 per cent, to satisfy the claims, Government at home undertaking to pay half the interest and at the end of twenty years half the principal, the Province to be burdened with the other half. On the event of the measure so passing ministers to propose to the next Session of Parliament to ratify the transaction by Bill charging the interest on the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom. In the meantime a commission of Revision to be appointed.

The effect of this arrangement will certainly be to create a Canadian stock which will stand charged to the Province at 2½ per cent interest with liability to repay one-half only of the capital advanced, and as you seemed to think it would be more simple to make the transaction entirely colonial, rather than for the Government at home to advance the money to the Provinces, it may be intimated to the Governor that I will on receiving the necessary instructions from the Treasury here, after the requisite Legislative proceedings are completed undertake to procure the Loan on the terms proposed.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your very Obedient Humble Servant,
JOHN GALT.

To GEORGE HARRISON, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 8.—GALT TO WILMOT.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 334, page 200.*)

32 TAVISTOCK PLACE,
Feby. 10—1823.

SIR,—The terms of the proposed Loan for Canada having undergone an explanation and interpretation by Government different from what they were understood by me to imply owing I conceive to the mistake that had arisen in supposing the

Loan was to be raised in the colony. I think it necessary to repeat that I am still prepared to go on with the arrangement, according to the understanding with which I embarked in it—and also to state herein that the terms of arrangement communicated by Lord Bathurst to Sir P. Maitland, I have all along and still do consider as relating to the matter of account which the transaction would occasion between the colony and the Mother Country.

When it is considered that there does not exist any accredited agent for Upper Canada at home or any other medium of communication with the Provincial Government, but the Secretary of State here, it must be obvious that it never could occur to any one, entering into such an arrangement as the one proposed that Government was not to pay the whole interest, though by the terms in *the suggestion* of the plan, the consolidated fund was only to be held charged for one half the interest. Government having an open account with the colony, it certainly did strike me, and indeed most every one, that by undertaking to pay the whole interest, the Treasury here incurred no such hazard as Mr. Hill appeared to contemplate for when the Provincial Legislature has made the provision required instead of drawing for the sum which it now does on the Treasury annually, it would draw for so much less, allowing the difference to be appropriated in payment of the interest of the Loan. I confess that it does seem to me that even in the memorandum arranged by Mr. Hill something of this sort is very plainly expressed, and only a slight alteration in the wording is sufficient to remove any objection that I may feel to embark on a scheme which I find regarded as impracticable. It is considered under the modification of the arrangement now proposed that two loans would be requisite, one for the British Government at perhaps $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and one for the Canadian at something more than 6 per cent, now I leave you to consider which mode is still the best, the simple arrangement suggested by me at 5 per cent without any additional cost to the State, or the latter supposing it expedient to be preferred, which would not only be higher in rate, but would involve the necessity of some arrangement still further between the Government at home, & that of the colony.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your very obedient humble servant,

JOHN GALT.

ROBERT WILMOT, Esq., M.P.

No. 9.—REMARKS ON GOVERNMENT LOANS.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 334, page 203.*)

The average rate of interest at which the loans were negotiated during the American War, that is from the beginning of the year 1776 till the end of the year 1784, was £5 7 1 p. cent.

The average rate of interest at which the loans were negotiated during the War with the French Republic, that is from the beginning of the year 1793 till the end of the year 1801 was £5 4 7 p. ct.

And the average rate of interest at which the loans were negotiated during the War with the French Empire, that is from the beginning of the year 1803 till the end of 1814 was £4 19 4 p. ct.

NOTE C.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION IN CANADA.

No. 1.—HARRISON TO GOULBURN.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 150—1, p. 95.*)

TREASURY BOARD, 6th January, 1818.

SIR,—The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration your letter of the 20th November last enclosing a Dispatch from Sir J. Sherbrooke relative to making a Canal from Upper La Chine to Montreal in Canada, I have it in command from their Lordships to acquaint you for the Information of the Earl of Bathurst that if the Legislative Authorities in Canada will make provision for One Half of the Expence attending the Construction of this Canal, My Lords will not object to sanction the Payments of the Remainder out of the Army Extraordinaries.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

GEO. HARRISON.

H. GOULBURN, Esq.

No. 2.—RICHMOND TO BATHURST.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 149—1, p. 57.*)

QUEBEC, 11th August, 1818.

MY LORD,—I take an early opportunity to impress on your Lordship's mind the necessity of sending out a Civil Engineer to assist at the Canal between Montreal and Lachine.

I have the honour to be My Lord,

Your Lordship's Most obedient humble servant,

RICHMOND, &c.

No. 3.—DAWSON TO BATHURST.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 150—3, p. 590.*)

BRITISH CONSULATE, BALTIMORE, August 12, 1818.

MY LORD,—The enclosed Pamphlet only fell into my hands a few days ago, and tho' it is probable your Lordship may have seen it, it may not be the case, and as the intended Canal is expected to affect very materially the Trade of the Canadas, I trouble your Lordship with the pamphlet the more particularly as I have been informed by gentlemen well acquainted with the Lakes Erie and Ontario that from points within the British Line not more than nine miles distant from each other—The water of Lake Erie might be so lowered as to render the canal perfectly useless. The truth of which might be readily ascertained I should suppose by Persons well versed in these matters residing in the country.

I have the honour to be My Lord,

Your Lordships Most Obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM DAWSON.

No. 4.—RENNIE TO GOULBURN.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 150—4, page 883.)

LYNN, Sept. 11th, 1818.

SIR,—Your note of the 7th inst. [reached] me at this place yesterday. In answer I think I can recommend a civil engineer to undertake the Superintendence of the proposed Canal in Canada; but I cannot venture to speak positively until I get to London, which will be in about a week. And before terms are mentioned, it would be advisable that I should have an interview with you, that I may fully understand what is required, if Monday the 21st or Wednesday the 23rd would suit you I will wait on you.

A letter addressed to my House in London will be regularly forwarded to me.

I am, sir, yours obtly.,

WM. RENNIE.

HENRY GOULBURN, Esq., M.P.,
Colonial Office, London.

No. 5.—RICHMOND TO BATHURST.

(Archives, Series Q. Vol., 152—1, Page 5.)

QUEBEC, 13th January, 1819.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's confidential dispatch of the 15th October last, on the subject of Lake Erie and beg leave to assure Your Lordship that I shall lose no time in selecting and employing a Confidential Engineer to ascertain the practicability of the measure therein mentioned.

I have the honour to be My Lord,
Your Lordships Most Obedient Humble Servant,

RICHMOND, &c.

The Right Honourable,
The Earl BATHURST, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 6.—REPORT BY MANN (1819).

(Archives, Series Q.. Vol. 152—1, page 18.)

REPORT on the navigation of the Ottawa or Grand River, ascending from Point Fortune to the head of the Long Sault, with observations on the means of improving it, or rendering it practicable for loaded Bateaux, Gun Boats, &c. Surveyed in October, 1818.

The first obstructions in ascending this part of the Ottawa River are the Carillon Rapids, which commence at Point Fortune and extend about one mile and a quarter; the water during the autumn is in most parts extremely shallow, particularly near the banks of the River and at the head and foot of the rapids on the North side, the level at this season being generally seven or eight feet lower than in the spring. Bateaux having great labour to ascend, take out part of their cargoes, which is conveyed by Land to the head of the Long Sault. The channel is on the South side, but there are few parts of it sufficiently near the Shore to admit of their being assisted from thence by a Tow Rope, as

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will appear from the soundings laid down in the Plan; there being however few obstructions on this side; it is the best for any works connected with the River that would facilitate the navigation; but there cannot be much improvement made to it without incurring considerable expense, as the great variation of the levels at different seasons would render it necessary, if Locks were constructed, to raise the walls extremely high; should a Tow Path be constructed, it must be useless, except for Two or Three Months in the Year, and the bed of the River being a flat Rock there would be great labour in any excavations that might be necessary, a Bank of stones has been thrown up on the South Shore which forms a canal, into which Batteaux are admitted by a Lock; but as the Bank does not retain the Water, and the Lock is not sufficiently deep this work is during the autumn rather an obstruction than an assistance to the navigation, it would therefore I think be advisable, if the Lock was not altogether removed, to make an open passage through the Bank or to construct one higher up at A, where there is sufficient water, from which place to the head of the Rapid, I propose bringing the channel near enough to the shore that Batteaux may be assisted from thence by a Tow Rope; this may be done by removing the stones and excavating the Rock; but where the latter cannot be effected, I would recommend catch waters being thrown out to turn the stream and consequently give a greater Depth of water near the shore;—With these improvements, loaded Batteaux may descend with ease, providing Two or more are in Company, the Crews assisting each other at the most difficult places, the probable expence of these works would be for the Lock (if constructed and of the same description as the one before mentioned) £400 for the excavations and catch waters; (judging by the soundings, the parts that require improvement and the price of similar works on the River), £800, making together a total of £1,200.

After passing the Carillon Rapids the next obstruction is the Chute à Blondé, distance about Four miles, the current being strong, bateaux ascend with some difficulty; but there is a sufficient depth of water near the shore on the South side, except at the upper and lower parts of the Rapid, but these places would admit of being deepened without much labour, the difference between Spring and Autumn is about 8 feet, the distance from the head to the foot of the rapids half a mile, and the Fall 3 ft. 11 in. on the north side between the Island and Mainland the fall is much more sudden; from which circumstance, as well as the water being shallow, this channel is never used except during the spring; the only works which would completely remove the difficulties in passing this rapid, appear to be either a canal on the south side, taking advantage of the Ravine nearly parallel with the River or by throwing a Dam across the North Channel, as represented in the Plan A.B. in which a lock might be placed, but as there would in the first case be a great deal of Rock to cut through from the end of the Ravine to the foot of the Rapid, besides the excavation necessary in the Ravine, the expense of this work would probably not be compensated by the advantages resulting from it; the Dam across the Channel could not either be constructed without considerable expense, on account of the great rise of water in the Spring; I therefore think the only work advisable would be to remove the obstructions already mentioned in the South Channel, and to form a Towing Path for the Spring by levelling the top of the adjacent Bank, the flat Rock under the Bank answering this purpose the rest of the year, with these Improvements, loaded Batteaux may ascend by the Crews assisting each other, as recommended for the Carillon Rapids.

The probable expense of these works would be £200.

From the head of this Rapid to Bois Brulé on the foot of the Long Sault, the Current is very gentle, but Batteaux have some difficulty in ascending at the opening of the Navigation, on account of the Ice, which collects at this point of the river in great quantities.

From Bois Brulé, there is a strong Rapid to the head of Stoddard's Island, which is extremely difficult to ascend particularly the Upper part—the Channel in the spring is on the North Bank of the River; during the Summer on the South, passing between the Island and main land, and in the Autumn on the same Bank to the foot of the Island, and from thence to the head of the Rapid on the North side of the Island; the Navigation of this part of the River does not appear susceptible of any material improvement; the construction of a Towing Path I would not propose, there being nearly the same variation in the height of the water at different seasons, as at the Rapids before mentioned, the upper part might be avoided by taking advantage of the Still Water between Stoddard's Island and the South Shore, ascending the Falls marked in the Plan C and D, but as there would be the same objection to Locks as before stated, (owing to the rise of water in the Spring and a great deal of Rock to excavate, as well as large Stones to remove), the construction of these works does not appear advisable.

The part of the River between Stoddard's Island and the Trois Roches, an extent of Two Miles and a half, can be ascended by loaded Batteaux; but not without some difficulty as there are several short rapids to pass, some improvement, however, might be made without much expense, by clearing away the large stones which obstruct the Passage. The channel is on the [north] Bank during the Spring but on account of the numerous shoals, Batteaux ascend the rest of the Season on the South Bank.

From the Trois Roches to the head of the Long Sault, a distance of three-quarters of a Mile, there is a continued Rapid which cover the bed of the River, and the great strength of the Current particularly at the head of the Rapid render the greatest exertions necessary to get up a Batteau, even without her lading; these difficulties, however, might in a great degree be obviated by taking advantage of the still water between the South Shore and opposite Island, entering at the Dam E. (represented in the sketch) by means of locks, an opening having been left in it for this purpose by the Proprietor, Mr. Hamilton; but the whole of the Rapid might be avoided by clearing a channel from F. at the Trois Roches to the still water at G., ascending by locks; but as the water finds a passage over the whole of this ground during the spring, the construction of a Dam would be necessary from H. to the high ground at I., in continuation of one began by Mr. Hamilton; this circumstance together with the parts that would require excavating being chiefly Rock would occasion great labour, these works, with what has been said respecting the improvement above the Chute à Blondé have been mentioned as they appear the only means facilitating the Navigation without incurring the expense of a Canal; but as the works at the head of the Long Sault, in addition to the objections already stated, would be rendered useless in the event of any accident occurring to the Dam E., and as it does not appear that the difficulties at Stoddard's Island can be removed, nor that any material improvements can be made at the other rapids, the construction of a Canal on the North Side of the River, about Five miles and a half in extent by which the whole of the Long Sault would be avoided, appears the work most to be recommended; this side is preferred, the ground being less Rocky than the opposite, and there being a Stream running nearly in a parallel direction to the River for about Two Miles and as there does not seem any great variation in the level of the ground, there would be no difficulty in procuring the necessary supply of Water from the Upper part of the River, the only Lockage

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therefore required would be for the difference of level between the parts of the River into which the Canal would open which appears by the Tables on the Plan to be 47 feet, including 5 feet from the parts between the Rapids; allowing also 15 feet for the Greatest rise in the Spring the total Lockage required would be 62 feet; the probable expense therefore of this part of the work allowing £47 Per foot rise would amount to £4,340; as there would be some high ground to cut through near the head of the Rapid, and probably some Embankments to make near the Bois Brulé, as well as clearing the Lands, &c., the expense of this part of the work would be very considerable; but no accurate Estimate could be made, unless the exact course of the canal was determined upon by sections of the ground and the nature of the soil, but judging from the general appearance of the country, and the expense of the Works of this description the amount would probably be about £1,000 which with £4,340 for Lockage would make a sum of £5,340 for the canal and adding £1,200 for the proposed works at the Carillon Rapids and £200 for those at Chute à Blondè the whole of the expense of the Improvements would amount to £6,740.

J. F. MANN.

Captain Royal Staff Corps.

NO. 7.—LIEUT. CLEATHER'S REPORT ON THE RICHELIEU.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 167 B, page 8.)

LA CHINE, 14th January, 1819.

Report on the Richelieu River near St. Antoine and St. Dennis with Remarks on the means of deepening the Channel to enable vessels drawing five feet water to navigate the River from the St. Lawrence to Chambly during the whole season.

The navigation of this part of the River for vessels of the above description is obstructed during the autumn from the shallowness of the Water about four Miles above St. Ours, at St. Antoine and at Beloeil.

The obstruction near St. Ours is occasioned by two shoals projecting from each Shore and inclining down the River leaving a passage between them of only four feet in Depth but of sufficient Width for any purpose, the current does not exceed a mile and a half an hour, this passage might be cleared by means of a drag to be worked from a vessel or Raft moored near the spot as the part that requires deepening does not exceed six or eight yards in length, and the bottom appears to be stones, sand and clay; but should any part be found to consist of solid Rock it would be necessary to dam out the water to admit of its being removed by mining.

At St. Antoine the navigation is impeded in two places as appears by Soundings laid down in the plan at A & B.

At A the depth of the Water does not exceed four feet six inches for nearly three hundred yards and in one part there is only one foot six of water which is occasioned by a large Rock having been dislodged from a bank of stones on the North Shore at the breaking up of the Ice in the Spring; the bed of the River is generally composed of Sand, Clay and large Stones; the Strength of the Current is about three Miles an hour and towards the head of the Shallow rather stronger.

As there would be great labour in clearing for such an extent a channel of the depth required and every probability of the bank again forming it is considered that the best means of obtaining a greater

Depth of Water would be by constructing Dams in the directions represented in the plan leaving an opening at C. of sufficient Width to admit the passage of a Raft, but as the strength of the current would be greatly increased by the fall being confined to this Spot it might be advisable to continue the Dam D, for some distance down the River, as also to form one in the same direction from the lower end of the Island to prevent the sudden escape of water and consequently render the ascent less difficult.

At B the bed of the River is of the same nature as at the places before mentioned but appears less difficult to remove, it is therefore thought that the channel might be deepened by the means recommended for clearing the passage near St. Ours there being little or no current, and consequently less chance of its closing up hereafter.

Between the Church of St. Antoine and the Upper Island are two large Rocks close to the Channel in which there is only one foot three Inches Water, but as they do not impede the Navigation it is only necessary to show their Situations by Buoys or any other means.

At Beloeil there is a bank of Stones extending across the River about Three or four yards in width, with not more than Four feet Water on it, the current is about Three miles and a half an hour a passage might be cleared by the means recommended at St. Antoine and St. Ours.

E. J. CLEATHER,

Lieut. Rl. Staff Corps.

No. 8.—RICHMOND TO BATHURST.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol., 152-1, page 6.*)

QUEBEC, 14th January, 1819.

MY LORD.—Referring to that part of my Dispatch No. 13 the 10th November last respecting the navigation of the Ottawa or Grand River, I have now the honour to transmit a report made to me by Captain Mann of the Staff Corps, whom I directed to survey the Carrillon and Long Sault Rapids in October last.

From the report of this Officer on whose judgment I have every reason to rely, it appears evident that all the difficulties which at present obstruct the navigation of the Ottawa may be overcome at a trouble and expence very trifling compared with the importance and utility of the object to be attained, an importance of which the people of this Province are so convinced that I have little doubt one half at least of the proposed expence will be cheerfully defrayed by themselves.

If Your Lordship concurs with me in this view I propose employing the Staff Corps on the Ottawa as soon as the weather will admit next spring and joining to them the assistance of such Labourers as the sum appropriated to this object and the Country itself will allow of our procuring.

With Captain Mann's Report, I have the honor to transmit another from Lieutenant Colonel Cockburn Deputy Quarter Master General on the subject of the Military Settlement in the Neighbourhood of the Rideau and pointing out the Communication which may be established in that direction between La Chine and Kingston, Your Lordship will observe that, owing probably to Captain Mann's Report on the Ottawa not having reached Head Quarters at the time the Quarter Master General's was made, He is less sanguine as to the facility of improving the Navigation of the Carrillon and Long Sault Rapid than I think myself justified in being.

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Both Land and Water communications in that direction appear of the utmost importance, and both may I am convinced be attained with great ease.

With regard to the general policy of continuing our exertions to form a loyal and Warlike Population on the Banks of the Rideau and Ottawa I entirely agree with Colonel Cockburn and I know of no measures more likely to conduce to this desirable object than those recommended in the two Reports I now transmit.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's Most Obedient Humble Servant,
RICHMOND, &c.

The Right Honourable,
Earl of BATHURST, K. G.
&c., &c., &c.

No. 9.—COSGRAVE TO GOULBURN.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 153—1, page 81.*)

LONDON, 18th January, 1819,
CARLISLE PLACE, LAMBETH.

SIR,—Viewing you as the founder and promoter of the present system of Colonization to the Canadas which reflects credit equally on your heart and abilities. I am induced to submit to you a few observations connected with the welfare of these provinces being convinced they will meet with that attention from you they intrinsically deserve.

I am sorry to observe that the colonies of Upper and Lower Canada and the others in North America are by no means held in that estimation by the English people they so richly deserve, when we consider their importance as raising a supply of provisions and lumber for the west India Islands, their being the receptacle for the superabundant but industrious population of these kingdoms (thereby preventing the tide of Emigration flowing to the United States), and as settling a hardy brave and laborious people on the frontiers of these states ready to oppose any unjust usurpation of British Rights when the period arrives that these nations may be unhappily involved in War; that the trade of Canada alone employs 400 Vessels carrying above 100,000 Tons and nearly 5,000 Seamen and that the exports of Canada alone amount to nearly one Million and a Half Pounds Sterling part of which pay a duty on arrival here I say I then hope the public in general will begin to feel the rising importance of these Colonies and that the fostering hand of Government will be extended to succour them by every Means in their Power.

I trust it is not necessary for me sir to call your attention to the brave resistance made by the Canadians in 1812 and 1813 when there were not 2,000 regular Troops in the Upper Province and the Inhabitants and Militia alone fought the greater number of Battles and repelled the Americans with disgrace, their Acts are I am certain sir, recorded in your mind.

The object of my Present Letter sir is to call your attention to the facilities that may be given to trade by improving the natural advantage of this whole territory in point of water Carriage on their Lakes. On reference to the Map you will perceive that Vessels can ascend the River St. Lawrence from the Sea to Montreal where some above 200 tons burden have arrived, the larger Vessels remaining at Quebec.

From the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario an inland navigation for Vessels of more than a 100 Tons burden is continued above 1,000 Miles through Lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Huron to the Western and Southern extremities of Lake Michigan with no other interruption than the Falls and Rapids of Niagara between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and to this interruption I chiefly beg to call your attention Acting as it does against the trade of the Upper Province by the immense expense attending the

Carriage of goods and loading and unloading them at this portage (from 2s. to 4s. per 112 lbs.) which totally prevents the Manufacture of Pot and Pearl Ash, Hemp and Staves by the late Settlers as this expense of carriage would totally draw back any profit attending them.

The distance between Lakes Ontario and Erie at the utmost is not above 20 miles and in some parts a junction might be found at from 12 to 15 miles by a Canal connecting these lakes formed sufficiently capacious for Vessels of 100 Tons Burden who might then sail from Montreal for a distance of 1,000 Miles without interruption or unshipping as at present. By this Portage the Upper Settlers are totally prohibited from bringing down their Timber in rafts or Staves to the Montreal Market, whereby much valuable timber (especially oak and pine Masts fit for Naval purposes) is prevented being exported to the Mother Country who is compelled to buy from Foreign Markets.

I beg to state that unless this Canal was formed sufficiently large for Vessels of 100 Tons burden it would be almost useless for in that case the small Vessels would have to load and unload into larger which would be attended with very nearly the same expense as is now paid at the portage and another strong argument for having a capacious Canal is to allow Rafts of Timber and of Staves to be floated to Montreal that being one of the Settlers Staple Commodities and on which they mostly bring down Flour, grain, &c. How is the Settler at present situated? He obtains a grant of Land through the bounty of His Majesty's govmt. but finds it covered with noble Trees many fit for the Navy and the West Indies as Staves, &c., but when cut down he cannot bring them to Market he burns them into ashes but finds from the expence of portage they will not pay him to labour as pearl ash and finally he is compelled to spread them on the Land as Manure a measure rather injurious as the ground is already too rich in most situations—here government lose the duty that would be paid in England on these Pot and Pearl Ashes and the timber and Staves which would be very considerable, and the Settler loses from £2 to £4 per Acre by being unable to sell these Articles. Besides these there are many Articles fit for the West India Market which cannot be exported from this interruption and which are now supplied by the United States through Montreal.

In the formation of this undertaking there are not many Obstacles in view—no rocks or Mountains—being chiefly a deep Clay soil merely requiring the Spade and barrow so that it could be formed at a very small expence most particularly if the Army now quartered in these provinces when off duty were employed. I should suppose there are now 3,000 men quartered there and at the utmost never more than one fourth on duty and what greater benefit to the Country or to their individual health could the remainder be employed than in this work.

Suppose 2,000 men employed each day at 1s. per day in addition to their pay, how soon would this be completed? The United States have lately formed a road 13 miles long, the greater part cut through Rocks & Mountains with one Regiment in the course of a year and without allowing them any additional pay, but providing them with rations. The Soldiers in Canada when off duty spend their time fishing or annoying the Inhabitants, shooting their Poultry, breaking their Fences or passing their time in listless weariness, & how much more praiseworthy would it be to employ them in a work which would ever reflect credit on themselves & the Promoters.

If this mode Sir should be rejected, I beg to suggest that it might be accomplished as in the nature of highway duty in this Country, that is for the legislatures of the two Provinces to enact a law that every Man between the ages of 18 and 50 should be obliged to bestow a certain number of days labour towards the work or pay a certain sum in lieu thereof, there would be many who would commute for the fine, and the money resulting from this would enable the Commissioners to employ additional Hands if necessary & hire Vessels to remove the Soil, &c. We shall suppose there are 400,000 Inhabitants in both Provinces, one-eighth of whom are between the ages of 18 and 50, here would be a body of 50,000 either in person or substitute to accomplish it & who need not be called out except by 2,000 at each period & it could by no means fall severely on them the work & periods of attending to it might be so divided.

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There is an argument which may be brought against me on this question which is the present state of the Finances of this Country. This I admit Sir is an argument against a grant being given for this purpose, but the objection may be easily obviated by Government only advancing the money to be replaced by instalments to arise either by a transit duty collected on the Canal or a general tax over the Provinces.

In 1816 there was £1,500,000 granted in Exchequer Bills to be advanced in aid of different works on security, & some years since a considerable sum was also advanced to form a Pier at Dunleary in Ireland to be repaid by a duty on each Vessel coming into Dublin Harbour these Sir, are examples of large sums, but this Canal I have the honour to submit to your consideration would not require if the Army were employed more than £30,000 & even if hired Labourers were employed I understand competent Judges say £70,000 or £80,000 would completely finish it fit for navigation.

Shall it be said Sir in this age of improvement that for either of these Sums such a work should be neglected in one of the first Colonies in His Majesty's Dominions, I trust not Sir and that your promptitude zeal and decision will outstrip that of the government of the United States and also of New York who have now commenced a Canal to join Lakes Erie and Champlain with the Atlantic Ocean by connecting them with the Hudson River a measure calculated seriously to injure Montreal when accomplished unless counter balanced by the Canal I have proposed between Lakes Ontario and Erie.

These Lakes and the River St. Lawrence are the present outlets for the produce of State of Vermont the greater part of New York and the North-west Territory so that in fact we are their Carriers—but this Western American Canal will enable all produce to be sent cheaper and quicker to the Atlantic than the present mode unless this interruption at the Falls is done away—if it is we can still preserve the advantage and carry cheaper than the other—an event which will make these States look up to us as their Protectors and best friends and in case of another War might cause them to separate from the federal government and join England.

I fear Sir, I have exhausted your patience and that my zeal has led me too far and I now shall conclude by most earnestly entreating in case you should sanction the measure that the execution be not committed to the Legislative Council they have already exhibited such want of talent in fulfilling your directions and wishes on colonization, betrayed such narrow and selfish views that I have no doubt but it would degenerate into a job in their hands—rather appoint some respectable and independent Land holders Commissioners who I am certain would serve without Salary and who know the nature of these kind of works they will be naturally anxious for its success and pay every attention to it.

Your name Sir, has already attained the highest praise and best wishes of thousands in the Upper Province from the attention you have shown to their wants at home and providing for them there—render it further illustrious by promoting this Canal and it will be handed down to posterity with never fading credit and this work will ever remain a Monument of your Genuine Patriotism in attending to the wants of distant Colonists and promoting the welfare of the Mother Country.

I have the honour to be, Sir, With great respect,
Your Most Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM COSGRAVE.

Hy. GOULBURN, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 10.—REPORT BY COCKBURN (1819.)

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 152—1, page 9.*)

REPORT on the Military Settlement in the neighbourhood of the Rideau, pointing out the communication which may be established in that direction between La Chine and Kingston.

From La Chine, which is nine miles from Montreal and the general place of Embarkation for Upper Canada to the foot of the Chaudiere rapids on the Grand or Ottawa River is a distance of about 110 miles, and the Rapids of St. Anne's and the Long Sault excepted, perfectly easy of navigation.

The Rapid of St. Anne's is about Sixteen miles from La Chine, and tho' swift and shallow of so short a continuance as not to offer any serious impediment in ascending the River.

The Long Sault Rapids commence about 35 Miles from La Chine and extend in a more or less violent degree for a connected distance of 12 Miles, the Batteaux are obliged to unload at the foot of these Rapids and thus lightened are poled up without risque, altho' it generally takes from One to two days to ascend the whole of the 12 miles.

The Cargoes are carted over the Portage at a moderate expense. The Road being good should it ever be deemed expedient to improve this part of the River communication the expense will I fear be very much increased, on account of the great rise and fall of water which takes place in the Ottawa at the different seasons of the year.

The River Rideau Falls into the Ottawa about 110 miles from La Chine and one Mile below the Falls of the Chaudiere.

The place fixed on for the Landing of all Articles going to the New Settlement at Richmond is in a small but remarkably fine Bay situated just below the Chaudiere Falls, from this Bay to the Village of Richmond is a distance of about 21 Miles, and by the great exertion of Captain Burke (the Secretary) and the Settlers, a very good Road has been made from the one place to the other. The Spot fixed upon for the Village of Richmond is in the North East Angle of the Township of Goulbourne and its Establishment promises to render the greatest possible assistance in the important object of obtaining throughout the new Military Townships an industrious and loyal population.

The Settlers from Perth had from their great and encreasing numbers been unavoidably placed so far from that Village as to render their occasional visits to it difficult in the extreme, and had the disbanded Soldiers of the 99th been put down there, the want of Roads and the distance they must have travelled thro' the Woods to have obtained their provisions would have been tantamount to withholding the indulgence of Rations from them altogether.

It was under these considerations that the late Commander of the Forces so strongly recommended to His Grace the Duke of Richmond the formation of a new Establishment in the Township of Goulbourne, and I am sincerely happy in being able to state that the most sanguine expectations respecting its utility have been amply fulfilled.

Four hundred Heads of Families have already been located in the Vicinity of Richmond, Several Houses are building in the Village, and Seven or Eight Half Pay Officers have fixed upon it as their future place of Residence.

The Road, or rather the Tract which is opening between Richmond and Perth, runs in the direction of the base Line of the New Military Townships, and generally speaking about two miles from it.

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It is on this Road and as nearly as Circumstances will admit in the centre of the Township of Beckwith that a Provision Store is to be built.

The Road will be sufficiently opened in the course of a month to admit of Sleighs passing over it during the winter, and I would earnestly recommend that an expenditure of Three or Four Hundred pounds, exclusive of Two or Three months Rations of Provisions and Rum might be allowed for the payment and subsistence of about 80 men to be employed in making it passable for Waggon during the Summer.

A reference to the accompanying plan will show that when this Road is opened, and a Provision Store built in Beckwith each of the new Townships will be equally eligible for settlement and thus a very large proportion of Land will be anxiously sought after which the settlers have hitherto been averse to being placed on.

The Total of Men Women and Children located under the direction of the Quarter Master General's Department in the Rideau Settlement is from 4 to 5000 and great as that number may appear, I have no doubt it would ere this have doubled its present amount had the Village of Richmond been established at the same time with that of Perth, and the Road of communication now proposed been immediately opened.

That the continuance of this Settlement must produce a continuance of expense, I am fully aware but when the advantages to be derived from its furtherance are taken into consideration, I can not but hope the means of extending it will be sanctioned and approved.

Every person who has looked at these Provinces in a military point of view has immediately perceived the importance of a communication being established in the direction of the Rivers Ottawa and Rideau, were the latter made navigable it would materially enhance the value of their communication, but the expense of doing so would, (from personal observation,) I think be too great to admit of its being commenced on at the present moment; and it is under this impression that I see more strongly the advantage of opening the road between Richmond and Perth which if ultimately continued on to Kingston would not only add to the Trade and welfare of that important Town, but would establish a communication between Upper and Lower Canada distinct from the St. Lawrence and at the same time insure Prosperity to the Military Settlements.

Another great advantage to be derived from the Military Settlements, is that from the number of Meritorious Officers and Soldiers living there a Militia Force will always be produced so respectable both as to numbers and discipline, as to afford protection to that part of the St. Lawrence, at the back of which the new Townships have been laid out.

The events of the last war did most clearly evince that the Inhabitants of the more distant parts of Upper Canada (I allude to the neighbourhood of Lake Erie,) were not only useless as to the General Defence of the Province but were unequal even to the protection of their own property, for many of them suffered severe and heavy Losses from the incursions and plunder of the Enemy, for which they are I understand now seeking remuneration from government—how much more advantageous therefore must it be to put The Emigrants who may arrive from England on lands at the Military Settlements than to scatter them in small numbers as heretofore in the different parts of the Province.

The very situation of the Country in the Vicinity of the Rideau bounded as it is by the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, points it out under every consideration as the most eligible in the Two Canadas for Settlement and if it meet the views of government to authorize certain expenditure in Provisions for the assistance of the poorer class of Emigrants who may come out, I am persuaded the population at the

Settlements might be increased to any amount to which it may be deemed advisable to extend it.

To receive the poorer Class of Emigrants, however without giving them some assistance in Provisions experience has shown to be both cruel and impolitic and I feel warranted in humbly recommending that this description of encouragement should be given, from having when General Wilkinson's Army descended the St Lawrence experienced the want of good and Loyal Subjects and been an Eye Witness to the bad disposition of the Inhabitants who were then resident in the neighborhood of Fort Wellington.

To improve the disposition of the people, and to expel as much as possible the American Manners from the Canadian Side of the St. Lawrence may hereafter be of vital importance to the Provinces and I know of no measure from which such a Result can be more reasonably expected than from the extension of the Military Settlements under their present regulations.

Deputy Quarter Master General's Office,
QUEBEC, November 26th, 1818.

FRANS. COCKBURN,
Lieut. Col., and Depy., Qr. Mstr., Gen'l.

No. 11—RICHMOND TO BATHURST.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 152—1, page 203.*)

QUEBEC, May 20, 1819.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Dispatch No. 156, April 3rd, 1818, to Sir John Sherbrooke conveying the authority of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the payment from the Army Extraordinaries of one half of the Expence of constructiong a Canal from Montreal to La Chine.

I have now the honour to inform Your Lordship that being deeply impressed with the importance of carrying into execution the works necessary for the improvement of the water communication between the Upper and Lower Province, I have not failed to use every exertion to prevail on the Legislature to complete such arrangements for this purpose as more immediately depended on themselves. A Bill containing the provisions necessary for the La Chine Canal did accordingly pass both Houses during the last Session and the Sum of £10,000 to be vested in 200 Shares of £50 each was voted by the House of Assembly. The appropriation of a further sum of £25,000 and of £10,000 per annum for the next six years for the improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa River passed thro' two Readings without opposition, and had not circumstances rendered a prorogation necessary, I have no doubt it would have been carried.

The Estimate transmitted by Sir John Sherbrooke to which your Lordship's letter of April, 1818, is an answer, having amounted to £50,000, I have considered myself authorized to appropriate £25,000 from the Army Extraordinaries to these works, and I have accordingly taken 300 shares of £50 each (£15,000) in the La Chine Canal, and having every reason to believe that the vote of the House of Assembly for the Ottawa will be confirmed next year, I shall unless I receive directions to the contrary employ the remaining £10,000 in carrying on the projected improvements on that River, I have accordingly directed Captain Mann whose survey I transmitted to your Lordship in January last to proceed with that work, as far as the limited means of his own Detachment will allow and I hope to be able to assist him from time to time by sending up a certain number of such Labourers as we may be able to select from the Emigrants who will probably arrive

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during the summer, and to whom a few months immediate employment is an object of great importance and who may by these means be prevented from passing into the United States.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

RICHMOND, &c.

The Right Honourable
The EARL BATHURST, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

P.S.—I have been the less unwilling to vest these sums in the manner proposed by taking Shares in the La Chine Canal, in preference to sinking the money, from the circumstance of the Tolls of the Locks at the Cascades having produced last year, nearly £1,300 after deducting every expense of overseers, &c., &c.

No. 12.—TREASURY TO GOULBURN.

Archives, Series Q., Vol. 154, p. 179.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
28th August, 1819.

SIR,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 26th ulto., transmitting Copy of Dispatch from the Duke of Richmond, dated 20th May last, respecting the Water communication between Upper and Lower Canada, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you for the information of Earl Bathurst that it appears from the said Dispatch that the sum of £10,000 has been already voted by the Legislature of Upper Canada, and that there is every reason to believe that the sum of £25,000 and £10,000 per annum for the next six years will be voted for this service in the next year, and their Lordships are of opinion it would not be expedient to put an entire stop to this important undertaking until such votes shall have actually taken place, and they therefore desire you will move Earl Bathurst to communicate such opinion to the Duke of Richmond with their Lordship's Sanction of the measures adopted by him for the appropriation of the remaining sum of £10,000.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. HARRISON.

H. GOULBURN, Esq.

No. 13.—DALHOUSIE TO BATHURST.

(Archives, Series Q. Vol., 155—2, page 327.)

QUEBEC, 27th October, 1820.

MY LORD,—The measures which have been taken by Sir John Sherbrooke, and His Grace the late Duke of Richmond, with the intention of establishing a secure communication by the Ottawa to Kingston, appear to me highly judicious, and the result of three years trial proves the wisdom of the plan, for already I may pronounce the object accomplished to the fullest extent.

From Montreal to the falls of Ottawa Chaudiere, about one hundred and ten miles there is no obstruction to a large Bateau navigation, but the Long Sault rapids of twelve Miles; and that will be effectually remedied by the Grenville Canal which I recommend should be pushed forward with vigour. It is a public work particularly important at this time not only as a Military Communication but as

opening a great leading road into the heart of the two Provinces—the lands and timber on both sides of the Ottawa are excellent, easily accessible, and the great Market of Montreal within almost daily reach—it affords a refuge to the industrious Emigrant, immediately upon landing; as the pay is partly rations it enables them to lay by the money to provide them for the winter and carries them directly to a district surveyed ready for them to sit down; and where the abundant Crops of the people only two years settled hold out to them the certain reward of industry; and also supply of food as a payment for labour they may be disposed to give. At same time, My Lord, I would not wish this canal to be accomplished in less than three years hence and as I trust the Legislature of this Province will meet His Majesty's government in an equal share of the Expense, I think it will not exceed the Estimate already before Your Lordship.

Above the Falls I visited the Chaudiere Lake of thirty miles long to the Falls "Au Chat" where a Mr. Sheriff from Scotland has obtained a large grant and has already settled personally, and cleared this year more than one hundred Acres. This Lake is navigable all over and the lands excellent around it but I do not yet think it right to authorise the General Settlement until the Townships laid off and Surveyed, under the Authority given to the Quarter Master General's Department shall be fully settled.

Proceeding from the Ottawa through the settlements of Richmond and Perth I found the Soil generally good, the people thickly settled having all of them more than abundance of crop this Season for their use and satisfied that they are doing well. Their only want is a great line of road from Richmond to Perth and as essentially necessary in the Plan I authorised the expenditure of Four Hundred pounds requiring at same time a general and voluntary exertion of the settlers to accomplish an object so beneficial to them all.

I have every reason to consider the appointment of the officers stationed in these Settlements as useful, economical and indeed necessary to the well being of the plan, and here My Lord, I must particularly notice the valuable services of Lieutenant Colonel Cockburn, Deputy Quarter Master General, who has from the beginning conducted and given life and energy to every part of the Establishment; he first with the Compass in hand penetrated thro' these Woods to ascertain the practicability of the plan, and to this day controls and directs everything belonging to it. I think it a duty to lay before Your Lordship and to recommend in the most earnest manner his letter to me, claiming remuneration for services altogether unconnected with his Military duties.*

Satisfied that this Plan is the best that has yet been adopted to secure and enforce the Settlement of the Country, and at the same time to establish a second line of defence against any future attack upon these Provinces, I trust Your Lordship will allow it to proceed yet a few years and to be assured that I shall watch over it with a most anxious attention to the utmost economy.

I have the honour to be My Lord,
Your Lordships Most Obedient Humble Servant,

DALHOUSIE.

The Right Honourable,
The Earl of BATHURST, K. G.
&c., &c., &c.

*P. S.—I have since writing received authority to pay him 20s. per day, D.

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No. 14.—OBSERVATIONS BY COCKBURN. (Archives, Series Q., Vol. 167 A—page 60.)

OBSERVATIONS made in the year 1821 by Lieutenant Colonel Cockburn, Deputy Quarter Mr. Genl. to the Forces when in attendance on His Excellency Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B., on a tour of Inspection made by His Lordship to the Western Frontier of this Command.

	Miles.	TIME.		REMARKS.
		Hours.	Minutes.	
From Montreal to La Chine.....	9	1	15	By Land (The Upper Road the best).
Cascades	18	4	30	In loaded canoes.
Coteau du Lac.....	15	5	0	Canoes unloaded and the baggage carted past. It being rapids nearly the whole way.
Mr. Donald's point.	3	1	10	Rapids or swift water all the way.
Point au Bodet.....	7	1	35	Still water—canoes loaded.
Grant's Tavern (late Somers).....	16	3	.....	Still water.
Cornwall.....	10	2	15	Current nearly the whole way.
Fort Wellington.....	50	17	.....	Canoes quite light (baggage in wagons) having the Mille Roche, Moulinette, Long Sault, Rapid Plat and Gallops Rapids to pass.
Gananoque.....	45	10	.....	Strong current in some places.
Kingston.....	18	3	30	Still water.
Total to Kingston.....	191	48	.....	In canoes.

If pressed for time, a canoe moderately loaded as to baggage with three or four settlers in the middle and two servants might perform this part of the journey in four days, going
 1st day to Pt. au Bodet.
 2nd day to Mille Roche.
 3rd day to Fort Wellington.
 4th day to Kingston.

From Kingston to York.....	180	32
Fort George.....	30	6
Total from Kingston to Fort George.....	210	38

The baggage must of course be carted past the worst of the rapids, and the lighter the canoe the more certain she would be of keeping her time. Canoes carried in the steam boat. It would, however, take four days for canoes to go round the Lake from Kingston to York.

	Miles.	TIME.			
		Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	
From Fort George to Queenstown.....	6½	1	45	.....	Strong current in several places. The canoes are carried in waggon from Queenston over the Portage to the Chippawa. The Falls of Niagara are 9 miles above Queenstown and 2½ miles below the Chippawa.
Chippawa.....	11½	5	.....	.....
Fort Erie.....	18	4	30	.....	With loaded canoes this distance generally takes five hours, there being strong current in several places. If pressed for time, the whole distance from Fort George to Fort Erie might be done in one day, but it would require great exertion and that the waggon should be in readiness at Queenston to carry canoes, &c., past the Niagara Portage.
Total from Fort George to Lake Erie.....	36	11	15	.....

	TIME.		
	Miles.	Hours.	Minutes.
From Montreal to Ft. George.....	401	86	.....

	Miles.	Hrs.	Mins.
Total from Montreal to Fort Erie.....	437	97	15

From Fort Erie to Amherstburg by Lake Erie.

	Miles.	TIME.			REMARKS.										
		Hours.	Minutes.	Days.											
From Fort Erie to Point Abino	10	2	5	} 1st Day	Great caution is required in passing this lake in canoes. The banks are, generally speaking, very high and the landing places very few. When, therefore, there is wind or the appearance of wind from the south-west they should not be launched. There are bars at the mouths of all the rivers on this lake. A person, therefore, intimately acquainted with its navigation, the portages and the entrance to the different rivers, should accompany them; as the wind generally increases on this lake towards 12 o'clock the earlier the canoes can start in the morning the better. Tents, &c., sufficient for the passengers must be taken, but it is of the greatest consequence both as to expedition and safety to have as few sitters and as little baggage as possible in the canoes. All the portages on this lake, being very sandy and in the immediate vicinity of large swamps, should be avoided—as encamping places, but if the proper places for passing over them can be found much time will be saved by using them as carrying places.										
Grand River	30	6	45												
From Grand River to Miller's Bay	16	3	} 2nd Day	A good halting place, a house and civil man. A good creek for the canoes and an excellent halting place. Houses a short distance up the creek. A bad encamping place, being very sandy. The creek which leads to the portage is very difficult to find; information respecting it should be obtained previous to quitting Fort Erie.										
Patterson's Creek	25	4	20												
Portage on Long Point	20	5	} 3rd Day	A good halting place. } No houses. ditto } A good halting place, with house and store. Decked vessels can come within a short distance of this creek. Tolerable landing place and excellent encamping ground. Col. Talbot's house is on the upper part of the bank and a short distance back from the lake.										
Otter Creek	21	4	15												
Cat Fish Creek	11	2	10												
Kettle Creek	12	2	35												
Port Talbot	9	1	55												
					<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Miles.</th> <th>Hours.</th> <th>Minutes.</th> <th>Days.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Distance from Montreal to Lake Erie brought over</td> <td>437</td> <td>97</td> <td>15</td> <td>....</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Miles.	Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	Distance from Montreal to Lake Erie brought over	437	97	15
	Miles.	Hours.	Minutes.	Days.											
Distance from Montreal to Lake Erie brought over	437	97	15											
From Port Talbot to Gillis	16	3	35	No landing from Port Talbot to this place, where there is a small creek, a small house and a civil, intelligent young man. At 5½ miles further another house with tolerable landing and good encamping ground.										

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From Fort Erie to Amherstburg by Lake Erie—Continued.

	Miles.	TIME.			REMARKS.											
		Hours.	Minutes.	Days.												
Portage on Pt. aux Pins (Fort Erie side.)	16	4	30	} 4th Day	The portage is not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; we did not, however, use it but went round. Bad place for encamping, being very sandy and very large swamp close to it.											
Portage on Pt. aux Pins (Amherstburg side.)	16	4	15													
Bluff Point	10	2	15	} 5th Day	Banks very high and bad landing. A Portage here but we did not use it. After doubling the point, the Wind being fair, we made sail. A few miles above point Pelee the Settlements commence and thence to Amherstburg there are houses and good landing places (provided it does not blow from the S.W.) all the Way.											
A house (Leighton's) ..	8	2	10													
Point Pelée	16	4	0													
Little's	22	4													
Amherstburg	18	6th												
Total from Fort Erie to Amherstburg by Lake Erie.....	276	56	50	6	Total from Montreal to Amherstburg by Lake Erie											
					<table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Miles.</th> <th colspan="3">TIME.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Hours.</th> <th>Minutes.</th> <th>Days.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>713</td> <td>154</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Miles.	TIME.			Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	713	154	5	
Miles.	TIME.															
	Hours.	Minutes.	Days.													
713	154	5														

RECAPITULATION.

1st Day	40	} Contrary winds every day but the fifth.
2nd do	61	
3rd do	53	
4th do	48	
5th do	56	
6th do	18	

276 Miles.

From Amherstburg to Lake Huron, which includes The Detroit River, Lake St. Clair & River St. Clair.

	Miles.	TIME.			REMARKS.
		Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	
From Amherstburg to Church at Sandwich Ferry House (opposite Detroit)	14	} 5	} 30		Detroit River, thickly inhabited on both sides—the Road from Amherstburg to York runs on the back of the Detroit River and thence on the bank of Lake St. Clair till it strikes the Thames. Then in the direction of that River towards Ancaster, Burlington and York.
Colonel McIntosh's (At May).....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Peach Island (entrance of Lake St. Clair)....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	6				

From Amherstburg to Lake Huron, which includes The Detroit River, Lake St. Clair & River St. Clair.—*Concluded.*

	Miles.	MILES.			REMARKS.
		Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	
Across Lake St. Clair to Mr. Cartwright's house on an Island (St. Mary's) at the entrance of the River St. Clair.....	26	7			The navigation of Lake St. Clair tho' tolerably good for Canoes is very difficult for vessels of any Burthen. In some seasons there is not more than 5 or 6 feet water over that part of the Lakes called The Flats. These Flats are near the entrance to the River St. Clair and the channel for passing them so circuitous and intricate as to require a Pilot. Boats should be in attendance for lightening or towing the Vessels. Partially inhabited on both sides the St. Clair River, but the American houses much the best. Courtenay's, a small house but particularly clean and the man & woman very civil. Sheep, bread, &c., to be had in abundance. It is often necessary to track vessels up the St. Clair River. The Crews should therefore be strong. The River is not more than 400 yards wide at the Narrows opposite to Fort Gratiot where there is so strong a rapid that unless the Wind is fair and strong vessels cannot pass up. Immediately after passing the Rapids Lake Huron commences. The general width of the St. Clair river is from 500 to 1,000 yards. In passing by this Route to Drummond Island, Lake Huron should never be attempted in canoes. The distance by the American Shore being very considerable and the Bays which must unavoidably be crossed so deep as to occasion great detention whenever there is even an appearance of wind. A well manned canoe would in all probability be three weeks in getting round by the American Shore & Michilimackinac to Drummond Island. The average passage for vessels to Drummond Island after passing the Fort Gratiot Rapids is Five days. Large N. W. Canoes can be carried across the Lake on the quarter of large schooners, About 290 miles.
to Courtenay's.....	19	4	30		
	12	3			
From Amherst to Fort Gratiot.....	80½	20	7	....
From Drummond Island to Lake Superior. To North-West Point at St. Mary's.....	45	11		.....	The Navigation very good the whole way for canoes, but for vessels it must be very tedious as there is swift water in many places and the Channel across Lake George and approaching St. Marys intricate and so shallow as to render it necessary for loaded vessels to take out a part of their cargoes. On the Canadian Side at St. Marys The North West Company (now the Hudsons Bay) have a large Establishment. There are several other houses and one or Two Inhabitants of respectability. The Width of the River just below The Rapids is About 1400 yards. There are some houses on the American Side, but not so many as on the Canadian Side. At present (March 1822) The Americans have no Military Work whatever there, but it is said they intend to build a Fort. In descending The River the Rapids of St. Mary may be passed down by Canoes without loading—but in going up Canoes must be carried over the Portage, the distance of which is about ¾ of a mile. The Road over the portage excellent.
Gros Cap, Lake Superior, exclusive of Portage.....	15	3	15		From St. Mary's to the Gros Cap on Lake Superior is 15 Miles.

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From St. Mary's to Montreal via North Bank of Lake Huron, French River and River Ottawa.

	Miles.	TIME.			REMARKS.
		Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	
From St. Mary's to The lower end of Lake George.....	18	4			Current in our favour.
Portloche Harbour.....	18	4			Current in our favour. In the event of Drummond Island being given up, Portloche Harbour is intended as the Post to be occupied in its place. It is an excellent Harbour formed by a number of Islands & the main Land.
Thessalon River.....	13	3	10		The encamping place is on a Rock close to the Mouth of the River. The point which runs out being covered with large Stones or else very sandy. After passing Portloche Harbour the canoes are very much exposed, and in the event of a Strong Southerly Wind it would be dangerous to proceed.
To an Island.....	60	14	45		During this day's route occasionally much exposed, but the Islands generally speaking afford us shelter from the Lake.
Entrance of French River.....	51				The last three miles, in getting from the Lake to the mouth of the French River, is filled with Rocks & Shoals and in passing the canoes are much annoyed with a heavy swell. The River is very difficult to find and the last Islands, before coming to the French River, <i>should never be left except the Weather is very calm and with four hours of broad day light.</i>
La Petite Faucille.....	5	1	5		This is the first carrying place, but Canoes only in part unloaded. Detention by Rapid 9 minutes. Two Rapids previous to this called Les Dales. The canoes were towed past them but passengers and baggage remained on board. At the Dales the width of the River not more than 12 feet. With banks of high and nearly perpendicular rocks on both sides.
Adneau.....	14	3	30		Rapid strong but not in force more than 100 yards. Canoes paddle up.
Le Grand Recollet.....	6	1	10		Carrying place about 50 yards in length, detention 16 minutes. Fall of water 8 feet.
1st Parisien.....	14	4	18		The time includes 45 minutes the men were at dinner. This rapid, swift but not very rough length about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. More difficult tho' not so long as the former. Obligated to tow up.
2nd Parisien.....	1			1st Day	Carrying place. Canoes towed up with some baggage. Canoes towed up without unloading. These four rapids occupy about one hour in passing.
3rd Parisien.....					
4th Parisien.....					
La Grande Faucille.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		10			This rapid very strong, passengers walk past. Canoes towed up with baggage; detention 9 minutes. Rapid about 300 or 400 yards in length.
1st Pin.....					Very strong, passengers walked past. Canoes towed up with loading, detention 10 minutes. Length of Rapids about 200 yards.
2nd Pin.....	$\frac{3}{4}$		25		Short rapid but stronger than the others. Canoes unloaded and towed up, detention 12 minutes. One mile further we encamped for the night upon an Island, having made altogether about 44 miles this day, during which we have passed 10 very strong rapids. Eight miles further up is the head of the French River, from whence a Portage of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile leads to Lake Nipissing, the distance across the Lake about 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

From St. Mary's to Montreal via North Bank of Lake Huron, French River and River Ottawa—Continued.

	Miles.	TIME.			REMARKS.
		Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	
Unknown	2		30	2nd Day.	A small River not more than Fifty yards wide which empties itself into Lake Nipissing is the route by which the canoes proceed towards the Ottawa. Two miles up this River is the first Portage which becomes necessary more from want of water than on account of the rapidity of current. The Portage somewhat short of a mile. Canoes carried over; detention 40 minutes.
				2nd Day.	Three miles further is the very source of these Waters to which places the Canoes are taken up with some difficulty, indeed the doing so would be impracticable but for a Dam at the end of the last Portage which an Indian is paid by the North West Company for keeping in repair. The last two miles so bad that all the passengers and some of the canoemen must disembark; the last ½ mile is thro' a ditch. The carrying place from the Waters running towards Lake Nipissing to those which run towards the Ottawa River is about one mile. The sources of both about 100 feet above the Level of Lake Huron. Total distance from which about 95 miles.
La Torteuse.....	7	1	50		The commencement of the navigation on what is called the little River is narrow and shoal; this, however, continues but for a very short distance and then opens at once to a width of about half a mile with a navigation perfectly good until the rapid called La Torteuse, the passage thro' which is so small that the canoes were raised up to admit of their going thro'—it is about 50 yards in length. Detention 15 minutes.
Name unknown.....	5	1	6		A portage (a bad one) for canoes of about 200 yards. Detention 20 minutes.
ditto	1		20		A Portage for canoes of about 300 yards. Detention 18 minutes.
Les Petits Talons.....	6½	1	33		The first of these was descended by a line astern of the canoes and some of the men disembarking to assist. The second, which is very close, has a perpendicular Fall of about 20 feet.
Les Perches.....	1		10		With a tolerable Portage for the canoes. Detention 20 minutes.
La Cave.....	½		3	3rd Day.	Men disembarked to assist the Canoes. These Rapids shallow and rocky with a considerable but very shallow descent.
Name unknown.....	¼		5		Canoes go down the rapid, baggage and passengers, over a portage of a few yards. Detention 12 minutes.
Name unknown.....	¾		3		Canoe men disembarked.
La prairie.....	¾		3		Canoe men disembarked.
Le Paresseux	¼		5		Rapid strong. Passengers and baggage pass over a portage of about 75 yards. Canoes go down with a line Astern.
Les Epingles.....	2½		30		Commences with a rapid, after which a perpendicular fall of 20 feet. Portage about ¼ of a mile. Detention 35 minutes, including the time for <i>gumming</i> the canoes.
A Rocky place.....	1		10		Small rapid. Passengers walk past, baggage goes down in canoes.
Grosse Roche.....	¼		5		Strong current; canoe men disembarked.
Campion.....	2		28		Greater part of Baggage and passengers disembarked. Portage very bad, but short. Detention 15 minutes.
					Two stormy places between Grosse Roche and Campion. Part of baggage and passengers disembarked. Portage about 200 yards. Detention 12 minutes.

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From St. Mary's to Montreal via North Bank of Lake Huron, French River and River Ottawa—Continued.

	Miles.	TIME.			REMARKS.
		Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	
La Rose	½	.....	7	} 3rd Day	Baggage and passengers disembarked, the Rapid had a considerable descent and very rocky. Portage about 100 yards. Detention 15 minutes.
Plain champ	6½	1	8		Passengers disembark, canoe goes down a line astern. This rapid runs into another of the same name about ¼ a mile lower at the head of which canoes are unloaded and carried past. The portage for both is one connected path of about ¼ of a mile. This is the last Rapid on the <i>Little River</i> , tho' there are two or three other places with strong current. <i>Three Miles</i> further it empties itself into the Grand or Ottawa River, where we encamped for the night, having made a distance this day of about 40 miles, in which we have past eleven portages and ten or twelve Rapids. Total distance from Lake Huron 135 miles.
Malama	3	25		.....	These three rapids are close together and by no means violent.
Le Prare					
Les Roches Deschamp					
L'Éville					
Le Trou	4	.....	25	.....	A strong fine rapid.
La Roche Capitaine	12	2	30	.....	The finest rapid we have seen. The latter part is called the Deux Rivières, past which there is a portage for the baggage and passengers to pass by of about one mile. Nothing can be finer than to see the canoes thus lightened coming down with two or three men only.
Marabou	½	.....	5	} 4th Day.	This Rapid, particularly the latter part, is uncommonly fine; about three-fourths of it is descended with canoes loaded. The passengers, baggage and some of the canoe men then disembark and the canoes thus lightened are taken down the remainder with a line astern.
1st St. Joachin	17½	3	15		Some of the passengers disembark to lighten the canoes. A very fine rapid. Detention 10 minutes. Passengers & Baggage pass over the portage. Canoes shot the rapid. Detention 20 minutes.
2nd St. Joachin	1	} 1	.....		Portage (a short one) for Canoes, &c. Detained by a Storm 30 minutes longer than we should otherwise have been.
3rd St. Joachin	½		.....		.....	This is again divided into two parts, the first of which passengers and baggage are disembarked & Canoes go down with a line astern. The second part must be descended with passengers and baggage on board. It is the most dangerous rapid on the River. By a very long portage the whole of these rapids may be avoided. The North West Company always use the long portage, not choosing to risk the shooting of these rapids with loaded canoes. After passing which there is 32½ miles of navigation without rapid or impediment of any kind but with current in some places. Encamped for the night 7 miles from the foot of St. Joachin.
Des Allumettes	32½	5	33	.....	Portage of about 40 yards for part of the baggage and passengers. Canoes come round by another route.
Ile des Alumettes	½	.....	5	} 5th Day.	Portage rather longer but of the same description as the preceding. This rapid not very rough but considered the swiftest on the Grand River. Detention from both these about 20 minutes.
Fort Coulonge	21½	3	45		There is no rapid at Fort Coulonge, but it is a North-West trading post.

From St. Mary's to Montreal via North Bank of Lake Huron, French River and River Ottawa.—*Concluded.*

	Miles.	TIME.			REMARKS.
		HOURS.	Minutes.	Days.	
Grand Calumet.....	24½	4	5		The Portage here is about two Miles, a great distance for six men to carry the Canoes. The Grand Calumet consists of Seven Rapids, which were never attempted by any Canoe. The distance by water is very considerable. The detention here is about one hour, the canoe men who carry the Baggage having to make two trips. From Fort Coulonge to the Grand Calumet strong current most of the way.
D'Argee.....	1		10		Lightened canoes to descend these rapids. Detention trifling.
2nd do.....	½		5		
Le Montagne.....	½		8		Carrying place for Canoes, &c. Detention 17 minutes.
Des Sable.....	2		15		There is a carrying place here which is generally used, but we shot the rapids.
De Fort.....	4		45		Carrying place for Canoes, &c. Detention 18 minutes.
Decharge de Fort.....	½		3		Some of the crew, passengers & baggage disembark to lighten the canoes. The descent very sharp for a few yards. Detention 12 minutes.
Isle des Chats.....	21	4	43	6th Day.	Some of the crew & passengers disembark to lighten the canoes. Detention 5 minutes. For the first six miles after passing the Decharge de Fort there is a strong current. The last 15 miles is across a Lake.
The Chats.....	3½		30		Swift water and small rapids all the way from the Ile des Chats to the Chats. At the latter a perpendicular fall of 20 feet. The carrying place very short. Ten or twelve Islands in the River at these falls give a very picturesque appearance to them. Detention 15 minutes. Slept the 6th night in the Township of March at the house of a Mr. Pinney, 15 miles between the Chats.
Du Chene.....	24	5	45		The passengers disembarked and canoes were lightened to descend. Detention 20 minutes. The greater part of the distance from the Chats is across what is called Lake Chaudiere.
Ile Chaudiere.....	2½		35		A trifling rapid.
Middle Chaudiere.....	1½		20	7th Day.	The first part of this the Canoes are brought down with only Three Men in them, the baggage and passengers being all disembarked. The latter part the canoes came down with a line astern and without any men in them. Detention 24 minutes.
Grand Chaudiere.....	1		10		A Portage for Canoes, &c., of about ¼ of a mile. These are by far the finest falls on the Ottawa River. Distance travelled by the Route Lord Dalhousie has taken since leaving Quebec—1,672 Miles. Distance from Chaudiere to Montreal about 110 miles.

FRANS. COCKBURN,
Lt. Col. D. Q. M. G.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

No. 15.—DALHOUSIE TO BATHURST.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 161, page 314.*)

MY LORD,—Referring to your Lordship's dispatches of 3d April, 1818, and 8th August, 1821, authorizing me, on the part of His Majesty's Government, to defray half the Expenses of improving the Water communication between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, by the Ottawa, or, Grand River, on condition that the Legislature of the Lower Province should grant to the Amount of the other half:—

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, than (*sic*) an act passed in the Session of 1821, Appropriating a Sum of Thirty five thousand Pounds to the above purpose, and granting free passage to all boats on His Majesty's service on condition of an aid of ten thousand pounds to the above sum :

Authorized to advance a sum equal to the Appropriation of the Legislature, I have this day signed a Warrant for the Sum of Ten thousand Pounds in favour of the Receiver General to be applied to the La Chine Canal, and the remaining part, Twenty-five thousand Pounds, has been applied to the works of the Grenville Canal on the Ottawa. Thus my Lord, my Instructions and authority on this branch of service I consider as completed: and I must return to your Lordship for further Orders:—Your Lordship I presume is aware that, "the Improvement of the Water communication between the two Provinces," means two canals—the one at La Chine near Montreal, the other in the Township of Grenville, on the Ottawa. They must be considered as two distinct Works, the former belonging to the civil Government of the Province, and Working on Provincial Funds, the other military, and wholly executed by that branch of His Majesty's service. The Original agreement has been performed; And, as the funds have been fully expended, the question now arises whether further sums will be granted.

It is generally supposed that the Legislature will grant further aid to the La Chine Canal. But I would advise that His Majesty's government should decline further co-operation in it.—Making however the Grenville Canal a Work of Annual progress as part of the military expenditure.

As in all such Works the Estimates and opinions of Engineers have fallen far short of the Expence that will be necessary to complete either Work, from difficulties Unforseen and Casualties not to be Apprehended, Twenty five thousand Pounds have been already expended on the Grenville and covers every item of expence, even to Rations, &c., I have caused the most scrupulous Attention to be paid in the economy of the Work and the keeping of Accounts, and the whole has been conducted greatly to my satisfaction by Captain Duvernet of the staff corps. From all the information I have been able to obtain from him and from other officers of Science, whom I have at different periods sent to examine the progress of the Work.—I have reason to believe that it will require Twenty five thousand Pounds more to complete; but I state that Sum as sufficient, and at a rate of Eight thousand Pounds per annum for three years.

I feel myself justified in earnestly urging the completion of this Work to your Lordship, by the conviction that in future times, tho' not immediately, the canal will largely repay by Toll the interest of its cost, and that it not only now does honour to His Majesty's Government, by the Employment of many hundred Starving Emigrants, enabling them to settle Lands near it; but will in time greatly advance the settlement of all the country between it and Kingston; at present an immense Wilderness and Forest.

It might be presumptuous in me to urge the further evident consideration, that to check the Work now would be to throw away all the money already expended with the addition of damages to Proprietors of Land thro' which it passes.

Under all these Considerations, I entreat your Lordship's further interposition with His Majesty's Government that I may be permitted to proceed in this Great Public Work.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient & very humble servant,
DALHOUSIE,
Commander of the Forces.

The Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 16.—REPORT ON THE OTTAWA CANALS.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 161, page 318.*)

The general officers who have been employed in Canada have invariably represented the importance of establishing a line of communication between Upper and Lower Canada independent of the St. Lawrence. Sir Gordon Drummond, Sir John Sherbrooke and the Duke of Richmond have particularly called the attention of Government to this subject.

The Duke of Richmond states it is to be "the most important point" as the possession of the St. Lawrence *above* Cornwall for the conveyance "of Reinforcements or Stores, *ought* not to be ours for *three days* after the "commencement of Hostilities." His Grace also reports that all the difficulties which at present obstruct the navigation of the Ottawa may be overcome at a trouble and expense very trifling compared with the utility and importance of the object to be obtained.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence from Montreal to La Chine a distance of about ten miles is very difficult owing to the rapidity of the Water and the shallowness of particular parts. A strong current called St. Mary's extends to two miles below the Town of Montreal at the foot of which vessels are detained frequently *for Weeks* till they get a wind sufficiently strong to enable them to stem the current.

The formation of the proposed canal will consequently materially facilitate the conveyance of Stores to the Upper Province and supercede the expence and delay of a Portage of nine Miles, and in the event of a War the Sum which has been advanced by Government would be almost immediately saved.

The Legislature of Lower Canada have appropriated £35,000 to the formation of the Canal and have granted free passage to all Boats in His Majesty's Service on condition of an aid of £10,000 to the above sum which has been paid by Lord Dalhousie. As His Majesty's Government agreed to advance half the expences of improving the Water communication between Upper and Lower Canada the remaining £25,000 has been applied to the Works of the Grenville Canal on the Ottawa. The line of the Ottawa and Rideau affords one of the finest navigations in the country with the exception of the Carillon Rapids to avoid which the present canal has been commenced.

Lord Dalhousie earnestly urges the completion of this Canal which will require a further sum of £25,000 but the Sum he states will be sufficient at the rate of £8,000 per annum for three years.

His Lordship states that it will largely repay by Toll the interest of its Cost and that at present it affords employment to many hundred starving Emigrants, enabling them to Settle Lands near it which will in

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time greatly advance the Settlement of all the country between it and Kingston at present an immense Wilderness and Forest.

Lord Dalhousie urges the further evident consideration that to check the work now would be to throw away all the money which has been already expended with the addition of damages to the Proprietors of Land thro' which it passes. His Lordship therefore requests that he may proceed with this great work but as he is of opinion that the Legislature of Lower Canada will grant further aid towards the completion of the La Chine canal he recommends that Government should decline at least for the present further co-operation in it.

Very considerable progress has been made in the important object of obtaining throughout the New Military Townships an industrious and loyal population, and the situation of the Country bounded by the Ottawa and St. Lawrence points it out under every consideration as the most eligible in the two Canadas for Settlement. In the year 1818 four hundred families had been established at the village of Richmond and the total number of persons settled and maintaining themselves on the Rideau amounted to upwards of five thousand.

It appears therefrom to require only a little perseverance on the part of Government to complete a Plan which in Time of peace will add to the Trade and welfare of that important District but in the event of war will establish a communication between Upper and Lower Canada distinct from the St. Lawrence and from the number of meritorious officers and soldiers living there a Militia force will be produced so respectable both as to number and discipline as to afford protection to that part of the St. Lawrence.

NO. 17.—REPORT OF PROGRESS MADE WITH THE GRENVILLE CANAL.

Archives, Series Q, Vol. 167 B., page 42.

CHAMBLY, November, 1822.

The quantity of Earth and Rock excavated from the head of the canal to the Carpenters Shop, a distance of about half a Mile, amounts to 42,925 cubic yards, and there remains to complete the said space 21,447 cubic yards, principally Rock which it will be scarcely possible to finish the next Season on account of the Water not falling sufficiently in the River before the middle of the summer to admit of the Swamp at the head being freed from water.

From the Carpenter's Shop to the place where it is intended to place the Second Lock, a distance of one Mile & 321 yards, the Canal Towing path, &c., is Completed and Sinking 8 feet, it is finished as far as the end of the last lot in the front range of the Township of Chatham, a distance of one mile and 1643 yards making the distance completed *Three Miles and 204 yards*, the Average depth from the Lock being about Eight Feet. To the end of the part opened about 300 yards it averages about 3 feet deep, here the banks require to be partially made up until it again meets the high ground.

Below the Carpenter's Shop at the first plunge of the Rapids the Canal runs close to the River through a high ridge about 27 feet, and to prevent the earth from being carried away by the force of the Rapid when a sufficient embankment was formed with the soil from the excavation, all the large Granite Rocks which in this part were very numerous, were collected and rolled over as Substantial protection to it.

From Mr. McMillan's house to the ridge it has been necessary to make a thick Wall of dry Stone, about 4 feet 6 inches high and 491 yards in length, to answer the double purpose of preventing the banks from being injured by rising of the Water in the River in the Spring, and Also to keep off the Cattle from the banks of the

Canal on the opposite side of the canal a cedar Post & Rail fence with Gates, &c., 796 yards in length has also been put up this season, and a Bridge & Road made to Mr. McMillans house.

Where the ground is low opposite the Gully on the 1st Lot of Grenville where the River broke over partially in the Spring, a strong embankment 817 yards in length and 4½ feet in height has been made faced towards the River for 308 yards by a Stone Wall where stone were at hand, the remaining 509 yards protected by the picketing of Small trees.

On the lower part of the canal for one Mile and 719 yards Log fencing has been put up to hinder the cattle from tearing down the bank of the Canal.

The number of oxen employed averages at 8 yoke for 89 days almost exclusively used for hauling out Granite Rocks and large Stones from the excavation. The Average Number of Miners employed in blasting Rock 67 for 102 Days, and the average Number of Labourers 412 for 102 Days.

The Charcoal (the consumption of which is very great) has this Season been made on the Crown Reserve at first by hired Labourers but afterwards by Soldiers of the Detachment as also the line.

Two hundred New Wheel barrows have been made, a Scow of 15 Tons has been built Two Large Screw Pumps, Roller Trucks, Oxen, Trucks, Handles of tools of all descriptions. A great quantity of Cedar fencing cut and prepared, besides what is already put up and repairs and jobs of all sorts done by the Detachment assisted by a few Civilian Artificers paid as Miners on the Canal.

In consequence of the Canal being full of Water previous to the 6th June Such of the detachment as were not artificers were employed chopping down and clearing away the trees on the Site of the Canal on the 1st Lot of Grenville and adjoining in the Township of Chatham. Cutting Cord Wood for Charcoal and the lime Kiln and making good the road through Crown Reserve No. 8.

No good stone of sufficient thickness has been found in excavating for the Canal, as it was expected would be the case for the Locks: of the two best kinds I have sent Specimens about 1,800 feet of which has been Squared for building and about as much more remains to be done, Which is all that has yet been taken up fit to be faced.

The Dark Sort a Species of limestone is hard to work, pieces frequently flying out and spoiling the work, but it does not appear to be injured by the Frost. The light Coloured Stone is full of veins and but a small quantity of it will bear being worked. The other Sorts are good for nothing crumbling to pieces when exposed to the Weather.

The lime stone is found near the surface and is only 4 or 5 Inches in thickness, it requires much burning and makes a brown lime good enough for common purposes.

I am informed that the Neighbouring Mountains contain good stone, but the expence of bringing it 3 Miles which is the distance to the nearest place through the forest would make it cost too much.

Three Miles up the River opposite Mr. Grant's house is a small River called Calome in the bed of which there is plenty of Marble principally white, with Green Specks which I find works easily it is about half a Mile from the entrance of the River on the declivity of the Mountain (above the fall) down which a Road can very easily be made to the spot where it might be put into a Scow which [could] convey it with the current in 40 Minutes to the head of the Canal. If it will answer the purpose it can certainly be procured at less expence than Stones from the other place. I have sent you Specimens of this marble and I think if the quarry was opened it would prove much better, Sound and without the green veins but I cannot answer for its standing the Frost. Something, however, is necessary to be done in the Spring with regard to procuring Stone for the Locks as one might now be commenced.

An engagement has been entered into with the Tenants of the Land the Canal runs through from where it now leaves off to the end, to chop down the Trees, clear the Site of the Canal, and put up a log fence on each side for 12 Dollars per acre (each to perform the labour on his own ground). Mr. Greece holding two Lots is

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however an exception, and his Neighbours have therefore undertaken to do this service in his place for the same price in which it is probable they will meet with opposition.

The Weather having been particularly wet this Season was unfavourable to the Works, Causing an additional expence and trouble, as well as an unusual number of Sick both of the Soldiers and the civilians.

(Signed) W. J. DU VERNET, Captain,
Royal Staff Corps.

No. 18.—CAPT. MANN'S REPORT ON THE NAVIGATION OF THE OTTAWA OR GRAND RIVER.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 167B, page 52.)

The expence of the improvements recommended by Capt. Mann amounts to £16,740 stg.

There is no data furnished by which the computation of expence could be checked, but they appear to have been rather loosely paid, and where locks and Canals are referred to, there does not appear to have [been] due examination made as to foundations, nature of the soil to be excavated, &c., without which preliminary knowledge no Estimates can be made, from which an accurate idea could be formed as to the real Expence likely to be incurred.

The advantages attendant upon rendering the Ottawa navigable as far as the River Rideau are too obvious to require any observation, but no opinion can be formed as to the propriety of the plans for accomplishing this object without correct plans and occasional Sections of the proposed works, as well as a correct map of the River with its surroundings.

Lt. Cleather's report on the Richelieu River, near St. Antoine & St. Denis.

There is no estimate of the expence likely to be incurred by executing the Services recommended. There are no data given by which this deficiency may be supplied, the means recommended seem to be judicious except that part which recommends the bed of the River near St. Ours, to be deepened by mining. As the distance is stated not to exceed six or eight yards, a cut into the bank to turn the obstacle would be better than to dam off the whole river for the purpose of mining its bottom, should it be a rock and which could have been easily ascertained.

No. 19.—REPORT ON RIDEAU SETTLEMENT.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 167B., page 56.)

The original object of establishing the Military Settlement was with a view of procuring a communication between Montreal and Kingston by means of the Ottawa and Rideau River by which Troops or Stores might be moved to Upper Canada without being exposed to the annoyance & observation of the Americans when passing up the St. Lawrence in addition to which it was expected that the establishing a good & loyal Population at the back of Brockville & thence towards the Ottawa would be highly advantageous as affording an efficient & well disposed Militia sufficiently powerful to prevent the Americans from crossing to our side of the St. Lawrence, & it was further expected that the Military Settlement Militia would also be a check upon the very bad description of Canadian Residents on the banks of the St. Lawrence, most of whom are by birth parentage and education decided Yankees, & so important were

these objects considered that immense Sums were expended for their attainment & the Settlements commenced accordingly in 1815.

Each succeeding Com^r of the Forces has approved of their establishment & recommended their continuance, & Lord Dalhousie himself for some time continued to recommend & approve the encouragement of them fully as much as any of his predecessors—why he has now taken up an opinion against them I am at a loss to discover—nor have I in any way been consulted on the subject or my opinion in any way sought concerning the bringing them to a close & this appears the more extraordinary as the sole management of them has been entrusted to my care for some years past. The idea of establishing a Water communication from the mouth of the Rideau River to Kingston was given up in consequence of the great expense that must have been incurred by so doing, but it was however decided that tho' the attempt to make the Rideau navigable, should be at all events delayed, yet that the navigation of the Ottawa as far as the mouth of the Rideau should be completed & the canal in the Township of Grenville on the Ottawa was accordingly commenced. On this Work the Government has already expended many many thousands, the whole of which might as well have been thrown into the River if the Canal is now to be stopt. The work on the Rideau having been found impracticable at the time, the next best thing was the opening a road in the same direction, & accordingly a communication has been commenced from what is called the Richmond landing (in the Township of Nepean) on the Ottawa, thro' the new Military Townships to Perth (which is about 40 miles in the rear of Brockville), & thence towards Kingston, now this road which the Government have allowed me to expend a small sum in opening is by no means complete or practicable for even Horses, but having placed Settlers along it, I had hoped with a further small assistance from Government & with this assistance I could have got in labour from the Inhabitants to have made it complete, & if this had been effected I will venture to say it would have been a work as beneficial both in a Military & civil point of view as ever was undertaken. The unfortunate prejudice however which the Comm^r of the Forces has lately taken up against the Milt. Settlements has thwarted my wishes in this respect. That this prejudice does exist is clear for every expenditure has been fully authorized & approved by Ld. Bathurst, & while the object & importance of the settlement is duly appreciated at home, they are put a stop to here. That their object is accomplished I deny—in a few years with due encouragement & at a trifling expense (which might hereafter be the saving of *millions*) it might have been. The great spur to the Settlement has been that they were Military & that they entorced certain location duties of residence, cultivation, &c. I have now from 1,500 to 2,000 head of families who have not been the stipulated time on their lands, but all must alike be returned for their Deeds, & he who has been a few days on his Land is to be put on the same footing as to getting his Deed with those who have resided thereon for the stipulated period of Three Years.

The Deeds once given & these Lands will many of them be sold for one third of their value. The description of persons we wished to keep out of the Settlements will thus get footing into them, and the moment they do so, all the more respectable Settlers, many of whom are half pay officers will to my knowledge leave the Settlement, and the whole of the Sum expended will thus be sacrificed. There are many individuals now in the Settlements receiving Rations by Orders from home—will Government break faith with these poor People—if the Settlements are closed this must be the case. School Masters have been sent out from home, but all are to be struck off & for what for a paltry

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saving of a few Hundred Pounds, why should the Settlements not have continued, & why was the giving Land & one year's Rations to soldiers discharged in this country to be discontinued. Is it not evident that the doing this was keeping up a description of Persons of all others the most wanted in this country & in whom I take it there is more real power of defence than in all the Forts you can erect, & be it remembered that if a soldier entitled to his discharge is induced to remain & settle in the Country by getting a year's Rations & 100 acres of Land, the King saves the paying & feeding him & providing his passage to England. The whole of the money advanced to the Lanarkshire Settlers (who came out under particular instructions), will be lost to Government, in short there is no point of view in which the giving up the Settlements can be looked on that does not point out the impropriety of the measure, & I cannot still do otherwise than hope H. M. Government will beg to see both sides of the question before they give it their final sanction.

I have hurried these few remarks together as fast as I could put them down, but in a few days you shall have a more detailed statement. Do you know Mr. Wilmot? if you do I wish you would see & speak to him on the subject.

F. C.

NOTE D.

NORTH WEST DISPUTES.

No. 1.—REPORT OF CHIEF JUSTICE POWELL.

(Archives, Series Q., Volume 325—2, page 294.)

YORK, 2nd October, 1819.

SIR,—Upon my return from the circuit last evening, I found your Excellency's letter of the 21st September with copy of Earl Bathurst's Dispatch, No. 38, to General His Grace the Duke of Richmond, intimating the desire of His Majesty's Government to possess the most correct Intelligence with respect to any legal Proceedings which may have arisen from the disputes between the North West and Hudson's Bay companies, and requesting His Grace to transmit by the earliest opportunity authentic reports of the several Trials which may have taken place, of any persons connected with either party for offences committed against the other, Your Excellency conceives that the application of the same wish would extend to the Trials which have been carried on in the Upper Province, and in conformity to that suggestion I have the Honour to enclose not only a Minute of the Trials at York as well Criminal as Civil of any of the Parties, but also a note of such legal proceedings connected with the parties to which I may have been privy. Perceiving in the printed Debate on Sir James Montgomery's motion of 24th of June, that notice is taken of the Bill respecting the jurisdiction over offences committed in any District of this Province, without its organized population, I beg permission in addition to my explanatory letter to your Excellency of the 1st May last, to refer to one I addressed to Mr. President Smith on the 15th September, 1817, recommending one Commission for the Trial of all the Charges sent from Lower Canada to be tried here. Your Excellency cannot but perceive by my notice of Mr. Simon McGillivray's letter to me (which I transmitted to the President) that the same jealousy prevailed in his mind with respect to Influence over the judicial proceedings as has since been manifested by Earl Selkirk, I do assure you with as little cause, and I trust that the opinion demanded of me by the Person then administering the Government as to those trials Indicates no improper Bias on my side. The Trial at York for the murder of Mr. Semple and his companions was taken in short hand by a stenographer engaged for that purpose by both Parties, and will doubtless afford a more satisfactory detail of what passed than my notes which only retained what might be supposed relevant to the charge and Plea, whereas from the course adopted by the Prisoners counsel from Lower Canada on the President of Reinhardt's Trial at Quebec, great Irregularities were pressed upon the Defence.

I have the Honour to be

Your Excellency's

Most obedient and

Most humble servant,

WM. DUMMER POWELL.

His Excellency

Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND.

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No. 2.—CHIEF JUSTICE POWELL TO LT. GOV. SIR P. MAITLAND.

(*Archives, Series Q., Volume 325—2, p. 297.*)

SIR,—Since I had the Honour to address to your Excellency a notice of such legal proceedings against the North West Company and the Earl of Selkirk as I was acquainted with, I have seen a libel published by that Nobleman in the shape of letters from Mr. Halkett to Earl Bathurst. There prevails in such parts of this libel as relate personally to me such a confusion of Truth, verisimilitude and absolute falsehood as may not easily be separated and appreciated.

May I beg your Excellency's Indulgence to lay before you a more diffuse notice of these passages than I thought necessary on first receiving from your Excellency his Lordship's Letter to Earl Liverpool and the desire of Earl Bathurst to hear both sides.

In page 113 of the libel is related his Lordship's call upon me as Chief Justice to receive his surrender and to admit him to Bail on a supposed Warrant from the Magistrates of the Western District.

I had reported this visit to your Excellency, and as I thought truly. I did not deem it necessary to inform his Majesty's Ministers, that Earl Selkirk had been long known to me, that on his first visit to Canada he had frequently honoured my Table and domestic Circle with his presence, and that subsequently in Europe he had acquired claims to my personal gratitude and attention.

I did not think it necessary to state that his forlorn appearance and trembling agitation when he offered to surrender himself, gave him a further hold on my sympathy. I saw before me a Peer of the Realm, a man of elegant acquirements, apparently sinking under a consciousness of misconduct, which in my mind I referred to the Report of his Transactions at Fort William. That I declined any interference as a magistrate is correct, there was no charge before me, and a Confession of Felony or of an Escape from an arrest on a charge of Felony, I explicitly assured his Lordship I would not Bail. When I learned from his Lordship as complaining of hardship, that in order to surrender himself to me at York, he had made a vast and dangerous detour through the uninhabited Territory of the United States, I did express regret that his Lordship had not remained there until the period for meeting his Trial at Sandwich. The colour given to this sentiment expressed by me, as gratuitous advice to elude the hand of Justice, is like his Lordship's usual perversions of the Truth—on this occasion I did indulge a weakness no longer excusable by friendship or personal esteem, but arising from a feeling I must leave to others to define. At the moment my dinner was announced his Lordship's two friends arrived to surrender also, and with his Lordship were asked to partake of it. The presence of Mr. Baby, the senior Executive Counsellor of the Province, from a few minutes after his Lordship's arrival until his departure would seem to be guarantee that I did not gratuitously commit myself to censure either as Knave or Fool.

In the course of the Dinner, reflection on the situation of my Guests and the jealousy which it might occasion induced me to send a servant to the Attorney General to inform that officer that the Earl of Selkirk was with me, and desired to wait upon him. The next day the subject was mentioned by the Attorney General in the Judges Robing Room, and it was agreed that the Surrender should be made to the Magistrate who issued the Warrant. On the following Morning I understood that his Lordship proceeded to Sandwich, accompanied or followed by a Son of the Attorney General. I have but one observation further to make on his Lordship's statement of this transaction. It is, that if he thought

that the advice which he says I gave to him, proceeded from friendship to him and was derogatory from my character as a Magistrate, it was base to publish it. If on the contrary he thought that it was proffered as an Enemy to betray him, no consideration should have induced a Gentleman to break bread with such a Wretch as I must have appeared to his Lordship.

In page 130 of the libel it is insinuated that on application to reform the Grand Jury on account of interest in two of the Jurors, the Chief Justice decided contrary to his own opinion; so base an Insinuation can only be refuted by its own improbability. No suggestion was offered of other Interest, than that of a Commission as commercial Agents of the North West Company.

This objection was founded, as the Court thought on too remote an Interest (if any) to justify the exercise of a high and delicate authority to reform the Panel of Grand Jurors, but the Chief Justice gave liberty to the two Gentlemen to decline their attendance if they thought proper.

In the next page it is stated that the Grand Jury wanted Information on the Subject of conspiracy but that Chief Justice Powell's explanation was not very likely to enlighten them, the truth is not exactly so. The charge to the Grand Jury, when sworn, was predicated upon the Kalendar, and did not notice the matter of conspiracy concerning which there were no depositions or other documents before the Court.

Upon discovery that the Jury had an Indictment before them for conspiracy, the Chief Justice took Occasion from their Presence in Court on the subject of admitting the Prosecution to Marshall the Evidence to remark to the Jury that not having adverted to such an Enquiry in his Charge he now informed them to the best of his understanding of the nature of the offence of a Conspiracy.

It is possible that in attempting to explain a very simple and plain position, that a Conspiracy was the concert of two or more to injure another, or the Public, by unlawful means & that the Act of Confederacy might be made satisfactory to the Jury by overt Acts and circumstances without direct proof of the confederates being present together & that the guilt of the offence was the conspiring to do the Injury and not the consummation of it, I may have confused the Jury, but they appeared to comprehend my meaning.

In page 133 It is falsely asserted that the Chief Justice adjourned the Court without day without notice to or sending for the Grand Jury, with expressions or warmth and resentment, I had the Honour to assure your Excellency in my Letter of the 2nd of October that this assertion was false. In the same page it is asserted that the Chief Justice appointed the Assizes at Sandwich to be held, contrary to the usual Custom, the last of that Circuit.

The Circuits are taken by the Judges in rotation—the Western Circuit was taken by Mr. Powell in 1809, 1811, 1813, his absences interposed at his next turn, and in 1818 he again took that Circuit, and uniformly he named Sandwich for the last Commission day. This unprovoked misrepresentation of fact happens to be ascertained by an official Record in the Crown Office.

The other assertion that no animadversion was made on the Tardiness of the Grand Jury before the adjournment on Saturday has as little Truth. The Grand Jury was asked the cause of delay not by way of reproach but to afford Instruction, and upon the Foreman representing to the Court that they would not agree either to find or reject the Bill before them, the Chief Justice observed that if after a reasonable time for deliberation, twelve of the jury did not concur in finding the Bill, it should be ignored, that it was no Bill if twelve did not agree to find it so upon due call from the Foreman, on the Sunday the Chief Justice

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was satisfied that the Grand Jury had pursued a very irregular course in examining witnesses against the Bill before them, but on the Monday expressed no warmth, but after the Court had sat some time sent the Sheriff to inform the Grand Jury that if the Jury or their Foreman did not come into Court before noon and account for the delay, the Court would adjourn not to sit again.

The Sheriff reluctantly reported that the Grand Jury would allow no Answer to be made to the Court, when having continued on the Bench until one o'clock, having called upon the Bar to inform it if they had knowledge of any such Precedent and being unanimously answered in the negative, the Chief Justice with the full Concurrence of the Counsel for the Prosecution, & for Earl Selkirk left the Bench without adjournment. In so doing, He then thought, and thinks still, he did his duty. I cannot condescend to repel what I must call the infamous Insinuation, that the Chief Justice ingeniously stepped in to shield the Attorney General from the mortification of losing a Second Bill.

I will not compare the Purity of the Attorney General with that of Earl Selkirk. The former is respected for the qualities of his Heart as well as his premature Talents; the latter was venerated for his Birth and Rank and admired for splendid Talents wherever he passed in Upper Canada, until the Transactions at Fort William opened his true character.

The Evidence on that Indictment was so powerful that it is now well known that it could not be resisted, as to his Lordship, and no person then present, now doubts that his Lordship was, at the moment of adjournment, informed that he was to be exposed, if that Jury had come into Court, and that his exultation at the event he now affects to deplore, was then extreme.

In page 153 It is stated that although the Law Officers of both Provinces agreed upon a point arising on the Act of Parliament, Chief Justice Powell seemed disposed to differ from both, and that the liberation of the Prisoners would have been the probable consequence if his opinion had not been overruled by the other two Judges. The insinuation, in the above Paragraph, is that the Chief Justice gratuitously opened his opinion on the subject and was overruled by the other judges. The fact is that the Chief Justices opinion on this occasion was judicial and entirely concurred in by the other Judges. Two Prisoners in Lower Canada charged with murder in the Indian Territories were transmitted to the Gaol at York in Upper Canada by warrant under the Seal of the Province of Lower Canada, and signature of the Governor, who had no more Privity with the Gaoler than the Governor of Nova Scotia had—an application was made to the Court of King's Bench in their behalf for a writ of Habeas Corpus and on the return of that Writ the discussion took place, which is so flippantly misrepresented by the libeller.

The Counsel for the Prisoner contended that there was no legal commitment in Lower Canada as the Magistrate who committed them on Charge of offence done in the Indian Territory was not a Justice of the Peace under the 43rd of the King and had no power to commit for offences done out of the District of Montreal of which he was a police Magistrate. That even if they had been legally committed there the Warrant of the Governor of Lower Canada to the Sheriff here was no authority to detain them, and that no Magistrate in this Province had jurisdiction to hear and commit offenders for offences in the Indian Territory, and that therefore the Prisoners ought to be discharged.

The Court decided unanimously that the Commitment by Warrant from the Governor of Lower Canada was of no force, and the Prisoners must be discharged from Imprisonment thereon. But the Court was of opinion that the Instrument under Seal of Lower Canada conforming to

the Statute, gave cognizance to the Courts of Upper Canada over the offence and the offender, as if the Crime had been committed here and the depositions being resworn and read in Court in presence of the Prisoners and their Counsel, which charge them severally with felony and murder, to which nothing was said but that the magistrate who received the Deposition was not a Magistrate for the Indian Territory, a rule was made to commit the Prisoners to the Gaol of the Home District until discharged by due course of Law.

Such was the proceeding represented by the libel as the idle opinion of the Chief Justice overruled by the other two Judges. It is not a little surprising that a person of Earl Selkirks powers of mind should have subjected himself to so many convictions of misrepresentation on matters which were transacted in the face of the Public and susceptible of judicial Proof, but when we observe that, from whatever cause, such misrepresentations have been made and refuted, others, which must depend solely upon his Lordship's Credit or that his accused, otherwise unimpeached, cannot be expected to make a deep impression.

I trust that your Excellency will meet satisfactory proof from other Quarters to confirm the general character of Mr. Halkett's Letters to Earl Bathurst, as false, wicked and malignant libels against the Poison of which there can be no antidote so powerful as your Excellency's declared discredit communicated to His Majesty's Government. I have the Honour to be most respectfully

Your Excellency's
Obedient & humble servant,
WM. DUMMER POWELL.

His Excellency
Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND.

NO. 3.—MR. CHIEF JUSTICE POWELL TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND.

(Archives, Series Q., Volume 325—2, p. 309.)

YORK, 16th Oct., 1819.

Lord Selkirk and North West Company.

The Partners of the North West Company applied to the Chief Justice of Upper Canada for a warrant to apprehend the Earl of Selkirk on a charge of felony.

To this application answer was made that the circumstances did not amount to felony although so characterised by the Deponents. That it would be dangerous to presume felony in the open and avowed conduct of a Magistrate unless the felonious Intent was clearly apparent, that the case stated might amount to that high handed Trespass designated as Forcible Entry and Detainer, but it was only Trespass and could only be treated criminally by virtue of a Special Statute which had marked out the course of proceeding.

8th October,
1816.

The same persons waited on the Chief Justice with long detailed depositions of a forcible Entry and detainer, desiring legal Interference, but the Trespass being in the Western District, they were told that the jurisdiction in such cases was exclusively in the Magistrates of that District who alone could enquire of the forcible Entry, and afford redress by a Writ of Restitution.

10th October,
1816.

The same parties applied for a Writ of Habeas Corpus to be addressed to the Earl of Selkirk to produce the body of Daniel McKenzie, Esq., who was represented to be detained illegally in the Custody of that

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Nobleman. The Writ was granted, but the Chief Justice having heard that the North West Company had collected an army of Indians who only waited for the plausible pretext of executing legal Process to force the Post seized by Lord Selkirk, in which case much blood might be shed, the Writ was not entrusted to the Parties, but a Special Messenger or Tipstaff was sent with express Instructions to deliver it to Lord Selkirk peaceably and unaccompanied, which was done, and it was returned by his L'dp Endorsed "That the within named Daniel McKenzie had not been in his Custody at any time since the date of this Writ, with a nota bene that the said Daniel McKenzie left that Place for Montreal, the 10th or 11th October, and was at full liberty for a considerable period before that time."

17th October,
1817.

Archibald McLellan was brought before the Chief Justice on a Writ of Habeas Corpus when it appeared that the original Warrant was by the Chief Justice of Montreal, for his apprehension on Certificate of an Indictment for Murder found by the Grand Jury of the Court of Kings Bench there, but that he was already in Custody of Pierre Pant Le Croix, who made return to the Writ, and produced and deposed upon Oath, that he saw Mr. Coltman the Commissioner, sign the Warrant requiring him as a Special Constable to conduct the Prisoner to Montreal and deliver him to the keeper of the Gaol there to be dealt with according to the Law, on the Indictment for Murder in the Indian Territory. The Constable was ordered to obey the original of Mr. Coltman's Warrant.

Application was made to the Chief Justice by one Pritchard having in Custody a Mr. Grant, Partner of the North West Company by Warrant as he said from Earl Selkirk, Being brought up it appeared that the Earl was a Justice of the Peace for the Indian Territory, and that the Warrant was to convey the Prisoner to Lower Canada, under charge for an offence committed in the Indian Territory, Bail was refused.

8th January,
1818.

Earl Selkirk presented himself to the Chief Justice at his own House to surrender upon a Warrant which he said was out against him for felony by the Magistrates of the Western District, that he had two companions with him under the same charge who would immediately attend with Bail, His Lordship was informed that his surrender could not be received without the Warrant, unless he confessed the charge, and that he could not be bailed for a felony not known to the Chief Justice, but was referred to the Attorney General. That officer advised his Lordship to surrender himself at Sandwich in the Western District, which he did and was bound in recognizance of £40 to answer to an Indictment.

— September,
1818.

At the Assizes for the Western District of Upper Canada, the Earl of Selkirk with his followers and the North West Company with their followers attended to support and answer the various charges against either. The Attorney General preferred a Bill of Indictment against the Earl of Selkirk which being immediately ignored by the Grand Jury did not come under consideration of the Court, another Bill was presented for a conspiracy on which there was some discussion before the Court, on a representation by the Attorney General that the evidence for the Crown was very voluminous and diffuse, consisting of written and oral testimony in various Languages. That for the case of the Grand Jury, he had desired the Pros. from whom he had received his instructions to attend the Jury Room to marshal the evidence and bring it forward as it applied to the Indictment, that the Grand Jury declined the attendance of the Prosecutor, but it was impossible without assistance to open the matter to the understanding of the Jury, and prayed the Court to inform the G. J. upon the Point. The Grand Jury being in the Court were told that it was not unusual for such aid to be afforded in the Jury Room, but as it was certainly to relieve the Grand Jury, it

could not be imposed upon them. If they had any objection to Mr. Mc Gillivray, they could have none to the Attorney General who was an officer of the Crown bound equally with them to keep the King's Secrets, and that the Interest of Justice appeared to require some person to open the evidence to them. That he would not participate in their Debate and Consultation or know their opinions, and that it was advisable that they should receive his assistance so long as was requisite, but that they could decline it when they pleased. The Jury stated their objection to be to the presence of Mr. McGillivray and not the Attorney General whose assistance would be perfectly satisfactory to them.

The next day Earl Selkirk came into Court and addressed it on the subject of a great grievance in the attendance of the Attorney General, then in the Jury Room. As his Lordship was proceeding with some violence the Court desired him to wait until the Attorney General should be in Court to hear his accusation. Upon the Attorney General being sent for, he came into Court with most of the Grand Jury, and Earl Selkirk proceeded in his complaint with such warmth & amplification of Injury, and after a while began to dictate to the Court its Duty and that of the Grand Jury, here he was stopped by the Court declaring that it listened without Interruption to everything like complaint, but that it could nor receive Lessons on its own duty from a person in his Lordship's situation, nor permit his lessons to be delivered to the Surrounding Jury, his Lordship persisted and was twice ordered by the Court to sit down, in vain, but his Counsel probably perceiving the Inclination of the Court to commit him for contempt, drew him upon a seat and controlled his Lordship to silence.

The Attorney General offered to explain, but the Court intimated to him that there was nothing for him to answer, and to his proposition to abstain from attending the Grand Jury, the Court remarked that so long as his attendance was necessary and the Jury thought so, he would do wrong to withdraw on Account of anything advanced by Lord Selkirk.

After going through the Evidence for the Crown, there being no other business before the Court, the Grand Jury were asked if they had any Bill from day to day until Monday from Thursday Morning, during the recess on Sunday the Chief Justice received Information of Irregularities in the Grand Jury having before them the Counsel and Witnesses of the Earl of Selkirk charged in the Indictment before them, and on Monday morning sent for the Grand Jury or the Foreman to come into Court and explain the cause of the delay in finding or rejecting the Bill before them, and expressly directing the Sheriff to inform them that unless some explanation was given to the Court before noon the petit jury would be dismissed.

The Sheriff reported that the Grand Jury would give no answer to the Court. After waiting until one o'clock, with the full assent of the Attorney General and the whole Bar, the Court withdrew without adjournment, thus closing the commission.

At the Assizes for the Home District, Indictments under the Provisions of the 4th Geo. 3, upon the Prosecution of the Earl of Selkirk were found against divers for Murder in the Indian Territory, as Principals and accessories before and after the fact. As the Trials which ensued were taken in short hand by a stenographer employed by both Parties, the printed Trials will be more satisfactory than the Judges notes which retained only the matter relevant to the Issues before the Court and omitted the vast mass of Irregularities which the trials at Quebec, under the same statute afforded precedent for and were in a manner forced upon the Court by the Counsel from Lower Canada, who happened to be also of the Upper Canada Bar.

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— February,
1819.

In the Winter Session for the Home District an Indictment for Conspiracy was found against the Earl of Selkirk and divers. Process of the Court issued—as the Indictment preferred to the Grand Jury of the Western District was not read to the Court, it is not known if it was the same now found by the Grand Jury of the Home District, to whom in the Interval a Provincial Statute had given a concurrent Jurisdiction in certain cases. The Court had no discretion respecting the expediency of the Prosecution, which rested with the Attorney General.

If the Indictments were the same on both occasions, it is known that the Court would have judged it more expedient that in lieu of an Indictment the Court of K. B. should have been moved for leave to file an Information which would have afforded an opportunity on a rule to show cause to discuss the Propriety of sustaining such a Prosecution under the new Jurisdiction as it had failed in the Western District.

At the same sitting two Civil Suits were decided against the Earl of Selkirk for False Imprisonment of a Partner of the North West Company in which the Jury gave Damages £1,500, and of a Deputy Sheriff to whom the Jury gave Damages £500. In the former such corrupt abuse of the Power of the Magistrate was manifested as induced the Court to desire a criminal information to be filed.

WM. DUMMER POWELL.

NO. 4.—THE EARL OF SELKIRK AND THE NORTH WEST COMPANY—LAW PROCEEDINGS.

(*Archives, Series Q., Volume 325—2, p. 319.*)

McKenzie	}	FALSE IMPRISONMENT.
vs.		
Earl of Selkirk.		

John McDonell, Esq., Sworn:

Knows Pltff. and Defendant was at Fort William in August, 1816 (*sic*) when it was forcibly taken possession of by Earl Selkirk with an armed Force. Witness with all the other Partners there was seized and put into a boat by Soldiers, each of the Partners was examined by Earl Selkirk and on the 18th August except the Plaintiff sent to Montreal.

The supposed Warrant on which they were arrested, was not shown to witness—understood that Pltff. was a retired Partner of the North West Company the year before and if a retired Partner could do no Act to bind the Company which Defendant knew from having in his possession the Articles of the Company's agreement, was asked by Lord Selkirk if he had any hand in the murder at Red River.

Has heard that Furs of the Hudson's Bay Company were in the Fort.

Knows that Mr. Bourke was a Prisoner in the Canoes, when he arrived at Fort William. Saw a House at Red River in possession of Indians.

Jasper Vandersluys, sworn: Was at Fort William, 13th August, 1815 (*sic*). Plaintiff was there and with many others was made Prisoner by Mr. McNab, Mr. McPherson and Mr. Allen, who came to the Fort with an armed force of soldiery and Officers, with swords, Pistols and Guns. The prisoners were taken to Lord Selkirk and that Evening returned to the Fort and remained in their Rooms, a Guard of 20 men and a Captain remaining in the Fort. Earl Selkirk came to the Mess Hall and the Prisoners with Witness were present, Mr. McGillivray presented a Protest against the Earl's proceeding after the examination each was guarded to his own room. It was reported that Plaintiff was not

To cross
questions.

examined and He alone of the partners was kept confined in the Fort, the rest were sent away under a guard of Soldiers. On the 20th Plaintiff was said to have passed his examination, after which he was transferred to the Black Hole, a building without Windows, his negroe was kept with him and a Sentry at the Door. Witness offered to give Bail for Pliff. himself and Mr. McTavish, but His Lordship said that the charges against him were so great that he could not bail him, from the 20th to the 22nd he was in the Black Hole and then removed to another Room where he saw Capt. Dorsenens and Mr. Miles McDonell singing and drinking with him. Witness had permission from Lord Selkirk to speak to Plaintiff on the 28th, the day Witness left Fort William.

Witness and Jas. McTavish were left in charge of the North-West effects by appointment of Mr. McGillivray and Mr. Henry McKenzie with approbation of Earl Selkirk they took charge the 14th. Witness and Mr. McTavish applied to Lord Selkirk in writing repeatedly Received propositions from Lord Selkirk in writing to leave all disputes to arbitration, Defendant to keep part of the goods and furs to answer the event. Witness declined the proposition. Lord Selkirk required of them the Instruction from the Directors, and as it was verbal, he required the Testimony of some person as to the instruction. Rosse and D. McKenzie, the Pliff., joined in signing the Certificate. Witness considered this as Evidence that Defendant knew that Plaintiff had no power over the effects of the Company.

The Protest was signed by the Prisoners and Plaintiff.

When Lord Selkirk said he had a Proposition to make to Witness & Mr. McTavish, on long consideration witness answered that it was pity he had not made the Proposition to them who a few days ago could have agreed with him.

James McTavish sworn:

Saw D. McKenzie after he was arrested, He remained in his room from the 13th to the 18th, and on the 20th was committed to the Common Gaol, a log building without Windows, called the Black Hole where he remained until the 22nd, when he was sent to a room in the N. West House. Access was refused to witness and others of the N. W. Compy—but Lord Selkirk's people had access. He saw Mr. McDonell, Capt. Dorsenens & Mr. McNab drinking with him on the 22nd. Witness and Mr. Vandersluys were appointed by the Directors to superintend their affairs at Fort William. Lord Selkirk asked for a Copy of their Powers, supposing it was in writing, and proposed a Certificate to be signed by some others, and Mr. D. McKenzie was particularly desired by Lord Selkirk to sign this Certificate. Witness remained at Fort William until the 4th Sepr. Witness had no means to send off Canoes, but there were Canoes and men enough to have sent down Plaintiff after the 20th August. Other Prisoners were sent down after that date, and before the 4th September, at that time Plaintiff was a Prisoner and guarded by a Soldier with a bayonet. Witness received the letter in the handwriting of Lord Selkirk, No. 1, brought to Witness and Vandersluys and proves them. Answer No. 2—On the 4th Sepr. Witness was sent down by Lord Selkirk on a charge of having stolen Property in His Possession—that to save his feelings no Constable was sent with him—was never examined on any charge. Mr. Vandersluys had gone away some days before Wits. & Mr. Vandersluys sent to Lord Selkirk a Copy of exhibit No. 3, being a Protest so long as Wits. and Mr. Vandersluys remained Ld. Selkirk never intimated that he considered Plaintiff as having anything to say to the Company's affairs at Ft. William.

Understood that Bourke was confined in the same building where Mr. McKenzie was.

To cross questions.

To cross questions.

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The only receipt for goods of the N. W. Company was given by Mr. Spencer for a Cask of Sugar.

Witness Baggage was searched at his departure by order of Lord Selkirk.

No Liquor was given to Mr. McKenzie by Witness who refused it.

Margaret Greaves sworn :

Was at Fort William when Ld. Selkirk came. Pltff. was made Prisoner the same day or two days after. He was first in a chamber before he was removed to the Black Hole, did not speak to Plaintiff before the Partners went away—she was permitted to carry some shoes to Mr. McKenzie, followed by a Sentry before he went to the Black Hole. There the Sentry permitted her to enter. Knows Mr. McDonell and Capt. Dorsenens, and saw them with Mr. McKenzie after he left the Black Hole. Saw Capt. Dorsenens, who urged her as having Interest with Mr. McKenzie to advise him to tell all he knew and become one of them. Mr. McKenzie was drunk in the Dungeon & was guarded always in the room he was removed to from the Black Hole. Saw Capt. McDonell sometimes alone with Pltff. McPherson took Plaintiff to his Room frequently. Mr. McKenzie was in Prison more than a Month, did not go from Fort William until eight days before the snow fell.

Mizani sworn :

Was at Fort William in August, 1815, was present at the examination of the Co. partners of the North West, and on the 20th August Pltff. was examined respecting his having offered Goods to an Indian Chief to induce him to go to the Red River. He saw no charge in writing or any Witnesses against Mr. McKenzie. Saw Mr. McKenzie afterwards in the Prison a log building without windows, and saw him going with Doctor Allan from the Prison to another Room—was informed by Capt. Mathey that he had orders to stop all communication with the N. West Company, but that Witness might visit them, if he could visit People charged with such high crimes.

Saw Miles McDonell upon friendly terms with Plaintiff on the 27th August left Mr. McKenzie still confined to his Room.

To cross questions.

Mr. McKenzie was not examined on the 15th, but does not know the reason why he was not.

Bourke was a Prisoner at Fort William, brought from the Red River.

On the 13th the Partners were not close Prisoners not until the 14th.

Lord Selkirk examined the Gentlemen one after another.

Antoine Landriau sworn :

Was at Fort William 13th August, 1815, saw the Plaintiff in confinement there ten or twelve days more or less. Mr. McKenzie appeared in a State of mind not fit to transact business, but like a man out of his senses, Witness was Issuer of Provisions for the North West—was forced to deliver Flour for which he got a Receipt. Consider Lord Selkirk as having the Command over all but McTavish and Vandersluys to manage the Company's affairs.

Mr. Robs sworn :

Was at Fort William 13th August, when Lord Selkirk entered it, was sent away by Lord Selkirk 3rd Sept. with others subpoenaed to give evidence on a conspiracy—Signed the Certificate that McTavish and Vandersluys were appointed Agents at the place for the Company, saw Pltff. in the Prison and afterwards with Capt. Dorsenens & Mr. McDonell

Pierre Lablond sworn, By Interpreter Vandersluys.

Saw Pltff. confined to his Room until the 20th August, & after that two days in the Black Hole, when he was confined in a Room under Sentry for a fortnight, when Witness left the Fort Mr. McKenzie was at liberty. It was then a general Report that Plaintiff had made a sale of the Goods of the N. W. Co. Plaintiff appeared like a man out of his

wits and seemed to shun the people of the N. W., and said he was alarmed and did not know what they intended to do with him. Knows that about the 10th or 12th Sept. Witness Mr. McKenzie and Tate took an inventory of the effects of the Fort, and being asked by Tate what it was for, Lord Selkirk said because from the day he entered the Fort he was accountable for everything in it—before Witness left Plaintiff was at liberty.

Morrison sworn :

Saw Mr. McKenzie at liberty in the Fort before the 11th October, when witness left the Fort and accompanied him to St. Marys.

Desauniers sworn :

Knows Plaintiff was in Prison at Fort William whilst Witness was there, knows that he was in the Black Hole, sometimes talked to him in his room, He appeared as Witness and others did full of Chagrin, and his Discourse with Witness was not such as before he was Prisoner, until the 11th Octr., when witness accompanied him to the Sault St. Mary. He did not appear at full liberty during his Passage.

Kennedy sworn :

Knew Plaintiff confined at Fort William, and saw a Guard put him in the Black Hole & saw him at liberty after Mr. Johnson arrived 1st. Sept. Plaintiff looked wild and talked ridiculous, came down with Plaintiff in Company, not in the same Canoe, signed the Paper No. 5, as a Witness but was not permitted to know the Contents, and Mr. Tate who signed before him was told by Lord Selkirk that it was not necessary that they should know it, a few days after Spencer told Witness that Plaintiff had sold all the Property of the North West Company to Lord Selkirk, proves also the Paper—executed by Mr. McKenzie, who appeared in the same state of mind as for some time before, saw the property of the North West used by Ld. Selkirk's people before and after the report of sale.

Mr. McKenzie sworn :

Has known the Plaintiff twenty years, he has had some differences with the N. West Companys members, considered him ever as the weakest man of the Company from habitual Indulgence in Intoxication and was the last man to be trusted with any business. That Witness appointed Mr. McTavish and Mr. Vandersluys to have charge of the Company's Effects at Fort William, and that Lord Selkirk knew and admitted them as such, Witness was not informed why the Pltff. was not sent down with the others. No merchant of Character would have transacted with Mr. McKenzie under the circumstances known to Lord Selkirk, as witness has reason to believe. Bourke had been a Prisoner in Fort William on a Charge of Crime, and from there had been sent to Lower Canada, Plaintiff had never been prosecuted for any Crime, either in Upper or Lower Canada, since he came from Fort William. Knows Mr. McDonell to be intimate with Lord Selkirk—did not hear of the sale of the Property until at York in Novr., returned to Fort William in May following, Saw Mr. McNab and divers connected with Lord Selkirk in possession of the N. West Companys Property, which was found on Inventory Eight Thousand Pounds Value Cost and charges, and Sixty Thousand Pounds worth of Furs detained from Market to the great loss of the Company, Proves the Contract No. 7 in Miles McDonell's handwriting (confirmed by Mr. Allen) and Daniel McKenzie, of a Draft by Miles McDonell and copy by D. McKenzie, Plaintiff never appeared as Witness on any charge against Witness.

Plaintiff was employed to purchase Bark, Grains, &c., for the Company at St. Marys.

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questions.

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He was appointed a Magistrate in the Indian Territory in the Winter 1815-16, there was a project to concur with the F radson's Bay Company & settle all differences except what regarded Fort William.

Verdict for Plaintiff—Damages, £1,500.

William Smith }
vs. } False Imprisonment.
Earl of Selkirk. }

Colin Campbell sworn :

Knows the Plaintiff. He arrived at Fort William on the 19th March last, as under Sheriff. Earl Selkirk was there with a large body of armed men. Mr. Smith arrested Lord Selkirk in presence of witness. Smith first proceeded to the Guard, to show the Sergeant an Order from the adjutant General, to send assistance, in case of Resistance. The arrest was made in presence of several (amongst others Dr. Allen, who saw that they had an armed Force, that Lord Selkirk had bought the place from the N. West, and that they would resist the enforcement of any Warrant) whereupon Lord Selkirk took the Plaintiff by the Shoulder and put him out of the Room. Witness and Mr. Smith went to the Bell house. The Guard came. The Sergeant said he was sent by Lord Selkirk, and stood over Witness, Plaintiff and Campbell, preventing them from going out into the Fort, where Witness remained three days. Mr. Smith did not assault Dr. Allen at the time he arrested Lord Selkirk, but merely touched him saying that he arrested him in the King's name. Witness asked leave by Letter to Lord Selkirk & Lord Selkirk's Servant brought an answer that they might go. Witness accompanied Mr. Smith from Sault St. Marys to assist him.—*Wm. D. P.*

Fort William belongs to the North West Company.

There were men there in uniform like Soldiers of De Meurons Regiment.

Saw a notification importing Power to the Commissioners.

Was not in the Fort when Lord Selkirk arrived.

Was in no Employ when Mr. Smith asked him to accompany him —was promised by the N. West Company is not in their employ.

It took them a month to go to Fort William.

Lord Selkirk did not beat Plaintiff when he put him out of the Room.

Mr. Smith made not resistance.

Saw Partners of the N. W. in the Fort, but not at large at the time of the arrest.

Richard Grant sworn :

Accompanied Plaintiff to Fort William from Fort St. Mary—arrived together—understood that Mr. Smith was going to arrest Lord Selkirk and restore the Fort. Witness went up from the Commissioners, to carry a notification to the Indian Magistrates not to act. Met Capt. Mathey, who put them into a Room desiring them to make themselves comfortable and afterwards told him to stay in the Room until Ld. Selkirk came to receive his Papers—about dark Mr. Smith and Campbell were in the Room with Witness, when Mr. Smith dressed himself as though to go to Lord Selkirk. Colin Campbell went with him, and when he returned a man followed him and told him not to leave the Room, but C. Campbell went out to see Mr. Smith. Towards evening 19th March Sergeant Gray and a Guard of Four in uniform with Firelocks and Bayonets came. Mr. Smith desired them to go out, in the King's name, but the Sergeant said they were there by order of his Lordship and they staid there, next morning Witness was told that Capt. Mathey said he was at liberty, which made Witness ask if he had been a Prisoner, and

the man answered, "*un comme l'autre.*" Witness went from the Sault in the Party with Mr. Kenedy with notices and papers from the Commissioners. Witness, although at liberty, lived in the same Room with Mr. Smith, and a Sentry was at the door all the time, dressed like a Soldier, Red and Sky Blue, with Musket and Bayonet, did not during this time to the 23rd see Mr. Smith walking in the Fort, on the 23rd Spoke to Lord Selkirk before he set off to return to St. Marys.

The Guard mounted in the Evening on the 19th.

Commander of the Guard said he was sent by Lord Selkirk.

Smith did not promise to return without getting them (quere) from Lord Selkirk.

Michael Christian sworn :

Knows the Pltff., was at Fort William 19th March, saw Lord Selkirk and Mr. Smith there—thinks the latter came with a warrant against his Lordship—Knew that he was Deputy Sheriff—Knows that he was on that day in the Bell house with a Sentry on the House—did not see him walk about the Fort, he remained more than a month, Mr. Campbell, a Partner, of the North West, was confined in the same Room.

There was no Sentry on that Room until after Mr. Smith and Mr. Campbell were in it, nor after they were released.

Witness visited Mr. Smith sometimes, he often expressed a desire to be released—about the 10th May Lord Selkirk left Mr. Smith in confinement after his Lordships departure there appeared no one to command. Whilst Lord Selkirk remained, those Persons in the Interest of the N.W. Company were sometimes admitted to see Mr. Smith, but not often, but after his Lordship's Departure Mr. Smith was at liberty. There was a stove in the Room and a poor bed. He had bread, Pork, fish and potatoes as food.

Does not know that Mr. Smith attempted to go away.

Does not know if Mr. Campbell was a Prisoner.

At the commencement of the confinement admission was not granted to him to see Mr. Smith, for about three weeks.

The care of the Fort appeared to be with Capt. Mathey after his Lordship went.

Mr. McBean came to the Fort whilst Mr. Smith was confined, but he remained at large.

Saw Mathey in the Fort before Lord Selkirk went away, and he appeared to Witness to be under Lord Selkirk's orders.

He thinks so, because Lord Selkirk and Mathey were much together, and Capt. Mathey gave his orders sometimes in his own name and sometimes in Lord Selkirk's.

Jasper Vandersluys sworn :

Proves a paper Exhibit (No. 2) and Smith proves a paper Exhibit (No. 1).

Pierre Le Blond sworn :

Answering by Interpreter V. D. Sluys—Knows the Pltff. who arrived the 19th March, 1817. Witness had been an Inhabitant at Ft. William twelve years, and was in the month of October, 1816, from the preceding. It was during that time inhabited by soldiers of De Meurons and Lord Selkirk. It formerly belonged to the North West Company, who were taken the 13th August and sent to Montreal or to York, about Sixty of De Meuron's Soldiers, Officers, Capt. Mathey and Dorsonens, Lt. Gaffenheid and two others, Lord Selkirk commanded in the Fort, and Witness was ordered to work for him or starve, tho' he was not in the service of Lord Selkirk, who with his officers and gentlemen occupied the appartments of the Partners of the North West Company—did not see Mr. Smith enter the Fort, but saw him in it—and understood that a guard was put on him in the Bell house the afternoon of the day he

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arrived; Lord Selkirk was then there. Whilst witness was in the Room with Smith, Sergeant Gray came with a Guard and placed Sentries with Muskets and Bayonets, and red jackets made from old uniforms—before that they had a Sentry at the Gate of the Fort.

Mr. Smith remained there until the beginning of May when he was placed in another Room, and Witness by Capt's. orders told Smith that the store was to be removed and he and Campbell went to the Council House and stayed until the end of May, that Mr. Smith was a close prisoner so long as Lord Selkirk and Capt. Mathey departed.

To cross questions.

Witness was often with Mr. Smith, who didn't express any wish to go away but wished to remain to execute his Warrant. He was supplied with food chiefly by Witness and others. Mr. Tate lent him a good bed. The Guard was over Mr. Smith from his arrival until after Capt. Mathey went, but the Sentry sometimes left his station sticking his Bayonet in the Door first. Mr. McLean—the two Campbells and four other men came with Mr. Smith, two of these men remained in the Fort with Mr. Smith and Campbell.

Knows the Plaintiff was a Prisoner, because there was a Sentry at the door with arms to keep him from going out—never saw Mr. Smith attempt to get out, but Witness was refused entrance to him—has seen Mr. Campbell walk back and forth in front of the Clerk House.

The Guard on Mr. Smith were disbanded soldiers of Meuron's who were sometimes sober and sometimes drunk.

Rudolph Hatter sworn :

Was a soldier in Meurons, was engaged by Lord Selkirk to go to the Red River with about sixty men, with arms and ammunition.

They were at Fort William (except a detachment with Capt. Dorsenen) when Mr. Smith arrived—was himself Sentry over him. His orders from Captain Mathey were to let no one go in or out of the Room.

All the effects, Provisions, and all were under the control of Lord Selkirk.

William McGillivray sworn :

The North West Company erected Fort William. It was built by the Witness under his Directions.

It was the custom to obtain permission of the Indians to erect Houses in their Country—and this Fort was built upon Ground laid out for the Purpose by Colonel Bruyeres Rol. Engners. The North West Company had Property in it to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds which Lord Selkirk took possession of, and sent off the Partners of the North West, except one, Mr. Dan. McKenzie, to Montreal, under an armed Guard in August. After possession of the Fort by Lord Selkirk, it was not restored to Witness and the North West Company until May, 1818, when Mr. Smith Deputy Sheriff, gave him possession upon a writ of Restitution to that effect.

Some of the Packs of the Hudson's Bay Company were at Fort Wililam, and others of N. West Company at Hudson's Bay.

Mr. Smith received perhaps five hundred pounds from the North West Company for the service of that Writ.

Does not know Mr. Smith's circumstances.

He is not in the service of the N. W. Company.

To cross questions.

A Presentment against Witness and others for a Conspiracy, was made to the Court, but not received.

Vandersluys sworn :

Four Magistrates at Sandwich granted the Writ of restitution, and Witness saw Mr. Smith sworn in a deputy Sheriff to execute it.

DEFENCE.

John Allen sworn :

Was at Fort William when Mr. M. Grant and Kennedy arrived, Bearers of a notification from Messrs. Coltman and Fletcher Commissioners that the power of the Magistrates for the Indian Country, and of all Magistrates for the Western District residing west of had ceased, except M. M. Coltman and Fletcher.

Mr. Smith, the Pltff., being sent for by Earl Selkirk, informed his Lordship that he had a writ of restitution of the Fort to be delivered to Persons of the North West Company. His Lordship told Mr. Smith that the Writ was illegal, and asked Mr. Smith if he was aware of the Proclamation of the Commissioners which suspended the authority of the Magistrates of the Western District, (Mr. Smith said he would do his duty and execute his writ,) that he had learned from Reinhardt that he had murdered Mr. Kavanagh, who had been arrested by him by a warrant from one of the N. West Company. Upon this Mr. Smith said he must do his duty or be forcibly prevented and upon Lord Selkirk saying that he had formerly his trust and that he would concur in anything to justify Mr. Smith, upon which it was agreed that Lord Selkirk should put Mr. Smith out of the Room in presence of Witness, and one of his attendances was sent for to Witness the Transaction.

Mr. Smith said he did not wish to depart, but meant to await the Commissioners arrival. Heard Lord Selkirk say that he considered Smith's attempt to enforce the Warrant after the notice from the Commissioners as a breach of the Peace. Earl Selkirk's design was to have gone the South Side of Lake Superior until he heard of the destruction of the Red River settlement, and that several of his people were Prisoners at Fort William.

Proves a letter from Mr. Beecher to Pltff.

Understood that the Terms on which Mr. Smith would have been at liberty was an engagement not to act upon his Warrant. Reinhardt was permitted to keep a school in the Fort and to go about in charge of the Sergeants, who were accountable.

Considered Earl Selkirk as having control over all the Parties of the Fort.

Verdict £500 damages.

The charge to the Jury was in substance, that if they believed the Witnesses for the Pltff., they must find a Verdict for him, as there was proof of an Imprisonment without cause, that there could be no doubt in their minds that it was under the authority of the Defendant, and if any doubt on that point had existed the Defendant's Witness and Agent, Mr. Allen, proved that all in the place was under the control of his Lordship, and that he (Allen) knew the condition on which the plaintiff might have been set at Liberty, was an engagement not to execute his Warrants and his refusal to make such Engagement removes any impression of a corrupt concert to his confinement in the first Instance.

As to damages the Jury could best judge by putting each himself in the situation of the Pltff, they were to consider the nature of the Injury, its aggravations, the character and situation in life of the party suffering. In the present case they might, and should put out of view his public character as an officer as probably that would be considered as a criminal prosecution for the Rescue (?) There was no evidence of great suffering by privation, although his confinement under the same Roof

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with a Murderer and with less indulgence was an aggravation. Upon the whole there being no evidence of Plaintiffs circumstances and Personal character they might Estimate from what they would judge any man like themselves entitled to receive at their hands.

WM. DUMMER POWELL, C.J.

NOTE E.

MEMORANDUM UPON THE CABOT MAP.

The map following is a photo-lithograph from a negative made at Paris by order of the Minister of Agriculture. It properly finds a place here for it contains what may be called the first entry in the volume of our history—practically to the effect that prior to the discovery of the mainland of the western continent by Spain the Christian cross and the banners of England and Venice had been planted on the shore of a province now forming part of the British dominions in America.

The map has been the occasion of much controversy, and it is inexpedient to renew discussion in these pages; but, at the request of the Archivist, I append a few notes of explanatory introduction.

The old writers contain many notices of maps by the Cabots, and more especially of certain maps by Sebastian Cabot; of which last very many copies were extant in England between the years 1550 and 1600. There were even several editions printed between these periods of one of these maps differing in date and to a slight extent in the wording of the legends; whether they differed also in any minor or major geographical features is not positively known. All of the copies however of whatever date and all maps of any kind made by either Cabot utterly disappeared for an indefinite time—probably two hundred years.

In the year 1843 a copy of one of the editions of the map above mentioned was discovered in the house of a curate in Bavaria. It was found by Von Martius and its great importance being recognized it was speedily deposited in the National Library at Paris. The photographic facsimile appended is very nearly one-half the size of the original. The original was printed from an engraved plate and on either side there is a strip, printed from type and attached to the map, containing information of a geographical, antiquarian, or historical nature explanatory of the map itself. These strips have been proved to be contemporaneous with the map and in fact they are identified with it by cross reference numbers engraved on the plate.

An inspection of the map shows it to be a map of the world on an elliptical projection drawn from all sources of information then existing. Authors of all periods even as early as Pliny have been cited in the printed legends and many extravagant beliefs current at the time of its publication are recorded and fabulous monsters are not only described but portrayed. The map contains many errors—not only current errors of the period but inconsistencies, errors of the engraver and errors of transcription by the compiler from the materials used. It bears date

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A.D. 1544. At that time Sebastian Cabot was living at Seville, holding office as Grand Pilot of Spain. The map was not however printed in Spain. It bears the Imperial arms and was printed in one of the German Imperial cities or in one of the hereditary possessions of Charles V. in Northern Europe. It is the almost unanimous opinion of scholars that it was printed at Antwerp or Brussels. The proofs were not read in Spain, nor by a Spaniard, as is demonstrated by the existence of many typographical errors. Nor was the compiler or engraver familiar with French for Cartier's names in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence are not only changed by translation into Spanish, but by errors in reading or copying the French originals.

Nevertheless it is now universally conceded that Sebastian Cabot contributed information to the compiler of this map. It is the extent of his contribution which is keenly disputed among scholars. It contains information which could not possibly be known by any other man than him and references are made to him citing his authority, but in the third person and in a strain of fulsome commendation not likely to have been employed by Cabot himself. One main item of such special information is the mention of John Cabot's name as the discoverer—a fact which had almost completely dropped out of knowledge for, up to the date of discovery of this map, the records showed no intimation by Sebastian Cabot of his father's agency in the matter. The character of the younger Cabot for truthfulness and filial duty has suffered in consequence and has also been the subject of keen controversy.

In consequence of the reduced scale some of the geographical names are difficult to make out, and, therefore, to assist the reader, a copy of a facsimile on a larger scale of the American portion of the map, taken from Winsor's Narrative and Critical History, has also been given. By the aid of this the Canadian geography can be traced. It will be seen to extend as far as the present Montreal—as far in short as Jacques Cartier went—and no farther.

The interest of this map centres in legend No. 8, and especially at the tongue of land on the map marked *primâ tierra vista* (first land seen) because that was the landfall according to Sebastian Cabot. That tongue of land will be recognized at once as the extreme northeastern point of the island of Cape Breton, and as on the Atlantic coast. It is disputed whether the tongue of land is Cape North the northernmost point, or Cape Breton the northeasternmost point. There are also some who attack the personal character of Sebastian Cabot, and stigmatize the map as a fraudulent attempt to curry favour with the king of England—all of which with the answers thereto is set forth at length in many articles and papers published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada and elsewhere.

Another difficulty arises in the legend No. 8. The discovery is stated to have been made on June 24th, 1494. It is however now universally admitted that the year was, in reality, 1497. That is

absolutely certain from existing records in the English Archives, and from recently discovered documents in the archives of Venice and Milan. The conflict which raged round the date has now ceased. It has already been observed that there were several editions of the map, the present copy is unique, and is dated 1544. Other copies certainly existed bearing date 1549. This copy gives the year of discovery at 1494, Cabot's map hanging up in the Queen's Gallery about 1582-1600 (according to Hakluyt) gave the date as 1497. Mr. Major suggested that the error arose from the engraver making MCCCCXCVII into MCCCCXCIII by simply straightening the V into II. This is ingenious and probable but that the mistake exists is proved by the documentary evidence above referred to.

Much interest attaches to these legends. They are in Spanish and Latin and, on this copy, seventeen are in both languages and five are in Spanish only. The late Dr. Charles Deane of Boston, who contributed the chapter on the Cabot voyages to Winsor's History made a special study of the map and had photographic facsimiles made for twelve great libraries in the United States. He also had translations made of the legends by persons skilled in Latin and Spanish. These were published in vol. 6 of the second series of the Transactions of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This work is not generally accessible and in order to place the information within reach of the public the transcriptions and translations are reprinted herewith. Any attempt to improve on work so faithfully done would be unsatisfactory. The following sentence will show the methods of the translators:—

In the translation, words which are in the Spanish version but not in the Latin are printed in italics. The additions of the Latin version are given in the footnotes. Mr. Deane apparently employed two different persons to copy the inscriptions. The copyist of the Spanish version found his text put upon the map in such a bungling manner, in respect to the separation of syllables and the running together of words and in other ways, that he wrote out the abbreviations and corrected the spelling, in order to render the meaning intelligible. His copy has, therefore, been carefully followed. The Latin version was in a better state, but it contained a great number of abbreviations which could not be easily represented by modern type; and though these abbreviations were preserved by the Latin copyist, they have been spelled out in printing, to conform to the rule adopted with regard to the Spanish version.

The above explanations are necessary lest some one may take a glass and make imaginary discoveries which may be sources of new discussions and much waste of time.

It will assist the reader in tracing the references of the marginal legends to their proper places on the map to give the following index from Dr. Deane's paper:—

The references in the body of the map to the legends at the sides are placed as follows:—

- No. 1, between the Bermuda Islands and the West Indies.
- No. 2, north of the Island of Antigua.
- No. 3, opposite to the west coast of Mexico.
- No. 4, opposite to the Strait of Magellan.
- No. 5, at the Molucca Islands.
- No. 6, opposite to the coast of Peru.
- No. 7, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.
- No. 8, in Hudson Bay.
- No. 9, opposite to Iceland.
- No. 10, in the northern part of Russia.

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- No. 11, in the northeastern part of Asia, where the reference is incorrectly given to Table 2, No. 2.
No. 12, in the northern part of Asia,
No. 13, in the middle of Africa.
No. 14, in Hindostan, without a numerical reference, but it is indicated by the picture of a woman surrounded by flames.
No. 15, north of Japan.
No. 16, near Sumatra.
No. 17, on the eastern side of the map, just south of the equator.
No. 18, north of Europe and Asia.
No. 19, in the Indian Ocean, nearly south of Hindostan.
No. 20, directly below the preceding reference.
No. 21, in the Indian Ocean, northwest from No. 19.
No. 22, near Ceylon.

It will plainly appear therefore that legend No. 8 never was intended to apply to the place of landfall, but to the whole region of northeastern America. Much discussion has turned upon this point. There is moreover a controversy relative to the island of St. John indicated on the map. Some contend that it is the present Prince Edward Island and that it was discovered by Cabot; while others argue from its position and from Cartier's voyages and from the unanimous testimony of all other maps that it is a agglomeration of the Magdalen group and is moreover identified by the attendant islets as well as by the direction of its axis from northeast to southwest.

The controversy concerning these voyages has been carried on with intermitting activity ever since the year 1833. Much that was obscure has been cleared up but many points remain still indistinct. It is unlikely that absolute certainty will ever be attained. If however a high degree of probability be reached this question will be in no worse position than many historical and political theories on which human action is continually based. The existing materials have been very thoroughly threshed out and unless some new map or document be brought forward it is altogether improbable that anything will be elicited which has escaped the notice of the large number of scholars who have taken part in this very keen controversy.

S. E. DAWSON.

LEGENDS IN LATIN AND SPANISH AS ON THE MAP.

TABULA PRIMA.

Del almirante.

Nº 1. El almirante Don Christoval Colon, de nacion ginovez, se ofresció á los Catholicos Reyes, de gloriosa memoria, que descubriria las islas y tierra firme de las Indias, por el occidente, si para ello le diesen suficiente armada y favor, y aviendole armado tres caravelas, el anno de 1492 passó á descubririlas; y dende en adelante otras muchas personas an proseguido el dicho descubrimiento, segun que por la presente discrecion [descripcion] se manifesta.

Nº 2. En la isla Española ay mucho oro de nascimiento, y azul muy fino, y mucho azucar y cañafistola, e infinito ganado de toda suerte. Los puerocos desta isla dan á los dolientes, como acá en nuestras partes carnero. Tiene esta dicha isla muchos puertos y muy buenos, y el principal dellos es la cibdad de Sant Domingo, que es una cibdad muy buena y de mucho tracto; y todos los otros son lugares edificados y poblados por los Españoles. Y en la isla de Cuba, y de Sant Joan, y en todas las otras islas & tierra firme, se halla mucho oro de nascimiento: Y en la cibdad de Sant Domingo tiene su magestad su chancelleria Real, y en todos los otros pueblos y provincias gobernadores y regidores que los gobiernan y rigen con mucha justicia. Y cada dia se van descubriendo nuevas tierras y provincias muy ricas, por donde nuestra sancta fe catholica es, y será, muy aumentada; y estos Reynos de Castilla han grandescidos de muy gloriosa fama y riquezas.

Nº 3. Esta tierra firme, que los Españoles llamaro la nueva España, conquistóla el muy illustre cavallero don Fernando Cortes, Marques del Valle de Guaxacon. Ay en esta tierra provincias y cibdades innumerables; la principal dellas es la cibdad de Mexico, la qual tiene mas de cinquenta mil vezinos; está en una laguna salada que coge quarenta leguas. Ay en dicha cibdad, y en todas las otras provincias mucho oro, plata de nascimiento y de todo genero de piedras preciosas: y criase en la dicha tierra y provincias mucha seda y muy buena, y algodón y alumbre, orchilla, y pastel, grana, y azafrañ, y azucar, y de todo lo suso dicho mucha cantidad, de lo qual muchas naos vienen cargadas á estos Reynos de España. Los naturales desta tierra son muy avisados en todo

Nº 1. Architalassus Dominus Christophorus Colon, natione Ligur, aperitulum se occidentales Indorum Insulas & continentem Regibus Catholicis felicis memoriæ pollicitus est, si ad hanc provinciam capesendam, necessaria sibi abunde impenderint; quippe qui trium navium, regio apparatu, & copiis omnibus, suffultum emiserunt, anno ab orbe redempto 1492; post eum plurimi succedentes has provincias nobis clausas aperuerunt, pro ut in præsentí descriptione patet.

Nº 2. Hispania hæc Insula innumeri prædives pecoris & armentorum est. Plurimo inde extracto abundat auro, Saccaro & Cassia fistula; permultæ navium stationes, ac tutissimi insunt portus. Præcipuus autem omnium est sancti Dominici, quæ civitas insignis esse perhibetur, multique commercii, reliquæ siquidem Colonix ductæ ab Hispaniis & conditæ sunt. Cubæ ac divi Joannis cæterisque omnibus Insulis, necnon continenti, auri fodinæ innumere passim effodiuntur. Hæc loca omnia frequentibus incolis habitantur. Celebri divi Dominici urbe, regium forum præest, Imperatoris edicto, in aliis vero oppidis, villis & insulis, ejus gubernatores & populos regunt, ratione & legum sinceritate potius quam animi affectibus. Incognitæ seu ignotæ nobis Indorum regiones indies aperiantur, expugnanturque, quo fides catholica felix ac faustum capit incrementum. Hispania vero congestis undique opibus ditior evadit.

Nº 3. Hanc continentem Hispani à suo nomine novam Hispaniam denominaverunt, quam illustris dominus Fernandus Cortesius, Vallis & Guaxace Marchio expugnavit; ejus plurimæ insunt provinciæ, urbesque innumere habitantur, quarum insignior Mexicum nuncupatur, Indorum nomine. Hæc siquidem numero quingenta incolarum millia excedit, eamque Lacus quidam salsus circuit, quadraginta parasangis; inde extracta maxima auri & argenti copia, ac preciosis lapillis, cum reliquæ aliæ hujus provinciæ urbes, tum ipsa Mexicum præcipuè abundat, plurimus hic bombix & gossipium, alumen, crocum, glastum, aliique ad inficiendum colores producuntur. Præsertim saccarum, seu arundineus succus, adeo passim prodit, ut omnes Hispanorum naves annuatim ad

tracto de mercadurias ; usan en lugar de moneda unas almenbras partidas por medio que ellos llaman cacao, o cacanghmate, barbara dicion. Tienen mucho trigo, y cevada, y otras muchas semillas, y viñas y muchas fructas de diversas suertes. Es tierra de muchos animales ; ciervos, puercos monteses, leones, pardos, tygres y otra mucha caza, así de aves como de animales terrestres. Es gente muy abil en contrahazer al natural qualquiera figura de bulto y en debuxar pinturas. Las mugeres comunemente se adornan con piedras preciosas y perlas de valor. Usan esto Indios cierta especie de papel en el qual debuxan con figuras todo lo que quieren dezir, en lugar de letras. Nunca tuvieron paz entre ellos, antes los unos perseguian a los otros con batallas continuas, en las quales, los que eran presos de una parte y de otra los enemigos los sacrificavan á sus dioses, cuyos cuerpos muertos eran mantenimientos publicos á la hueste. Eran ydolatras y adoravan lo que se les antojava, eran muy amigos de comer carne humana ; puesto que al presente se despojaron de aquellas fieras y crueles costumbres, y se vistieron de Jesu Christo, creyendo de buen corazon nuestra sancta ley Evangelica, y obedeciendo á la sancta madre yglesia y á sus mandamientos sanctisimos.

Nº 4. Este estrecho de todos sanctos descubrió Hernando de Magallanes, Capitan de una armada que mandó hazer la S. c. c. m. del Imperator Don Carlos y Rey, nuestro sennor para el descubrimiento de las islas Maluco. Ay en este estrecho hombres de tan grande estatura que parescen Gigantes. Es tierra muy desierta ; y vistense de pieles de animales.

Nº 5. Estas islas de Maluco fueron descubiertas por Fernando de Magallanes, Capitan de una armada que su magestad mandó hazer para el descubrimiento de las dichas islas, y por Joan Sebastian del Canno : es á saber, que el dicho Fernando de Magallanes descubrió el estrecho de todos sanctos, el qual está en LII grados y medio hazia el polo Antartico ; y despues de aver passado el dicho yio estrecho syn [estrecho, y no sin] grandisimo trabajo y peligro, prosiguió su viaje hazia las dichas yslas por espacio de muchos dias, [y] llegó á unas yslas de las quales le meridional dellas está en XII grados ; y por ser la gente della tan bulciosa, y porque les hurtaron el batel de una nao, la pusieron

Boethicam Hispalim onerentur, indeque ad omnes provincias, hujus incolæ ad commutandas omnimodas merces callidissimi sunt. Pro numis enucleatis mediis amigdalis utuntur, quod numorum genus Cacao, seu Cacanguato barbaro Indorum nomine appellant ; tritico, ordeo, aliisque seminibus, uvis & cæteris fructibus plurimum abundat ; innumera terrestrium animalium genera, precipue Cervorum, Aprorum, Leonum, Pardorum, Tigridum passim vagantur, aviumque volatilium inexhausta propemodum multitudo, quæ quidem loca omnia venationis plena. Ea gens doctissima & apprime studiosa est, tam ad formandas qualescunque res sculpendi arte, quam ad effigiendas quasvis exacte figuras graphice. Eorum mulieres gemmis unibus & preciosis lapillis adornantur. Papyri quodam genere Indi utuntur, in quo figuris quibusdam deliniant quæcunque voluerint pro literis. Nunquam mutuo pacem inierunt concordie fœdere, quinimo se invicem insequantur bellis assiduis ac detestandis. Qui vero ex utraque acie victi capiuntur, hi ceu victima diis patriis pro victoria litabantur, quorum cadauera pro publicis dapibus exercitui apparabantur. Ea gens Idolorum cultrix erat, carnis hominum avidissima, adorabatque omnia quibus animus ejus quotidie afficiebatur. Etsi tempestate nostra ferinis illis antiquis moribus exuta & Christum Dominum nostrum se induens, eum fido corde profiteatur, veneretur, & colat : Evangelicæ fidei, Christicoleque religioni firmiter credens, sacræ sanctæque Catholicæ orthodoxorum Ecclesiæ sinceris monitis divinisque præceptis obtemperans.

Nº 4. Fretum hoc Omnium Sanctorum Fernandus Magallianus aperuit, quem classis regie Hispanorum ad aperiendum expugnandumque Malucarum Insulas S. c. c. Majestas Caroli Imperatoris invictissimique Regis Domini nostri, hujus nominis quinti, ducem præfecerat. Qui hoc freto degunt, Gigantes potius terrigenesque homines esse traduntur, horum regio amplissima, vasta solitudine, ac raro habitatore colitur, hi hominum solis animalium pellibus induuntur.

Nº 5. Has Malucarum Insulas Fernandus Magallianus diu nostratibus clausas aperuit, necnon Joannes Sebastianus del Canno ejus successor, quem inquam Fernandum ad opulentissimas has Indorum Insulas aperiendas S. c. c. Majestas Caroli Imperatoris domini nostri hujus nomine quinti, suæ regie Hispanorum classi ducem & gubernatorem præfecerat, quæ quidem classis è portu Hispalis insignis civitatis Beticæ provinciæ nauticum solvit. Is itaque primo fretum Omnium Sanctorum aperuit, quod ab equinoctiali ad Antarticum vergens 52. gradibus cum dimidio distat ; cumque supradictas Insulas petens haud sine maximo sui periculo suorumque labore intolerabili, ulterius navigare per-

nombre, la isla de los ladrones; y de ay prosiguiendo su viaje, como dicho es, descubrió una isla, que le pusieron nombre la Aguada, porque ay tomaron agua; y de ay adelante descubrieron otra, que se dize Bunham, y Aceliani, y otra, que se dize Cubu, en la qual ysla murió el dicho Capitan, Hernando de Magallanes, en una escaramuza que uvo con los naturales della; y la gente que quedó de la dicha armada eligieron Joan Sebastian del Canno por Capitan della: el qual despues descubrió la ysla de Bendanao, en la qual ay mucho oro de nacimiento y canela muy fina; y ay mismo descubrió á la ysla de Poloan, y á la de Brunay, y á la de Gilolo, y á la ysla de Tidori, y á la de Terenati, y Motil, y otras muchas, en las quales ay mucho oro, y clavo, y nuez moscada, y otro genero de especeria y drogueria. Cargó el dicho Sebastian del Canno dos naos, que les avia quedado de cinco que llevaron, de clavo en la dicha ysla de Tidori, porque en ella, y en la dicha ysla de Terenati, dizen nascer el dicho clavo, y no en otra alguna; y assí mismo truxo mucha canela y nuez moscada. Y viniendo la buelta del cabo de buena esperanza por el mar Indico adelante, para venir á España, una nao le fue forzado de arribar y tornar á la ysla de Tidori, de donde se partió, por la mucha agua que hazia; y el dicho Capitan Joan Sebastian del Canno, con su nao, nombrada Sancta Maria de la victoria, vino á estos Reynos de Castilla, á la ciudad de Sevilla, Anno de m. d. xxii, por el cabo de buena esperanza. De manera que claramente paresce aver dado el dicho Joan Sebastian del Canno una buelta á todo lo universo; por quanto fue tanto por occidente, aunque no por un paralelo, que bolvió por el oriente al lugar occidental de donde se partió.

Nº 6. Estas provincias fueron descubiertas por el honrado y muy efforzado cavallero, Francisco Pizarro, el qual fue governador dellas durante su vida; en las quales ay infinito oro y plata de nacimiento, y minas de esmeraldas muy finas. El pan que tienen hazenlo de maiz, y el vino semejantemente; tienen mucho trigo y otras semillas. Es gente bellicosa; usan en sus guerras arcos, y hondas, y lanzas; sus armaduras son de oro y plata. Ay en las dichas provincias unas ovejas de hechura de pequennos camelos; tienen la lana muy fina. Son gentes idolatras y de muy sotil ingenio; y en toda la ribera de la mar, con mas de veinte leguas dentro de la tierra, no llueve. Es tierra muy sana.

geret. Tandem longo post tempore quibusdam appulit Insulis, è quibus à Polo Arctico, quæ magis ad meridiem expectat duodecim ab æquatore gradibus semota est, cujus homines agilitate apprime callidi sunt, quorum latrocinii, quia cymbula quædam classis, è conspectu nautarum Hispanorum evanuit, ea loca, latronum Insulas denominaverunt. Hinc deinceps ulteriori navigatione aperuit quandam Insulam, cui Laguada nomen indidit quoniam eodem aequatum ire illi contigit: Aperuit & alias Bunham scilicet, Aceliani & Acubu, quarum ultima dictus Fernandus Magellianus congressu quodam Indorum hostium vita functus est, cui Joannes Sebastianus del Caño totius classis suffragiis, votisque omnium electus feliciter successit, qui postea sequentes Insulas Bedenao, Apoloam, Brunai, Gilolo, Atidori, Terrenati, Motil, aliasque quàm plurimas Insulas prosperè aperuit quibus maxima auri copia exoritur, Gariophilorum, Cinamomi, nucisque miristicæ, ac omnium aromatum & mercium, adeo ut ipse classarius Joannes Sebastianus del Caño duas naves ex quinque, quas è naufragio cøperat incolumes, Tidori Insula Gariophilis oneravit. In illa siquidem ac Terenati tantum, in aliis vero Insulis nusquam produci aiunt: Abundant itidem Cinamomum, ac nubes miristicæ Bendenao legantur, quarum etiam maximam copiam inde abstulit. Dumque is ad Hispaniam per mare Indicum rediret, ac bonæ spei promontorium insinuare properat, altera navium sentinam exantlare haud facillè valens, ne fluctibus obrueretur, Tidori Insulam iterum petere coactus fuit, unde mare metiri cøperat: Joannes vero Sebastianus del Canno bonæ spei promontorium pertransiens, navi, qua vehebatur cui nomen diva victrix Maria, Hispalim civitatem Beticæ regionis tuto adire potuit est, unde primum navigare inchoaverat, Anno à nativitate redemptoris 1522. Ex quo satis constat Joannem Sebastianum del Canno totum orbem circulariter navigasse, utpote qui adeo occidentalem plagam usque permeavit, ut eam transiens ad occidentem iterum rediret, unde primum iter cøperat.

Nº 6. Has provincias nobis aperuerunt expugnaveruntque magnanimi equites Franciscus Pizarro & Almagro, qui inquam Franciscus Pizarro has dum vixerit gubernavit; copiosè inde extractis divitiis. Abundant enim aurifodinis & preciosis Smaragdís. Panis eorum quo vescuntur, & vinum quod bibunt, ex quadam spica prægrandi fit, quæ Indorum idiomate Maiz appellatur. Ea gens belligera est, acri ingenio, idolorumque cultrix, utiturque in bello fundis, arcu & iaculis. Armaturæ eorum aureæ sunt & argentæ. Genus quoddam ovium illic nascitur parvorum Camelorum simile, quarum lana mollis ac subtilissima est; ad viginti parasangas & amplius, tota litoralis ora nunquam pluvia

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Los Christianos tienen hecho en ella muchos pueblos, y cada dia van aumentando.

Nº 7. Llamen los Indios á este gran Rio, el Rio huruai, en castellano, el Rio de la plata. Toman este nombre del Rio huruai, el qual es un Rio muy caudaloso, que entra en el gran Rio de Parana. Descubriólo Joan Diaz de Solis, piloto mayor de los catholicas reyes de gloriosa memoria; y descubrió hasta una isla, que el dicho Joan Diaz puso nombre la isla de Martin Garcia, porque en ella entierre un marinero, que se decia Martin Garcia; la qual dicha isla está obra de treynta leguas arriba de la boca deste Rio; y costéle bien caro el dicho descubrimiento, porque los Yndios de la dicha tierra lo mataron y lo comieron. Y despues passados muchos annos lo bolvió á hallar Sebastian Caboto, Capitan y Piloto mayor de S. c. n. del Imperador don Carlos, quinto deste nombre y Rey, nuestro sennor, el qual yva por Capitan general de una armada que su majestad mandó hazer para el descubrimiento de Tarsis, y Ofir y Catayo oriental; el qual dicho capitan Sebastian Caboto vino á este Rio por caso fortuito, porque la nao capitana, en que yva, se le perdió, y visto que no podia seguir el dicho su viaje, acordó de descubrir con la gente que llevaba el dicho Rio, vista la grandisima relacion que los Indios de la tierra le dieron de la grandisima riqueza de oro y plata, que en la dicha tierra avia; y no sin grandisimo trabajo y hambre y peligro, así de su persona como de los que con el iban. Y procuró el dicho capitan de hazer cerca del dicho rio algunas poblaciones de la gente que llevó de España. Este Rio es mayor que nynguno de quantos acá se conocen; tiene de ancho en la entrada, que entra en la mar, veinte y cinco leguas, y trezientas leguas arriba de la dicha entrada tiene dos leguas en ancho. La causa de ser tan grande y poderoso es que entran en el otros muchos rios, grandes y caudalosos. Es rio de infinitisimo pescado y el mejor que ay en el mundo. La gente en llegando á aquella tierra quiso conocer si era fertil, y aparejada para labrar y llevar pan; y sembraron en el mes de setiembre LII granos de trigo, que no se halló mas en las naos, y cogieron luego en el mes de diezembre cinquenta y dos mill granos de trigo, que esta misma fertilidad se halló en todas las otras semillas. Los que en aquella tierra biven dizen, que no lexos de ay en la tierra adentro, que ay unas grandes sierras de donde sacan infinitisimo oro, y que mas adelante en las mismas sierras sacan infinita plata. Ay en esta tierra unas ovejas grandes como asnos comunes, de figura de camelos, salvo que tienen la lana tan fina como seda; y otras muy diversas animales. La gente de la dicha

madescet. Christicolæ plurimas illuc ducunt colonias, indiesque eas augere student.

Nº 7. Vastum flumen hoc Indorum lingua Vruai, Hispano vero idiomate Rio de la plata nuncupatur, cui affluit & alius fluvius Parana nomine; hoc autem Joannes Dias de Solis invictissimorum catholicorumque regum Ferdinandi & Elizabeth archigubernius primus aperuit, Insule tenus, quam à nomine cujusdam nautæ suæ classis ibi sepulti, Insulam Martini Gartizæ denominavit, quæ memoratum intra flumen ab ejus hostiis quadraginta parasangis distat. Hanc siquidem per varios casus per tot discrimina rerum, dum clausum suis aperit, expugnatque, ab Indis oppressus occisusque devoratur. Elapsis autem postea multis annis Sebastianus Cabotus navigandi arte astrorumque peritissimus, dux & archigubernius Caroli Imperatoris, hujus nominis quinti regisque potentissimi, denuo nobis aperuit classe regia, cui ipse Imperator ducem præferebat ad aperiendum insulas Tarsis, Ofir, Ciapangu & Foicatai, qui inquam archigubernius obiter flumen hoc intravit, in causa fuit, quia navium eius ductrix naufragium fecerat, procellosis obruta fluctibus, quo cursum sibi destinatum cum sociis minimè continuare potuit, cumque his nautis, qui mari recepti aderant, flumen aperire aggressus est haud sine magno sui periculo suorunque labore intolerabili, fame ac rerum omnium penuria, à nonnullis Indorum antea certior factus, regionem istam auro & argento omnium opulentissimam esse, quo solertissimus dux & archigubernius motus ducere colonias cœpit; prope flumen nonnullos arces ac propugnacula condere diligenter curavit, quibus Hispani incolæ facile tuerentur, & vim hostium Indorum inde propellerent. Hoc flumen majus est omnibus nobis cognitis, cujus ostia mare adfluentia latitudine viginti quinque parasangis protenduntur. Reliquum hujus supra trecentas ab ostiis latitudine duobus parasangis dimittitur, cujus vasta profunditas causatur ex multorum confluxu ingentium fluviorum; multis abundat & optimis piscibus omnium quas mare nutrit. Gens nostra cum primum his appulit oris, an culta tellus illa fertilis esset & aptissima lætas ferre segetes periculum fecit, collectis quinquaginta duobus tritici granis, quæ in tota eorum classe invenerant mense Septembris terræ mandavit. Decembris vero duo millia supra quinquaginta mensuit,¹ aliorum seminum ac legumimum eadem est fertilitas. Hujus regionis incolæ non procul inde celos quosdam montes inesse aiunt, à quibus ingentem auri copiam extrahere solent, nec multo longiori intervallo alios asserunt innumero abundare argento, & alia cum visutum dictu innumerabilia enarrantur, quæ

¹ Should be "mensuit."

tierra es muy diferente entre si, porque los que biven en las aldas de las sierras son blancos como nosotros, y los que estan nazia la ribera del rio son morenos. Algunos dellos dizen que en las dichas sierras ay hombres que tienen el rostro como de perro, y otros de la rodilla abaxo como de Abestruz, y que estos son grandes trabajadores y que cogen mucho mays, de que hazen pan, y vino del. Otras muchas cosas dizen de aquella tierra que no se pone aquy por no ser prolixas.

Nº 8. Esta tierra fue descubierta por Joan Caboto Veneciano y Sebastian Caboto su hijo, anno del nacimiento de nuestro Salvador Jesu Christo de m. cccc. xciiii, á veinte y quatro de Junio por la manna-na ; á la qual pusieron nombre prima tierra vista, y á una isla grande, que está par de la dicha tierra, le pusieron nombre sant Joan, por aver sido descubierta el mismo dia. La gente della andan vestidos de pieles de animales ; usan en sus guerras arcos y flechas, lanzas, y dardos, y unas porras de palo, y hondas. Es tierra muy steril ; ay en ella muchos orsos blancos, y ciervos muy grandes como cavallos, y otras muchas animales ; y semejantemente ay pescado infinito, bollos, salmones, lenguados muy grandes de vara en largo, y otras muchas diversidades de pescados, y la mayor multitud dellos se dizen baccallaos ; y así mismo ay en la dicha tierra halcones, prietos como cuervos, aguilas, perdices, pardillas, y otras muchas aves de diversas maneras.

Nº 9. En esta yslla de Islanda ay grandisima multitud de pescado ; tomanlo en el yvierno, y secanlo con el grande frio que haze allá porque esta dicha isla está dentro del circulo Artico ; y en el verano van allá de muchas partes, y mercan del dicho pescado así seco á trueque de harina y cervesa ; y este dicho pescado es tan seco y duro, que para comerlo lo baten con unos martillos de hierro encima de unas piedras duras como marmol, y despues le ponen á remojar un dia o dos, y asy lo comen despues, cozido con manteca de vacas. Y en toda esta mar setentrional ay grandisima multitud de pescado, y muchos dellos grandes y de monstruosa forma ; an visto los que en esta mar navigan morenas grandisimas, que parecen grandes sierpes, y acometer á los navios para comerse los navegantes. Los naturales de la dicha isla la mayor parte dellos hazen sus casas debaxo de tierra, y las paredes de huesos de pescados ; no tienen leña salvo unos

pro eorum prolixitate ne fastidiant animos silentio traduntur. Hi homines proni sunt ad laborem, ac terre cultus studiosissimi, unde multum vini & panis conficiunt ex ea spica, quam Indi Maiz appellant. Quoddam genus ovium hic magno corpore adest parvorum camelorum instar, quarum vellerá permolli ac tenuissima lana, ceu bombice exornantur suntque alia quam plurima diversorum animalium genera. Hujus regionis homines, forma & colore inter se longe differunt siquidem qui in montibus degunt, aibi colore & nobis similes sunt : qui vero fluminis ripas incolunt, hi fusco & tetro colore nigrent. Nonnulli eorum caninam faciem habere perhibentur, quidam autem pedes & tibias ad strutho-camelorum similitudinem habent.

Nº 8. Terram hanc olim nobis clausam aperuit Joannes Cabotus Venetus, necnon Sebastianus Cabotus ejus filius, anno ab orbe redempto 1494. die vero 24. Julii, ¹ hora 5. sub diluculo, quam terram primum visam appellarunt, & Insulam quandam magnam ei oppositam, Insulam divi Joannis nominarunt, quippe que soleanni die festo divi Joannis aperta fuit. Hujus terræ incolæ pellibus animalium induuntur, arcu in bello, sagittis, hastis, spiculis, clavis ligneis, & fundis utuntur : sterilis incultaque tellus fuit, leonibus, ursis albis, procerisque cervis, piscibus innumeris, lupis scilicet, salmonibus & ingentibus scæis unius ulnæ longitudine, aliisque diversis piscium generibus abundat, horum autem maxima copia est, quos vulgus Bacalios appellat ; ad hæc insunt accipitres nigri corvorum similes, aquilæ, perdicesque fusco colore, aliæque diversæ volucres.

Nº 9. Hæc Insula innumera piscium multitudine abundat, quos ejus incolæ hyeme capiunt & Boreali horriferoque frigore desiccant, utpote inque sub Arcti sita circulo, penetrabile frigus constringit desiccando. Ineunte autem vere Angli, Germani, aliarumque diversarum regionum incolæ huc adnavigant, pisces hos frigore desiccatos empturi, cervisiæ & farinæ commutatione. Estque hoc piscium genus adeo durum, ut malleis ferreis superlapidem pertundere necesse sit, postea vero aqua biduo molire, quo tandem butyro condientes comedant. Nec solum hæc Insula ingentem piscium copiam alit, sed etiam totum mare Scythicum, quorum nonnulli adeo vasto corpore emergunt, ut monstra potius marina quam pisces videantur. Fertur á quibusdam hoc mare navigantibus adeo hic ingentes murenas pro-pici, serpentibus similes ut naves ipsas invadere audeant, quo nautas & vectores arripientes devorent. Insulæ hujus incolæ

¹ In Chytræus it reads "1594 die vero 24 Junii."

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pequeños arbolezitos y destos muy pocos, y en pocos lugares. Mas el Proveedor de todas las cosas lo provee cada anno, que le viene por la mar, de hazia las partes setentrionales de la dicha isla, muy grandisima multitud de arboles de diversas suertes y grandezas, como cosa de naufragio, transportados de furiosos vientos septentrionales á la costa de la dicha isla; de los quales los naturales se proveen, y gastan para todo lo á ellos necesario. Y dizen que muchas vezes oyen hablar spiritus, y llamarse por sus nombres, y parecer á personas vivas, y dezirles quien son, y en ciertas partes de la dicha isla salen unos fuegos muy horribles, y otras muchas maravillas dizen los naturales desta dicha isla que ay en ella.

Nº 10. Los hombres que habitan en esta region son salvajes; carecen de pan y de vino; amansan ciervos y cavalgan en ellos; y pelean con otra gente, que está mas adelante hazia el setentrion, que ellos llaman nocturnos, porque van de noche y hazen sus haciendas como acá de dia; y esto porque los dias allá, desde XIII, de setiembre hasta X de marzo, son tan pequenos que non ay una hora de claridad: Son muy mala gentes, alteadores; roban á todos los que pasan por ay cerca; navio ninguna no osa estar surto á la costa por miedo destos hombres nocturnos, porque matan y roban á todos quantos pueden aver á las manos. Y un poco adelante destos nocturnos, hazia el sudueste, dizen aver unos monstruos que tienen todo el cuerpo como de persona humana, salvo la cabeza, que tienen como de puerco, y que gruñendo se entienden como puercos.

Nº 11. Los que habitan en esta Region, algunos adoran el Sol, otros la primera cosa que veen por la manana quando se levantan, otros adoran un pedaço de paño colorado que ponen encima de una lança, y asy cada uno adora lo que se le antoja; estan debaxo del poder del gran Can, Imperador de los Tartaros.

Nº 12. Aquí ay monstruos semejantes á hombres, que tienen las orejas tan grandes que les cubre todo el cuerpo; y mas adelante, hazia oriente, dizen que ay unos hombres que no tienen coyuntura ninguna hazia las Rodillas ny en los pies: Estan debaxo del poder del gran Can. En la provincia de Balor, la qual tiene cinquenta dias de andadura, son hombres silvestres; habitan en los montes y florestas.

subterranea domicilia sibi construunt, quorum parietes piscium ossibus erigunt, lignorum autem penuria laborant, perexigua siquidem arbuscula raruque hic pullulant, sed summus ille gubernator his necessaria annuatim satis copiosè largitur ex Septentrionali plaga, quam plurimè varieque ac procerè arbores, turbine ventorum eradicatè immanique agilitate procella his littoribus, naufragii instar impelluntur, quibus incolæ abunde utuntur. Aiunt præterea persæpe hic audire spiritus se mutuo alloquentes, propriisque nominibus se invicem appellantes, & vivis hominibus nonnunquam apparentes, quibus se ac sua nomina, quæ sunt indicare perhibentur, & quibusdam ejusdem Insulæ locis, ignis, visu horribilis per se excutitur & procul jactatur, rotaturque. Et plura alia cum visu tum auditu mirabilia hujus Insulæ inesse asserunt quæ brevitatis causa omittuntur.

Nº 10. Hujus regionis incolæ ferinis moribus imbuti, solitudinem incolunt sylvestresque omnino sunt, pane & vino penitus carent, cervos cicures ac mites reddentes, horum dorsis invehuntur. Cumque his hominibus magis ad Septentrionem vergentibus bella semper ineunt Nocturnis nomine appellatis, quia suas ipsorum res tam publicas quam privatas noctu, quemadmodum apud nos diu nostrates peragunt, eis quoque hoc evenit, quia è decimo quarto Septembris die, usque ad decimum Martii, adeo breviter dies eorum semper evolat, ut vix unius horæ spatium contineat; ea gens pessima est, cassatrixque & omnimodo latrocinii deditissima, adeo ut nullus viator ea loca adeat, quin ab eisdem Nocturnis occidatur spoliaturque. Paulò ante ulterius à Nocturnis Aphricum versus monstra quedam inesse aiunt, quæ quidem toto corpore hominibus, capite vero porcis similia sunt, & grunnientes porcorum instar se mutuo intelligunt.

TABULA SECUNDA.

Nº 11. Eorum qui hac regione degunt, quidam Solem adorant: Alii vero exurgentes læte quicquid primum viderint: Alii item frustum panni rubri hasta affigentes venerantur numinis instar.

Nº 12. Sunt hic monstra hominibus similia, quæ adeo demissas prægrandesque habent aures, ut his totum corpus operiant. Ulteriusque orientem versus quosdam homines inesse perhibentur, quorum genua & pedes junctura carent, deguntque sub ditione magni Canis, in illa provincia, quem Balor eorum nomine dicitur, hæc quinquaginta dierum iter continet. Hi homines sylvestres omnino sunt, montium nemorumque cultores.

Nº 13. Aquí habita aquel poderoso Rey de Aziumba y Auxama, que algunos llaman Preste Joan, al qual sesenta Reyes le dan obediencia ; es abundantísimo de toda riqueza, y nunca se halla que fuese vencido en batalla alguna, mas muchas vezes bolvió del medio dia, de los pueblos Throglooditas, gente nuda y negra, con gloriosa victoria ; la qual gente llega hasta el cabo de buena esperanza. Entre la qual gente ay una nacion que no hablan, mas sifflando se entienden. Y este no es el Preste Joan, porque el Preste Joan tenia su sennoria en la Yndia oriental y meridional, fasta que Chenghis, primero Rey de los Tartaros, lo venció y superó en una muy cruel batalla, en la qual murió ; y el dicho Chenghis le tomó todos sus Reynos y sennorias, y dexó bivar los Christianos en su ley, y les dió Rey Christiano que los regiese y gobernase ; el qual Rey se llamava Jorge, y despues aca todos los reyes que suceden se llaman Jorge, como lo dize Marco Polo mas largamente á los xlii y á los lxviii capitulos de su libro.

Nº 14. El Rey desta provincia y Reyno de Bengala es muy poderoso señor y tiene debaxo de su sennoria muchas cibdades, y muy grandes y de mucho tracto. Ay en este provincia y Reyno mucha canela, clavo, gengibre, pimienta, sandalos, lacar y seda en mucha cantidad. Tienen por costumbre en este Reyno y provincia, despues que mueren, de quemar los cuerpos ; y quando el marido muere primero que la muger, quemase la muger biva con el marido, diziendo que va á gozar con el en el otro mundo ; y es desta manera ; que muriendo el marido la muger haze un gran combite y se viste de los mas ricos vestidos que tiene ; al qual combite vienen todos sus parientes y del marido, y despues de aver comido, va ella con toda la gente á un lugar donde está hecho un grandísimo fuego, cantando y baylando fasta llegar al dicho fuego ; y despues hechan el cuerpo muerto del marido dentro, y luego ella se despide de sus parientes y amigos, y se lança en el fuego ; y aquella que mas liberalmente se hecha en el fuego, aquella da honra á su linage. Mas ya esta costumbre no se usa como solia, despues que los portugueses tractaron con ellos, y le dieron á entender que Dios nuestro sennor no era servido de tal cosa.

Nº 13. Hic potentissimus ille regum degit, Aziumbæ Auxamaeque civitatibus Imperans, quem vulgus Preste Joannem appellat, cujus ministerio astrincti sexaginta Reges versantur, quorumvis potentissimorum Regum felicissimam sortem divitiis suis exuparans, quippe qui nunquam bello ut ullis pro illis ¹ victus recessit, sed sæpe Throglooditis nudo nigroque corpore populis meridiei maxima cum victoria triumphans rediit, qui cum promontorio bonæ spei (ut fertur) conterminat, inter quos genus quoddam horum hominum non loquitur, sed sibilis tantum se invicem percipere solent. Hunc itaque haud Preste Joannem illum esse, facile constat, cum is Eois, ac meridionalibus Indis imperaret, donec Chenchis primus Tartarorum rex, crudelis bellico congressu quodam eum superans feliciter prostravit ejusque imperium armata manu usurpavit. Christicolisque (quoscumque ibi invenerat) impune religione sua uti clemens concessit, ipsis Regem statuit ejusdem fidei, qui mitissimè eos regeret, ac benignè eos tractans gubernaret, Georgius nomine, cujus deinceps successores idem nomen sibi vendicabant, quemadmodum Marcus Polus libri sui quadragesimi, secundo & tertio capite copiosius refert.

Nº 14. Hujus provinciæ regnique Bengolæ potentissimus rex est, pluribus ingentibus ac insignibus & maximi commercii civitatibus dominatur, estque incredibili propemodum conjunctus necessitudine cum invictissimo Lusitanæ Rege, quocum perpetuo federe pacem inivit unde ingens ei copia provenit Cinamomi, Gariophilorum, Zinziberis, Piperisque, Sandalorum & Bombicis. Horum moris fuisse aiunt cadavera cremare, & si uxoratus aliquis ex vivis decessisset, cum eo vivam ejus conjugem in rogo mariti comburere, credentes illam ad alium orbem migrantem eo ipso usque frui, cum quo hic vitam egerat. Cujus res hujusmodi erat, conjuge mortuo uxor ejus convivium vivis solenne parabat, defunctoque parentalia, induebaturque auro & peplo preciocissimo, omnium quæ possidebat, & ad lautas epulas illar omnes confestim tam sui quam mariti affines & amici properantes convivabantur, quibus postquam exempta fames epulis, mensæque remotæ, tunc illa convivis omnibus & funerali pompa stipata ad pyram accedebat, exultansque canebat & tripudiabat, quo ubi pervenerat, mariti cadavera in ignem dejecta, ipsa deinceps in rogam desiliebat, extremum vale omnibus dicens, & quæ hilariori vultu in flammæ se projiciebat, majori se suosque omnes honore afficiebat. Enimvero vanus ille ritus & detestanda religio evanuit, ex quo gens Lusitania eorum commercio utitur, quippe quæ diu eos adimonens pessimum facinus illud

¹ So on the map ; but in Chytræus it is "aut ullis præliis."

Nº 15. El gran Can, Imperador de los Tartaros es muy grandísimo señor y muy poderoso ; entitulase Rey de los Reyes y Señor de los señores ; tiene por costumbre de dar á sus Varones vestidos treze vezes en el anno, en treze grandísimas fiestas que haze en cada un anno, y estas vestiduras son de mayor o menor valor, segun la calidad de las personas á quien se da ; y á cada uno dan una cinta, y calzas, sombrero guarnescido de oro y perlas y piedras preciosas, segun la grandeza de las personas ; y estas vestiduras que da el dicho gran Can en cada un anno son CLVI. M ; y esto haze por egrandescer y magnificar sus fiestas. Y quando muere llevanlo á enterrar á un monte que se dize Alcaý, donde se entierran los gran Canes, Imperadores de los Tartaros ; y los que lo llevan á enterrar matan á todos los que hallan, diziendoles ; id á servir á nuestro señor en el otro mundo ; y assi mismo matan todos sus cavallos, camelo y azemilas que tienen, creyendo que van á servir á su señor. Quando murió Mongui Can, Imperador de los Tartaros, fueron muertos trezientos mill hombres, que encontraron en el camfo aquellos que lo llevavan á enterrar, segun dize Marco Polo en su libro, capitulo XLII. Poggio Florentino, Secretario del Papa Eugenio quarto, acerca del fin de su segundo libro, que escribió de la variacion y mudanza de la fortuna, hace mucho para la confirmacion de lo que el dicho Marco Polo escribió en su libro.

Nº 16. Diversas opiniones ay qual sea la Trapovana, despues que los Españoles y Portugueses navegaron el mar Indico : de la manera que el Ptolemeo la tiene situada, por grados de longitud y latitud, creo que á todos sea notorio. Algunos de los modernos descubridores tienen que la isla de Ceislan es la Trapovana ; otros tienen que es la isla de Çamatra. Plinio escribe de la Trapovana en su sexto libro, capitulo xxij, y dize que fue un tiempo que tuvieron opinion que la Trapovana fuese otro mundo, y que se llamava Antichtono ; y que Alexandro fue el primero que nos dió noticia aquella ser isla ; y que Onesechrito, almirante de su armada [dijo] que en la dicha isla de Trapovana ay mayores elephantes y mas bellicosos que en la India ; y que Magasaene pone su longura siete mill estados, y de anchura cinco mill ; que no ay en ella ciudad cercada, salvo sete cientos villages ; y que en el principio de Claudio vinieron embaxadores de la dicha isla á Roma. Desta manera : el li-

dedocuit, quæ omnia Deo displicere facilè nunc persuadentur.

Nº 15. Princeps ille Tartarorum, quem vulgo magnum Can nominant, locupletissimus potentissimusque esse perhibetur, jubetque superbissima nomenclatura se regem regum ac potentium omnium principem appellari. Huic morem esse aiunt, iis viris omnibus, qui in ejus aula suo ministerio astricti versantur, tredecim diebus festis, quos summo honore peculiari ritu quotannis celebrat, recentes preciosasque vestes pro cuiusque meritis dare, donatque his omnibus festis etiam singulas zonas singulis singulaque tibialia, caligulas, galeros vel umbellas, auro, margaritis, ac preciosis gemmis circumseptas, ut cuiusvis merita sunt. Vestium autem numerus quas singulis annis largitur, sex millium supra centum quinquaginta proditur, quæ omnia & sua festa colendi, ac extollendi, & proprii nominis celebrandi gratia diligentissimi fieri curat. Qui mortuus in montem, cui Alcai nomen inditum, tumulandus effertur, porro efferentes quotquot inter eundem obvios habent pro victimis occidunt. Aiunt siquidem, par esse, eos principem suum comitari, aut alio orbe debita servitutis obsequia sint præstanda : mactant etiam equos omnes, camelos ac mulos, quibus vivens utebatur, persuasum habentes, ea omnia suo Principi post mortem servitura. Mortuo Mongui horum Tartarorum Principe, quem magnum Can appellari diximus, trecenta hominum milia in itinere, cum in montem (ut diximus) deferretur ab efferentibus reperta, auctore Marco Polo libro quarto capite 24. cæsa sunt assertit hoc idem Florentinus Poggius, qui à secretis fuit Eugenii Papæ quarti libro secundo de fortunæ mutatione, qui non dubia quæ à Pollo scripta sunt, apertissime demonstrant.

Nº 16. Taprovana quenam sit, ac ubi terrarum sita, variè auctores sentiunt, ex quo ab incolis Beticæ regionis, necnon Lusitaniæ mare Indicum navigari cæptum est. Utque à Ptolemæo secundum latitudinem graduum ac longitudinem ejus describitur, neminem latere censeo. Nonnulli vero neotericorum, qui incognita loca nobis nota tradiderunt, Ceilam insulam Taprobanam esse uno ore asserunt : Alii eam Camatram esse contendunt. Plinius libro 6. capite 22. hujus meminit, dicens : Taprobana alter orbis esse, sententiâ omnium habebatur, unde Antichton ab eis nuncupabatur. Alexandrum autem tradunt primum extitisse, qui eam insulam esse, non orbem indicaverit, utque Onosecritus classis ejus Architalassus refert. Hæc insula majores pugnatioresque habet elephantes omnibus, quos tota India enutrit, cujus insulæ Magastes longitudinem septem milibus stadorum, quinque vero milibus latitudinem metitur, nullaque civitas mœnibus vallatur, septingenta tamen

berto Danio Plocamio, el qual avia mercado de la republica la renta del mar vermejo, y navegando al rededor de Arabia, fue dal viento setentrional transportado de manera, que al quintodecimo dia entró en un puerto de la dicha isla, el qual se dezia Hipno ; y que fue del Rey liberalissimamente rescebido y tractado. Y que, despues de aver estado en la dicha isla seis meses, aprendió la lengua, y que un dia, hablando con el Rey, le dixo, que los Romanos y su Imperador eran de inaudita justicia, y que el Rey mirando la moneda, que el dicho liberto tenia, eran de yqual peso aunque las ymages demonstravan ser de diversos Imperadores, movido desto, embió embaxadores á Roma ; el primero fue Rachia, á conciliar amicitia con Claudio. De los quales embaxadores entendió que en la dicha isla avia ceccc ciudades, y que estos dichos embaxadores se maravillaron de ver en este nuestro cielo Setentrion y las Vergilias, como cosa nueva y á ellos incognita ; y que dezian que en la dicha isla no veian la luna sobre la tierra, si no del octavo dia fasta el quintodecimo ; y maxivamente se maravillavan que las sombras yvan hazia el nuestro cielo y no hazia el suyo, y que el sol saliese á la diestra y se pusiese á la siniestra ; por las quales susodichas razones parece, que en la dicha isla, donde el dicho liberto aportó, no parece la estrella de Norte, la qual parece en la Trapovana isla. Por donde se podria dezir, atento de donde se partió el dicho liberto Danio Proclamio, y al camino que podria hazer con furioso viento setentrional, que la isla, donde el aportó, fue la isla de Sant Lorenzo y no la Trapubana. Y que el Rey de la dicha isla es elegido, por el comun, hombre viejo y clemente y sin hijos ; y si despues de elegido engendrase alguno, luego lo descomponen ; y quando lo eligen, le dan treynta consejeros ; y que el dicho Rey no pueda condenar á nadie, si la mayor parte de los dichos sus treynta consejeros no sean de consentimiento con el ; y que despues, el dicho condenado puede apelar para el pueblo, el qual luego eligen setenta Juezes, los quales miran su causa ; y si hallan que fue mal sentenciado, danlo por libre, y aquellos consejeros, que fueron en condenarlo, quedan privados de sus oficios y por infames para siempre jamas.

villæ ejus provincie annumerantur. At hæc sub ditione Claudii circa primam sui Imperii gubernationem hujus Insulæ oratores Romam petiere hæc de causa & ratione, Libertus Damius Plocamius à Romanis vectigalia & proventus maris rubri redemit, dumque Arabiam obnavigat, Septentrionalis ventus eum adeo procul disjecerat, ut quindecim elapsis diebus cuidam hujus Insulæ portui appulserit, cui nomen Hippurus, à cujus rege benigno hospitio susceptus est. Postquam sex menses, cum ejus idioma satis apprime addicisset, ac longo sermone regem alloqueretur, maximam Romanorum justitiam, summamque eorum Imperatoris rectitudinem enarrabat, cumque Rex diversum monetæ genus Romanorum diu circumspiceret, quod Libertus secum attulerat, varia Imperatorum imaginem¹ impressos nummos, pondus vero æque omnium idem animadvertens, maxime admiratus est, unde confestim ad Romanorum Imperatorem Oratores legavit, qui perpetuo cum eo pacis fœdus inirent ; cui cum sociis Rachias oratorum ejus celeberrimus Claudium conciliavit, ex quibus Imperator quingentas huic insulæ civitates inesse facile percepit. Inque sua cœli plaga Septentrionalem arctum & vergiliarum ortum minime videri, quibus conspectis admirabantur, siquidem hæc sidera sua regione incognita esse & nunquam apparere asserebant. Præterea Lunam ab octavo ad quintumdecimum usque diem tantum prospici siebant. Illud omnium maxime eos admiratione afficiebat, quod umbræ dextrorsum ad nostrum polum vergerent, cum sua ipsorum regione sinistras ire semper intuerentur, solemque dextra exoriri, leva vero occidi, quibus de causis & rationibus constat, arctum hæc insula, cui Libertus appulit, nunquam videri, quodque Libertus insulam sancti Laurentii, non autem Taprobanam adit. Siquidem ex Liberti cursu & navigatione, enarrationeque oratorum ad Tiberium, ut dictum est, insula, cui ipse Libertus Damius Plocamius appulit, haud Taprobana fuit, sed potius insula divi Laurentii. Huic insulæ moris esse aiunt regem è senioribus eligere comunibus omnium suffragiis, qui clementia, comitate, ac ingenui animi benignitate longe omnes superaret, quique sine liberis ac prole sit. Hic itaque sceptro jam potitus, si interim liberos adeptus fuerit, confestim regia potestate privari solet. Tempore autem quo is eligitur, triginta consilarii, qui regi assistant decernunt. Hic autem neminem morti adjudicare potestatem habet, ni prius major eorum numerus ipsi suffragetur, ad hæc jure reo permittitur, qui à rege & ejus consiliariis morti adjudicatus est, populum in sui defensionem provocare, hic protinus septuaginta legum peritissimos ac justissimos judices deligit, qui ejus causam diligenter

¹ Should be "imagine."

examinant, hi si reum mortis inique condemnatum communi omnium consensu comperint, eum illic vinculis solvunt, ac pristina libertati restitunt, consiliarios vero qui reum moriturum censuerunt injustissimè regio privant munere, ac perpetua ignominia afficiuntur.

Retulo del auctor con ciertas razones de la variacion que haze el aguja del marear con la estrella del Norte.

Nº 17. Sebastian Caboto, capitan y piloto mayor de la S. c. m. del Imperador don Carlos, quinto deste nombre, y Rey, nuestro sennor, hizo esta figura, extensa en plano, anno del nascimiento de nuestro salvador Jesu Christo de MDXLIII annos, tirada por grados de latitud y longitud, con sus vientos, como carta de marear; imitando en parte al Ptolomeo y en parte á los modernos descubridores, asi Espanoles como Portugueses, y parte por su padre y por el descubierto, por donde podras navegar como por carta de marear teniendo respecto á la variacion que haze el aguja del marear con la estrella del Norte; verbi gratia, tu te quieres partir del cabo de Sant Vincente para ir á tomar el cabo de Finisterra; mandarás gobernar tu navio al Norte por tu aguja de marear y yrás á dar dentro del dicho cabo, mas tu verdadero camino, que tu navio hizo, fue al Norte quarta del Nordeste, porque tu aguja de marear te Nordestea una quarta en el dicho cabo de Sant Vincente, de manera que, mandando gobernar tu navio al Norte por tu aguja de marear, tu camino será al Norte, quarta del Nordeste; y así mismo, partiendote de Samedina, que es una baxa á la salida de San Lucar de Barameda, para yr á la punta de Naga de la isla de Tenerife, mandarás gobernar al Sudueste por tu aguja y yrás á tomar la dicha punta de Naga por lo que está situada en la carta de marear, mas tu camino no será al Sudueste, por quanto tu aguja de marear te Nordestea en Samedina una quarta larga, mas será tu camino al Sudueste, quarta del Sur largo; así que podras dezir que, partiendote del cabo de San Vincente al Norte, tu camino será Norte, quarta de Nordeste, y partiendote de Samedina al Sudueste, tu camino sera al Sudueste, quarta del Sur; y así por consiguiente haras en toda otra parte deste universo, mirando la variacion que te haze la dicha aguja de marear con la estrella del Norte. Porque la dicha aguja no se buelve ny está en todo lugar al Norte, como el comun vulgo piensa; porque la piedra yman, segun parece, no tiene virtud para hazerla buelver al Norte en todo lugar, mas, segun por experiencia se vee y alcanza, tiene solamente virtud de hazerla estar stabil y fixa en un lugar, por donde a de mostrar forçado por linea recta por

Epilogus, in quo Auctor hujus Chartæ redit certas rationes, variationis acus buxulæ nauticæ ad stellam Polarem.

Nº 17. Sebastianus Cabotus Dux & archigubernus S. c. m. domini Caroli Imperatoris, hujus nominis quinti, & Regis Hispaniæ domini nostri, summam mihi manum imposuit, & ad formam hanc protrahens, plana figura me deliniavit, ane ab orbe redempto, nativitate Domini nostri Jesu Christi 1544. qui me juxta graduum longitudinem ac latitudinem, ventorumque situm, cum docte tum fideliter, navigationis Chartæ instar descripsit, Geographi Ptolemæi auctoritatem, peritiorumque omnium neotericorum loca clausa nobis aperientium tam Hispanorum quàm Lusitanorum fidem sequutus, necnon ex usu ac industria longæ navigationis integerrimi viri Joannis Caboti natione Veneti, atque Sebastiani astrorum peritia navigandique arte omnium doctissimi, ejus filii auctorisque mei, qui aliquantam orbis partem diu nostratibus clausam aperuerunt, qua propter me fida dectissimaque magistra, ceu Hydrographica charta utens, quocunque est animus mare metiri poteris, acus nauticæ variationem observans, qua ad Arctum vertitur. Cujus rei argumentum est: Sic ex sacro promontorio nauticum solvearis, Celticum promontorium petiturus, navem licet protinus ad Arctum dirigere jubeas, Hydrographica acu, quo cursu recto tramite Finis terræ appuleris promontorio, iter tamen quod vere navis tua peregerat, non recta ad Arctum, sed Arctum versus ad quartam Cæcis fuit. Navigatoria siquidem acus & si recta linea è Sacro promontorio ad oram Finis terræ cursum demonstrat, ad Arctum nihilominus tamen quarta parte ab Arcto ad Cæciam distare certum est, Quapropter cum navem acu nautica ad Arctum regere juseris, erit navigatio tua per quartam Septentrionis Cæciam versus. Eandem navigationis considerationem observaberis, cum è Samedina brevi scopulosoque mari, in exitu portus sancti Lucæ ad Nagæ oram Tenuis Insulæ navigare decreveris, tunc siquidem licet ad Liben seu Aphricum navem regere studeas Hydrographica charta observatione, rectus tamen itineris cursus nauticus acus probabiliori fide per Aphricum quarta & eo amplius Austrum versus procul dubio erit, Samedinæ nempe ad Nagam navigatio quarta longe minus quàm Hydrographica charta indicat, nautica acus demonstrat. Unde pro comperito

qualquier viento que fueres, y no por circular, y aessa causa haze la dicha variacion. Que si le dicha aguja se buelviere al Norte, cada y quando y en todo lugar, no haria variacion ninguna porque yria por linea circular, porque siempre estarias en un paralelo, qual no puede ser yendo por linea recta en un redondo. Y as de notar que quanto mas te apartares del meridiano que la aguja te está derechamente al Norte, hazia el Occidente o hazia el Oriente, tanto mas se apartará tu aguja de Norte, es á saber la flor de lis della, la qual está sennalada por el Norte; por donde parece claramente que la dicha aguja muestra por linea recta y no por circular; y as de saber que el meridiano donde la flor de lis del aguja está derechamente al Norte es obra de treynta y cinco leguas de la isla de Flores, la ultima isla de los Açores hazia el occidente, segun la opinion de algunos expertos, por la mucha experiencia que dello tienen, á causa de la quotidiana navegacion que hazen al Occidente á las Indias del mar Oceano. El dicho Sebastian Caboto navegando hazia el occidente se halló en parte donde el Nordeste quarta del Norte le estava derechamente al Norte; por las quales susodichas experiencias, parece claramente ser verdad los defectos y variacion que la dicha aguja de marear haze con la estrella del Norte.

habebis, cum è Sacro promontorio oram solveris Septentriones petiturus, quod iter tuum erit per quartam Arcti Cæciam versus. Eodem modo si è Samedina ad Nagan Teneriã Insulæ adnavigaveris ad Aphricum, navis tuæ cursus erit per quartam Austri. Eadem ratione sigillatim uti poteris in quavis hujus discretionis parte acus magnetæ fricatæ variationem observans, qua cum Arcti sidere variè operatur, quippè quæ non assidue neque ex omnibus locis Septentrionem expetat (uti plebs indocta censet) cum Magnes lapis ille (ut patet) nullam habet vim dirigendi navigatoriam acum ex omni parte ad Arctum, quin potius (ut experientia constat) calibem volubilem immotum reddere recta linea, non autem circulari ad quemvis vectorum Arcto proximum, & hæc de causa acus nautica usque variatur, nam si eadem acus assidue ex omnibus locis verteretur ad Arctum, nulla fieret ejus variatio, utpote quæ per circularem lineam semper viam demonstraret, ex quo sequeretur, eundem æquedistantem seu parallelum frequentare, quod nullo modo continget recta linea circularem formam aduenti. Porrò unum hoc adnotabis, candide lector, quo magis ab Solem ortum vel occasum à linea meridionali secedes, ubi acus nauticæ depictum Liliū ad Arctum directè ostendit, eo magis ab Arcto te distare pro comperto habebis, unde satis liquet, acum nauticam rectè lineæ non autem circulari viam demonstrare. At notandum igitur est, quod linea meridionalis, quam nauticæ acus liliū rectissimè Septentriones ostendit, distat à Florum Insula triginta parasangis, quæ quidem ultima accipitrum Insula est occidentem versus, juxta peritissimorum omnium navium gubernatorum consensum, opinionemque, necnon ex eorum solerti experientia, quam diutina assiduaque navigatione suo jure profitentur, siquidem Atlanticum mare & Indicum indies remeteri assuescunt. Ad hæc Sebastianus Cabotus meus auctor, occidentalem Oceanum adnavigans, ad æquor quoddam devenit & plagam, ubi quarta parte Septentrionum juxta Cæciam ventus acus navigatoriæ Liliū illi rectissimè Arctum ostenderet, quibus de causis & rationibus & tutissima navigandi experientia apertissimè constat defectus & variationes acus nauticæ crebro fieri cum Arcti observatione.

Plinio en el segundo libro, Capitulo lxxix escribe.

Nº 18. Que de la ciudad de Gadiz y de las columnas de Hercules, con el circuito de la Espanna y de la Galia, se navegó todo poniente. El Oceano Setentrional se navegó la mayor parte en el tiempo de Augusto, passando todo la Germania hasta el cabo de Cimabri, y desde ay fasta Scithia. Y de Oriente navegó por el mar Indico

hazia Setentrion, fasta tener el mar Caspio al Sur, la armada de Macedonia, en el tiempo que Seleucio y Antiocho reynavan; y mandaron que aquella region se llamase Seleuchida y Antiochida. Y al Septentrion del mar Caspio muchas partes se an navegado; de manera que poco queda que todo el mar Septentrional no le ayan navegado. Y así mismo dize en el mismo capitulo, que Cornelio Nipote escribe que á Quinto Metello Celero, el qual fue consul con Afranio y entonces era Proconsul en la Galia, le fueron imbiados ciertos Indios del Rey de Suevi, los quales eran partidos del mar Indico, con fortuna transportados en Germania.

Nº 19. En estas islas Rocos ay aves de tal grandeza (segun dizen) y fuerça, que toman un boy [buey] y lo traen volando para comer; y mas dizen, que toman un batel por grande que sea, y lo levantan en grande altura, y despues lo dexan caer y comense los hombres. Y el Petrarcha semejantemente lo dize en su libro de prospera y adversa fortuna.

Nº 20. Ay en la yslandia de Calenguan leones, tigres, honças, ciervos y otras muchas diversidades de animales; así mismo ay aguilas y papagayos blancos, que hablan tan claro como personas lo que á ellos les es ensennado, y otras muchas aves syn numero de diversas faciones. La gente de la dicha isla son ydolatras; comen carne humana.

Nº 21. Halló esta isla de Mamorare una nao de Cambayo, y dizen aver tanto oro en ella que no cargaron otra cosa, segun dizen los portugueses.

Nº 22. En esta isla de Ceilan ay canela de nascimiento y rubies, y iacintos, y ojos de gato y otros generos de piedras preciosas.

[N. W. Quadrant of Map. 18 of Chytræus.]

Ciapangu es una isla grande situada en alto mar, la qual esta en 1500 milla apartada de la tierra firma del gran Can hazia oriente. Son ydolatras y gente de buena manera y hermosa; tiene rey proprio, libre, que á ninguno es tributario; tiene mucho oro de nascimiento, lo qual nunca se saca fuera de la dicha isla a causa que no aportan navios á ella por estar tan apartada [y] fuera de camino. El rey desta

[S. E. Quadrant of map.]

His Rocorum insulis insunt quædam venatoriæ aves ac rapinæ deditæ adeo pro-cero et ingenti corpore ut humi petentes bovem sursum abstrahentes prædam suis nidis afferant devoraturæ; eoque unguibus præpollent ut scapham seu cymbam quantumvis maximam arripientes ac in sublimem tollentes inde rursum deturbere solent deorsum; gaudent præterea vesci carne hominum quemadmodum Petrarca refert libro qui de prospera et adversa fortuna inscribitur.

En Romance ve á tabla 2ª Nº 19.

Hac insula innumeri leones, tigrides, pantheræ, corvi¹ aliorumque diversorum animalium species, armentorum instar, depascunt: præterea aquilæ, psitaci albi, multa que variarum avium genera turmatim convolant. Hæc gens idola colit et carne hominum avide vescit.

En Romance ve á tabla 2ª Nº 20.

Hanc Hemorare insulam aperuit quædam (ut fertur) Cabierum navis, quam tot aurifodinis abundare perhibet ut navem ipsam solo auro oneraverint.

En Romance ve á tabla 2ª Nº 21.

[N. E. Quadrant of map.]

Hac Ceilani insula ingens cinnami inde extracta provenit copia. Pluribus lapidibus, lunaribus, piropis, hiacintis, aliisque preciosis lapillis abundat.

En Romance ve á tabla 2ª Nº 22.

¹ Should be "cervi."

isla tiene un palatio muy grande y muy maravilloso, todo cubierto de oro hecho de pasta, de grosura de dos reales; y las ventanas y columnas deste palatio son todas de oro. Tienen piedras preciosas y perlas en mucha cantidad. El gran Can, oyda la fama de la riqueza desta dicha isla, quisola conquistar y embió á ella una grande armada y nunca la pudo soyuzoar [sojuzgar], segun Marco Polo mas largamente lo cuenta y dize en su libro, capitulo ciento y seis.

[The Latin of this is not on the map.]

[S. W. Quadrant of Map. Not in Chytræus.]

En esta figura estense en plano se contienen todas las tierras, islas, puertos, rios, anglas, baxos, que hasta oy día se han descubierto; y con sus nombres y quien fueron los descubridores dellas, como por las tablas desta dicha figura mas claramente consta; con todo lo demas que antes fue conocido, y todo lo que por Ptholomeo ha zido escripto, como son: provincias, regiones, ciudades, montes, rios, climas y paralelos, por sus grados de longitud y latitud, assi de Europa como de Assia y Aprica.

Y as de notar que la tierra está situada conforme á la variacion que haze el aguja del marear con la estrella del norte; la razon de lo qual podras ver en la tabla segunda del número diez y siete.

[The Latin of this is immediately above it on the map.]

[S. E. Quadrant of Map. S. of Africa. Not in Chytræus.]

Del pescado que detiene una nao.

Plinio escribe en el su noveno libro, capitulo veinte y cinco, de un pescado que se dize Nichio, el qual dise ser como redondo y que pegandose á una nao la tiene aunque baya á la vela. Et Petrarca, en el prohemio del segundo libro de prospera y adversa fortuna, dize que el echenis o remora, pez de grandeza de medio pie detiene una nao aunque sea muy grande y que los bientos y ondas y remos y velas le ayden á yr; el solo fuerza la fuerza de los elementos y hombres, no con otra obra ninguna, sino pegandose á las tablas del navio, ni con otra fuerza alguna, si no con sola su naturaleza; el qual pece es como limo¹ o cieno placandolo [y sacandolo] del agua pierde la fuerza. Hallase lo suso dicho en mui claras escripturas, las quales aquí no se ponen por no ser prolixo.

[No Latin on the map.]

In hac protrahens in planum figura continetur totus terræ globus, insulæ, portus, flumina, sinus, syrtes, et brevia quæ hactenus aneotericis adaptata sunt, eorumque nomina et qui ea loca aperuere ut eisdem hujus figuræ tabulis liquidius patet; ad hæc omnium quæ a majoribus cognita sunt, necnon quæ à Ptholomeo referuntur; regionum, scilicet provinciarum, urbium, montium, fluviiorum, climatum, parallelorumque, tam Europæ quam Asiæ, et Africæ exacta descriptio. Annotabis tamen, candide lector, situm hunc orbis terrarum depictum esse juxta variationem qua acus navatica utitur ad arctum septentrionalis, observationis cujus rationem perlegere poteris, tabula secunda decimi septimi numeri.

¹ Limaxon, a snail?

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE LEGENDS.

FIRST TABLE.

Of the Admiral

N° 1. The admiral Don Cristoval Colon, a Genoese by birth, offered to their Catholic Majesties of glorious memory to discover the islands and mainland of the Indies,¹ by the west, provided they gave him for this purpose a sufficient *fleet* and favor;² and having it, and having fitted out three caravels in the year 1492, he proceeded to discover them, and from that time on many other persons have continued the said discovery, as is shown by the present description.

N° 2. In the island Española there is much virgin gold and *very fine lapis-lazuli* [*blue copper ore* ?] and much sugar and cassia fistula, and an infinite number of cattle³ of all kinds.⁴ *The swine of this island they give to the sick, as here in our parts they give mutton.* This said island contains many harbors,⁵ and *very good ones*, and the chief one of them is the city of Santo Domingo, which is a very good city and of much trade, and all the others are places built and settled by the Spaniards; and in the island of Cuba and of San Juan, and in all the other islands, and on the mainland virgin gold is found;⁶ and in the city of Santo Domingo his Majesty has his royal chancery, and in all the other towns⁷ and provinces governors *and rulers* who govern *and rule* them⁸ with much justice; and every day are discovered⁹ new lands and provinces, very rich, by means of which our Holy Catholic Faith is, and will be, much increased, and these kingdoms of Castile have become great with much *glorious fame* and riches.

N° 3. This mainland which the Spaniards named New Spain, the most illustrious gentleman, Don Fernando Cortez, marquis del Valle de Guaxacon, conquered. There are, in this land provinces and cities innumerable: the chief of them is the city of Mexico,¹⁰ which contains more than fifty thousand inhabitants; it is in a salt lake which extends over forty leagues. There is in the said city, and in all the other provinces, much gold, virgin silver, and all kinds of precious stones; and there is produced in the said land and provinces much very good silk, and cotton, alum, orchil, dyewood, cochineal, and saffron, and sugar,¹¹ of all the aforesaid great quantities, with which many ships come loaded to these kingdoms of Spain.¹² The natives of this land are very expert in all that relates to trade; instead of coins, they make use of certain kernels, split in halves, which they call cacao, or cacanghmate, a barbarous expression.¹³ They have much wheat and barley, and many other grains, and vines, and many fruits of different kinds. It is a land of many animals, deer, mountain boars, lions, leopards, tigers, and much other game, both birds and land animals. It is a people¹⁴ very skilful in moulding any object after nature, and in painting pictures. The women usually adorn themselves with precious stones and valuable pearls. These Indians use a certain kind of paper, on which they draw what they wish to express with figures [pictures] instead of letters. They never had peace among themselves; on the contrary, some persecuted others in continuous fights in which the prisoners on either side were sacrificed by their enemies to their gods, and their dead bodies were given to the army, as public banquets. They were idolaters, and adored whatever took their fancy; they were very fond of eating human flesh, whereas now they have laid aside these fierce and cruel customs, and have clad themselves in Jesus Christ, believing heartily in our holy evangelical faith,¹⁵ and obeying our most holy mother¹⁶ church and its most holy precepts.

1 the western islands and mainland of the Indies.

2 if they provided him sufficiently with the things needful to him.

3 and flocks.

4 [In the Latin version the last clause of this sentence comes first.]

5 and ports.

6 all these places are filled with many inhabitants.

7 cities and islands.

8 rather by the reason and integrity of the laws than by arbitrary will.

9 and conquered.

10 is called Mexico by the name of the Indians.

11 or juice of the cane.

12 to Seville of Andalusia.

13 by the barbarous Indian name.

14 very learned and.

15 and the religion of the Christians.

16 orthodox Catholic.

N° 4. This strait of All Saints was discovered by Hernando de Magallanes, captain of an expedition which his Sacred Cæsarean Catholic Majesty,¹ the emperor and king Don Carlos, our lord, ordered to be made to discover the Maluco islands. There are in this strait men of such great stature that they seem giants; it is a very desolate land,² and they dress themselves in the skins of animals.³

N° 5. These islands of Maluco⁴ were discovered by Fernando de Magallanes, commander of⁵ an expedition which his⁶ Majesty ordered to be made to discover the⁷ said islands, and by Juan Sebastian del Canno;⁸ that is to say, the said Fernando de Magallanes discovered the strait of All Saints, which⁹ is in 52½ degrees towards the Antarctic pole; and¹⁰ after having passed the said strait, [and not] without very great labor and danger, he continued his journey towards the said islands; after many days he arrived at certain islands of which the southern one is situated in 12 degrees,¹¹ and because the people were so turbulent, and because they stole from him the boat of one of his ships, they gave it the name of the isle of thieves (de los Ladrones); and thence continuing his journey, as has been said, they discovered an island, which they called la Aguada, because they took in water there; and from thence on they discovered another, which is called Bunham, and Aceilani, and another, which is called Cubu, in which island died the said Captain Hernando de Magallanes, in a skirmish which took place with the natives thereof, and the survivors of the said expedition chose Juan Sebastian del Canno as commander of it, who afterwards discovered the island of Bendanao, in which there is much virgin gold, and very fine cinnamon; and in the same way he discovered the island of Poloaan, and that of Brunay, and that of Gilolo, and the island of Tridore, and that of Terenati, and Motil, and many others in which there is much gold, and cloves, and nutmeg, and other kinds of spices and drugs. The said Sebastian del Canno loaded two ships which¹² remained to him out of five which they took with them, with cloves in the said island of Tidori, for in it, and in the said island of Terenati, the said cloves are said to grow, and not in any other, and in the same way he took much cinnamon and nutmeg;¹³ and coming on through the Indian Ocean,¹⁴ in the direction of the Cape of Good Hope, one ship was forced to put back and return to the said island of Tidori, from which it had set out, on account of the great amount of water which it was making, and the said Captain Juan Sebastian del Canno with his ship, called St. Mary of Victory (Sancta Maria de la Victoria), came to these kingdoms of Castile, to the city of Seville, in the year 1522, by the Cape of Good Hope; so that it clearly appears that the said Juan Sebastian del Canno sailed round the whole universe,¹⁵ because he proceeded only towards the West, although not on one parallel, through the East to the place in the West whence he set out.

N° 6. These provinces were discovered¹⁶ by the honored and valiant gentleman,¹⁷ Francisco Pizarro, who¹⁸ was governor of them during his life; in which there is infinite gold and virgin silver and mines of very fine emeralds. The bread which they have they make of¹⁹ maize, and the wine likewise; they have much wheat and other grain. It is a warlike race; they use in their wars bows and slings and lances; their arms are of gold and silver. There are in the said provinces certain sheep of the form of small camels; they have very fine wool. They are an idolatrous people, and of very subtle mind;²⁰ and on all the sea-coast, and for more than twenty miles inland it never rains. It is a very healthy land. The Christians have made many settlements in it, and continually keep increasing them.

N° 7. The Indians call this great river the river Huruai, in Spanish the river of silver (Rio de la Plata). They take this name from the river Huruai, which is a very

1 fifth of the name.

2 and with few inhabitants.

3 only.

4 long closed to us.

5 his royal Spanish fleet.

6 His Sacred Cæsarean Catholic Majesty the Emperor Charles, fifth of the name.

7 these very rich islands of the Indies.

8 which said expedition set sail from the port of Seville, a famed city of the province of Andalusia.

9 measuring from the Equator to the Antarctic.

10 seeking the aforesaid islands.

11 north latitude.

12 which he had saved from shipwreck.

13 much cinnamon and nutmeg is collected in Bendanao, of which likewise, he took thence great quantities.

14 to Spain, and hastening to double the Cape.

15 in a circle.

16 and conquered.

17 knights Francisco Pizarro and Almagro.

18 that is, Francisco Pizarro.

19 very large corn, which, in the language of the Indians, is called maize.

20 [In the Latin version the statement that "They are an idolatrous people, and of very subtle mind," follows immediately after "It is a warlike race."]

mighty river¹ which runs into the great river Parana. Juan Diaz de Solis, pilot-major of their² Catholic Majesties³ of *glorious memory*, discovered it, and he explored it as far as an island, to which the said Juan Diaz gave the name of the island, of Martin Garcia, because in it he buried a sailor who was called Martin Garcia, which said island is about thirty leagues above the mouth of this river *and the said discovery cost him very dear*, for the Indians of the said land slew him and ate him; and after many years had gone by it was again discovered by Sebastian Cabot, Captain and Pilot-major⁴ of his Sacred *Cæsarean Catholic Majesty* the Emperor Don Carlos Fifth of the name, and king, our lord, who was commander of an expedition which his Majesty ordered should be made to discover Tarsis and Ophir⁵ and *Oriental Cathay*; which said Captain Sebastian Cabot came to this river by chance, for the commander's ship, in which he was, was lost,⁶ and seeing that he could not continue his said voyage, he determined to explore with the people he had with him the said river, by reason of the very great account which the Indians of the land gave him of the very great wealth in gold and silver which there was in the land, and not without very great labor and hunger, and dangers both of his own person and of those who were with him.⁷ And⁸ the said⁹ Captain endeavored to make near the said river certain settlements of the people whom he brought from Spain.¹⁰ This river is larger than any that is known up to the present time Its breadth at the mouth where it enters the sea is thirty-five¹¹ leagues, and three hundred leagues above the said mouth it is two leagues in breadth. The cause of its being so great and mighty is that there run into it many other and mighty rivers. It is a river infinitely full of fish and of the best there is in the world. The people, on arriving in that land, wished to learn if it were fertile and fit to plough and raise bread; and they planted in the month of September fifty-two grains of wheat,—for there was no more in the ships,—and they gathered soon in the month of December fifty-two thousand grains of wheat; and this same fertility was found in all the other seeds.¹² Those who live in that land say that not far from there, in the country inland, there are certain great mountain-ranges from which they take infinite gold, and further on in the same mountains they take infinite silver. There are in this land certain sheep large as ordinary asses, of the shape of camels, except that the wool they bear is fine as silk, and other animals of different kinds. The people of the country differ very much; for those who live on the slopes of the mountains are white like us, and those who are near the banks of the river are dark. Some say that in the said mountains there are men who have faces like dogs, and others are from the knee down like ostriches, and that these are great workers, and that they raise much maize, of which they make bread and wine. Many other things they say of that land, which are not put down here lest they be tedious.¹³

N^o 8. This land was discovered by Juan Cabot, a Venetian, and by Sebastian Cabot, his son, in the year of the birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ 1494, on the 24th of June,¹⁴ in the morning, to which they gave the name of "first land seen" (*prima tierra vista*); and to a large island which is situated along the said land they gave the name San Juan, because it had been discovered the same day.¹⁵ The people of it are dressed in the skins of animals. They use in their wars bows and arrows, lances and darts, and certain clubs of wood, and slings. It is a very sterile land. There are in it many¹⁶ white bears, and very large stags like horses, and many other animals; and likewise there is infinite fish,—sturgeons, salmon, very large soles a yard in length, and many other kinds of fish,—and the greatest quantity of them is called (*bacallao*) codfish; ¹⁷ and likewise there are in the same land hawks black as crows, eagles, partridges,¹⁸ linnets, and many other kinds of birds of different species.

1 into which runs.

2 conquering and.

3 Ferdinand and Isabel.

4 most skilful in the art of navigation and of astronomy.

5 Ciapangu and Eoicatai.

6 being buried in the stormy waves.

7 [In the Latin version the last clause, beginning "and not without very great labor," precedes the clause beginning "by reason of."]

8 Wherefore.

9 most energetic.

10 and to build certain citadels and forts by which the Spanish inhabitants could easily be protected and could thence repel the attacks of their Indian enemies.

11 twenty-five.

12 This extraordinary statement as to the productiveness of a grain of wheat in the country of the La Plata is repeated in the Latin version of this section. It is probably an inadvertence. Eden, who copied this section from Cabot's map, in the free English version, into his "Decades of the New World," London, 1555, pp. 317-319, corrects the error, but on what authority, except his own knowledge of natural history, we do not know. He makes the text read thus; "Taking, therefore, fifty grains of wheat and committing the same to the earth in the month of September they gathered thereof two thousand and fifty at December next following." Eden then proceeds: "Wherein some being deceived and mistaking the thing, have written in the stead of two thousand and fifty, fifty thousand and two." Note by Mr. Deane.

13 [In the Latin version the last sentence follows immediately after "infinite silver," and is itself followed by the clause beginning "and that these are great workers,"]

14 24 July, at the fifth hour, about daybreak.

16 lions.

15 on the solemn festival of St. John.

18 dark.

17 by the common people.

N° 9 In this same island of Iceland (Islanda) there is a great quantity of fish. They take it in winter, and dry it by means of the very great cold which there is there, because this said island is within the Arctic circle, and in summer men¹ go there from many parts and barter for this fish, thus dried, in exchange for meal and beer; and this said fish is so dry and hard, that to eat it they beat it with certain hammers of iron on certain stones hard as marble, and then they put it to soak a day or two, and thus they eat it, stewed with butter. And in all this Northern sea there is a very great quantity of fish, and many of them large and of monstrous shape; those who sail in these seas have seen very large lampreys, which resemble great serpents and [have seen them] attack ships, in order to eat the sailors. The natives of the said island most of them build their houses underground, and the walls of fish-bones. They have no wood, except some extremely small trees, and of these very few and in few places; but the Provider of all things provides every year that there comes to them by sea, on the northern parts of the said island, a very great quantity of trees of different kinds and sizes, as driftwood, borne by furious north winds to the coast of the said island, with which the natives provide themselves, and make use of it for all that is needful to them. And they say that often they hear spirits speak and call each other by name, and take the form of living persons, and tell them who they are; and in certain parts of the said island there rise up² certain very dreadful fires, and other wonders³ the natives of the said island say there are in it.⁴

N° 10. The men who dwell in this region are savages,⁵ they are destitute of bread and wine, they tame deer and ride upon them, and they fight with another people which is situated farther to the north, and which they call the Nocturnal people, for they go about in the night and perform their business as here [we do] in the day, and this because the days there; from the 14th of September to the 10th of March are so short that there is not an hour of light. They are a very wicked people, quarrelsome, they rob all those who pass [through their country] so that no ship dares to ride at anchor near the coast for fear of these night people, because they slay and rob all who fall into their hands; and a little beyond these night people toward the southeast they say there are certain monsters which have bodies like those of human beings except the head, which is like that of a pig, and that they understand one another, grunting like pigs.

N° 11. Those who inhabit this region, some adore the sun, others the first thing they see in the morning, others adore a piece of colored cloth which they place on a lance, and thus each worships what he prefers: they are under the sway of the great Khan, emperor of the Tartars.

N° 12. Here there are monsters like unto men who have ears so large that they cover the whole body, and they say that farther on towards the East there are certain men who have no joints whatever at the knees nor in the feet: they are under the sway of the grand Khan. In the province of Balor, which is fifty days' journey in extent, there are wild men; they live in the mountains and forests.

N° 13. Here dwells that mighty king of Aziumba and Auxama whom some call Prester John, to whom sixty kings yield obedience; he is very wealthy in all riches,⁶ and there is no record that he was ever defeated in any battle, but often as he come back with glorious victory from the south from the Throglodyte people, a race naked and black, which people extends as far as the Cape of Good Hope. Among which people there is a race which does not speak but they understand each other by whistling; and this is not Prester John,⁷ because Prester John had his empire in eastern and southern India until Genghis Khan, first king of the Tartars, defeated and overcame him in a very cruel battle, in which he died and the said Genghis took from him all his kingdoms and lordships, and allowed the Christians to live in their own faith, and gave them a Christian king to rule and govern them, which king was called George, and from that time till now all the kings who succeed him are called George, as Marco Polo relates more at large in the 42nd and 48th chapters of his book.⁸

N° 14. The king of this province and Kingdom of Bengal is a very mighty lord, and has under his rule many cities, very large and of great trade.⁹ There is in this kingdom and province much cinnamon, cloves, ginger, pepper, sandalwood, lacquer, and silk in great quantities. They are wont¹⁰ in this province and kingdom to burn

1 Englishmen, Germans, and the inhabitants of various other regions.

2 fire, dreadful to be seen, rises of itself, and is thrown up and whirled away to a distance.

3 both to be seen and heard.

4 which for the sake of brevity are omitted.

5 live in the desert and are entirely wild.

6 surpassing by his wealth the most fortunate lot of these most powerful kings.

7 It is easy to prove that this one is hardly the real Prester John.

8 in the second and third chapters of his fortieth book.

9 and he is bound with extremely close bonds with the ever victorious king of Portugal, with whom he has made a perpetual treaty of peace, by means of which he receives immense quantities of.

10 Were wont, they say.

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bodies after death, and when the husband dies before the wife, the wife burns herself alive with her husband, saying that she is going to be happy with him in the other world, and it is done in this way, that, the husband dying, the wife gives a great entertainment and dresses herself in the richest garments she has, to which entertainment come all her relatives and those of her husband, and after having eaten, she goes with all the people to a place where a very great fire has been built, singing and dancing until she reaches the said fire, and then they throw in the dead body of the husband, and at once she bids farewell to her relatives and friends and leaps into the fire, and she who most nobly throws herself into the fire brings most honor upon her family. but even now this custom is not observed as it used to be, since the Portuguese have traded with them and given them to understand that Our Lord God is not served by such a practice.

N^o 15. The grand Khan of the Tartars is a very great lord and very mighty, he is called King of Kings and Lord of Lords: he is wont to give to his liegemen garments thirteen times a year, at thirteen very great feasts which he holds each year; and these garments are of greater or less value according to the quality of the person to whom they are given, and to each one is given a¹ belt and leggings, a hat adorned with gold and pearls and precious stones according to the greatness of the personage, and these garments which the said grand Khan gives each year are 156,000; and this he does to give greatness and magnificence to his feasts, and when he dies they bear him to be buried to a mountain which is called Alcay, were are buried the grand Khans, Emperors of the Tartars, and those who bear him to burial slay all those they find, saying to them go and serve our master in the other world; and in the same way they slay all his horses, camels, and baggagemules which they have, thinking that they will go to serve their lord. When *Mongui* Khan, Emperor of the Tartars, died, there were slain three hundred thousand men. whom those who bore him to burial met on the way as Marco Polo says in his book, chapter 42.² Poggio the Florentine, secretary of Pope Eugenius IV, towards the end of his second book, which he wrote on the variation and changes of Fortune, does much to confirm what the said Marco Polo wrote in his book.

N^o 16. There are various opinions as to what is Trapovana,³ since the Spaniards and Portuguese have navigated the Indian Ocean. How Ptolemy places it in degrees of latitude and longitude I think is well known to all. Some modern explorers hold that the island of Ceylon is Trapovana; others hold that it is the island of Sumatra.⁴ Pliny writes of Trapovana in his sixth book, chapter 22, and says there was a time when the opinion was held that Trapovana was another world, and that it was called Antichton, and that Alexander was the first to inform us that it was an island, and that Oneschritus, admiral of his fleet, [says] that in the said island of Trapovana there are larger and more warlike elephants than in India, and that Magasene gives as its length seven thousand stadia, and as its width five thousand; that there is no walled city in it, but seven hundred villages, and that in Claudius' reign⁵ ambassadors came from the said island to Rome. In this way: the freedman Damius Plocamius, who had bought of the republic⁶ the taxes of the Red Sea and sailing around Arabia was carried by the north wind in such a way that on the fifteenth day he entered a port of the said island called Hipnus,⁷ and was very generously received and treated by the king, and that after having remained in the said island six months he learned the language, and that one day talking with the king he told him that the Romans and their Emperor were incredibly just, and that the king, seeing that the coins which the said freedman had were of equal weight although the stamp showed that they were of different emperors, moved by this, sent ambassadors to Rome, the chief of whom was Rachia, to make friendship with Claudius, from which ambassadors he heard that in the said island there were five hundred cities, and that the said ambassadors were astonished to see in these heavens of ours the north star and the Pleiades as something new and to them unknown, and that they said that in the said island they only saw the moon above the earth from the eighth day to the fifteenth, and they were especially astonished that shadows turned⁸ towards our sky and not⁹ towards theirs, and that the sun rose on the right and set on the left, from which aforesaid reasons it seems that in the said island where the said freedman made harbor the north star is not seen, which is seen in the island Trapovana, whence it might be said, considering whence the said freedman Damius Procladius started and the course he might have made with a raging north wind,¹⁰ that the island where he made harbor was the island of San Lorenzo and not Trapubana. And that as king of the said island an old and mild man

1 belts, leggings, shoes, helmets or shade hats [cf. Marco Polo.]

2 in the twenty-fourth chapter of his fourth book.

3 and where it is situated.

4 [What follows is not taken from the text of Pliny, but is translated directly from the Spanish.]

5 about the beginning of his government.

6 the Romans.

7 Hippurus [cf. Pliny].

8 to the right towards our pole.

9 when in their country they saw them always go the left.

10 and the narration of the envoys to Tiberius.

without children is usually elected, and if after being elected he should beget any, at once they depose him ; and when they elect him they give him thirty counsellors ; and that the said king can condemn no one if the majority of his said thirty counsellors are not agreed with him, and that afterwards the said condemned man can appeal to the people, which thereupon selects seventy judges, who examine his case, and if they find that he was wrongly sentenced they set him free, and those counsellors who agreed in condemning him are deprived of their offices and are held infamous forever after.

Inscription of the author with certain reasons for the variation which the needle of the compass makes with the north star.

N° 17. Sebastian Cabot, captain and pilot-major of his Sacred Cæsarean Catholic Majesty, the Emperor Don Carlos, fifth of the name, and King,¹ *our lord*, made² this figure projected on a plane in the year of the birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ 1544, drawn by degrees of latitude and longitude, with its winds,³ as a navigating chart, imitating in part Ptolemy⁴ and in part the modern discoverers both Spanish and Portuguese, and⁵ partly discovered by his father and partly by himself, by which you may navigate as by a navigating chart, bearing in mind the variation which the needle of the compass makes with the north star. For example, you wish to set out from Cape St. Vincent in order to make Cape Finisterre ; you will give orders to steer your ship to the north according to the needle of the compass, and you will strike within the said cape, but your real course, which your ship made, was to the north, quarter northeast because your compass-needle northeasts you a quarter at the said Cape of St. Vincent, so that commanding your ship to be steered north by the compass-needle, your course will be north, quarter northeast ; and in the same way sailing from Salmédina, which is a shoal as you go out of San Lucar de Barrameda, to go to the point of Naga on the island of Teneriffe you will give orders to steer southwest by the needle and you will make the said point of Naga because it is situated on the navigating chart, but your course will not be to the southwest inasmuch as your compass-needle northeasts you a wide quarter point at Salmédina, but your course will be southwest, a wide quarter south ; so that you may say that sailing from St. Vincent to the north your course will be north, quarter northeast, and sailing from Salmédina to the southwest your course will be southwest, quarter south, and so consequently you will do in every other part of this universe, watching the variation which the said needle of the compass makes with the north star, for the said needle does not turn or stay fixed to the north in every place, as the vulgar think, since the magnet-stone, as it appears, has not the power to make it turn to the north in every place, but, as is seen and acquired by experience, it has only the power to make it remain stable and fixed in one place, wherefore it must point necessarily in a straight line whatever wind you may have, and not in a curved line, and this cause brings about the said variation ; for if the needle were to turn to the north always and in every place, there would be no variation, for then it would follow a curved line, because you would always be on one parallel, which cannot be when you go in a straight line on a sphere ; and you must notice that the further you move from the meridian on which the needle points directly north, towards the west or east, so much the more will your compass move from the north, that is, from the flower-de-luce in it which marks the north : wherefore it clearly appears that the said needle points along a straight line and not a curved line ; and you must know that the meridian where the flower-de-luce of the needle points directly north is about thirty-five⁶ leagues from Flores, the last island of the Azores towards the west, according to the opinion of certain experts, because of the great experience which they have of this, on account of the daily navigation which is made toward the West, to the Indies of the Ocean. The said Sebastian Cabot,⁷ sailing towards the west, found himself in a place⁸ where northeast quarter north [of the compass] stood directly north, on account of which observations aforesaid it appears clearly that defects and variations which the said needle of the compass makes with the north star really exist.

Pliny in the second book, chapter 79,⁷ writes :—

N° 18. That from Cadiz and the columns of Hercules, sailing around Spain and Gaul, the whole west was sailed over. The greater part of the northern ocean was

1 of Spain.

3 so wisely, so exactly.

5 and likewise the experience and labors of the long nautical life of the most honest man John Cabot, a Venetian by birth ; and the knowledge of the stars and of the art of navigation of Sebastian his most learned son and my author, who discovered some part of the world which had long been unknown to us.

6 thirty.

7 my author.

8 came to a sea and shore.

7 [Pliny, lib. 2, cap. 67. There is no Latin for this on the map. In Chytræus, where it is numbered 19, the Latin is copied directly from Pliny, l. c., and not translated from the Spanish.]

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sailed over in the time of Augustus, passing by all Germany as far as the Cimbrian Cape, and thence as far as Scythia. And from the East the fleet of Macedonia sailed along the Indian Ocean towards the north until the Caspian Sea was to the south of them, in the time that Seleucus and Antiochus reigned, and they ordered that that region should be called Seleuchida and Antiochida. And to the north of the Caspian many parts have been sailed over, so that the northern sea has been nearly all sailed over: and he likewise says, in the same chapter, that Cornelius Nepos writes that to Quintus Metellus Celer, who had been consul with Afranius, and who was then proconsul in Gaul, there were sent certain Indians by the king of the Suevi, who, starting from the Indian Ocean, had without mischance been carried to Germany.

N^o 19.¹ In these Rocos islands there are birds of such size (as they say) and strength that they take up an ox and bear it in their flight² in order to eat it, and *still more they say*³ that they take a vessel, no matter how great it may be, and raise it to a great height and then let it drop, and they eat the men. Petrarch likewise says so in his book of Prosperous and Adverse Fortune.

N^o 20. There are in the island of *the people of Calenguan* lions, tigers, panthers, deer, and many other different kinds of animals; likewise there are eagles, and white parrots *who speak as clearly as human beings what is taught them*, and many other countless birds of various kinds. The people of the island are idolaters; they eat human flesh.

N^o 21. A ship from Cambaya discovered this island of Mamorare, and it is said there was so much gold in it that they loaded it with nothing else *according to what the Portuguese say*.

N^o 22.⁴ There are in this island of Ceylon native cinnamon, and rubies and hyacinths and cats' eyes and other kinds of precious stones.

Ciapangu is a large island lying in the high seas, which island is one thousand five hundred miles distant from the mainland of the Grand Khan towards the east. They are idolaters, and a gentle and handsome race. It has an independent king of its own, who is tributary to no one. It contains much virgin gold, which is never taken away from the said island, because ships never touch there, as it is so distant and out of the way. The king of this island has a very great and very wonderful palace, all made of gold in ingots of the thickness of two reals, and the windows and columns of the palace are all of gold. It [the island] contains precious stones and pearls in great quantities. The Grand Khan, having heard the fame of the riches of this said island, desired to conquer it, and sent to it a great fleet, and could never conquer it, as Marco Polo more amply relates and tells in his book, chapter 106.

[S. W. Quadrant of Map.]

In this figure, projected on a plane, are contained all the lands, islands, ports, rivers, waters, bays, which have been discovered to the present day, and their names, and who were the discoverers of them, as is made *more manifest* by the inscriptions [tables] of this said figure,—with all the rest that was known before, and all that has been written by Ptolemy, such as provinces, regions, cities, mountains, rivers, climates, and parallels, according to their degrees of longitude and latitude, both of Europe and of Asia and Africa.

And you must note that the land is situated according to the variation which the needle of the compass makes with the north star, for the reason of which you may look in the second table of No. 17.

[S. E. Quadrant of Map.]

Of the fish which stops a ship.

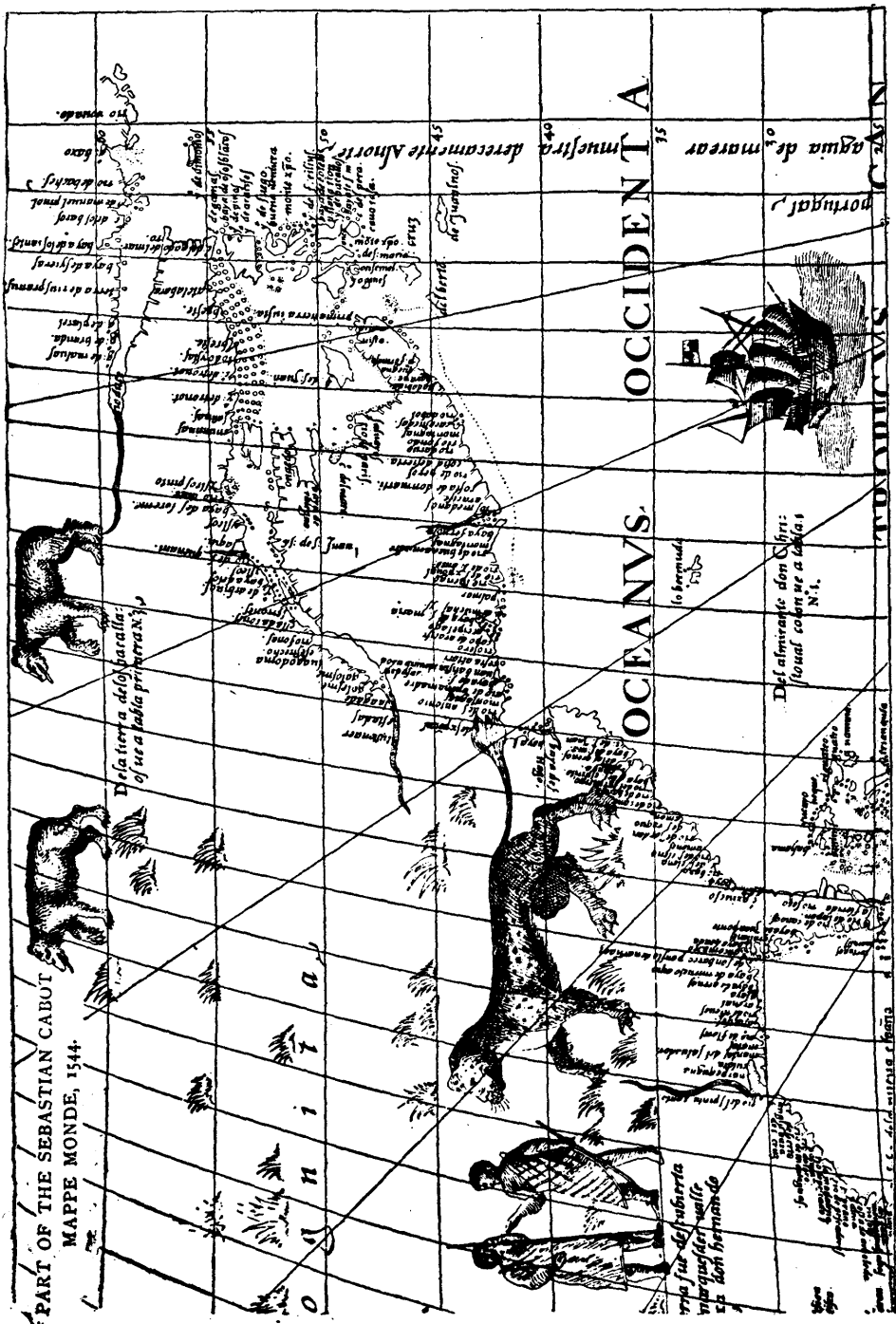
Pliny writes in his ninth book, chapter twenty-five, of a fish which is called Nichio, which he describes as being round, and that attaching itself to a ship it holds it even though it be under sail. And Petrarch, in the preface to the second book of Prosperous and Adverse Fortune, says that the echenis or remora, a fish of half a foot in length, stops a ship, though it be very large, and winds and waves and oars and sails aid its course; it alone overpowers the power of the elements and of man, with no other agency save attaching itself to the planks of the ship, and with no other force than its own nature; which fish is like mud or mire, and taking it out of the water it loses its power. The aforesaid is found in very distinguished writings, which are not quoted here lest it take too much space.

1 [The Latin of Nos. 19, 20, and 21 is in the S. E. quadrant of the map. It ends in each case with a reference in Spanish to the Spanish of the tables.]

2 to their nests.

3 their talons are so strong.

4 Latin in N. E. quadrant of map.



NORTH AMERICAN PORTION OF THE CABOT MAP OF 1544 (FROM WINSOR, NARR. AND CRIT. HIST., VOL. 3, P. 22).

STATE PAPERS, LOWER CANADA.

GOVERNOR THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

Q. 149—1—2.

1818. May 6, Brussels.	Duke of Richmond to Bathurst. Gratification at the terms in which the Prince Regent speaks of his services in Ireland when desiring him to go to Canada.	Page 1
May 19, London.	J. Kerr to Richmond. Applies for extension of leave of absence. If wanted shall return to Canada before his leave expires.	2
May 22, Goodwood.	Richmond to Bathurst. Has received commission as governor of Canada and instructions.	4
July 30, Quebec.	Same to the same. Arrived yesterday at Quebec and was sworn in on this day.	5
August 11, Quebec.	Same to the same. (Private and confidential.) Sends paper from Mr. Ross Cuthbert stating his belief that an effort was soon to be made to wrest Canada from the British. Trusts that Mr. Cuthbert is more alarmed than the case requires, but some of the French Generals mentioned are troublesome and ought always to be watched. General L'Almague has a number of vessels and workmen, but these are negroes and would be unwilling to face a Canadian autumn and winter, and would not be formidable if they did.	9
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum dated 4th August, from Ross Cuthbert, giving his reasons for believing an attack on Canada to be probable.	11
August 11, Quebec.	Richmond to Bathurst (No. 1). Has reported his arrival and being sworn in. The province tranquil and the people satisfied. Few settlers will settle in Lower Canada, as they prefer the climate of Upper Canada and object to the French language. This is unfortunate, as there is much unoccupied land. There are a great many persons, chiefly Irishmen, now in the harbour without means of subsistence, having been deceived. It will be necessary to assist them to a settlement and supply them there with provisions. Care should, if possible, be taken that each man has £50 to maintain him till his exertions could furnish him with means of living.	6
August 11, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 2). Has not yet received report from Upper Canada. Sends pamphlet (an extract from a newspaper) to show the progress of Gourlay and his associates. The answer of Simpson is, perhaps, in too strong language, but he hopes it will do good. Gourlay's violence has done mischief to his cause.	21
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Title of Gourlay's pamphlet.	23
	(For pamphlet see Q. 148—2 p. 413.)	
	"Essay on Modern Reforms addressed to the people of Upper Canada, to which is added a letter to Mr. Robert Gourlay by John Simpson, Augusta, Upper Canada."	24
	Extract from Quebec <i>Mercury</i> . Resolutions of a meeting called "Convention of Friends to Free Enquiry."	56
August 11, Quebec.	Richmond to Bathurst (No. 3). Urges that a civil engineer be sent to assist at the canal between Montreal and La Chine.	57
August 11, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 4). The House of Assembly has not yet met, so can say nothing about them; has reason to hope that the difficulties will not be great. Trusts that the next mail will bring answers to letters from Sherbrooke on various subjects, a list of which follows.	58

1818.
August 11,
Quebec. Richmond to Bathurst (No. 5). Has been informed that the dollar is issued in Canada at 4s. 8d.; in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the West Indies at 4s. 6d. Recommends that the dollar in Canada should be put on the same footing as in other colonies. Page 61
- August 11,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 6). Reports the measures taken by Sherbrooke to protect the province from the fever brought by Irish settlers and those he (Richmond) proposes to take. The bad state of the fortifications of Quebec and the weakness of the garrison. The unadvised allowing of buildings close to the fortifications. 62
- Enclosed.* "Emplacements within those parts of the city of Quebec which have not been hitherto divided into streets," dated at the office of the clerk of the peace, 12th March, 1818. 65
- Report by Durnford objecting to the plan proposed in the preceding paper. 67
- Further report by Durnford. 69
- Gother Mann, 29th March, 1801, objecting to the plans of building lots being laid out by which the fortifications would be encroached on. 71
- Durnford to Addison, 22nd July, 1818. Recommends that an exchange be made with M. de Lotbiniere of land in Montreal equivalent in value to that he owns which adjoins the Glacis, Quebec. Mr. Ferguson would sell his property for £10,000 on being paid £2,000, the rest to remain at interest, not to be left unpaid for more than twenty years. Urges the purchase being made. 76
- Plan showing properties in Quebec referred to in correspondence. 77a
- August 19,
Quebec. Richmond to Bathurst (No. 7). Sends copies of reports and affidavits respecting a flagrant violation of the boundary on Lake Champlain, with copy of letter written to Mr. Bagot. 78
- Enclosed.* Richmond to Bagot, 18th August. Report received that a party of United States troops has crossed the boundary and advanced as far as Odelltown, where they seized three men alleged to be deserters. Asks that the subject be represented to the United States government, that orders may be given to prevent a repetition of such practices. 80
- Deposition of Joseph Odell that three men had been carried off from Odelltown, beaten and abused. 82
- Deposition of William Treeves to the same effect. 83
- Certificate by Lewis Odell that Nathaniel Bailey, one of the men seized by United States soldiers, had lived in the province upwards of twelve months and was enrolled in the militia. 84
- Deposition of Silas Knight of the crossing of the boundary by United States troops and of their violent behaviour. 85
- Lt. Col. Lindsay to Adjutant General Vassal de Monviel transmitting letter, depositions, &c., of the seizure on Canadian territory of alleged deserters by a party of United States troops, to be laid before His Grace the Commander-in-Chief. 86
- Lieutenant Drennan to Lieut. Col. Lindsay. Reports the violation of Canadian territory by United States troops, their violent language. 87
- October 2. Richmond to Bathurst (No. 8). Dispatches received. 90
- October 3,
Quebec. Same to Goulburn. Has received letter of 20th July. Sends letter containing all the information that could be procured on the subject of Thomas Jones. 91
- Enclosed.* Captain Fowler reports that a Thomas Jones served on board the Government schooner "St. Lawrence" and absconded on the 24th October, 1816, and has not since been heard of. 92
- October 13,
Quebec. Richmond to Bathurst (No. 9). Transmits letter from Mr. McGillivray on behalf of the North-west Company in continuation of his correspondence with Sir J. C. Sherbrooke. 93

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1818.

- Enclosed.* W. McGillivray to Col. Ready. Transmits statement in answer to the Attorney General's report, which he says gives the facts unfairly. Page 95
- "Remarks on a letter from the Attorney General (Uniacke) to A. W. Cochran, Esq., dated 19th June, 1818, and purporting to be an answer to a list of grievances complained of by me on behalf of the "North-west Company." 98
- Further remarks. 108
- October 17, Richmond to Bathurst (No. 10). Should Mr. Brenton, Auditor of Quebec. Land Patents, not return at the expiration of his leave of absence, he intends to appoint Mr. Cochran to the situation. 113
- November 2, Public accounts from 10th October and 1st November, 1817, to the Quebec. same date in 1818, and from the 6th January to the 2nd November, 1818. 173
- Continued to the end of Q 149-2.
- November 5, Richmond to Bathurst (No. 11). Sends requisition for stationery for Quebec. the civil department for the year 1819. 115
- November 5, Same to the same (No. 12). Sends report of how the Island of St. Quebec. Helen's may be turned to the best account for the preservation of small arms, &c. The exchange made with Mr. Grant of land in Montreal valued at £10,000 has realized £16,000 when divided into lots. The uselessness of the island to government unless it is turned to account; recommends, therefore, the adoption of the measure recommended in the report. 117
- Enclosed.* Engineer's report entitled, "Proposals for disposing of the "undermentioned government ground, in the town of Montreal and for "building Stores, Magazines, Barracks and Hospitals on the Island of "St. Helen's, with the money arising from the sale." 120
- Plan of the town of Montreal included within the old line of fortifications, which is now almost entirely annihilated. 121a
- November 10, Richmond to Bathurst (No. 13). Remarks on the defence of Canada. Quebec. At the end of the letter the Duke recapitulates his proposals, namely, "To strengthen Quebec, Isle aux Noix and Kingston, to remove the stores "from Montreal to St. Helen's and place that island in a state of defence; "to open the Ottawa and Rideau and construct a canal from Montreal to "La Chine; to do enough on the Niagara frontier to convince the inhabitants that we do not intend to abandon them, and lastly, to place the "militia in some state of efficiency, appear to me to be the objects of the "greatest importance for the security of this country." 122
- November 13, Richmond to Bathurst (No. 14.) Dispatches received 130 Quebec.
- November 19, Same to the same (No. 15.) The explanation by the United States Quebec. government respecting the violation of Canadian territory by United States troops is satisfactory but the question of reclaiming the men seized as deserters should be considered. 131
- Enclosed.* Bagot to Richmond. Sends correspondence with the United States government on the subject of the seizure of three persons at Odelltown. 133
- Brent to Bagot, 14th October. Had sent complaint to General Brown who is making an investigation "and had given the strictest orders to prevent any such outrage in future." 135
- Lt. Col. Snelling U.S.A., to Col. Atkinson U.S.A., 1st October, 1818. Explains the violation of the boundary as the unauthorized act of some of the non-commissioned officers and men. If the report is not satisfactory asks for a military inquiry 136
- November 26, Richmond to Bathurst (No. 16). Transmits and strongly recommends Quebec. memorial from the merchants of Quebec and Montreal and others

1818. interested in the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the province. Page 140
Enclosed. Memorial pointing out the inconveniences suffered by the internal trade of the province with the United States and praying for imperial regulations to remove these inconveniences. 142
 The signatures follow, beginning at page 150.
- December 19, Richmond to Bathurst (No. 17). Transmits report from Claus on Quebec. Indian lands in the neighborhood of Lake Simcoe and Rice Lake and recommends the purchase. 154
Enclosed. Claus to Major Bowles. Reports provisional agreement made for Indian Lands near lake Simcoe at the River Credit and at Rice Lake. Cannot report on the Rideau lands till the return from the hunt of the Indians holding these. 156
- December 29, Richmond to Bathurst (No. 18). Transmits memorial from Mr. Nelles Quebec. for a confirmation of title to lands given him by the Indians on the Grand River. Sends recommendation by the Council of Upper Canada and extract of letter from the Lieut. Governor. 159
Enclosed. Extract referred to. The Lieutenant Governor does not approve of any Indian lease or gifts of land before purchase is made by government, but as the decision is not with him, forwards application. 160
 Memorial of Abraham Nelles for confirmation of title to lands on the Grand River, given by the Indians, to induce him to settle there. 161
 Report of the Council of Upper Canada on the petition of Abraham Nelles, recommending that the title be confirmed. 163

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Q. 150-1-2-3-4.

1817. (Part I, from page 1 to 240; part II, from 241 to page 486; part III, from 487 to page 726; part IV, from page 727 to 965.)
- March 27, Bath. Baynes to Saunders. Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn of 1st August, 1818, which see.
- June 23, Quebec. Leave of absence granted by Sir John Sherbrooke to Richardson, member of Executive and Legislative Councils. Page 878
- November 15, New York. Simon McGillivray to Bagot. Enclosed in McGillivray to Goulburn, 23rd January, 1818.
- November 21, Navy Office. Morton to Merry. Enclosed in Merry to Goulburn, 7th January, 1818.
- November 22, Washington. Bagot to Simon McGillivray. Enclosed in McGillivray to Goulburn, 23rd January, 1818.
1818. January (?), Foreign office. Planta to Bathurst. Sends copy of the letter written to the chief of the Muscogee tribe in September, 1815. 69
Enclosed. Bathurst to the chief of the Muscogee tribe, advising the tribe to take measures to allay their domestic animosities and to return to their habits of friendly intercourse with the United States. He (the chief) will be provided with means to return to his country, that there may be no delay in laying this advice before his tribe. 70
- January 2, Kimberly. Lord Wodehouse to Bathurst. Urges that a decision should be come to in respect to the Bishop of Quebec, so that he may no longer be kept in suspense. 943
- January 3, London. J. Halket to the same. Detailed account of the resettlement by Selkirk of the persons who had been driven off their land, and statement of the designs of the North-west Company against the Red River settlers, as shown in correspondence with Simon McGillivray in 1812. 165

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Enclosed. Simon McGillivray to the wintering partners of the North-west Co., dated London, 9th April, 1812; with respect to the Selkirk settlement. Page 180

Answer by the partners. 184

January 6,
Treasury.

Harrison to Goulburn. In respect to the canal from La Chine to Montreal, if the Legislature in Canada will provide for half of the expense, the Treasury will not object to sanction the payment of the rest out of the army extraordinaries. 95

January 7,
War Office.

Merry to the same. Sends for opinion copy of claim of officers of the 19th Dragoons for loss sustained by the sale of their horses at Quebec, on account of no tonnage being provided for them. 131

Enclosed. Morton to Merry, 21st November, 1817. Explains why no tonnage was provided for officers' horses. 132

January 7,
Aberdeen.

Bell to Bathurst. Had sent certificates of his losses in Canada. Hopes His Lordship is enabled now to let him know what to expect. The hardship of his not being remunerated for his losses after his long service. 505

January 9,
War Office.

Merry to Goulburn. Can certain men (named) late of the 103rd, be encouraged to expect a free passage back to Canada, and at what time. 133

January 14,
Foreign office.

Planta to Goulburn. Transmits extract from a dispatch from the Minister at Washington, reporting that the U. S. sloop of war "Ontario" had received orders to proceed to the Columbia River to re-establish the American settlement that had formerly existed there, so that Bathurst may take such steps as he may deem expedient. 72

Enclosed. Extract of dispatch from Bagot, of the orders given to the U. S. sloop "Ontario," to proceed to the Columbia River; Adams denies that she has orders to destroy the North-west Company's post there, but she is to re-establish the American settlement, captured during the war. Has reported the affair to Sir J. C. Sherbrooke. A vessel could be there from Britain about as soon as one from Halifax. 73

January 14,
Foreign office.

Planta to Goulburn. Transmits copy of the dispatch for the information of Bathurst, that the American government had adopted measures for taking possession of Amelia Island and of Galveston. 76

Enclosed. Dispatch from Bagot that the executive government of the United States have given orders for the suppression of the piratical and smuggling establishments at Amelia Island and Galveston. Gives the force ordered. 77

January 23,
London.

Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Asks for an interview for Mr. Ellis and himself on the subject of enclosed correspondence. 398

Enclosed. Bagot to Simon McGillivray (private.) Believes that there is foundation for the information he had received. 399

Simon McGillivray to Bagot, 15th November, 1817. Has been informed that the United States ship of war "Ontario" is under orders to go to the Columbia River to seize or destroy the establishment of the North-west Company on that coast; presumes the justification will be in the existence of an Act of Congress. Refers to previous inquiries as to the boundaries. 401

January 26,
Foreign office.

Castlereagh to Bathurst. The Prince Regent desires that facility be given to the re-occupation by the United States of the settlement on Columbia River, and he (Bathurst) is to take such measures for the purpose as may be expedient. 79

Enclosed. Castlereagh to the Lords of the Admiralty, to the same effect as the letter to Bathurst. 81

January 30,
Quebec.

Fowler to Stapylton. Enclosed in Stapylton to Goulburn of 24th March, 1818.

1818. February 4, Hudson's Bay House.	Joseph Berens to Bathurst. Long and detailed account of the trans- actions between the North-west Company and the Hudson's Bay Com- pany.	Page 188
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Depositions.	
	James Sutherland.	227
	Duncan Finlayson.	230
	Peter Fidler.	232
	John Stitt.	237
	Agreement of the Hudson's Bay Company's servants, etc., that they will not annoy or act in a hostile manner towards the North-west Company.	241
	Deposition of George Innes.	247
	Of Etienne St. Pierre.	263
	Of John McDonald.	271
	Address of Coltman to the Hudson's Bay and North-west Companies, that they are both to observe the Prince Regent's proclamation.	284
	Deposition of Archibald McDonald.	289
	Protest of Archibald McDonald.	300
	Demand, etc., of Mr. Gale.	309
	Second protest of Archibald McDonald.	312
	Letter from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Gale.	314
	Mr. Gale to Mr. Fletcher.	317
	Second letter from Mr. Gale to Mr. Fletcher.	323
	Halkett to Bathurst.	330
	Containing a letter from Sherbrooke.	332
	Extract from Coltman's letter.	336
	Examination of John McNab.	349
February 6, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. States the case of a person for whom he had previously applied, and asks that Bathurst may send authority for him to obtain a portion of Crown reserves in Upper Canada.	11
February 7, Queenstown.	Gourlay to Torrens. About three months ago wrote and enclosed an address to the "Resident Land Owners of Upper Canada"; now sends duplicate. The success of his address; the maladministration of the land-granting department; has urged the legislature to send a com- mission to represent the case to Lord Bathurst. Is free in the expression of his opinions, but is honest and means well. The Canadas have hith- erto been a bill of expense; properly managed they might pay expenses and leave a revenue. Had travelled 1,000 miles since he wrote, and found the people well disposed to government, but disappointed at occurrences which might have been prevented; instances given. Re- peats his desire for a contract to settle part of the province.	20
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address by Gourlay to the "Resident Land Owners of Upper Canada," dated Queenston, October, 1817, in preparation for the information he wishes to obtain and publish.	24
	The queries for information are attached to the letter.	39
February 9, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Asks that Bathurst give orders to provide tonnage for the 68th and 74th Regiments from Cork to British North America, the 68th to relieve the 99th and the 74th to relieve the 98th.	12
February 9.	John Mure to Goulburn. Applies for renewal of leave of absence.	718
February 10. London.	Lieut. Greig to Bathurst. Was taken prisoner at Sacket's Harbour; his escape; applies for payment of his expenditure.	612
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Certificate by Lieut.-Col. Evans that Greig was wounded and taken prisoner at Sacket's Harbour; his escape and the expense he incurred; his meritorious services since then.	614
February 14, New York.	Buchanan to Goulburn. Reports the case of people who intended to go to Upper Canada, but had taken vessels to Nova Scotia and New	

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- 1818.
- Brunswick, and have now reached New York, but are desirous, before going to Upper Canada, to know if they will get grants of land there. Page 507
- February 15, Joseph Elly to Bathurst. Sends list of grants made last year to persons who were then unable to go; asks for a renewal. 594
New Ross.
- February 16, Baker to Hobhouse. Is informed that passages for emigrants to British North America have been discontinued. Will pensioners going at their own expence receive land grants? 145
Dublin.
- February 17, Merry to Goulburn. Returns enclosure in his (Goulburn's) note with certificate of the death of Sous-Lieut. Puy de Vezine of the regiment of Hector. 134
War Office.
- February 21, Torrens to the same. The Commander-in-chief approves of Bathurst's proposal to offer the officers and men of the 38th and 99th regiments to become settlers in North America. Sends draught of a dispatch to be sent to the general officers commanding in Canada on the subject. 13
Horse Guards.
- February 21, *Enclosed.* Draught of letters to the general officers referred to. 14
Whitehall.
- February 23, Laak to Goulburn. The Lords of Trade inform Bathurst that it is not intended to submit a bill to Parliament to alter the Act by which timber from British North America is admitted free till the 25th of March, 1820. 62
Leek.
- February 23, Alexander Macdonell to Bathurst. Transmits memorial which he requests may be laid before the Prince Regent. 719
Enclosed. Memorial stating his services and asking, if no situation can be found for him at home, that he may obtain a free passage to the North American Colonies, with letters of recommendation. 720
- February 24, John Stark to Goulburn. Transmits returns of Indian goods of which he had charge. Their value and his responsibility. Asks for such remuneration as the case merits. 885
London.
- February 25, Ellice to Goulburn. When could he present W. Richardson, one of the Council in Canada, who wishes to have his leave of absence extended? 598
London.
- February 26, George Macdonell to Bathurst. Having been appointed agent for emigrants, applies for schedules and such other information as may enable him to answer the questions of inquirers. 724
Leek.
- February 28, Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits for Bathurst's opinion, return of Indian stores and presents to complete the demands, and form a depot for 1818. 96
Treasury.
- March 3, Bell to Bathurst. Returns thanks for his case having been referred to the Treasury and hopes it will soon be taken into consideration by their Lordships. 509
Aberdeen.
- March 3, Mrs. E. G. Caldwell to Goulburn. Refers to Bathurst's promise to make a grant of land to her sons; her eldest son, a half pay Lieutenant of the Royal Marines, has settled on his grant and she wishes with her two other sons and her three daughters to join him. 570
Chelsea.
- March 4, Freeling to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from the agent for packets at Falmouth. 146
General Post Office.
- March 6, *Enclosed.* Report of the arrival of the "Francis Freeling" with mails from America. Had bad weather, lost her boats, &c. 147
Hudson's Bay House.
- March 6, Berens to Bathurst. The Hudson's Bay Company did not object to the appointment of commissioners, but to their conduct as represented. Comments on the statements made in Goulburn's letter of the 15th February. 353
- March 10, Halket to Bathurst. Defends himself against charges brought in Goulburn's letter. 358
London.
- March 11, Addison to Adam Gordon. Improvement in the health of Sherbrooke. 456
Quebec.

1818.
March 13,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Sends for the information of Bathurst, note of the arrangements for paying such of the Chelsea pensioners as are in Canada. Page 97
- March 13,
London. J. Kerr to Bathurst. Asks for an interview. 677
- March 16,
Winchester. Brenton to Goulburn. Applies for an extension of his leave of absence. 511
- March 16,
London. Kerr to Bathurst. Applies for an extension of leave of absence and explains his reasons for the application. 678
- March 18,
London. "A Representation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on the subject of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada addressed to Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department." 148
- March 20,
Kingston. Wybault to Goulburn. Thanks for his having forwarded his (Wybault's) claim for land to the commander of the forces. Is not allowed to retire till the 24th of September, by which time he hopes to have land allotted to him. 945
- March 24,
Hadley. J. A. Chetwynd Stapylton to Goulburn. Strongly recommends Captain Fowler, and that his request be complied with. Sends his statement but not the letters he alludes to in it. 886
- Enclosed.* Fowler to Stapylton. The ruinous expenses connected with his duties of superintendent of the settlements in Canada. The recommendation of Sir Gordon Drummond that he should receive 800 acres in addition to 1,200 already ordered by Bathurst. Asks for a money payment in lieu of the land. His unfortunate pecuniary situation, but stands on the proud ground that malice cannot attack him for his public acts. 887
- March 25,
Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Leaves it to his discretion whether to lay the enclosed letter, &c., before Lord Bathurst or not. 16
- Gourlay to Lady Torrens, 3rd November, 1817. In the unsettled state of his affairs has resolved to publish an agricultural report of Canada. Sends a specimen of the work. Hopes Sir Henry Torrens might have an opportunity of laying it before Lord Bathurst. Has resolved if he can settle his affairs, to bring his family to Canada. In that case it would be desirable he should have a contract to bring British subjects as settlers. Talbot has obtained a contract and his settlement proceeds better than those under civil or military governors. The military settlements have cost a vast sum but are failing more and more. The rest is on family affairs. 17
- March 25,
Hudson's Bay
House. Pelly to Bathurst. Transmits petitions from the settlers on the Red River. 362
- Enclosed.* Petition complaining of the conduct of the North-west Company towards the settlers and praying for military protection. 364
- The people employed at York Factory to Bathurst, 10th September, 1816. Their long service with the Hudson's Bay Company; the increase of their families requires an asylum in the nature of a colony; if not, they are afraid of being driven to throw themselves on the bounty of the Indians; the misery of such a situation. Disputes between the North-west Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, &c. 375
- March 25,
Liverpool. J. C. Thompson to Bathurst. The repeated provocation given by the American government to Spain to lead to a war is no doubt known to his Lordship. The importance of the possession of East Florida by the United States, and the danger to British colonies from the facility it would give for building and arming ships of war. 935
- March 26,
Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. The Navy Board has communicated to the Colonial Office the circumstances relating to the charging of an imprest against Captain Woodbine for \$2,000, received by him from Sir Alexander

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Cochrane. Where is the Captain now, and have there been any communications from him? Page 139
- April 2, Lt.-Col. Hamilton to Bathurst. Applies for a passage for Ennis to 627, 626
Mayworth. Canada. States the reason for his return.
- April 6, Torrens to Goulburn. Sends memorial for Lt.-Col. George Wilkins to 44
Horse Guards. be laid before Bathurst.
Enclosed. Memorial praying for land which his father's services 45
merited.
- April 8, Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Offers to take charge of dispatches 726
London. for Canada.
- April 8, Bishop (Anglican) to Bathurst. Remonstrates against Goulburn's 837
Hastings. statement that the Roman Catholic Church must be considered as the established church of Canada, and quotes authorities to prove that the Church of England was to be the established church. The letter is long and minute in details.
- April 10, Lushington to Goulburn. Sends letter respecting the deposits made 99
Treasury. by settlers in 1815, and how they are to be repaid.
Enclosed. Transport Account Office. That Samuel New has been repaid his deposit; no other applications for repayment have been made, but Sir John C. Sherbrooke has sent a list of persons to be repaid, including the name of Samuel New. If Sherbrooke is satisfied of the identity of the other claimants he can draw on the Navy Board for repayment. 101
- Account of deposit money remaining to be returned to the settlers who embarked at Deptford in 1815. The dates, names, ships and amounts are given. 102
- April 10, W. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Thanks for his Lordship's obliging 892
Oxon. communication and copy of a letter to his brother (Sir J. C. Sherbrooke); its good effects on his brother in his present afflicted state, which has rendered his resignation necessary. His anxiety to sail as soon as the state of the river warrants.
- April 14, Barrow to Goulburn. The Admiralty desire to know if the same ship 3
Admiralty. that takes out the Duke of Richmond, could not bring back Sir J. C. Sherbrooke.
- April 18, Order-in-Council approving the terms of the commission to the Duke 63
Carlton of Richmond as Governor General of British North America.
House.
- April 20, Memorial of Ralph Johnson, stating his services and praying for a 667
Gorey. situation for his eldest son in Quebec or Montreal.
- April 20, Norton to Goulburn. Thanks for his arrangement with the aboriginal 796
Grand River. tribes. Sir John Sherbrooke well disposed, but the part to be settled with the provincial government remains still unsettled. The indefinite nature of the grant by Haldimand; his uneasiness at future prospects in relation to the claims of his posterity to the land. His uncertainty as to what steps he should take.
- April 21, Bell to Bathurst. Shall be happy to know if the Treasury has com- 512
Aberdeen. municated the decision on his case.
- April 21, G. and W. Soltan & Co., to Goulburn. Would a foreign vessel be 740
London. admitted into the British North American Colonies with German emigrants?
- April 23, Torrens to Saunders. Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn of 1st August, 1818, which see.
Horse Guards.
- April 23, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Explains further his 848
Hastings. views as to the Roman Catholic Church in Canada.
- April 25. An independent English country gentleman to the Prince Regent (?). 848
Sends plan for the erection of Canada into an independent kingdom under one of the younger branches of the Royal family. He would

1818. establish also a peerage. How the lands could be laid out for settlement. Page 457
- April 25, Brenton to Goulburn. Apologises for again troubling him. 513
London.
- April 25, The same to the same. Applies for reconsideration of Bathurst's decision respecting leave of absence, as if obliged to return to Canada before autumn, it would be attended with injury to his private affairs. 514
London.
- April 26, Bezant to the same. Had received permission on the 2nd August, 1815, to go to Canada, and was furnished with a letter to Sir Gordon Drummond. Owing to death and other causes he has been prevented from going; asks for a letter to the present Governor to be taken on as supernumerary in his suite to take chance of any situation that may offer. 515
Walworth.
- April 27, Croker to the same. For the names and ranks of the persons who are to accompany the Duke of Richmond and Sir Peregrine Maitland. 4
Admiralty.
- April 27, Marianne Dawson to the same. Transmits copy of certificate from Captain Freer. With that and other testimonials hopes that the prayer of her memorial will be granted. 575
Dublin.
- April 28, Harrison to Goulburn. Sends estimate for the public expenditure of Canada for the year 1818, with copy of communication from the Treasury to Sherbrooke (communication not enclosed). Besides the estimate, about £20,000 will be incurred, of which £15,000 will be required for a commission for the Indian territories. 103
Treasury.
- Enclosed. Copy of estimate. 105
- April 28, Robert Christie to Bathurst. Sends copy of his memoirs to His Lordship and another copy for the Prince Regent. 572
Quebec.
- April 29, Lt. Col. E. Macdonell to the same. Suggests, under conditions, the exploration of a water communication to Upper Canada by way of the Ottawa and Rideau. 741
London.
- Enclosed. "Statement of the claim of Lieut. Col. Macdonell, late "inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Canada, for devising and demonstrating the means of defending and supplying Upper Canada when "deprived of the St. Lawrence River." 743
- April 30, Harrison to Goulburn. The House of Assembly of Lower Canada having refused to make provision for the Protestant clergy, the Treasury will not object to them being paid out of the army extraordinaries for this year, but if in future the Colonial Legislature fail to make provision, an estimate for the amount must be submitted to Parliament. Asks for Bathurst's opinion of the amount that should be asked for. 108
Treasury.
- April 30, C. Stewart to Goulburn. Thanks for communication. His desire continues to be appointed Bishop of Quebec in case of a vacancy. If appointed he must vacate the rectory of Overton *alias* Orton Longville. Asks that he be reappointed in that case. 894
Hatley, Lower
Canada.
- April —, Petition of Capt. Phillips Newton, Ensign Francis Newton, George Newton of Dublin, and Lieut. Hibbert Newton, sons of the late Lieut. Hibbert Newton, stating that their grandfather's property was confiscated by the Americans for the loyalty of himself and brothers. The grants of land and the circumstances which prevented them from being settled upon; their distress owing to their early age when their father died leaving a widow and five young children. Apply for relief. 802
- April —, Peel to Goulburn. Asks for an answer to the enclosed. 824
Dublin.
- Enclosed. Gregory to Peel, 3rd April. The request from Musgrave cannot be complied with by orders issued hence; the commander of the forces has not power to authorize the conveyance of passengers in the transports. He (Peel) being acquainted with the circumstances of the family, may perhaps get them a passage. 825

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- Musgrave to Gregory. Asks for a passage by transport for the wife and ten of the children of Chearnley, he having been able to pay for the passage of five of them last spring. Page 826
- May 1, No signature to Bathurst. Apply for repayment of passage money
Bay of Quinte. which was to be paid two years after embarkation and is not yet paid
after three years. The failure of crops leaves no other resource. 748
- May 2, Lt.-Col. Wilkins to Bathurst. The obligation he feels at the consid-
Shorncliffe. eration of his claim in relation to the grant made to his father. Is un-
able to accept the offer of other lands and prays for a money remunera-
tion on the ground of his own and his father's services. 946
- May 4, Bezant to Goulburn. Has delayed waiting on the Duke of Richmond
Walworth. till he should have a reply to letter of the 26th ult. Requests an an-
swer. 517
- May 6, Lieut. Col. E. Macdonell to the same. Asserts his priority of discov-
London. ering the facility of a communication with Upper Canada by the Ottawa
and Rideau. The permanent importance of the work. Hopes for some
mark of honour. 750
- May 9. Independent English country gentleman to the Prince Regent. In
addition to letter of 25th April, stating that as the season is approaching
when the people are making up their minds where to go, measures
should be adopted to direct them to Canada. 487
- May 11. W. McGillivray to the Attorney and Solicitor General of Lower Can-
ada. Enclosed in Richardson to Inglis, Ellice & Co., &c., of 16th
October, 1818.
- May 12, Ingram Hertford to Bathurst. Certifies as to the correctness of a
London. letter which he encloses. 628
- May 13, Black to Goulburn. Acknowledges receipt of letter from him in
London. Bathurst's name. Eulogises Bathurst's character and services. The injury
he (Black) has done himself by the opinions he holds, and was grossly
insulted in the States. He would have continued to wait on him but for
the conduct of profligate scramblers; he, however, is patient. The
means he can obtain to cultivate land which he may receive as a grant.
States his services and applies for a situation under the Duke of Rich-
mond when he goes to Canada. 518
- May 14, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Sends his resignation and
Hastings. explains the cause of delay in doing so. Reasons for the resignation. 852
- Enclosed. Extracts from a paper from Upper Canada addressed to
the Bishop, dated 10th November, 1817, representing the alarming
advantages given to the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada. 855
- May 14, J. Sewell to Goulburn. The deprivation of his brother of the office of
Quebec. Solicitor General has, he believes, sufficiently punished his fault. Asks
that he be appointed judge in Montreal, to succeed Ogden, whose state of
health renders it unlikely he will resume his seat. 897
- May 15, Sir Gordon Drummond to Bathurst. Recommends that Major Loring
Gloucester. be appointed to succeed Mr. McGill as Receiver General for Upper
Canada. 577
- May 15, Lieut.-Col. Ready to Goulburn. Asks that an answer be sent to the
Richmond letter enclosed. 879
House.
- May 17, Capt. Phillips Newton to Bathurst. Acknowledges receipt of answer.
Hillsea. Explains the circumstances of the family. Asks that in any grant that
Barracks. may be made an order be given that the lands shall be in the most
favourable situation. 808
- May 19, Marianne Dawson to Goulburn. Her disappointment at the rejection
Dublin. by Lord Bathurst of her request. Why she had not made a timely appli-
cation to Prevost, and was not aware of his death and of the change it
would make. Is prepared to make affidavit that she received no remun-
eration. Asks that Bathurst allow her something yearly or to recom-

1818. mend her to the government. Asks that bits of paper sent may be dipped in cold water, as it will show the method of safe communication between Prevost and the United States. Page 579
The scraps of information referred to are those probably at pages 586 and 588.
- May 19, London. Ellice to Goulburn. States that he sends letter from W. Kain respecting the troubles between Lord Selkirk and the North-west Co. (Letters not enclosed.) The trial for the murder of Keveney was begun, but a juror withdrawn, and the prisoners returned to gaol. The first part of the letter had reference to the preparations of Selkirk to renew the contest. Has been averse to trouble Bathurst who cannot act, till he shall receive the report of the Commissioners. When that is the case he would take the liberty to transmit a memorial. 595
- May 19, Edinburgh. James Hall to the Lord Advocate. Applications have been sent from Argenteuil for a minister. A petition that the minister should receive £200 a year, which was granted and the name of Mr. Taylor inserted in dispatch to the governor. Mr. Taylor had, however, gone to Osnaburgh and Mr. Henderson sent in his place, for whom the salary of £200 is requested, it having neither been asked for nor paid. 756
- May 20, Edinburgh. Maconochie to Goulburn. Sends a document respecting which he had been speaking. 754
- May 25, London. Ellice to the same. Was mistaken as to the recommitment of all the persons put upon trial at Quebec. Sends letter with details (not enclosed). 602
- May 26, London. Black to the same. Has received verbal notice that there was no further occasion for his personal attendance. The suspense increases his anxiety as the greater part of the Quebec fleet has sailed. Another is expected to sail at the end of the week. There is no King's ship bound for Quebec shortly. 523
- Enclosed.* Memorial by Black to Bathurst. States his services and asks for an investigation of his case. 525
- Castlereagh to Sir J. H. Craig, 31st July, 1808. Black's application for various positions in Canada. The King leaves the situation to Craig's judgment, but desires that he should have a situation that would afford him an honourable maintenance. 528
- Liverpool to Gore, 1st November, 1810. Giving instructions that a grant of 3,000 acres is to be made in Upper Canada to John Black. 529
- Further correspondence, memorials, &c., on the case of Black. 530 to 539
- May 26, Foreign office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from the Consul at the Azores, respecting the dissatisfaction of the crew of the wrecked brig "Ann of Swansea" at not being sent to Quebec, and the difficulties he apprehended in chartering a vessel to take them to Ireland. 83
- Enclosed.* Reid, Consul, to Hamilton. Reports the dissatisfaction of the shipwrecked men. The difficulty in chartering a vessel arises from the fear of the masters that these men may seize the vessel in which they would be passengers. Their bad conduct on the island. Will stop supplies for them if they refuse to go to Ireland. 84
- May 30, Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. There is at present no vessel in the service of the department in which Mrs. Caldwell and family can have a passage to Quebec. 140
- June 1, Goodwood. Maitland to the same. How can he obtain his letters from England? 755
- June 4, Bexhill Barracks. Capt. Phillips Newton to Bathurst. Acknowledges receipt of letter which removes the expectations of himself and brothers; their unfortunate position. Asks for a situation. 811
- June 5, Dublin. John Ashmore (Royal Marines) to Stapylton. Applies for a grant of land in Canada in the same proportion as other officers received who

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- June 6,
Montreal. served there; had applied before leaving Canada, but at that time there were no orders that the Royal Marines were entitled to land. Page 899
W. McGillivray to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Richardson to Inglis, Ellice & Co., &c., of 16th October, 1818.
- June 6,
New York. Buchanan to Goulburn. Sends copy of work on the "Resources of the United States"; the interest he takes in respect to Upper Canada. 540
- June 7,
London. Bell to Goulburn. Asks when he may expect an answer, as expenses are heavy in waiting. 541
- June 10,
London. Black to the same. The vessel on which he took his passage being in ballast, could not take passengers without clearing at the custom-house at a greater cost than the amount of his passage. Expatiates on his services and the injustice from which he has suffered. 542
- June 11,
London. Henry Osborne, Benson & Co., to Bathurst. Have a contract with the Commissioners of the Navy for a supply of masts, &c. Apply for a license for cutting the same. 940
- June 13,
London. Bell to Bathurst. Had been in hopes of an early decision by the Treasury on his claim; his means are now exhausted. Prays for protection. 546
- June 13,
Belfast. Robert Stewart to the same. States the services of himself and family for the advancement of Canada and Labrador, in which his firm continues with a capital of nearly half a million. When so many bankrupt adventurers are obtaining lands, believes the claims of his firm to be paramount towards obtaining a liberal grant of land; by this means his capital will be consolidated and the interest of trade be advanced. 901
- June 16,
Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. As the expense for the commission to the Indian Territory cannot be charged on the civil establishment of Upper Canada this year, the Treasury does not object to its being charged to the army extraordinaries. 110
- June 16,
London. Black to the same. Is unable to obtain a passage without paying for it beforehand. Asks for Bathurst's help. 547
- June 19,
Quebec. Uniacke, Attorney General to ——. Enclosed in Richardson to Inglis, Ellice & Co., &c., of 16th October, 1818.
- June 19,
Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. Of the 41 Acts passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada, two for the incorporation of fire insurance companies at Quebec and Montreal are reserved for further inquiry and consideration, the others are to be left to their own operation. 65
- June 20,
London. Major Smith to the same. Explains the cause of his return from Canada, and applies for some mark of favour as an evidence of the approval of his conduct by the commanders-in-chief and Bathurst. 904
- June 23,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Wm. McGillivray. Enclosed in Richardson to Inglis, Ellice & Co., &c., of 16th October.
- June 24,
Niagara. McNamara to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 31st August, 1818, which see.
- June 24,
Dublin. Marianne Dawson to Goulburn. Has had no answer to her letter of 18th (19th) May. Sends Freer's original certificate and hopes Bathurst will grant a favourable answer. 582
- June 27,
Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. The dispatch from Sherbrooke did not accompany his (Goulburn's) letter of 22nd June. 111
- June 29,
Treasury. The same to the same. The Treasury approves of the steps taken by Sherbrooke to obtain the Island of St. Helen's, and asks that the approbation be communicated to Sherbrooke. 112
- June 29,
Treasury. The same to the same. The Lords of the Treasury sanction the appointment of Young to be chairman of a committee for auditing the accounts. 113
- June 29,
Treasury. The same to the same. Has received list of persons willing to contribute a part of their salary for 1817. The Lords of the Treasury desire Sherbrooke to be informed that this is entirely voluntary. 114

1818.
June 30,
Belfast. Robert Stewart to Bathurst. Sends certificate of capital, position, services, &c., and applies for the grant of a township. Page 909
Certificate of the position, &c., of Robert Stewart. 911
- June —,
London. Major Smith to Goulburn. Asks for an appointment to lay his concluding report before Bathurst, and apply for an allowance to defray his extra expenses whilst in London. 903
- July 2,
London. Alison to Goulburn. Applies for confirmation of grant of land in Canada, partly cultivated, as he had been promised. 491
- July 2,
Tunbridge
Wells. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Is grateful for the proposed addition to his income of £600 a year, in case of his returning to his diocese. His return to Canada would be of little benefit to the Church, unless the following conditions are granted. These conditions are as follow: (1.) That it be distinctly given to be understood in the Canadas by His Majesty's Government, that the Church of England is to be considered as the established church of that country.
(2.) That the arrangements for giving effect to my jurisdiction over my own clergy and people in my diocese, which were entered upon and undertaken for by the Secretary of State, when I last returned to Quebec from England, be now completed.
(3.) That the granting of marriage licenses, a power vested by Act of Parliament in all bishops (by abstaining from the exercise of which I have, though most unwillingly, contributed to that unprecedented degree of bigamy and polygamy that has prevailed in the Canadas, and which, as to its emoluments, is so extremely inconsiderable as to be no object in that respect to the civil or ecclesiastical authority), be left to be exercised by the head of the Church of England, in behalf of the members of that church, as it is exercised by the head of the Church of Rome for the members of that community.
That the Bishop's commissaries or officials for Upper and Lower Canada be put upon a footing of equality, in respect to their salaries, with the ecclesiastical officers of the same rank in Nova Scotia. These things are essentially necessary to prevent the Church of England from sinking into other degradations and its religion as being merely tolerated. There are other matters to be brought forward, but it is needless to do so, if these mentioned should be rejected. 858
- July 3,
Hampstead. R. P. Swallow to Goulburn. Applies for leave to examine the registers of land held by his father, merchant at Charleston. 913
- July 3,
London. Major General Wilson to Goulburn. Prays for Bathurst's recommendation to the Treasury to pay him for nine months staff pay which had not been provided for. 949
- July 4,
London. Inglis, Ellice & Co., to the same. Transmits copy of a bill to establish a bank at Montreal from which the Governor has withheld the Royal Assent. Urge that the bill be sanctioned. 665
Enclosed. Bill in which the names of petitioners who are subscribers (apparently the whole of the original shareholders) are included. 630, 642, 645, 681, 692.
Schedules. 662, 664
- July 6,
Liverpool. Catherine Ireland to Goulburn. Desires to obtain information respecting Thomas Jones who was discharged from H.M.S. "Niger," on the 2nd August, 1816, but from whom she had heard nothing since. 671
- July 9,
Dublin. Peel to the same. The obstacles to the commissioners of Kilmainham Hospital that prevent them from paying the pensioners in Canada, owing to the state of the law. 152
- July 9,
Dublin. Memorial by Black that he has secured a passage to Charleston, 1,300 miles out of his way; prays that the prayer of his former petition be granted. 549

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1818.
July 9,
Portsmouth. Admiral Campbell to Bathurst. As there is no vessel at present at Portsmouth likely to go to Quebec, sends his Lordship a letter addressed to the Duke of Richmond. Page 573
- July 9,
Newark. Francis Raynes to Goulburn. Has been prevented from embarking in the "Asia" for Canada, which he was told was to have sailed this day. As it is not his fault asks that a passage be provided for him and his family in another vessel. 880
- July 12,
London. Bennot (?) to ———. Encloses application from a man whom he recommends as a fit settler. 551
- July 13,
Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Sends papers respecting the claim of Bell, late shipwright at Kingston, with the decision of the Treasury. 115
Enclosed. Decision that the Treasury will submit to Parliament a grant to Bell at the rate of £150 a year and a rate for payment of the amount of £229 10s. being allowance from 20th December, 1816, to the day on which his pay ceased. 116
- July 13,
Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury have sent permission to ship at Greenock provision for settlers proceeding to Canada. 118
- July 13,
Whitehall. Lieut. Col. E. MacDonell to Bathurst. Calls attention to the dangerous position in which the British North Americans are exposed if the measures he proposed are not adopted at a very early date. Quotes the words of the President of the United States to show the designs against British North America. 759
- July 13,
Whitehall. Same to the same. Renews his request for remuneration for discovering a way to Upper Canada by the Ottawa and Rideau. Its great importance. 762
- July 13,
Strabane. Captain Saunders to the same. When Bisshop died, he (Saunders) was deprived of an active friend. The objection to his brevet was the fear that it would be an encroachment on the rules of the service, although his case was stated by the commander-in-chief to be one of peculiar merit and would be glad of an opportunity to promote him. There is an extensive promotion, and asks for brevet rank, or promotion for his services. Refers to the opinion of Baynes that he would have been promoted by Prevost had his (Saunders) survival of the battle been ascertained in time. 915
- July 13,
Lambeth. Wilson to Goulburn. Has been advised by his brother-in-law, W. Wilkins, a settler at Drummondville on the St. Francis, to make inquiry respecting the deposit money due May, 1817, not yet paid although some Scotch settlers received theirs last year in Upper Canada, who came at the same time. Has just received a letter from his sister that her husband was drowned, leaving her in great distress, so that the speedy payment of the deposit would be of great help. 951
- July 14,
Quebec. Addison to Goulburn. Sends letter to Mr. Starck, late purser of H. M. S. "Confiance" to be returned. Sherbrooke is going on favourably, but is anxious to get to sea during the fine weather. 494
Enclosed. Addison to Starck, 14th July. Sherbrooke does not think he (Starck) is entitled to remuneration but has consulted Captain Montresor, R. N., who agrees in this opinion. 495
- July 14,
London. Messrs. Rivington to Goulburn. Have books ordered by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge ready to be sent when they have directions. 881
- July 15,
Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Transmits letter from Capt. Ployard, applying for a passage to Quebec, the commander in chief recommends the application for favourable consideration. 48
Enclosed. Ployard to Torrens 13th July. Application for a passage. 49
- July 16,
Horse Guards. Torrens to Ployard. His application has been sent to Bathurst with a recommendation to grant the passage asked for. Shall let him know the result. 51

1818.
July 16, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. The Treasury sanctions the expenditure of the £500 on the church at St. John's as proposed by Sherbrooke. Page 119
- July 16, London. Greig to the same. Presses his claim, the nature of which he is afraid the Treasury does not understand. 615
- Enclosed. Harrison (Treasury) to Greig. That his claim is upon the United States Government for parole allowance. 617
- July 16, Neston. James Innes to Bathurst. Applies for a situation in Canada in consequence of the recommendation of the Duke of Richmond. 673
- July 16, London Road. Hugh Stuart to Goulburn. Sends book on the statistics and resources of the United States. The introductory chapter shows the narrow and illiberal ideas of colonization between 1680 and 1733. Has been promised the sight of a very fine map of the States showing the boundaries. As soon as his friend's luggage arrives he will take the liberty of sending the map. 918
- July 18, Dublin. Marianne Dawson to Goulburn. Urges strongly the justice of her claim for remuneration for services rendered. 583
- July 18, Greenock. Polls & Greig to Bathurst. Call attention to the case of Peter Anderson imprisoned at the instance of John Anderson for not remitting his deposit. Explains that the full deposit was £22, only £15 of which was paid, and that sum was remitted. 831
- Enclosed. List of emigrants with the amounts paid by each, the total sum being remitted. 834
- July 20, Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. The passengers at Greenock for Montreal have not received an answer to their petition for leave to take their own provisions instead of those prescribed by the Act. They are becoming short of money. 141
- July 20, Downing Street. Captain Ployard to Goulburn. Desires to know if a passage has been granted to him to proceed to Canada. 828
- July 23, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Applies for a license to Henry Usborne, Benson & Co. to cut timber, they having a contract to supply the Admiralty. 6
- July 23, London. Black to the same. Repeats certain amendments to the Constitution of Canada which he made twelve years ago and which are more needed now. Objects to the terms of petition from Upper Canada. 552
- In a P.S. suggests doing away with the Crown and Clergy reserves as a barrier to the improvement of Canada. How the clergy may be provided for. His proposal is far short of the provision made by the French government for the Catholic Church. 558
- July 24, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Directions have been sent to the commissioners of Customs for Scotland to permit the embarkation at Greenock of articles for persons going to Canada from that port. 120
- July 25, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Brevet-Major Hamilton Smith is noted for exchange and has in the meantime received leave of absence. 52
- July 25, London Road. Hugh Stuart to Goulburn. Sends map of the United States and calls attention to the question of the boundaries with the United States, especially to those on the western coast of the Pacific. The importance of the trade and commerce from that coast. 920
- July 25, London. Henry Usborne, Benson & Co. to the same. Sends list of the names of the partners in the firm. 941
- July 29, London. Messrs. Rivington to the same. Books are packed ready to send. 882
- July 29, Sheffield. Stuart Wortly to the same. Had spoken of Young of Quebec several times, more than a year ago. Learns that he has been appointed chairman of a committee with a salary, the amount to be fixed by Bathurst. Sherbrooke had also written to the Colonial Office to authorize a grant of 4,800 acres in addition to 7,200 granted by the Council which recommends the additional grant. Asks for information of what is doing in the Colonial Office in these matters. 954

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1818.
July 30,
Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. The Lords of Trade desire information on the subject of an Order in Council for regulating the trade between Lower Canada and the United States. Page 67
- July 30,
Tunbridge
Wells. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec, to Bathurst. Has received his Lordship's letter expressing the desire that he (the Bishop) should return as early as possible to his diocese. Could not be ready to sail before September. His sufferings at sea and the difficulty of obtaining a passage in a suitable vessel. No inconvenience would be incurred by his diocese were he absent for the winter. 862
- August 1,
Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends copy of contract entered into by the Navy Board with Messrs. Usborne & Co. for the supply of timber from Canada. 7
- August 1,
Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. In relation to the application from Capt. Saunders of the 41st, even if a brevet take place, it could not reach Capt. Saunders. 53
- Enclosed.* Memorial by Capt. Saunders stating his services in the operations at Black Rock, where he was wounded, and praying for a brevet rank of Major. 54
- Major-General Baynes (late Adjutant-General) to Saunders. Owing to the report of his death in the operation at Black Rock, believes his services were not as fully acknowledged as they would otherwise have been. 59
- Torrens to Saunders. The Commander-in-Chief is sensible of his merit, and would be glad of an opportunity to promote him, but his promotion by brevet would cause embarrassment in the service. 60
- August 1,
Leith. Kerr to Goulburn. Has written to Bathurst to explain the circumstances in which he is placed. Asks his assistance with Bathurst. 693
- August 1,
Leith. The same to Bathurst. Has received dispatch that in consequence of the demand of the Governor of Quebec he is to return immediately. The expectation held out to him for extension of leave. The reasons for the extension. 694
- August 3,
Bexhill. Capt. Phillips Newton to the same. Since no grant can be made, asks for a situation by which he could benefit his brothers. Could be of service somewhere on the Mediterranean coast, having been Civil Governor of Congo and knowing the languages of that part of the country. His regiment ordered to Canada he must, therefore, retire, as owing to the attack of rheumatism he could not stand the climate. 814
- August 5,
Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. The case of books for Quebec may be shipped on board the "Jean." 142
- August 6,
Quebec. Richmond to Secretary at War. Enclosed in Peel to Goulburn 14th September. 142
- August 6,
Tunbridge
Wells. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst (private). His concern at having incurred censure for being absent from his diocese. Defends himself from this and from the charge of being bigotted in opposition to the Church of Rome. Appeals to the different governors and to the leading Roman Catholics as to the friendly terms on which he lived with the Canadian clergy and laity; his zeal may have carried him too far, but believes that the Church of England ought to have in the Canadas a decided establishment; the declaration to that effect made by government in its public proceedings. All he asked was to proceed quietly to establish the Church of England. Defends himself also against charges of his course leading to disturbances of the peace, &c. 868
- August 8,
Navy Office. Sippings to Goulburn. Sends letter for his nephew, which he (Goulburn) promised to forward. 924
- August 11,
London. Amyot to Col. Chapman. Desires his help in a plan for keeping Upper Canada in the paths of loyalty and to strengthen it for defence against a foreign foe. Gives a sketch of his services from the time he escaped from Paris in 1792, till he returned to France with the royal

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- family and lost all the savings he had made by his industry in Somersetshire. Hopes to be able to obtain a situation in Canada, so that he might obtain an independence which the fall and restoration of the Bourbons had twice deprived him of. Page 497
- August 11, Sheffield. Stuart Wortly to Goulburn. Is obliged by answer respecting Young and that Bathurst has confirmed the appointment with salary. What is the salary? 953
- August 12, Aberdeen. Bell to Bathurst. Thanks to his Lordship for recommending his case to the Treasury. 561
- August 12, Baltimore. Dawson (Consul) to the same. Sends pamphlet relating to a proposed canal between the Great Western Lakes and the waters of the Hudson. Is informed that at a short distance on points within the British line, the water on Lake Erie might be so lowered as to render the canal useless. (The pamphlet was not enclosed.) 590
- August 13, Tunbridge Wells. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Thanks for letter, requests to be informed when it would be convenient for His Lordship to grant an interview. 864
- August 13, Tunbridge Wells. Same to Goulburn. Sends extract from letter from Bathurst that a personal interview on the question of the instructions to the Duke of Richmond respecting the distribution of Bibles, would save a long correspondence, but not to come specially to London for the purpose. His (the Bishop's) intention to be in London shortly. 866
- August 15, New Ross. Memorial of the widow of the late Lt. Col. Jonas Watson, stating her husband's services; his death in the attack on rebels near Wexford. The services of her sons; prays for grants of land for three survivors. 956
- August 17, Tunbridge Wells. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Goulburn. Proposes that the interview take place on Tuesday the 25th. 876
- August 17, Kimberley. Lord Wodehouse to Bathurst. Thanks for kindness to the Bishop of Quebec. The importance to the Bishop of receiving the addition to his income at as early a date as possible. 960
- August 20, Dublin. Marianne Dawson to Goulburn. Applies for an answer to her letters. 592
- August 20, London. Wrangham and Dowding to Bathurst. Report the seizure and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot by the American Army in the Floridas, of which they only know through the American newspapers. The distress of his wife and son, as Arbuthnot had with him the whole of his property amounting to £3,000 or £4,000, which there is no hope of recovering, except through His Lordship's interference. Other causes of the widow's distress. 962
- August 24, Leith. Kerr to Goulburn. Thanks for sending so early Bathurst's decision about his leave of absence. Is afraid, however, that it may be the end of September before he can sail. A favourable answer to his other request would greatly tend to accelerate his movements. 710
- August 25, Chelsea. Black to Goulburn. Sends copies of letters to Lords Castlereagh and Melville, written in 1817, respecting affairs in Canada. His difficulties from the belief that he is a ruined man. 562
- A P.S. says that the 19th August, 1794, was the beginning of his struggle by false imprisonment at Quebec; history of his land transactions. 565
- August 25, Brighton. J. Prowett to Bathurst. Proposes that with the consent of Spain the British Government should take possession of the Mosquito shore. 829
- August 26, Fife House. Liverpool to Wrangham & Dowding. Government being uninformed with respect to the case of Arbuthnot, he can only request Bathurst to write to the Governor of the Bahama Islands to authorize him to give temporary assistance to Mrs. Arbuthnot. 965

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1818.
August 27, Foreign office. **Planta to Goulburn.** Asks that steps be taken to procure information respecting Martin Christen, a Swiss soldier, supposed to have died in Canada in 1816. Page 87
- August 28, London. **C. Grant, jr., to the same.** Reminds him of the recommendation made on behalf of Col. Lewis Grant of the 70th regiment. 618
- August 31, Admiralty. **Croker to the same.** Transmits extract of letter from McNamara, a purser in the Royal Navy, that naval officers cannot obtain land in Canada till their relative rank to those of military officers is ascertained. Does he wish to be made acquainted with the relative ranks? 8
Enclosed. Extract referred to. 9
- September 1, London. **Musgrave to Goulburn.** Transmits plan for colonising Canada. Its presumable advantages; if adopted in any of the colonies he would be flattered by being appointed superintendent. 766
Enclosed. Plan referred to. 769
- September 2, London. **John Fraser, jr., to Goulburn.** The apparent inattention to Mr. Goulburn's note by McGillivray is owing to his being in Canada and he (Fraser) has been absent from London. 608
- September 3, Liverpool. **John Gladstone to Bathurst.** Transmits a letter sent to him from New York with the object and contents of which he is unacquainted. 619
Enclosed. Unsigned note dated New York, 8th August, 1818, asks for information enclosed. 620
Grey Walter Grey to Bathurst, 8th August. Calls attention to the heavy duties charged by the French and Spaniards. The latter have lately levied at Havana a tax on United States trade for the support of the inquisition. The necessity the United States feel to have the British West Indian trade. 621
Report of the imposition of the tax at Havana for the Inquisition. 622
- September 5, Treasury. **Lushington to Goulburn.** Applies for opinion of Bathurst on petition from Capt. Watson to be reimbursed certain expenses mentioned in Sherbrooke's letter of the 28th July. 121
- September 9, Treasury. **The same to the same.** Transmits, for the information of Bathurst, copy of letter from Secretary at War respecting the claim of the widow of Lt.-Col. Conolly of the Virginia Royalists. 122
Enclosed. Palmerston to Lushington. Respecting the claim of the widow of Lt.-Col. Conolly whose claim, if he has been on full pay prior to reduction, appears to come under the provision of the Prince Regent's warrant of 10th June last. 123
- September 11, Victualling Office. **Navy Beard to Sidmouth.** Are the provisions purchased for settlers from Greenock to Canada to be accounted for in the Victualling Office? 155
- September 11, Lynn. **Rennie (?) to Goulburn.** Believes he can recommend a civil engineer to undertake the superintendence of the proposed canal in Canada; but cannot positively do so till he shall arrive in London. 883
- September 12, Leith. **Kerr to the same.** Refers to letter to Bathurst of 1st August, had been in hopes that the matter spoken of would have been settled before he sailed. 708
- September 14, Dublin. **Peel to Goulburn.** Transmits copy of letter from Richmond respecting the payment of Kilmainham pensioners in Canada; the Lord Lieutenant is desirous that Bathurst may have definite measures taken to get these pensioners the same accommodation as the Chelsea pensioners living abroad. 157
Enclosed. Richmond to the Secretary at War. The letter referred to. 159
List of Kilmainham pensioners referred to in the Military Secretary's letter of 4th August. 161

1818.
September 15, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Sends for Bathurst's observations, two accounts current of the Receiver of Canada, from 10th October, 1813, to 10th October, 1814. Page 124
- September 17, Lybster. Pat Sinclair to the same. On the disputes between the North-west and the Hudson's Bay Companies, repeats his opinion that the chartered company managed the Indians with great propriety and humanity, but he disapproves of the attempt to form a colony at the Red River as a boundary. 925
- September 21, Victualling Office. Navy Board to Bathurst. Ask for particulars of the provisions furnished to the "Jason" transport, between 1st May and 17th July last, in conveying settlers from Whitehaven to Canada. 162
- September 21, London. Gilpin to Goulburn. Asks that the Christian name of Lieut.-Col. Heriot as given in the Army List be corrected. 623
- Enclosed.* War Office (Merry) to Gilpin. Application must be made to Bathurst for an alteration in the Christian name of Lieut.-Col. Heriot; on receiving his authority the alteration shall be made. 624
- September 24, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Treasury cannot sanction works of defence at Mississauga Point, but as it is reported that the barracks at Fort George are in a ruinous condition, plan and estimate are to be prepared for a barrack at that station. 125
- September 24, Sudbury. Addison to Goulburn. Calls attention to the non-payment of his staff pay, and gives an extract from the Prince Regent's warrant respecting pay to staff officers on their return from abroad. Asks his help to obtain payment. 502
- September 30, Great St. Helens. R. W. Palsford and W. Davidson to the same. Are informed that the officers at Whitehaven of the Navy Board put extra provisions on board the "Jason" transport. Requests to be informed of the quantity, &c. 835
- September —, London. Black to the same. Reports circumstances connected with the sufferings of Arbuthnot in Carolina. 568
- October 1, Liverpool. Kerr to the same. Had left Scotland, but cannot obtain passage in any of the ships before the 10th. Hopes the request made in the letter of 1st August may be attended to during his absence. 711
- October 1, Bexhill Barracks. Capt. Phillips Newton to Bathurst. He and his brothers gratefully accept the grant; praying that the lands lie in a block and under the most favourable circumstances, and asking for a letter of recommendation to the Duke of Richmond. 817
- October 5, War Office. Palmerston to Goulburn. As he (Goulburn) has more to do with the Chief Justice of Canada than he (Palmerston), asks him to forward the poor woman's letter. 135
- Enclosed.* Margaret Doyle to Palmerston. 1st October. Asks him to forward letter to the Chief Justice. Has orders to get another certificate of her marriage. She was a lawful wife and now a distressed widow; her destitute condition. 136
- October 8, Hatley. Rev. C. Stewart to Goulburn. Has learned that the Bishop of Quebec is returning. His (Stewart's) desire to be bishop was to do good, but it is an arduous situation, and his office as missionary at Hatley will be attended with less anxiety; the necessity for hard work to make the church there prosperous. 926
- October 10, London. Lt. Col. G. Macdonald to Bathurst. Had submitted a plan for the improvement of the Militia of Lower Canada. Proposes himself as the executor of his own plan. 774
- October 16, Tunbridge Wells. Richardson to Inglis, Ellice & Co. and McTavish, Frazer & Co. Sends an addition to the remarks by William McGillivray, he having gone to the upper country before he received the answer to Sir J. C. Sherbrooke. 418

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

- 1818.
- Enclosed.* Correspondence concerning the affairs of the North-west Co., 11th May, 1818 (p. 420), 6th June (p. 427), 23rd June (p. 437), 19th June (p. 439), undated (p. 446). Pages 420 to 446
- No date. Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Enclosed in Inglis, Ellice & Co., &c., of 16th October, 1818. Ogdon to Goulburn. Applies for extension of his leave of absence. 821
- October 20, Bath. John Fraser, jr., to the same. Sends statement of Mr. Richardson in answer to report by the Attorney General of Lower Canada. 405
- October 23, London. "Remarks on the Attorney General of Lower Canada's report to Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor of that Province, dated 19th day of June, 1818, in reply to Mr. William McGillivray's letter of complaint and "statement of grievances experienced by the North-west Company, dated 6th June, 1818." 406
- October 26, Quebec. Memorial of the merchants of Quebec and Montreal for general and permanent regulations of the trade with the United States. 781
- November 4, London. The signatures follow. Berens to Bathurst. Calls attention to the adjustment of the boundaries between the British possessions in North America and those of the United States, and quotes from the charter the boundaries therein laid down, asking that their rights be preserved. 386
- November 5, London. Mundell to the same. On the part of Lord Selkirk submits that in the adjustment of the boundaries with the United States the territories of the Hudson's Bay Co. should be preserved as defined by charter. 394
- November 6, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Sends bag addressed to Bathurst from Canada. If any letters are not official, asks that they be sent to be issued charged with a rate of postage. 163
- November 19, Welburn. Langdale to Bathurst. Applies to be appointed schoolmaster at Perth where one is wanted. His qualifications. 714
- November 25, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. The complaint that the dollar is issued at 4s. 8d. in Canada and only 4s. 6d. in other North American colonies is unfounded. 127
- December 1, Ballinglass. Maria Evatt to Bathurst. Her husband's services and losses; his shipwreck and loss of his effects. Has received a grant of land on which he is trying to make a living. Asks for help to try and join him. 599
- December 1, Ballinglass. Major-General J. S. Saunders to Bathurst. Recommends the case of Mrs. Evatt, widow of the late Lieut. Evatt, who asks to have a passage to Canada. 929
- December 14, Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. Desires to know where certain regiments for which tonnage is asked, are to be landed in North America. 143
- December 15, London. McGregor to the same. Has come to London to deliver in person the enclosed paper, asks for an interview. 777
- December 19, Foreign office. *Enclosed.* McGregor to Goulburn. States the conditions on which he seeks to obtain the Indian reserve on the Credit River. 778
- December 19, Foreign office. Planta to Goulburn. Sends letter from the Consul at Boston, reporting the arrival of a number of artisans and manufacturers who had ostensibly embarked for the British provinces; asks that Bathurst take such measures as he may deem expedient. 88
- December 21, Surrey. *Enclosed.* Manners (consul) to Castlereagh. Reports the arrival of artisans &c., who in several vessels had mutinied and carried the vessels into the United States, instead of going to the British provinces for which the vessels were cleared. 89
- December 21, Surrey. Geo. Sinclair to Bathurst. Sends memorial to which he asks attention to know if it is intended to send Presbyterian clergymen to the North American Colonies. The person recommended would be acceptable to any congregation of Highland emigrants. 931

1818.

- Enclosed.* Memorial from W. Mackintosh, minister of Thurso, on behalf of his brother, who is desirous of going to a British American colony. Page 932
- December 26, London. Planta to Goulburn. Cannot go to him to discuss in Surrey affairs relating to America. Asks for papers which will give a clue to all the papers as to the conduct to the Indians since the peace. 93
- December 31, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Sends for opinion of Bathurst estimate of works at Quebec, transmitted by Richmond. 129
- No date. Proposal to forward a society for immigration to one of the states of the American Union, with calculations of the financial results. 450
- No signature to Bathurst. Reports a design by the French to seize on Canada; Abbé de Prudt greatly interested in the plan. 493
- Lists of the number of chiefs of the different Indian tribes. 675
- John Morris Flindall to Bathurst. Calls attention to the delay in the repayment of the deposits. The settlers on the "Canal Reserve" made no deposit, and they have the same privileges as those who did so, and whom they treat with derision. The civility of the officers, but it is believed benefits have been withheld or at least delayed. Other complaints. (Dated Murray, but no month or year.) 604
- Note (in French) from the Marquis of Ormond of a paper which should have been handed over in 1764, in favour of the seminary of Montreal. It is stated in the paper that the King had consented that the Seminary of Montreal should continue to enjoy the landed property (bien-fonds) of the Seminary of St. Sulpice which were situated in Canada, but without dependence on the Seminary of Paris. 820
- William Macaulay to Bathurst. Before stating his proposal defines his position as a Canadian, a clergyman, and that his property is all in Canada. Advocates the establishment of Church of England clergy in Canada, but there are no educational means for that purpose there, nor can well qualified clergymen be expected to leave England for the woods and privations of a new colony. If any did they would not readily accommodate themselves to the manners of the people. The first step to obtain episcopal clergy is to have exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge for natives of Canada; owing to the positions of the expected students the exhibitions should not be less than £200 a year each. Four might be selected for Upper and four for Lower Canada amounting to £1,600 in all. Other arrangements for education in the colonies. Proposes to meet the expense by the inducement being held out to rich men of being created Baronets on building and endowing a college in Canada. Proposes also a scheme of emigration; the population thus added would become servicable to Great Britain whether Canada continued part of the Empire or became independent. 727

Q. 151-1-2-3.

MR. COLTMAN'S MISSION TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY, 1819.

Contains general report and papers of dates previous to 1818, which are too long and detailed to be summarized.

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GOV. THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, ACTING GOV. J. MONK—1819.

Q. 152-1-2.

1818.

(The first part is paged from page 1 to page 278, the second from page 279 to page 578.)

November 3,
Charlottetown.

Speech of the Lieut. Governor of P.E.I., enclosed in Richmond to Bathurst of 29th March, 1819.

November 5,
Charlottetown.

Address of the Assembly in answer to the speech from the Lieut. Governor, which he refused to receive, enclosed in Richmond to Bathurst of 29th March, 1819.

December —,
Perth.

W. Marshal and A. Thorn, certificate in favour of Robert Jamieson, enclosed in Richmond to Bathurst of 22nd February, 1819.

December 6,
Perth.

Memorial from Robert Jamieson, enclosed in Richmond to Bathurst of 22nd February, 1819.

(The date is given as 6th December, 1819, an evident error.)

December 12,
Perth.

Certificate by Daverne in favour of Robert Jamieson, enclosed in Richmond to Bathurst of 22nd February, 1819.

December 15,

Resolutions of the House of Assembly of P.E.I., enclosed in Richmond to Bathurst of 29th March, 1819.

1819.
January 5,
Charlottetown.

Memorial of the House of Assembly of P.E.I., to the Prince Regent, enclosed in Richmond to Bathurst of 29th March, 1819.

January 8,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (No. 19). Dispatches received. Page 2

January 8,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 20). Sends list of Sir John Johnson's children, to each of whom it was proposed by Sherbrooke to grant 1,200 acres of land. Neither Sir John nor any of his family has received a grant in Lower Canada. 3

Enclosed. List of family referred to. 4

January 13,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (No. 21). Has received dispatch of 15th October on the subject of Lake Erie. Shall send an engineer to ascertain the practicability of the measure ordered. 5

January 14,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 22). Refers to dispatch No 13 respecting the navigation of the Ottawa. Transmits report from Mann, which shows that the difficulties may be overcome at a trouble and expense very trifling as compared with the importance of the object, of which the people of the province are so convinced that they would defray at least one-half of the amount. Sends also report from Cockburn on the military settlements on the Rideau, pointing out the communication that could be established in that direction between La Chine and Kingston. Both land and water communication in that direction appear to be of the utmost importance, and both may be obtained with great ease. Agrees with Cockburn as to the policy of continuing the settlements on the Rideau, and knows of no measures more likely to conduce to this object than those recommended in the reports. 6

Enclosed. Report by Cockburn "On the military settlement in the neighbourhood of the Rideau, pointing out the communication which may be established in that direction between La Chine and Kingston." The report describes the route from Montreal to La Chine, the rapids of St. Anne, the Long Saùlt to the landing below the Chaudière Falls, the road thence to Richmond Village, which has been made good by the exertions of Captain Burke. Information respecting the new settlement at Goulburn, the communication to Kingston, &c. 9

1819.

Report, by Capt. J. F. Mann, "on the navigation of the Ottawa, or "Grand River, ascending from Point Fortune to the head of the Long Sault, with observations on the means of improving it or rendering it "practicable for loaded bateaux, gunboats, &c., surveyed in October, "1818." The rapids and stages on this part of the river are described to the head of the Long Sault, with an estimate of the expense for improvements amounting to £16,740. Page 18

Sketch of the Rideau settlements with the new townships and others in its vicinity. 27a

Sketch of the Ottawa, or Grand River, between the head of the Long Sault and Bois Brulé and of the Chute à Blondeau, in which the situation of the proposed works for the improvement of the navigation are shown. 27b

January 20,
Richmond.

Memorial from Robert Clohoey, enclosed in Richmond to Bathurst of 31st March, 1819.

January 25,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (No. 23). Dispatches received; shall treat the subject of payment to the Protestant clergy with the caution circumstances may require. 28

January 25,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 24). Has, according to instructions to Sherbrooke, drawn in favour of Rev. D. Baldwyn for £500 to be appropriated for the building of a parsonage house and purchase of a bell for the church at St. Johns. 29

January 27,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 25). In consequence of Her Majesty's death,* had adjourned parliament in order to manifest in a public manner respect for Her Majesty's memory. Sends copy of speech on adjournment, also copy of speech at the opening on the 22nd, with copies of the answers. Both Houses appear to be inclined to prosecute public business with harmony and that the demand by his predecessor for the Legislature to make good the offer to provide for the civil list will be met without material objection. 30

Enclosed.—Speeches, replies, &c., at the adjournment and opening of the Legislature. 32 to 51

January 28,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (No. 27). As requested, transmits original commission granted to late Lieut.-Col. Connolly. 52

January 30,
Charlottetown.

Angus Macaulay, Speaker of Assembly, Prince Edward Island, to Richmond, inclosed in Richmond to Bathurst, of 29th March, 1819.

January 30,
Quebec.

Memorial of W. Smith, enclosed in Richmond to Bathurst, 10th April, 1819.

February 1,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (No. 28). Transmits certificates respecting the death of Martin Christen, late quarter-master of De Watteville's Regiment. 53

Enclosed. Certificates. 54 55

February 1,
Charlottetown.

C. D. Smith, Lieut.-Governor of P.E.I. to Richmond, enclosed in Richmond to Bathurst, of 29th March, 1819.

No date.

Instructions to write to the Treasury with extracts from private letter (the letter is not here) submitting to their favourable consideration the question of giving assistance to the steamboats in the manner recommended by the D. (Duke of Richmond). 56

February 17,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (No. 29). In accordance with instructions the sum of £2,186 has been paid for surveys necessary for the settlements in Upper Canada. Ridout, the surveyor general, has been called on for accounts, but states that he has already presented them to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, who has passed them. Is this satisfactory to the Treasury? 57

* Queen Charlotte was married to George III. on 3rd September, 1761, and died at Kew on the 17th November, 1818.

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February 22, Quebec.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Ridout to Hillier, 29th January. In reference to the demand for his accounts, he has already laid them before the Receiver General for Upper Canada. Page 59
	Richmond to Bathurst (No. 30). Transmits and recommends petition from a Scotch emigrant on the Rideau. He has been directed to desire his wife to call at Bathurst's office. 63
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from Robert Jamieson for help to bring his family out to join him. 64
March 4, Quebec.	Certificate of the petitioner's good character 66
March 29, Quebec.	Memorial of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Taylor, enclosed in Richmond to Bathurst, 10th April, 1819.
	Richmond to Bathurst (No. 32). Transmits papers received from the Lt.-Governor of Prince Edward Island and from the Speaker of the House of Assembly containing charges and counter charges. Will express no opinion as he only knows the case from the papers. 70
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Papers and proceedings respecting the differences between the Lieut.-Governor and the House of Assembly. 72 to 97
March 31 Quebec.	Richmond to Bathurst (No. 31). Transmits and recommends petition from a discharged soldier at the Rideau settlement; has directed him to desire his wife to call at Bathurst's office. 67
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from Robert Clohoey, for assistance to bring out his wife and family. 68
April 10 Quebec.	Richmond to Bathurst (No. 33). Transmits joint address from Council and Assembly on the occasion of Her Majesty's death. 98
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address, signed by J. Sewell, speaker of Council, and L. J. Fapineau, Speaker of Assembly. In English. 100
	In French. 102
April 10, Quebec.	Richmond to Bathurst (No. 34). Transmits letter from Taschereau in favour of Charles Burk, held prisoner by the Spaniards. 104
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Taschereau to Ready on behalf of Burk, kept in chains by the Spaniards. States his case. 105
April 10, Quebec.	Richmond to Bathurst (No. 35). Transmits and recommends memorial for land by Colonel Taylor. His services. 108
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial by Lieut.-Col. Taylor, stating his services and claim for land. 109
April 10, Quebec.	Richmond to Bathurst (No. 36). Transmits and recommends memorial from William Smith for a grant of land. 114
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial, stating his services, &c. 115
April 28, Quebec.	Richmond to Bathurst (No. 38). Refers to previous dispatch respecting the purchase of Indian land in Upper Canada; sends letter on the subject from the Lieut.-Governor and provisional agreement between the Indian department and the Chippawae. Recommends to consideration the suggestion of selling or leasing part of the land to repay the expense. 146
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Maitland to Richmond, 19th April. Transmits provisional agreement for the land purchased from the Indians. 148
	Abstract of provisional agreement with the Chippawa nation for purchase of land on the Thames. 149
April 28, Quebec.	Richmond to Bathurst (No. 37). Transmits speech at closing of Parliament, list of Acts passed, &c. 122
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech and proceedings at the closing of the Legislature. 124
	List of Acts passed. 132
	Speech &c. in French. 138, 145
April 28, Quebec.	Richmond to Bathurst (No. 39). Returns as requested, dispatch of 6th July, respecting grant of Indian lands to Dickson, Niagara. 150

1819.

Enclosed. Bathurst to Richmond (No. 3), 6th July, 1818. On the ground of Sherbrooke's recommendation sees no objection to a grant to Dickson under special conditions of residence and cultivation, but disapproves of gifts of Indian lands for services rendered to the Indians.

Page 151

April 29,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (No. 40). Transmits petition from the Ministers and Church Wardens of Niagara, whose claim was not laid before the Board in 1815. The church having been occupied as a barrack probably led to its destruction by the enemy.

152

Enclosed. Petition of the Minister and Church Wardens of Niagara to bring their application for aid to rebuild their church before the Commander-in-Chief.

153

May 18,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (No. 41). Transmits address from the Legislative Council on the subject of Mr. Justice Foucher and memorial from him for authority to resume his functions as Judge of King's Bench, and asks for instructions as to his course in case the question should be again agitated next session.

156

Enclosed. Address from the Council respecting the impeachment of Foucher.

158

Memorial (in French) by Judge Foucher.

163

May 18,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (No. 42). Transmits account of the revenue of Lower Canada, separating what may be considered as the King's civil list from what is purely provincial. The amount for the civil list is ample to provide for the clergy, whose incomes were formerly charged to the army extraordinaries. Proposes that the bill to authorize the American trade should be rejected and an Imperial Act substituted, of which he sends a skeleton. Submits the form of a proposed measure respecting the civil list. At the desire of the Chief Justice has delayed sending the skeleton of the Act relating to American trade.

169

Enclosed. Account of the revenue of Lower Canada.

176

Account of the value of imports, distinguishing those of Quebec (185), Gaspé (186), New Carlisle (187), St. John's (188). The account extends from

185 to 190

Account of the value of exports from Quebec (190), from Gaspé (195), from New Carlisle (195), from St. John's (196). Remarks on the lumber trade. The report is signed by John Young, Chairman. The account extends from

190 to 200

May 19,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (separate). Has granted six month's leave of absence to Mr. Irvine, one of the Councillors, and recommends him for an extension of his leave.

202

May 20,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 43). Has been using every exertion to carry out the improvement of the water communication, and bill has been passed in both Houses for an amount to assist in building the La Chine Canal. An addition would have been made to the amount but for the necessity to prorogue. Sherbrooke's estimate being £50,000, he had felt himself justified in appropriating £25,000 from the army extraordinaries, and has therefore taken 300 shares at £50 each, equal to £15,000, and as he has reason to believe the House will next year confirm the vote for the Ottawa, he will employ the remaining £10,000 in carrying on the improvements on that river, and has instructed Captain Mann to proceed with that work and hopes to assist him by sending labourers from the expected emigrants, to whom a few months employment is an object of importance. Has been induced to take shares in the La Chine Canal from the tolls on the locks at the Cascades having left £1,300 after deducting expenses.

203

June 2,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 44). Transmits papers on the lumber trade; the political importance of that trade was felt during the war. Protec-

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tive duties were obtained against the import of lumber from the Baltic; these expire in 1820 and if not renewed Canada cannot cope with Russia and other Baltic States. The letter is almost a copy of remarks by John Young in his report (see p. 198 of this volume.) Page 206

Enclosed. Resolution that copies of the addresses to the Prince Regent and Governor-in-Chief respecting lumber should be sent to the Duke of Richmond. 207

Address of the Council and Assembly on the question of duties on lumber, which they ask to be transmitted to the Prince Regent. 208

Address to the Prince Regent for a preferential duty on lumber. 210

June 2,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (No. 45). Transmits copies of the agricultural reports of the province for last year and list of premiums paid and those offered for next year. They do not give a flattering opinion of the industry of farmers, but the measures of the societies bid fair to excite a spirit of emulation, which has induced him to authorize payment to the three societies for this year as they had for the last, say £2,000, although the legal provision has not yet been made. 214

Enclosed. First report of the Agricultural Society of Quebec, (in French) signed by J. Planté, President. 216

First report of the Society of Montreal with summary of the receipts and expenditures signed by H. Griffin, Secretary. 221

Report of the Society of Three Rivers, signed by L Gagy, President. 228

Second report of the Society of Quebec. 232

Second report of the Society of Montreal. 235

List of premiums by the Quebec Agricultural Society in English. 239

The same in French. 250

Premiums offered by the Agricultural Society of the District of Montreal for the year 1818. 261

List of premiums adjudged at the Quebec Exhibition of 1818. 266

Premiums offered by the District of Three Rivers in French. 273

The same in English. 279

Premiums for 1819 for the Quebec Agricultural Society. 280

Other awards, premiums offered, etc. 283 to 309

June 2,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (private). Has received letter about precedence which he thinks will do very well. The importance attached to it in a small community. Congratulates him on the good divisions they have had. If the Imperial Parliament will make certain laws permanent, Canada will soon cease to be a source of expense. Income will be increased by enforcing certain payments which will throw odium on the House of Assembly. Report received from New York that England is by some treaty to take possession of Cuba to the serious alarm of the United States which are anxious to have that island; it would be a valuable acquisition and would benefit Canada by increasing trade with the West Indies. If Cuba is obtained, it should have nothing in the shape of a Parliament. 310

June 3,
Quebec.

Same to the same (private). Transmits proposed bill to regulate the trade by the St. Lawrence with the United States, the object being to regulate the trade between Upper and Lower Canada, and between them and the United States by a permanent Act in a way which may equally promote the interests of the mother country and Canada, and provide a fixed revenue to support the civil list of the province without need of an annual application to the legislature. The want of a proper rule for trade between Upper and Lower Canada calls for parliamentary interference and should not be subject to mere temporary enactments; the risk of serious injury to the general interest from the jealousy or caprice of either province and neither should have the power to unsettle the trade with the United States by regulations for their intercourse with each

- 1819.
- June 15,
Quebec. other. Refers to his private dispatch of 10th November, 1818, for the principles of the trade with the United States, as shown in the able memoir of the Chief Justice. Other remarks on the bill. Page 313
Taschereau to Ready, enclosed in Richmond to Bathurst, 10th April 1819.
- June 21,
Quebec. Richmond to Bathurst (No. 48). Transmits copy of reserved bill and refers to dispatch from Sherbrooke (201 of 20th April, 1818) and to the Advocate General's report on a similar bill, also reserved. 320
Enclosed. Copy of "Act for the encouragement and promotion of education in the country parishes of this province" (Lower Canada). 321
Sherbrooke to Bathurst 20th April, 1818. Sends list of reserved bills. 330
- June 21,
Quebec. Richmond to Bathurst, transmits deal box containing exemplifications of the Acts passed at last session. 319
- June 21,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 46). Transmits copy of minutes of the executive council on matters of state and concerning waste lands of the Crown. 318
- July 14,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 49). Dispatch received with copy of letter from Leck with minute of the lords of trade on the memorial of the merchants of Quebec and Montreal relative to commerce between Canada and the United States. The recommendations of the Board of Trade have been anticipated by bill transmitted. Adds an additional clause and copy of the temporary Act, in hopes that these papers would enable Government to submit a complete measure to the Imperial Parliament. 333
Enclosed. Additional clause to the proposed Act for the intercourse with United States. 335
- Memoir signed J. R. Refers to Marriott's report as prophetic of what would occur. The Acts of 1774 and 1791 confirm the rights derived from the King of France, and upon the report and the Act of 1774 the instructions to Sir Guy Carleton in 1775 were no doubt founded and continued to the present time without being acted upon literally or agreeably to their spirit, except that the Jesuit estates were taken possession of on the death of the last member of the order. The suspicions of the ecclesiastics that the Crown does not intend to be longer passive; hence the voyage of Bishop Plessis to Rome. The civil rights of the religious orders and communities were reserved to the Crown, but so far from this being exercised, £10,000 had been granted to the nuns to augment the mortmain property of the Hotel Dieu and General Hospital of Quebec and Montreal. The King's supremacy has not been exercised. The civil patronage of the Church has been in the hands of the superintendent, now Bishop, of the Romish Church, who also divides parishes. The powers exercised by the Sulpicians of Montreal, and the addition of old Frenchmen, not subjects of His Majesty to their number, they are charging *lods et ventes* not only to private proprietors but to the Crown. Other acts destructive of the Crown which approaches to annihilation of government. The want of government influence in the Assembly; the deplorable situation of the members as to education and knowledge. The Council is better, but since its rapid augmentation, democratic principles are apt to prevail too much; nor does it seem inclined to support the Throne against the wild proceedings of the other House. The province is on bad terms with Upper Canada, which can only be settled by superior interference. She complains, not without cause, but more than necessary, of Lower Canada legislating for her in respect to taxes, &c., and in regulations for the navigation by the St. Lawrence. There are in Lower Canada 150 parish priests allowed their lay rights, but inducted without reference to the King. The right of patronage is exercised by the Superintendent of the Romish Church, who exercises also the right

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of reward and punishment uncontrolled by government and without reporting to His Majesty's representative. The large salaries given to the country curés by the valuation of wheat and other grain. The religious communities are also under his control. Gives the Sulpicians as an instance of these communities and comparative table of the population of their seignories and that of the rest of the province, and the same of the militia; the influence the population and militia of their lands would give them, were their titles made unquestionable. The value of their property cannot be ascertained, but it has been abundant, and yearly increases. The city and Island of Montreal would speedily become a little kingdom, were the rights of the Crown enforced, which should be done by placing unlimited power to this effect in the hands of the Governor. A despatch was prepared in 1811, but not sent. The authority to be held by Bishop Plessis should the power he has in view be granted to him, which he would most imperiously exercise. Description of the career and character of priest Lartigue, who had been secretary to Bishop Denaut, and at his death was made a member of the seminary. He is considered as the legal agent of the Sulpicians. The revenue of the province is only about £100,000, as compared with £200,000 in the hands of ecclesiastics, should Government legalize their claims. "They are already too far tacitly admitted, but the four authorities already referred to, have, in no respect, been legally set aside, viz. :—

"Capitulation of Montreal in 1760.

"The treaty of Paris in 1763.

"The 14 Geo. III, chap. 83, in 1774.

"The 31 Geo. III, chap. 31, in 1791.

"This comparison of the public revenue of the province with the rights and power of individuals, proves an anomaly in the government unknown to the British constitution and can require only to be known to be destroyed.

"J. R." Page 338

July 30
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (No. 50). In answer to complaint of Lieut. Donald Fraser that excessive fees have been charged him on a land grant, sends list of fees showing that that officer had little cause for complaint. 349

Enclosed. Note of fees charged. 350

July 30,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (separate). Has granted Uniacke, Attorney General, six months' leave of absence. In consequence of losing a leg, he may require an extension of leave. 351

September 1,
Quebec.

Chief Justice Sewell to Bathurst. Reports the death of the Duke of Richmond on the 28th August at the village of Richmond, Upper Canada. Monk is to succeed, his bad state of health; the commission to Richmond does not provide for a successor to Monk under any circumstances. 353

September 15,
Quebec.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 1). Refers to authority given to Richmond to purchase land most immediately interfering with the defence of Quebec; has made arrangements with Ferguson for the purchase of his property forming in great part the glacis to the citadel; the conditions; how Richmond had arranged to meet the payments. 544

September 15,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 2). Refers to authority to Richmond to purchase lands from the Mississaugas. Sends copy of agreement for the purchase of Indian lands in the Midland district from the back of the present military settlements to the Ottawa. The purchase of these lands had been previously recommended but had been delayed by accident. 546

Enclosed. Articles of provisional agreement with the Mississaugua Indians. 548

September 20,
Quebec.

Monk to Bathurst (No. 1). Death of Richmond on the 28th August, near Montreal, on his return from an extensive tour in Upper Canada.

1819.

By the Duke's letters patent the administration has fallen on him (Monk). His ill health and other causes have delayed his being sworn in till this day. Will execute his duties with diligence and hopes to merit approbation. Page 358

Enclosed. Sewell to Monk, 1st September, 1819. Executive Council, on the death of Richmond, have decided that he (Monk) is, in accordance with Richmond's commission, to administer the Government of Canada. 361

September 21, Monk to Bathurst (No. 2). Dispatches addressed to Richmond received and shall be attended to. 362

October 9, Same to the same (No. 3). Has received copy of Act to prevent enlisting for foreign service; has taken steps to carry the Act into effect. 363

October 13, Same to the same (No. 4). Reports the death of Thomas Dunn 5th April, 1817, and John Young on the 15th September last, leaving two vacancies in the Executive Council. Sends copies of dispatches from Richmond on the subject of Dunn's death. Both he and Young were members of permanent Council; in relation to these appointments sends copy of joint application from James Kerr and Ross Cuthbert. Believes their statement of duties to be correct, but it does not follow, because these two are first of the honorary members, that they should be promoted to the permanent Council, but whoever are appointed will leave two vacancies still in the Executive Council. The importance of the trust held by Young; recommends Hon. James Reid for the office of honorary member of Council; he has for some years been a puisné judge in Montreal. Sends the names of other two, James Cuthbert and Matthew Bell; their good character. &c. 364

October 13, Same to the same (No. 5). Further respecting vacancies in the Executive Council, with the names of persons recommended for the positions. The names are Matthew Bell, Mr. Justice Kerr, Ross Cuthbert, John Forsyth, David Ross, David Munro. 369

October 13, Same to the same (No. 6). Has provisionally appointed W. B. Coltman to the chairmanship of the committee for auditing public accounts. His qualifications. 374

October 16, Same to the same (No. 7.) Death of John Ogilvy, commissioner for settling the boundaries with the United States. Recommends Hon. John Hale to succeed. 375

Enclosed. Extract from letter of Sherbrooke, dated 2nd September, 1816, that he has appointed the Hon. John Hale to be boundary commissioner. 377

October 28, Ready to Goulburn. Sends papers relative to the resumption of the rights of the Crown in the St. Sulpician estates. The extraordinary letter of M. Roux was received during his Grace's absence, so that he did not obtain his Grace's opinion; his own is that it shows the slight grounds on which these ecclesiastics hold their estates. 355

November 8, Monk to Bathurst (No. 9). The serious consequences of the precipitate embarkation of emigrants without rational provision for their support. Had His Lordship's plan been adopted great relief would have followed. Very few lands have been taken up for settlement conformably to the instructions. The inconveniences arising from indiscriminate emigration, although it is of interest to foster and assist the emigration of useful settlers. Will press this upon the colonial legislature but although he has great hopes of the action of the legislature, yet unrestrained emigration must produce distress which must be provided for; suggests that the power to relieve should be placed in the hands of the Governor. Calls attention to the work of the Emigrant Society and transmits report of its proceedings. Cannot yet report on the state of the Emigrant Hospital. 383

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Enclosed. Report of the meeting of the Emigrant Society, held on 11th October, 1819. Page 387

November 9, Quebec. Monk to Bathurst (No. 10). Dispatches received, with copy of Act for admitting persons to holy orders for the colonies, etc. 399

November 9, Quebec. Same to Goulburn. Sends receipt from Mrs. Wilkins of Drummondville for £100 paid to her by order of 9th July last. 400

Enclosed. Receipt. 401

November 12, Quebec. Monk to Bathurst (No. 11). Sends requisition for stationery for the civil department of Lower Canada for 1820. 402

November 16, Quebec. Same to the same (separate). Ross Cuthbert's mind has become affected. He (Monk) asks that consideration of the recommendation for members of Council be deferred until information be received of Cuthbert's restoration to health. 405

November 16, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 8). Death of Williams, formerly a puisné judge and at the time of his death member of the Legislative and Executive Councils. Recommends Hale for these last offices. Gives also the names of John Stewart and Louis de Salaberry. If promotions from the honorary to the permanent list of members of Council are to be settled by priority of appointment he need offer no opinion but if otherwise recommends John Mure. 378

Enclosed. Lists of the permanent and honorary members of the Executive Council. 381

Copy of leave of absence granted by Sherbrooke to Mure dated 6th August, 1817. 382

November 16, Quebec. Monk to Bathurst (No. 12). Transmits the names of Edward Bowen, Richard Hat and Toussaint Fortier, from whom one is to be selected to replace in the Council Mr. Williams, deceased. 403

November 17, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 13). Transmits proceedings at the trial of de Reinhardt. Hopes to send the details to be found in the judge's notes, which the Chief Justice sent to Sherbrooke for transmission, but apparently not forwarded. His regret at the miscarriage of the trial. The commission was dated 19th April, 1818, and by adjournment has been continued till now. Repeated respites of de Reinhardt, as instructions have not been received. The record and case of Robertson and others accompanies this dispatch, as although the prisoners were acquitted the papers may prove useful. 406

Enclosed. Papers relating to the trials mentioned in the preceding letter. 410 to 538

November 23, Halifax. Dalhousie to Bathurst. His gratitude for the appointment to assume the chief command in the North American provinces. His anxiety to show his zeal, but it will be impossible to reach Quebec at this season. Has, therefore, forwarded the warrant to Maitland directing him to proceed forthwith to Quebec. The Assembly dissolves constitutionally in May next; on meeting Maitland will probably have the annual laws renewed and then dissolve, with the view that he (Dalhousie) should meet on his arrival with the new Assembly. Has no uneasiness as to affairs in Canada this winter; the popularity of Maitland in Upper Canada assures him (Dalhousie) of the propriety of his conduct in Lower Canada. Thinks it desirable he should meet the legislature before leaving Nova Scotia; shall look with anxiety for instructions as to the annexation of Cape Breton to Nova Scotia; it is a measure generally desired and imperiously called for with a view to the prosperity of the island. Shall obey instructions respecting marriage licence Act. There is anxiety about the Prothonotaries bill. Shall not prorogue the Assembly until the arrival of the January mail. 551

December 30, Quebec. Monk to Bathurst (No. 15). Has been considering dispatches on the subject of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning. The difficulty of bringing the trustees together; has had the institution

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organized. Is persuaded that the trustees under McGill's will, will demand possession of the estate devised for the college, but to provide for its organization letters patent must be issued for its incorporation. The desirability of carrying into effect the Prince Regent's intentions respecting the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning.

Page 539

December 30,
Quebec.

Monk to Bathurst (No. 16). Dispatches 48 and 49 received. Dispatch 47 shall be placed in the hands of Maitland on his arrival at Quebec to take over the civil government.

542

MISCELLANEOUS, 1819.

Q 153—1-2-3-4.

(Part I. is paged from 1 to 251, part II. from 252 to 517, part III. from 518 to 815, part IV. from 816 to 1,118.)

January 1,
London.

James George to Bathurst. Encloses three certificates relative to a severe wound received in the provincial service in Canada for which he received only the provincial pension of £20. Applies for the year's pay allowed in such cases.

Page 135

January 2,
Bridge Street.

Robert Waithman to Goulburn. Thanks for attention. Sends particulars which will enable him to send the information desired.

436

Extract from the will of William Watson of Baton Rouge, west Florida, leaving two lots to his brother, one of which, of 600 acres, has been taken possession of by David Ross, one of the executors, the rightful heirs knowing nothing of the facts till lately.

437

January 6
London.

A. J. Guitard to Bathurst. Asks that the signature of Sir John C. Sherbrooke on document enclosed may be legalised as the document is to be used in a court in Prussia.

136

January 7,
London.

Widdrington to the same. The Duke of York had promised to speak to his Lordship respecting his being replaced on the staff of Canada and the painful circumstances of his being removed from the command. Gore's applications to him (Widdrington) to take the civil administration of Upper Canada during his (Gore's) absence objected to, as the intention was not to continue a system which had originated in a state of war and ceased on the conclusion of peace. The hardship this has caused him, particularly as Brock was administrator before the war and Robertson (Robinson) after it. Leaves the decision however in his Bathurst's hands.

439

January 17,
London.

Same to Goulburn. Is gratified that Bathurst has every disposition to consider his wish for employment, and has no doubt His Lordship will be ready to admit the hardship of his case. Has no expectation of being replaced in his situation, but is persuaded that His Lordship will not estimate lightly the feelings of any officer whose interests are entrusted to his keeping. Owing to the manner of his removal, has no reason to apprehend that His Lordship's influence will be withheld from him.

442

January 18,
London.

Cosgrave to Goulburn. Regards him (Goulburn) as the founder of colonization, regrets that the North American colonies are not held in such estimation as they should be; the brave resistance of the population during the war of 1812. Calls attention to the advantage that might be given to these territories by the improvement of water carriage. The long navigation to the west from the foot of Lake Ontario to the southern extremity of Lake Michigan interrupted only by the falls of Niagara. It is to this interruption he calls attention, as it is a great drawback to the trade of the upper province. Proposes a canal between Lakes Ontario and Erie, the distance not above twenty miles at the

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utmost, but a junction might be found at twelve or fifteen miles. The canal must accommodate vessels of 100 tons, otherwise it would be useless, as smaller vessels would have to load and unload their cargoes to and from the larger vessels at great expense. A capacious canal would be useful to float down rafts of timber and staves, staple commodities of the settlers. How the settlers are situated as respects land; the burning of the trees leaves ashes, but the expensive portages prevent them from paying the settlers for their labour, and all they can do is to spread them on the land as manure, although in most situations the ground is already too rich. The duties that might have been collected are thus lost. The ease with which the canal could be built, and the employment of the troops would assist the other means that might be adopted. How the financial difficulty could be obviated. Page 81

January 29,
London.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Goulburn. Asks that an official application be made to the Admiralty for a passage for him (the Bishop) to Quebec in one of His Majesty's ships. 276

February 3,
Westminster.

Lieut. James Dongan to Goulburn. Had written to Bathurst on 3rd December last. Trusts His Lordship will take his claim into consideration. 123

February 3,
Quebec.

Charles Marshall to Bathurst. Should Uniacke not return asks for the office of Attorney General as his successor. The conditional promise made him and the good reports he has obtained encourage him to hope for the office, besides, the blow the appointment of another would be to his professional prospects and a censure on his official conduct lead him to trust these to be an excuse for the application. 208

February 5,
St. Andrew's.

Memorial of Robert Irvine stating his services in the navy in detail and asking for half pay. 164

Enclosed. Certificate of Irvine's gallant conduct at French Town. 167
Commission appointing Irvine first lieutenant in the naval department in the rivers and lakes of Canada. 168

February 6,
Kingston.

Certificate that Irvine was severely wounded at the River Raisin. 170
Memorial of Sergeant Collins. He has become a settler in Canada and asks for a passage for his wife and children. 93

February 6,
Hereford.

John Prince to Bathurst. Writes on behalf of Sergeant Prince of the 90th Regiment, who says he is entitled to a grant of land in North America. Had written to Col. Wright on the subject, and has been by him referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. 245

Enclosed. Lt. Col. Wright to Prince. The good conduct and character of Sergeant Prince. Does not know if he is entitled to land, but refers him to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for information. 246

February 8,
London.

Petition of John Black stating his services and embodying recommendations from various authorities. 21

February 10,
London.

Memorial of Mrs. Lynd for the renewal of lease to a farm called Belleville near Quebec part of the Jesuit estates. 200

February 10,
Buttevant.

Ellen Brand. Petitions for a passage to Quebec to join her husband a private in the 3-60th Regiment. Encloses certificates. 37

Enclosed. Certificates. 39

February 10,
Glasgow.

Lieut. George Philpott to the Duke of Beaufort. Asks that an exception be made in the terms of the grant in favour of his wife and family in case of his death before the conditions are fulfilled. 249

February 11,
London.

W. Grant to Bathurst. Encloses memorial from the widow of an old brother soldier. Shall be glad if His Lordship can do anything for her. 137

February 15,
London.

McKay to the same. Before leaving wishes to address His Lordship on the present relations between the Indian department and the Indians resorting to Drummond Island. These were western warriors who joined the British Army during the war with the United States. Their lands are situated in the territory of the United States. From his experience

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is afraid of the most serious consequences to the garrison of Drummond Island and to the lives of His Majesty's subjects in that part of the country unless some satisfactory communications are made to the Indians. Sends copies of the different talks with the Indians to save His Lordship the trouble of referring to the copies sent from time to time. These talks, from 1815 to 1818, will show the state of mind of these unfortunate people. Page 211

- February 16, Paymaster Alison to Goulburn. Relying on recommendation to the Duke of Richmond for lands, he intends to proceed to Canada in the spring. He calls attention to the strong recommendations in his favour. 2
- February 16, Brighton.
- February 16, Black to Allsopp, office keeper. Asks if he can obtain information as to the progress his petition is making. 40
- February 17, London.
- February 17, The same to Goulburn. Applies for his help to get a favourable answer to his memorial. 41
- February 17, Downpatrick.
- February 17, Dean Knox to Bathurst. Writes on behalf of Rev. M. Campbell, persecuted for giving evidence in his (Knox's) favour, he being a Presbyterian and the Dean a clergyman of the Church of England. 189
- February 18, London.
- February 18, Thomas King to the same. Has been called on by the War Office for letter authorizing two months advance to discharged men of the 98th regiment. Asks for copy of the letter, the original having been destroyed. 188
- February 21, Stockport.
- February 21, James Bent to the same. Asks to have payment of his pension transferred to Canada and that a passage may be provided for himself and his wife. 42
- February 24, London.
- February 24, McKay to the same. Desires to know if His Lordship wishes for further information on the subject of the letter of the 15th instant, or if he has any commands of which McKay can be the bearer. 215
- March 1, London.
- March 1, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to the same. Lord Melville informs him that a frigate will sail when the proper season shall permit. Submits points for the most favourable consideration. (1) Acknowledgement of the Church of England as the established Church of Canada. (2) Completion of the arrangements for giving effect to the Bishop's jurisdiction over his own clergy and people in his diocese, which were entered upon by the Secretary of State, 1808. (3) Conceding to the Bishop of the Church of England the power of issuing marriage licenses in behalf of the members of his own church. (4) Changing the title of the Bishop's Commissaries into that of Arch-deacon and granting to them some increase of salary. (5) Providing for daily service in the Cathedral at Quebec. (6) Providing a parsonage house for the minister at Quebec. (7) Conferring a set of bells upon the Cathedral at Quebec. (8) The application of more effectual means than have hitherto been employed for the promotion of the liberal education of Protestants in the Canadas. Each point is supported by argument at greater or less length. The Bishop concludes that he has been desired to request authority for the appropriation of £500 granted by Parliament for building a church at St. John's to the building of a church in some other part of the country as the people of St. John's had completed their church. Chambly is recommended as the place where a church should be built. 277
- March 5, Brighton.
- March 5, Paymaster Alison to Goulburn. Asks an answer to his letter of 16th February and that the recommendation to Richmond be sent, as without it he cannot make his final arrangements for proceeding to Canada. 4
- March 12, Edinburgh.
- March 12, James Hall to the Lord Advocate. Transmits petition from the settlers of Osnaburgh to be laid before the Secretary of State. The loyal character of their minister. The farms, &c., of the petitioners were

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the scene of a decisive battle against the American army. Taylor and his congregation are anxious for a speedy answer. Page 153
- Enclosed.* Petition from settlers of Osnaburgh praying for a salary to their minister as was done in the case of Mr. Bell at Perth. 155
- March 24, London. Amherst to Bathurst. Hears that situations formerly held by absentees from Canada are to be given to residents. Applies in behalf of his brother-in-law Hale. His qualifications. 5
- March 29, Belfast. Robert McCloy to the same. Has six ships to sail with passengers for Canada. Is there any change respecting grants of lands there? 216
- March (?), John Black to Goulburn. Renews his request for a favourable consideration of his memorial. Instead of a grant of land, asks for a small pension to enable him to live for his few remaining days in Scotland. 43
- April 7, Parsonstown. Rosse to Bathurst. Transmits papers received from the Dean of Clonfert. 337
- April 8, Bay Lodge. Richard Stewart Dobbs to the same. States his services and circumstances and asks what encouragement he would have to go to Canada. The recommendations he could obtain, what grant of land might he expect? 124
- April 8, London. Richardson to Goulburn. Reminds him that he was to send duplicate dispatches for delivery to Richmond; Thanks for his civilities. Has the Montreal Bank bill been decided on? 338
- April 14, London. The same to the same. Has received duplicate dispatches from Bathurst to Richmond. 340
- April 15, Portsea. Cornelius Griffin to Bathurst. Has been informed that it is not in His Lordship's power to grant a free passage as a church missionary although that has been done in the case of even dissenting missionaries. If he should pay his own passage to Prince Edward Island, can he obtain a free grant of a small tract of land as an actual settler, or would His Lordship grant or sell a tract of 1,000 acres, subject to the original quit rent, and to settle one person upon every 200 acres. If sold or granted, he could assure the payment of the quit rent and the proper settlement. If he did not receive the land, his proposed settlers would go off to the United States, adding to the strength of that country. 143
- April 19, Cork. Jennings and Jamieson to Bathurst. The spirit of emigration existing in Ireland. The schemes adopted to defraud emigrants by individuals who engage vessels on speculation, and allege that they are for British North America so as to get additional passengers for the tonnage of the vessels. The fraudulent practices are not confined to Cork but extend to all the ports in Ireland. The want of knowledge on the part of many of the settlers prevents them from getting the advantages offered; asks for papers to enable them to obtain them. The alarming condition of the emigration question of settlers going elsewhere than to the British Colonies and transferring their allegiance. 171
- April 20, Quebec. Ready to Goulburn. The Duke of Richmond sends thanks for the information respecting Cole charged with having committed several murders in Wexford. Instructions have been sent to Montreal to ascertain what he is doing and to apprehend and bring him to trial should it be deemed advisable. 341
- April 24, London. J. Ogden to Goulburn. Applies for extension to his leave of absence. 227
- April 27 (?). Bathurst to the Anglican Bishop of Quebec. (The letter is undated; for supposed date see letter from the Bishop of Quebec of 29th April). Answers in detail the points suggested by the bishop in his letter of 1st March. 285
- April 29, London. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Acknowledges letter of the 27th instant. Remarks on the attempts of conversion on the part of Roman Catholics, which take place chiefly in the hospitals; the bad effect these attempts have on patients. The Governor might be

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- instructed to make a temperate representation on the subject to the Roman Catholic Bishop. In reference to the issue of marriage licenses, bishops who have the power of granting licenses have also that of appointing surrogates so that the change proposed for lower Canada might be extended to Upper Canada. The daily service in the Cathedral could be arranged for in the province but not the provision for those who are to perform it. He submits to the decision to withhold assent to some of the propositions and is grateful for those to be granted. Page 291
- April 29, London. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Goulburn. An accident and illness have prevented him from calling. Asks him to expedite the final settlement of measures relating to the Anglican Church in Canada to which Bathurst has assented. These are power to issue marriage licences; changing the title of commissary to that of Archdeacon, of a parsonage at Quebec and bells for the Cathedral referred to the Lords of the Treasury. Bathurst has informed him that instructions have been sent to Richmond authorizing him to found a College at Montreal. 295
- April (?), London. C. Grant to the same. Can any thing be done in respect to the enclosed? 138
- Enclosed. Memorial of Rev. Cornelius Griffin. Understands that encouragement is given to teachers of religion who are willing to reside in the colonies. Is desirous to go to Prince Edward Island, where he would give faithful service. 139
- May 1, London. Sir John Perring & Co to Goulburn. Mr. Armstrong does not keep his cash at their house; returns his (Goulburn's) letter, addressed to Armstrong. 248
- May 2, Southwell. Sberbrooke to the same. Cannot remember Lt. Irvine's case; his claims can only now be ascertained by the present commander of the forces in Canada. Lt. Rolette, not Lt. Irvine commanded the Government schooner and when she was no longer retained he (Sherbrooke) had obtained half pay for Rolette. 400
- May 3, Inverness. Lieut. Donald Fraser to Bathurst. His services; applies for land in Upper Canada; the baneful effects of exorbitant fees charged in the land office, which would be avoided if he could obtain an order. Asks for passage for himself and family. 132
- May 8, London. Thomas Campbell to the same. Asks for a recommendation to the Duke of Richmond to give him a situation and applies for a passage by one of the transports and also that the papers sent may be returned. 95
- May 8, London. G. A. Young to the same. Forwards a packet sent by Ready on behalf of the Duke of Richmond. 469
- May 10, London. Lieut.-Col. Innes to the Marquis of Huntley. Reminds him of an application made by the Duke of Richmond to Bathurst, and asks that his name be recalled to the memory of Bathurst. 177
- May 10, London. William Pitt to Goulburn. Asks him to have a letter sent to the postmaster at Weymouth for delivery to John J. Ellis Wallstead, on board the "Royal Yeoman." If the ship has sailed the letter to be returned. 251
- May 13, London. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to——— Sends list of the persons for whom a passage is required. 298
- May 15. John Young to Stuart Wortley. Hopes that the ministers will be strong enough to bring the matters taken up by Richmond before Parliament. Sends proclamation regarding seigniorial tenure and other documents. Had been ordered to report individually, but officially, on the value of imports and exports and on the revenue and expenses of the province, with his views independent of the Assembly. The Duke has given him letters of credit on the Receiver General for his full allowance of £1000, per annum from 1st November, 1817, to May 1st, 1819. Has no doubt the Duke's measures will be confirmed and if so it will make him independent of future governors. The Duke's cure for the errors of the con-

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stitution is to unite the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada leaving all other matters as they are, except that the revenues and expenses be in common. Details the complaints of Upper Canada on finance and the laws of Lower Canada affecting their imports and exports and from the 1st of this month no law exists to ascertain the ratio or amount of taxes to which Upper Canada is entitled. The probability of a rupture twenty years ago, which was averted by prudent management; a union of legislative interests is necessary for both provinces and in none more necessary than for a union for defence against a powerful and treacherous neighbour. The gradual decline in the qualifications of the members of Assembly. Its constitution. Some of the members are honest; others seek to overthrow the government altogether. The good effect of joining the Assemblies of Upper and Lower Canada, whether the English-speaking members are English, Scotch, Irish or Americans, with some Germans who are classed with them, they will always be with the Crown on all important questions. The amiable character of the Duke of Richmond and his acquired aptitude for business. The finance report is only to go forward next week, as the Duke wishes to study it carefully. Arrival of the mail from Upper Canada. Sends extract with remarks on the speech of the Duke of Richmond of 24th April. Page 480

May 20,
Quebec.

Young to Stuart Wortley. Is sending letters by way of Quebec in the same vessel with the dispatches from Richmond. Has enclosed his report on revenue and expenditure but cannot yet forward copy of that of imports and exports, which will follow soon. Much requires to be done to follow up the measures the Duke of Richmond has adopted. Rents are in private hands some for twenty, others for ten years. The public rights reserved for the Crown by the Acts of 1774 and 1791 are believed to be tacitly but not legally abandoned; the influence of the Crown is lost or thrown into the opposite scale to the injury of the administration by the uncontrolled patronage of 180 parishes being in the hands of the Superintendent of the Romish Church contrary to law and the present officer is now for life Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. The Crown property is considered fair plunder and the disposition to take possession of it by the Assembly openly avowed. The evil effects of the continual changes of governors; the good expected from the rank and power of the present governor (Duke of Richmond); there is a great field for improvement. 489

May 17,
London.

Thomas Campbell to Goulburn. Recapitulates contents of letter of the 8th and asks him to try to have an answer sent. 97

May 18,
London.

The same to Bathurst. Thanks for the procuring him passage to Canada. How he lost his employment; would be glad of any situation in the United Kingdom; if that cannot be given will accept of the offer of a passage to Canada. 99

May 28,
Quebec.

John Young to Stuart Wortley. Refers to previous letters. With this sends abstract of imports and exports; details and a copy of this abstract are sent to Bathurst. The population in Lower and Upper Canada is about half a million souls, about one thirty-ninth part of that of Great Britain and Ireland. Imports and exports, shipping seamen, etc., bear almost the same proportion; more than half the imports are in British manufactures and nearly the whole exports are naval stores, provisions or articles wanted by manufacturers. The increase in population, facilities for trade, etc. 470

Enclosed. A general view of the report on the extent and value of the imports into and exports from Lower Canada for the year 1818. 472

State of the value and amount at Quebec of the exports from Lower Canada in 1818. 475

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May 29,
At Sea. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Remarks on a bill introduced into Parliament affecting him (the Bishop) and his clergy. Objects to the provision that prevents Colonial Bishops from ordaining when in England. Argues the case at some length. Page 299
- May —,
London. Memorial of George Spratt, dissenting minister, stating the circumstances of various dissenting bodies receiving registers for the entry of births, marriages and deaths, and asking that the same be issued to him. 393
- June 5,
London. Thomas Campbell to Goulburn. Thanks to Bathurst for his providing a passage to Canada. Asks for recommendation to Richmond and the return of documents. 102
- June 7,
London. The same to the same. Asks for a short interview. 103
- June 7,
Rancalston. David Mulligan to Bathurst. Asks if any information can be obtained of Robert Hindman, a loyalist, so that he may be enabled to join him. 217
- June 9,
London. Berens to the same. In opposition to the opinion contained in Goulburn's letter, maintains that an inquiry should be made into the proceedings of the law officers in Upper Canada. 843
- June 12,
Plymouth. W. Hasse to Goulburn. When employed as a ship builder at Sorrelle (Sorel) he was induced to transfer his services to the British Government and was employed building flat bottomed vessels for transport across Lake Champlain, and in 1813 was engaged to go to Kingston. He assisted in building various vessels there. By the arrival of artificers from Europe he had lost his situation, returned to England and had not since obtained employment sufficient to maintain him. Asks that his case may be favourably considered. 159
- June 17,
The Mote. Lady Francis B. Riddell to the same. Sends a letter which she asks him to forward. 342
- June 18,
London. Thomas Campbell to the same. Asks for information respecting the passage promised, as his funds are nearly exhausted. 104
- June 20,
Chichester. Widdrington to the same. Has received a demand from the master of the "Camel" for the passage allowance of himself and family, who expresses surprise that no steps had been taken to settle with him. The disregard of equity in expecting him to pay for a passage when ordered on service. 445
- June 25,
London. Sir J. M. Murray to Bathurst. Has anything been done to improve the salaries of the judges in Canada, and particularly that of Mr. Justice Kerr? 219
- June 25,
Southwell. Sherbrooke to Goulburn. Transmits letters from Roux, Superior of the Seminary of Montreal, not feeling authorized to forward Roux's wishes until he could ascertain that it would meet Bathurst's approbation. Should Bathurst approve, would be indebted to him to procure an authenticated copy of the paper Mr. Roux wants. 402
- June 28,
London. *Enclosed.* Observations in relation to the seminary estates, Montreal. 404
- June 28,
London. Thomas Campbell to Goulburn. Has received instructions to take his passage by the "Hebe." Asks for recommendation to Richmond. 106
- June 29,
Uxbridge. Richard Cooper to Bathurst. Has observed that Acts have passed in regard to work of inland navigation and roads. Has been employed as an engineer, etc., and would be glad to go to Canada in government employ. 107
- June 29,
Plymouth. W. Hasse to Goulburn. In answer to the statement that there are no peculiar circumstances in his case to entitle him to special remuneration, repeats the account of his services which he thinks entitle him to the grant of land held out to settlers in North America. 161
- June 30,
London. Henry Osborne, Benson & Co. to Bathurst. Ask for a license to cut timber in Canada, in accordance with their contract with the commissioners of the navy. 433

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 July 1, Limehouse. Dr. Rudge to Bathurst. Asks on behalf of the Mendicity Society for a passage to Quebec of Maria Sheridan and her child. The good the society is doing in the removal of mendicants. Page 343
- July 2, Dublin. Francis Kenny to Bathurst. Sends plan of emigration. Details are given at some length. 191
- July 12, Dublin. The same to the same. In consequence of the refusal to grant a bounty on the cure of fish in Newfoundland, suggests the removal of certain duties and the institution of drawbacks. 197
- July 14, Hercules. John Vernon to Goulburn. Asks for a passport to Philadelphia, to which place he desires to emigrate owing to the state of trade. 432
- July 16, Uxbridge. Richard Cooper to the same. Has no documents as to his ability. States his qualifications and training. 108
- July 23, London. John Gordon to Bathurst. Reminds His Lordship of memorial for compensation for the confiscation of his father's property in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. 146
- July 27, Mark Lane. Ellice to Gordon. Has mandamus been granted in favour of de Boucherville to be appointed to the Legislative Council in pursuance of Prevost's recommendation? 127
- July 28, Southwell. Sherbrooke to Goulburn. Asks for a letter from Roux, as he had not kept a copy and wishes to answer it. 412
- August 9, Southwell. Same to the same. Thanks for his endeavouring to procure the papers asked for. 413
- August 11, London. Bishop Plessis to Bathurst (in French). Has sent three small memorials. Apologizes for any want of form there may be in drawing them up. 263
- August 11, Greenwich. John Baldwin to Goulburn (?) Calls attention to the serious position in which Jamacia would be placed should the Floridas be ceded to the United States. 44
- August 12, Herndon. McGregor to the same. Sees by the newspapers that the Mississaugas have surrendered the territory on Lake Ontario. Recalls his previous communications on the subject. Is in France for the education of his family, but were his proposals in regard to the Credit acceded to, he would lose not a moment in proceeding to Canada to form an establishment for the benefit of himself and countrymen, who would show themselves useful in time of need. 220
- August 13, Limehouse. Dr. Rudge to the same. Asks if in the ship to sail shortly for Quebec Mary Sheridan and her child can be accommodated. 345
- August 18, Nottingham. Lt. Stretton to the same. Applies for the extra expense he incurred by landing to deliver dispatches from Richmond as rapidly as possible. 414
- August 20, London. Memoir of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec (in French). Describes the situation and extent of the diocese; the necessity for its being divided which has been proposed several times but could only be done with the concurrence of his Britannic Majesty, now the harmony subsisting between the Court of St. James and Rome, the increasing difficulty for a single bishop to direct more than 200 ecclesiastics and 500,000 souls scattered over such an extent, with the circumstances (detailed) encourage him to make the journey to England and to go on to Rome to obtain from the Holy See the following divisions after they have been agreed to by the Prince Regent. (1.) the Province of Upper Canada (2.) the Province of New Brunswick and Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and the Magdalene Islands. (3.) The district of Montreal. (4.) All the lands drained by the rivers which discharge into James and Hudson's Bays. This would still leave to the old bishop the three districts of Quebec, Three Rivers and Gaspé with more than 150,000 souls over an extent of 500 miles in length which is as much as the bishop can govern with his coadjutor. The first and second divisions are provided for by the acceptance by the two Courts of Rome and St. James' in 1817 of

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- Messrs. Alexander Macdonell and Angus Bernard McEachren as Vicars Apostolic. The others are not less essential, the one on account of its extreme distance the other by reason of its large population. The bishop proposes to solicit bills for the third in favour of Mr. Jean Jacques Lartigue and for the fourth Joseph Norbert Provencher, both are born subjects of His Majesty and he would be security for their loyalty and hopes that their promotion may be forwarded. Good order, etc., require that there should be in these new sees a certain dependence on the old see whose bishop should represent them at Rome. Page 254
- August 20, London. *Apparently Enclosed.* Acceptance by the King of Mgr. J. O. Plessis as Bishop of Quebec and Mgr. Panet as his coadjutor and successor. 258
- August 20, London. Third Memorial by Bishop Plessis, recapitulating the contents of a former memorial respecting the seminary of Nicolet, for which he desired to establish a trust so as to secure more permanency. 260
- August 23, Backwell. Second Memorial from Bishop Plessis remonstrating against the suggestion that the properties of the Sulpicians should be taken possession of by government. 264
- September 1, Quebec. *Apparently Enclosed.* Extracts from correspondence on the subject of the above letter. 268
- September 5, Devon. Lucy Visser to Bathurst. How can she have a small box sent to the Duke of Richmond. 434
- September 6, London. Chief Justice Sewell to the same. A duplicate; the original is in Q. 152—2, page 353. 415
- September 6, London. J. Ogden to Goulburn. Sends hints for settling the emigrants in Canada. If approved of asks that they be submitted to Lord Bathurst. His health still continues bad. 228
- September 7, London. *Enclosed.* Hints for settling emigrants in Canada. 229
- September 7, London. Lartigue to Goulburn (in French.) Had sent his dispatches for Lord Bathurst, requesting that if he could not settle the business immediately he would give him time enough to have his affairs on the continent settled. Asks that he (Goulburn) would obtain a decision, as his health requires a change of climate. 204
- September 7, London. John Jenkyns to the same. Had assisted Sir James Lucas Yeo in preparing the charges against Prevost. Now sends his bill. 180
- September 7, London. Wybault to Goulburn. Had been directed by the Duke of Richmond to take charge of a bag of dispatches which he delivered to Lord Bathurst. Asks for the usual amount for expenses. 447
- September 7, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Remarks on his (Bathurst's) objection to the establishment of archdeaconries on the ground of expense. Points out the advantages of the measure to religion. The Church of England demands the support of some additional dignity and influence; the weight of authority given to the Church of Rome by having so many dignitaries. Commissaries cannot supply the defect to the Church of England for reasons given. The respect attached to the archdiaconate and the advantages accompanying a course of regular visitations are not easily combined in the equivocal character of commissary. Emphasises the importance of the office of archdeacon. In respect to the issue of marriage licenses the power was placed in the hands of a junior clerk in the Governor's office, and this abuse so detrimental to the morals of the people would again prevail if measures were not taken to remedy it. Regrets that His Lordship made no reference to the question of the bells or of the parsonage house; the inconvenience caused by the want of these. The drawbacks in the bill now passed into law created by the restraint on persons ordained by a colonial bishop from obtaining preferment or a curacy in England. The number ordained by English bishops of persons not having a university education as compared with licenses to the same class of persons by colonial bishops is very great. Of the clergy of his diocese two-thirds at least are persons

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educated at the university and of the whole more respectable men cannot easily be found in any diocese in England. Is apprehensive of being suspected of having a narrow way of regarding the Roman Catholics, but in the absence of a governor he calls attention to the report that Quebec is to be created by the Pope an archbishopric, with bishops in the other provinces subject to the Archbishop. Sends extracts to show what France did on a similar proposal. Page 304

Enclosed. Extracts mentioned in letter. 314

September 16,
Dover. Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to Bathurst (in French) acknowledges with gratitude, receipt of dispatch. The support given to the Roman Catholics is a defence to the throne. Will communicate to Lartigue the intentions in his favour. 252

September 25,
London. Winter to Goulburn. Asks for the address of the agents of the Bishop of Quebec. 448

September 28,
London. Lartigue to the same (in French). Sends package for Bathurst, for which he asks that a receipt should be sent. 206

September 29,
Edinburgh. James Irvine to the same. Transmits dispatch from Richmond to Bathurst granting him (Irvine) leave of absence and recommending an extension of his leave. 181

September 30,
London. Duchess of Richmond to the same. Apologizes for sending so many parcels to be forwarded to the Duke. 346

October 1,
Cork. Aldridge to Verner. The death of the Duke of Richmond reported. 8

October 1,
London. Meedford (editor of the Courier) to Goulburn. Has any confirmation been received of the reported death of Richmond? 223

October 2,
London. Seton, Plomer & Seton to Bathurst. Transmit petition to be laid before the Prince Regent, and ask that notice may be sent them when it is to be considered. 890

Enclosed. Petition praying that "Act to authorise the inquiry and trial of crimes and offences committed within the province, without the limits of any described township," etc., be disallowed. 891

Irvine to Bathurst. Sends letter from his brother-in-law with details of the Duke of Richmond's death. 182

Ellice to Goulburn. Sends letters from McGillivray to his partner in Montreal; they contain information respecting the great quarrels that have taken place. Sir C. W. Saxton and Major McLeod sent to Fort William by Richmond to investigate. Sad news of the death of Richmond. 128

Skinner to the same. Confirmation of the death of Richmond; the season is too far advanced for communication by the St. Lawrence; he is going on business to New York and would take charge of dispatches. His character and experience of the provinces. 417

Collector and Comptroller of Customs to Bathurst. A box containing papers, from the Duke of Richmond, has been landed for Bathurst and sent forward by carrier. 10

A. J. Cochrane to the same. Had been engaged in an appeal for the representation of Lanark, but had been obliged to abandon the suit, as it would greatly exceed his finances. Had thought of applying for the government of Nova Scotia, as it was reported that Dalhousie was to be removed to a better situation. The death of Richmond makes an opening and induces him to apply to be successor to Dalhousie. 110

H. W. Ryland to——Forwards a memorial from Mrs. Young. The claim of the memorial is founded on the establishment by her late husband of the Army Bill Office that "may justly be regarded as the greatest most successful financial operation that ever took place in a British Colony." Has personal knowledge of Mr. Young's proposal. Information on the subject asked for by Sir J. C. Sherbrooke. Recalls the introduction he (Ryland) received to Bathurst and from the atten-

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- tion paid to him believes that his testimony to the services of Young may be of some advantage to his family. Page 347
- October 12, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Had been instructed in 1808 to look out for a see house or for a site to erect one. Had sent an offer of Elmsley's house but nothing was done then; the house was subsequently purchased and used for officers' barracks. A house has now been offered by Mr. Justice Bowen, the purchase of which is recommended. Having repaired a house for his family the change would be disadvantageous to himself, but nevertheless he thinks the purchase of the see house so necessary for the dignity of the office that he cannot forbear to recommend it strongly. 319
- Enclosed.* Description of the house offered for sale by Mr. Justice Bowen. 321
- Opinion of E. W. Durnford on the value of the property. 324
- Plan. 325a
- October 13, London. Skinner to Goulburn. Has received three letters for Quebec. Leaves next night for the ship and shall be glad to take charge of other dispatches. 419
- October 14, Belfast. Charles Cambridge to Bathurst. Had reported to the consul at New York the death of Richmond. Sends additional details of the Duke's visit to Kingston, etc. He had dined on the 23rd August with detachment of officers stationed at Perth. Account of the progress of the Duke's illness from the 25th and the death. 112
- October 18, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to the same. Applies on behalf of and recommends Duchesnay for a permanent situation under government. 326
- October 19, Quebec. The same to the same. Recalls his letter of 7th September respecting the erection by the Pope of an archbishopric in Quebec and new bishoprics in the different provinces. It is believed that the bull arrived in July just after Plessis had sailed for England. An extract from the *Quebec Gazette* will show the expectations the bull has raised in the minds of the Roman Catholics. The incongruous idea of the union of a Protestant Throne with a Roman Catholic Altar, which he trusts will not be exhibited to the Christian world; does not believe that it is the purpose of the British government to sacrifice the Church of England to the Church of Rome in Canada; the mortification at seeing the Church of England placed in a subordinate position. 328
- Enclosed.* Report of a dinner given "to Capt. Bushby of the Brig George Symes, as a mark of gratitude for his politeness and attention to Monseigneur the Archbishop of Canada during his passage to Liverpool." 332
- October 20, Quebec. Bouchette to Goulburn. Trusts to his former protection to overlook the length of this letter, which is an appeal of the most solemn nature for justice when Surveyor-General to the commission; he believed it was on account of his qualifications, and had perfected himself in the theoretical and practical branches of astronomy at considerable expense. His feelings at being reduced to a subordinate position and possibly retained there out of compassion rather than from a sense of his fitness. Had the reduction taken place from incapacity or negligence rather than court an investigation, he would have been glad to save some trifle from the wreck. Believes the misrepresentations were made by the commissioners because he held his appointment directly from the ministry. On informing the commissioners under the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, that he (Bouchette) was appointed Surveyor-General for the commission, he then declined to give instructions saying that he had appointed a surveyor for his part of the line. Col. Barclay desired him to come to Boston where he had some correspondence which was of benefit to the service. An astronomer appointed as his substitute

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instead of his assistant applied for, to whom he was directed to transfer the astronomical instruments. The assistance given to his substitute and the others employed. Details the steps he took to make the survey, his own personal exertions, etc. Cannot understand why application was made for his removal under pretence of his incapacity whilst receiving polite and civil letters from Col. Barclay with offers to obtain for him more agreeable employment. Comments on the employment of Odell, who, it may be said, it was intended should only be an additional surveyor. Reasons alleged for the preference given to Odell. Enters into detail of his (Bouchette's) services and asks to be made a member of the Council, an office promised him by Sherbrooke and Richmond, and which is held by other surveyors-general. Page 46

Enclosed. Extract from some of the principal letters from Ward Chipman, written while he (Bouchette) was on the exploring expedition and afterwards. 66

List of plans, report and sundry papers relative to the boundary line between the provinces of Lower Canada and New Brunswick and the United States transmitted to Goulburn. 69

Other papers. 74

Rev. R. G. Curtois to Goulburn. Has been at some expense in landing with dispatches. Asks for remuneration. 119

Taylor to Bathurst. The 12,000 acres granted him by Richmond having been refused, asks to be appointed boundary commissioner in room of John Ogilvie; or if that is to be given to John Hale, the present agent, asks for his situation. His services. 425

Enclosed. Notice of the death of John Ogilvie. 428

Recommendation by John McMahon, by desire of the Prince Regent, in favour of Taylor. 429

James James to Goulburn. Asks for a frank. His affliction at the death of the Duke of Richmond. 185

J. Ogden to the same. Applies for extension of leave. His health not improved. Regrets the death of the Duke of Richmond. 242

Rev. R. G. Curtois to the same. Took charge of dispatches at the request of the civil and military secretaries to the late Governor; the expense he incurred amounted to ten guineas. 120

No signature to Bathurst. Sends notification of the complaints against him (Bathurst) for indifference to the honour and welfare of the established church. The attempt of the writer to defend Bathurst failed, by the production of written evidence of his conduct towards a clergyman going to Canada. Sends extract from the letter produced. 12

Enclosed. Extract mentioned, dated 30th June, but without signature. Can get no recommendation to the Duke of Richmond; even his certificates have not been returned. Could neither obtain an interview with Bathurst nor an answer to letters. All he has received is a passage to Quebec, which he could have had from Belfast for £9 or £10. 14

G. Pinckard to Sir Henry Torrens. Being from professional reasons interested in hydrophobia, asks for authentic statement of the case of the Duke of Richmond. 272

Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Has received a letter from Mr. Justice Kerr, senior honorary member of the Executive Council of Lower Canada, complaining that he had not been appointed an effective member on the death of Dunn. The application is no doubt on account of the payment of £100 a year to effective councillors, as the treasurer will not be authorized to pay Kerr till the commission is received. 420

G. Pinckard to Goulburn. Returns thanks for copy of Cockburn's report on the illness of the Duke of Richmond. 274

Not signed to Bathurst. A number of admirers who think, however, that he (Bathurst) has been shamefully deceived, desire to place before

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him a beautiful specimen of Catholic gratitude and loyalty. Mr. de Calonne, the writer, is a brother to a well known French minister.

Page 16

Enclosed. De Callonne to the *Gazette des Trois Rivières*. Adverse criticism on proposed school system in schools in which no religion is to be taught. Reflections on the subject. 17

November 23, G. MacDonell to Bathurst. Offers his services on account of the political aspect of the western hemisphere. 224
London.

November (?), Memorial of the widow of the late Hon. John Young states the services of her late husband which she trusts may be submitted for the Royal consideration, that the bounty of the Crown may be extended to her. 450

Enclosed. Young to Sherbrooke, 17th November, 1817. Recapitulates the statement of his services made to the Secretary of State. 454

December 2, Col. Ellison to Goulburn. For the promised information respecting the Canada pinewood. 130
London.

December 2, Ready to the same. Is sending report of the Reinhart trial by way of New York, the packet from Quebec being delayed by a snow storm. 352
Quebec.

December 4, Captain Barclay, R.N., to the same. Had given certificate to John Bias, boatswain, that he had lost his effects whilst serving ashore. The Admiralty declines to interfere. How is he to apply for payment to Bias? 78
Edinburgh.

December 6, John Johnson to the same. The person mentioned in the enclosed certificate was ordered before the medical board. Asks for the result. 184
London.

December 13, Grenville to Bathurst. Sends letter the first part of which may be gratifying to Lady Bathurst; the rest may not be wholly uninteresting. 147
Dropmore.

December 21, Ready to the same. Has sent letter brought by the October mail to Major Bowles as he could answer questions on the melancholy event better than he (Ready). Has been informed of Dalhousie being appointed to Quebec and that he (Ready) has the offer of the same situation as he held with Richmond; his thanks. Should the civil list be paid out of the Crown Revenues, Amyott's name could be placed on the pension list, but if the Assembly is to meet the expenditure from the general funds, this cannot be done, as the Assembly has resolved to pay only residents who are actually employed, and will grant no pensions, so that there is a difficulty of obtaining from the province retirement for the officers, who have for the present year been paid out of the extraordinaries of the army. Having accepted Dalhousie's offer, asks that Richmond's recommendation that the secretary be appointed to the Executive Council should be considered. There are now three vacancies. The business of the secretary would be much facilitated by his being a member of the Council. Fears that Maitland may be put to inconvenience by being ordered to take the administration of Lower Canada. He and Lady Sarah are in good health and may be able to undertake the journey which is very fatiguing at this season. Omitted to mention that Richmond had recommended, as the Assembly would not vote a salary to any absentee or any retirement to any officer, that Amyott should be paid from the Jesuit fund. 387
Quebec.

December (?), "A memoir on the means of promoting the joint interests of England and her American colonies." A review in detail of the articles of trade, etc., etc. 353

No date. Hoskins to Goulburn. Asks for an interview on the subject of exhibitions in the English universities to natives of Canada. 162

James Hughes memorial. Prays for a grant of a lot in Montreal called Old Market place, on which he had been allowed to build. 149

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No date.

John Richardson to Goulburn. His nephew, Charles W. Grant, wishes to see him (Goulburn) relative to Grande Isle in Upper Canada. Sends copy of a ten dollar bill to be issued by the Bank of Montreal, which will remove objections. Page 335

Vander Sluys to Goulburn. Applies for a passport on his going to Canada. 423

January 30,
London.

J. Halkett to Bathurst. Long and minute detail of the law proceedings of the North-west Company and Lord Selkirk. 494, 610

Enclosed. Simon McGillivray to McTavish, McGillivray & Co., 1st June, 1811. The confirmation of the grant by the Hudson's Bay Co. to Selkirk being postponed Ellice, Inglis and himself were purchasing stock to enable them to attend the meeting, the stock he himself purchased was not transferred in time but the gentleman from Mark Lane said all he could have said had he been present. The confirmation was carried but he and his friends will apply to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to prohibit the conveyance without an adequate consideration and also apply to Government and Parliament to prevent the injurious consequences to the fur trade of the settlement. They will leave no means untried to thwart Selkirk's schemes and being stockholders they can annoy him and learn his measures in time to guard against them, Selkirk has complete ascendancy in the committee which proposes to maintain the rights and extend the trade of the company in opposition to the North-west Company in every quarter. The difficulties in the way of their plans. How they are to be resisted. The efforts he and his friends are making to obtain stock, etc. 611

Simon McGillivray to William McGillivray 25th May, 1811 (extract). Reports the plans of Selkirk respecting the Red River territory. 621

A large part of the documents consists of letters, depositions, etc., of such extent that a summary cannot be made within reasonable limits.

The following is a list of them :

Sherbrooke to Selkirk, 30th March, 1818.	624
Selkirk to Sherbrooke, 30th March, 1818.	626
Same to the same, 4th March, 1818.	636
Same to the same, 13th April, 1818.	646
Narrative of Frederick Damien Huerter, late acting sergeant major and clerk in the regiment de Meuron 8th March, 1819.	656
Narrative of Pierre Chrysologue Pambrun of Montreal formerly lieutenant in the Voltigeur corps of Lower Canada 16th March, 1819.	712
Narrative of Mr. John Pritchard of the Red River settlement 4th May, 1819.	732
Mundell to Bathurst 5th February, 1819 is marked Pecutiar, immediate and important.	797
Selkirk to Liverpool, 8th February, 1819.	804
Same to Bathurst, 15th February, 1819.	813
Halkett to Bathurst. Had no intention to inculcate high official authority in Canada in charges of prejudice and injustice towards Lord Selkirk. The public officers he charges are the commissioners of special inquiry, the principal and some other judges and the law officers of the Crown. As to the charge of inaccuracy in the extract from dispatch of 11th February, 1817, Selkirk did not keep the copy, but it is sufficiently accurate to show that the indictment against Selkirk was founded on an <i>ex parte</i> statement by a clerk of his inveterate enemies.	816
Berens to the same. Writes respecting the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, to obtain a determination of the rights of property and jurisdiction vested in the company by the charter; the benefit this would be in checking violent outrages, etc.	818
(The letter is long, covering 18 pages of foolscap).	

February 11.

May 5,
London.

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- Enclosed.* Selkirk to the directors of the Hudson's Bay Company. Encloses letters from William and Simon McGillivray found at Fort William. Page 836
- Samuel Gale to J. B. Robinson, 9th September, 1818. Encloses affidavits of James McIntosh against Simon McGillivray, Henry McKenzie and James C. McGillivray. 839
- J. B. Robinson to Gale, 9th September. Returns depositions, etc. His charge against Fletcher, if unexplained, would call for a criminal prosecution besides the civil remedy, etc. 840
- July 16, London. Selkirk to Bathurst. Encloses copies of letters to the Earl of Liverpool with answer. The difficulty of obtaining redress at law either from the partners in England or from the junior partners in the Indian country out of the reach of any court of judicature and whose property could not afford adequate compensation for injuries; asks therefore for the interference of the Crown. How this should be done. 846
- July 21, London. Bleasdale, Lowloss and Crosse to Goulburn. On behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company, send caveat against an Act (title not given). 850
- July 30, London. Selkirk to Bathurst. Has no doubt that the Acts of Upper Canada passed during last session which have been received are authentic copies so that action could be taken on the Act, of which he complained. Memorial enclosed. 851
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Selkirk complaining of the proceedings in the court of Upper Canada in relation to the charge made against him. Sends copy of Act which he asks to be disallowed. 854
- Act to authorize the inquiry and trial of crimes and offences committed within this province (Upper Canada) without the limits of any described township or county to be had in any district thereof. 866
- June 2, London. Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Having seen a pamphlet privately circulated by Selkirk, with correspondence, etc., has addressed a letter to Lord Liverpool and will publish a counter statement. 1020
- June 2, London. The same to Liverpool. Respecting Selkirk's pamphlet and the differences between the Hudson's Bay and the North-west companies. 1021
- Copy of indictment against Selkirk and others. 1030
- Certificate that J. B. Macaulay is entitled to sign the preceding paper. 1032
- June (?), London. Memorial of the North-west Company, with a long and minute detail of grievances against the Hudson's Bay Company, praying that speedy and effectual measures may be taken to restore the North-west Company to their lawful rights and commerce and for indemnifying them for their losses, etc. 906 to 999
- Appendices.
- (A.) Depositions of Charles Brumby and John Theodore Misani, lieutenants in the de Meuron regiment, 16th September, 1816. 1000
- (B.) Extract from a journal of occurrences at Fort William, in August, 1816, of Joseph Vandersluys, bookkeeper to the North-west Company. 1010
- (The journal contains correspondence with Selkirk.)
- September 13, London. Pelly to Bathurst. Sends copy of letter from the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company in Montreal to the Governor General of Canada respecting unprovoked aggressions committed by the persons employed by the North-west Company. 870
- Enclosed.* Maitland, Gordon and Auldjo (agents) to Ready, Governor's secretary, 17th June, 1819. Call attention to the aggressions of the North-west Company and ask for protection and redress. 876
- Deposition (in French) of Jean Hamel. 882
- October 14, London. Pelly to Bathurst. Has been informed that his communication of the 13th ult. has been referred to the Governor General of Canada; sends

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copies of correspondence received from the agents of the Hudson's Bay Co. Page 895

Enclosed. Ready to Maitland, Gordon and Auldjo, 24th June, 1819, Has received complaint of assault by Black of the North-west Company on Robertson employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Governor General will take every practicable measure to bring the offender to trial, but does not approve of the measure proposed in their letter for serving the writ, etc. 896

Maitland, Gordon and Auldjo to Ready, 29th June. Cannot accept the proposal of the Governor General to serve the writ, etc., through the partners of the North-west Company. Accuses the company of a tissue of crimes committed in Indian territories. 898

Ready to Maitland, Gordon and Auldjo, 10th July. The Governor General will in no case feel justified in having recourse to military force for the apprehension of any person within reach of the civil power unless that has been successfully resisted. He cannot alter his resolution in consequence of the protest. 902

November 12,
London.

McTavish, Fraser & Co. for North-west Company to Goulburn. Additional complaint against the Earl of Selkirk. 1034-1051

Enclosed. Deposition of Angus Shaw, late of the North-west Company. 1052

Deposition of John George McTavish, partner of the North-west Company. 1073

Deposition of Hyacinth Perrier, voyageur (in French). 1095

Translation of the same into English. 1101

Deposition of Joseph Beauchemin (in French). 1107

Translation into English. 1113

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1819.
January 6,
Horse Guards.

Torrens to Goulburn. Asks that directions be given to provide tonnage for detachments mentioned in returns. Asks that an arrangement be made for bringing back the reduced men, etc. Page 63

January 22.

Merry to Goulburn. The article of warrant of 15th May, 1815, quoted by Lt. Col. Addison as to staff pay does not apply to the personal staff of a general. Addison is entitled to pay as military secretary to Sir John Sherbrooke up to the time that officer's command terminated. 186

February 11,
War Office.

Palmerston to Mrs. Mainwaring. The regulation as to pension to the widow of an officer who died on half pay prior to 24th June, 1806, cannot be deviated from. Her request must therefore be refused. 189

February 16,
Navy Office.

Navy Board to Goulburn. Sends as requested. "Account of the expenses incurred last year in granting a passage to settlers in Canada from Greenock, Whitehaven and Ireland. 132

Enclosed. The account; total £3,899, 16.8. 133

February 24,
Treasury.

Lushington to Goulburn. The Treasury desires to have the date of Prevost's appointment to be Governor &c., of Lower Canada and the date of his arrival. 162

March 1,
London.

Wellington to Bathurst. In reference to the defence of Canada concurs entirely with the Duke of Richmond that the points of most importance in the two provinces are Quebec, Montreal and Kingston. Considerations given in detail on the measures for defence. 140

March 2,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Goulburn. The "Active" frigate will be ready at Portsmouth to convey the Lord Bishop of Quebec and his suite to Canada on the opening of navigation. 1

1819. March 15, Whitehall.	Lack to Goulburn. Sends minute of Lords of trade on the subject of the commercial intercourse with the United States. Page 77	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Minute of the Lords of Trade in respect to memorial of the merchants of Quebec and Montreal and others interested in the agricultural and commercial prosperity of Canada relative to the commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. 78	
March 22, Navy Office.	Navy Board to Goulburn. Are passages now required for Mr. Raines his wife and five children? 134	
March 23, Treasury.	Lushington to the same. The Treasury do not object to the Duke of Richmond granting some relief to settlers arriving in Canada in distress, but it must be done economically. 163	
March 30, Downing Street.	Gordon to the same. Sends memorandum respecting the establishing a bank at Montreal. 59	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum. 60	
April 3, Navy Office.	Navy Board to Goulburn. Orders have been sent to Cork to provide passages for Mrs. Evatt and her three children. 135	
April 8, Horse Guards.	Torrens to the same. To move Bathurst to provide transport for the two companies of the Royal Staff corps now serving in North America to be replaced by two complete companies, the arrangement to be such that those now in North America may be able to sail even before the relief arrives. 64	
April 12, Admiralty.	Barrow to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty have forwarded copy of Bathurst's letter on the convention with the United States to the Admirals on the Newfoundland and North American Stations, with instructions to comply with the directions in the letter. 2	
April 13, Pall Mall.	Chapman to the same. Introduces and recommends Major Lewis for the important charge proposed to be given him. 160	
April 19, Boston.	Manners to Planta enclosed in Planta to Goulburn 12th June, 1819.	
April 22, Foreign office.	Planta to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from Captain Fitzgerald for compensation for losses sustained in Georgia in the late war, as Lord Castlereagh believes the question is more immediately in the colonial department and Treasury than in the Foreign Office. 98	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Fitzgerald to Torrens. Transmits memorial for compensation for the loss he sustained by joining the British army during the late war. 99	
	Memorial by Capt. George Fitzgerald. 100	
April 22, Treasury.	Lushington to Goulburn. Is the sum paid by Mr. Chapman for instruments for the boundary survey to be repaid to him? 164	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Troughton to Lushington, 11th March, 1819. The instruments have been paid for by Chapman to his (Troughton's) clerk. The amount paid was £139. 165	
April 23, Navy Office.	Navy Board to Goulburn. Orders have been sent to Cork to provide passages for Mary Jones and her three children. 136	
April 23, Navy Office.	The same to the same. Mrs. Caldwell, an officer's widow, and her five children, can have passages to Quebec aboard the "Brunswick," and may embark at Deptford about the 5th of May. 137	
April 24, War Office.	Merry to Goulburn. Can information be found of where the Duke of Cumberland's regiment (a provincial corps) was raised, or of the services of officers of provincial corps during the American war? 190	
April 27, War Office.	The same to the same. Sends memorial from Michael Connolly addressed to the Prince Regent. 192	
April 29, Horse Guards.	Torrens to the same. To obtain passage for non-commissioned officers and men of the 1-60th regiment, The letter contains list of the number. 66	
May 6, Treasury.	Lushington to the same. Asks again for information respecting the appointment and date of Provost's assuming the office of Governor, etc., of Lower Canada. 167	

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- Page 168
- May 7,
London. *Enclosed.* Audit Office to Treasury, 21st April. The commissioners call attention to the application for information as to the appointment of Prevost. 206
- May 8,
Treasury. George Burdon to Bathurst. Introduces and recommends Rev. G. Spratt, a dissenting minister at Quebec, employed by the London Missionary Society. 206
- May 10,
Admiralty. Lushington to Goulburn. The Treasury has authorized Richmond to pay Marchand, Roman Catholic missionary to the Hurons, the annual amount of £50. 169
- May 14,
Whitehall. Croker to Goulburn. Desires to have a list of the family and suite of the Bishop of Quebec, the payment of the usual advance to the captain of the "Active" depending on this. 3
- May 14,
Whitehall. Lack to the same. Sends copy of application from C. F. Grece for a title to the inheritance of 150 acres in Canada. Were any steps taken, in consequence of letters of 1805 and 1807, with respect to granting the land in question to Mr. Grece? No blame is attachable to Mr. Grece for the delay, and he is entitled to have his title completed. 83
- Enclosed.* Petition of Thomas Frederick Grece, mentioned in preceding letter. 85
- M 5
Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Asks if there will be any objection to trying to get a passage for Rev. Mr. Campbell, to Canada. 67
- May 18,
Whitehall. Lack to the same. The Governor may assent to the bill for the establishment of a bank at Montreal, provided certain amendments are made. 88
- May 18,
Victualling Office. Victualling Board to Bathurst. Sends account of provisions, etc., delivered on the 3rd August, 1818, by the master of the "Brunswick" transport for the use of the settlers at Quebec. 195
- Enclosed.* Account giving the details. 196, 197
- May 18,
Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Letters from Maitland and Woodward did not arrive at Falmouth in time for the packet. 194
- May 24,
Foreign office. Planta to the same. Transmits from the Council at Embden the report that numerous applications are made in that part of the country for permission to emigrate to British Colonies. 106
- Enclosed.* Report from Marshall, Consul at Embden. 107
- May 25,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Treasury consider it expedient to purchase Indian lands in the neighbourhood of Lake Simcoe and Rice Lake, part to be sold and the comforts of the Indians to be protected in every such transaction. 170
- May 25,
Treasury. The same to the same. In reference to the defences of Quebec Richmond may obtain, as far as possible, all the land necessary, paying so far as that can be managed by an exchange of land; when money must be paid the best practicable arrangements to be made. 173
- May 25,
Treasury. The same to the same. The Treasury will not object to sanction the execution of the works proposed for a communication between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada by the Ottawa, as detailed in Mann's report, provided the colonial legislature takes measures for payment of a moiety. 172
- May 31,
Doctors' Commons. Robinson, Shepherd and Gifford to Bathurst, in answer to the application of the Bishop of Quebec referred to them, the title of Archdeacon cannot be given to the Bishop's commissaries, that power not being granted by the letters patent. The King could, by letters patent, appoint Archdeacons, authorizing them to be commissaries for the Bishop. 126
- June 5,
Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. In reference to the application by Grece, refers to letter of 14th May recommending that Grece's grant should be completed. 90
- June 9,
Treasury. Lushington to the same. The Treasury does not think it would be expedient for government to take shares in a steamboat, but the com

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missariat may advance £1,500 or £2,000 to be repaid in instalments, the steamers to have preference for freight. Page 174
- June 12, Foreign office. Planta to Goulburn. Transmits additional information from Manners, consul at Boston, respecting the emigration of British manufacturers to the United States. 109
Enclosed. Manners to Planta 19th April, 1819. The manner in which the laws respecting emigration are evaded. 114
- June 14, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. In reference to report from the Audit Office, the Lords of the Treasury have not called on Ridout, the Surveyor General of Upper Canada, to account for his expenditure, as the warrants were issued for the exact amount. That system to be continued on the Surveyor General sending a certificate from the Governor in Council that the sums issued out of the military chest were in discharge of accounts settled and audited by the Council. 175
- July 3, Admiralty. Croker to the same. In reference to letter respecting Widdrington's passage from Gibraltar, the Lords of the Admiralty see no reason why it should be paid for by the public. 4
- July 3, Admiralty. The same to the same. Applies for license to cut timber in Canada, above Montreal, in terms of the contract with Messrs. Osborne, Benson & Co. 6
- July 8, Washington. Antrobus to Wallace, enclosed in Planta to Goulburn of 26th November, 1819.
- July 9, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Under the circumstances of the destruction of the church at Niagara, the Duke of Richmond may be authorized to pay £500 to the minister and church wardens to be applied towards rebuilding. 177
- July 14, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. In reference to the letter of 3rd July sends copy of contract of Osborne, Benson & Co. 7
Enclosed. Contract giving in detail the sizes, prices, etc. of the timber. 8
- July 27, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Before the claim of Mrs. Conolly for a pension can be considered the enclosed paper must be properly executed. 191
- July 30, Savannah. Wallace to Antrobus, enclosed in Planta to Goulburn 26th November, 1819.
- July 31, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Refers papers from Major General Widdrington in relation to his passage from Gibraltar to England. 68
- August 6, Whitehall. Chetwynd to Goulburn. The Lords of Trade will give the fullest consideration to the address of the Legislative Council and Assembly praying for a renewal of the Act of 1813 in favour of the lumber trade. 91
- August 10, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Sends copy of letter from Commodore Bowles relative to the redelivery to the United States of the settlements on the Columbia River. 39
Enclosed. Commodore Bowles to Croker. Transmits documents relating to the redelivery of the settlement on the Columbia River to the United States. 40
Copies of correspondence between Captain Hickey, of H. M. S. "Blossom," Mr. Keith, a partner of the North-west Company, and Mr. J. B. Prevost, American agent, relative to the redelivery of the settlement of Fort George, on the Columbia River, to the United States. 41 to 54
(The letters are all dated in 1818).
- August 19, Whitehall. Chetwynd to Goulburn. The Lords of Trade recommend that the Governor withhold his assent to the Act for the improvement of education in Canada; but he may assent to a new bill, provided it shall contain provisions conformable to the several suggestions in the reports mentioned in letter. 92
- August 24, Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. Thomas Campbell and Mary Sheridan and child may embark at Deptford on board the "Abeona" transport. 138

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1819.
August 25,
Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends letter from Campbell, which he had neglected in the hurry of business. Supposes the poor man had better go out. Page 69
- Enclosed.* Rev. Thomas Campbell to Torrens, 18th May, 1819. Sends Bathurst's answer with his reply, asking that it be forwarded with a recommendation. 70
- August 27,
Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the provisional articles of agreement with the Chippewas for a tract of land near Lake St. Clair. They have already sanctioned the sale of part of the acquired Indian land. 178
- August 28,
Treasury. The same to the same. By a dispatch from Richmond it appears that the sum of £10,000 has been already voted by the Assembly of Upper Canada towards the water communication between Upper and Lower Canada, and there is reason to believe that £25,000 and £10,000 a year will be voted next year. The Lords of the Treasury do not think it would be expedient to put a stop to the work till this amount be voted, and desire that Earl Bathurst be moved to write Richmond accordingly. 179
- August 31,
Washington. Antrobus to Planta, enclosed in Planta to Goulburn of 26th November, 1819. 181
- October 15,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Sends claim of Lieut.-Col. Macdonell for pay for extra services in 1814 for Bathurst's opinion. 181
- October 20,
Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Refers to letter of the 19th April with petition from Findlay Campbell out-pensioner. Sends an additional application. 71
- Enclosed.* Petition from Findlay Campbell, dated 4th September, 1819. 72
- October 21,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Treasury has desired the solicitor to pay John Jenkin his bill for assisting Yeo to draw up the charges against Prevost. 182
- November 5,
Doctors' Commons. C. Robinson to Goulburn. On the question of power being granted to the bishop to issue marriage licenses. The inconvenience that may arise from transferring the power from the government to the bishop. 128
- November 11,
Treasury. Arbuthnot to the same. The Lords of the Treasury have written to Dalhousie approving of the payment of £100 to Lord Frederick Lennox for his expenses in bringing the news of the Duke of Richmond's death. 183
- November 12,
Whitehall. Lack to the same. Asks for a copy of a private dispatch from Richmond dated 10th November, 1818, on the principles which regulated the commercial intercourse with the United States. 94
- November 22,
London. K. de Latour Maubourg to Castlereagh, enclosed in Hamilton to Goulburn, 1st December 1819. 117
- November 26,
Foreign office. Planta to Goulburn. Transmits dispatch with enclosure, from Antrobus, Chargé d'Affaires in America, respecting Fitzgerald's claim. 117
- Enclosed.* Antrobus to Planta, 31st August. Sends copy of letter from Wallace, British Vice-Consul at Savannah, that Fitzgerald never had any real property in Georgia and left there some time before the outbreak of the war of 1812. 118
- Wallace to Antrobus, 30th July, respecting Capt. Fitzgerald as in preceding letter. 119
- Antrobus to Wallace, 8th July, 1819. To make inquiry into the justice of the claim made by Fitzgerald. 121
- December 1,
Foreign office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends letter from the French ambassador, stating the grounds on which the Sulpicians at Montreal should continue to possess their property in Canada. 112
- Enclosed.* K. de Latour Maubourg to Castlereagh (in French) 22nd November, 1819. Gives an account of the manner in which the Sulpi-

1819.	icians came into possession of their property in Canada, and praying that there may not be trouble in its enjoyment.	Page 113
December 3, Carlton House.	Order in Council approving of the instructions to Dalhousie as Governor of Lower Canada and New Brunswick.	95
December 15, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the provisional treaty made with the Mississaugas for the purchase of a tract of land. Instructions to be given to carry it into effect.	184
December 18, Foreign office	Planta to the same. Barclay recommended by the Duke of York for the vacant commissionership; Amherst recommends Hale.	123
December 22, Admiralty.	Barrow to the same. Transmits letter from Navy Board respecting a contract with Isaac Solly for Canadian red pine timber and asking for a licence to cut the same.	55
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Navy Board to Admiralty to move Bathurst to grant licence to Isaac Solly.	56
December 27, Admiralty.	Croker to Goulburn. Is the passage mentioned in note (the name for whom it is wanted is not given) to be at the public expense.	57
December 29, Post Office.	Freeling to Goulburn. Sends letter from the Deputy Postmaster General in British North America respecting the illegal carrying of letters by the steamboats, especially between Quebec and Montreal. States the law to show the undoubted illegality of the practice. The bargain with the masters of steamers opposed by the people of Upper Canada. The question of enforcing penalties is one of great delicacy, and is referred to Bathurst for his consideration.	198
	In a postscript respecting the steamers whose passengers carry letters desires a document that may enable him to put a stop to the practice.	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Sutherland to Freeling, 1st November. Reports that persons in Upper Canada refuse to pay postage on letters brought by steamers as being illegal. The commissariat have a box on board and pay no postage.	203

ACTING GOVERNOR J. MONK, ACTING GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND AND
GOVERNOR LORD DALHOUSIE, 1820.

Q. 155—1.

1820. January 13, Quebec.	Monk to Bathurst (No. 17). Petition for clemency to de Reinhardt, now under sentence of death, has been received. As the matter has been referred to His Lordship transmits the petition without remark.	2
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition of de Reinhardt.	
	Memorial to accompany petition.	9
January 14, Quebec.	Monk to Bathurst (No. 18). Reports the death of W. Scott, Legislative Councillor, and recommends W. B. Coltman to fill the vacancy. Refers to previous dispatches for other recommendations.	48
January 14 Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 20). On receiving dispatch respecting the arrest and imprisonment of Colin Robertson, directed the Solicitor General to make inquiry and report.	50
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report by Marshall, Solicitor General on the case of Colin Robertson.	51
	Deposition of Simon McGillivray, junior.	56
January 14, Quebec.	Marshall, Solicitor General, to Ready. In reference to the seizure of Colin Robertson encloses two depositions received from the legal advisers of Selkirk. Sees nothing in them to strengthen the case.	64
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Deposition of Duncan Campbell.	65
	Deposition of Alexander Macdonald.	71

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1820. January 14, Quebec.	Monk to Bathurst (No. 21). Reported in No. 15 the progress made with the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning. Sends report of subsequent progress. Page 75
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. The Royal Institution for the advancement of learning held its first meeting under the charter and applied to the trustees under McGill's will for a conveyance of the property bequeathed to them and other steps were taken. Sends proposed charter for a university or college. 76
	Proposed charter for incorporating McGill College. 78
February 8, Quebec.	Maitland to Bathurst. In accordance with instructions has proceeded to Quebec and is making the necessary arrangements for its government. It is necessary to meet the Parliament of Upper Canada; after delivering the administration to the senior councillor he will return to Quebec. 143
February 26 Quebec.	Monk to Bathurst (No. 22). Sends transcript of proceedings of Executive Council on matters of state from 13th May to 16th June, 1816, and on the waste lands of the Crown from 30th July, 1818, to 16th July, 1819. 91
February 26, Quebec.	Monk to the same (No. 23). Report in No. 19 on the settlement of emigrants on Crown lands. Had consulted Executive Council on the references A and B., and desired the surveyor general to make ample report to assist the Council. His reports have been laid before the Council and copies of these and a plan are transmitted. 92
	(A) Reference to the Executive Council respecting the settlement of emigrants on Crown lands. 94
	(B) Further reference. 98
	Report of the committee of Council on the reference. 100
	Report No. 1 of the surveyor general 25th January, 1820. 106
	Plans. 113 a, 113 b.
	Report No. 2, dated 2nd February. 114
	Estimate of three years' expenses for each family in the Craig and Dudswell Roads. 126
	First range of townships. Those east of the Mississquoi Bay and those west of the same. The result shows that in the ten miles breadth from Connecticut River to St. Regis there are about 839,000 acres, of which about 587,400, including Crown and clergy reserves are Crown lands laid out in townships, the remaining 252,200 acres are granted in fief and seigniorly (shown in table). 128
	Expenses that will be incurred in carrying the emigrant settlements into effect. 129
March 2, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 24). Had in last dispatch sent report and documents on the settlement of emigrants. Makes suggestions for the future management of the settlements. 130
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report No. 3, in respect to an easy settlement from the principal towns, as recommended by the report of council of 26th February, 1820. This report is in connection with those of 25th January and 2nd February, 1820. 134
March 17, Quebec.	Monk to Bathurst (No. 25). Had endeavoured to act faithfully in administering the government of the province. Delay in the arrival of the governor, so that Maitland had to leave him (Monk) in Quebec for the winter. Maitland has this day taken the oaths of office. 140
April 25, Quebec.	Maitland to the same (No.1). His receipt of letter from Dalhousie; delay in receipt of mails; his arrangements to open the legislature but the term having expired, writs were issued for a new election. Death of the King*. No official report made so that the session took place. Care taken to introduce no measures that would reawaken animosities,

* George III died on 29th January, 1820.

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his object was to provide for the immediate exigency of the public service. The documents sent will give the result of the session. Remarks on the enclosures. The dispute between the council and assembly settled by the dissolution consequent on the death of the King. Page 144	144
<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule of papers accompanying this dispatch.	149
Writ for calling a new Assembly for Lower Canada, dated 24th February, 1820.	150
Writ for Gaspé.	153
Act to extend the period for making the return of members elected for the county of Gaspé.	156
Proceedings of Assembly in relation to the deputation to the administrator; his speech, and the refusal of the House to receive a message from the Council.	159
Resolution of the House:—	
“Resolved <i>nemine contradicente</i> that it appertains solely to the House to judge the question of its competency or incompetency without the intervention or concurrence of any branch of the legislature.”	160
Official announcement of the death of the King and dissolution of the legislature.	161
Proceedings at the opening of the new legislature.	163
Address by the Assembly.	167
Proceedings of the Assembly, that in consequence of legal defects in the summoning a member for Gaspé the House is incompetent to proceed to business.	170
Report to the Legislative Council of the refusal of the Assembly to admit the Usher of the Black Rod. Appointment of a committee to examine the question.	173
Report of committee of the Council and speech of the Governor.	177
Provincial act for regulating elections with schedules attached	184
The same in French with schedules in part 2.	217

GOVERNOR LORD DALHOUSIE, 1820.

Q. 155—2.

January 21, Halifax.	Dalhousie to Bathurst. Ready has consented to continue as civil secretary. Is doubtful as to the persons recommended by Monk to fill the vacancies in the Council, and advises that a decision may be delayed.	Page 280
March 17, Halifax.	Dalhousie to Bathurst. Transmits letter from Maitland. <i>Enclosed.</i> Maitland to Dalhousie. Has, as instructed, proceeded to Quebec, but as he desires to meet the Parliament of Upper Canada he will go to York, and after delivering the Government to the senior councillor, he will return to Quebec.	282 283
May 10, Quebec.	Maitland to Goulburn. The transport in which Ellis sailed did not arrive here, it may have gone to Halifax; has forwarded to that place the letter of inquiry.	251
May 13, Quebec.	The same to Bathurst (No. 2). Has received circular announcing the death of George III. and proclamation the following day of his successor. The death had been proclaimed previous to the receipt of the circular, and since then His Majesty has been proclaimed in accordance with the terms in the circular.	252
May 13, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 3). Has received circular announcing the death on the 23rd January of the Duke of Kent.	253
May 15, Quebec.	The same to the same. Reports the sale of property purchased to promote the defence of Quebec but not required for that purpose.	254

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May 16,
Quebec. Maitland to Bathurst. The sale of the site of the old barracks, he had written, would go to reimburse the expense of those of stone built last year at Fort Henry. Reports the result of the first sale, &c. Page 256
- May 16,
Quebec. The same to the same (No. 4). In compliance with instructions in dispatch of 20th February, had issued proclamation to prevent the recurrence of the disputes between the Hudson's Bay and North-west Companies. The Solicitor General has been instructed to supply each company with a sufficient number of proclamations and to press on them to disseminate them in the most effectual manner possible, which is preferable to sending a person express, not to speak of the expense of travel to these distant countries. 258
- Enclosed.* Proclamation (in English). 260
- The same in French. 264
- May 22,
Quebec. Maitland to Bathurst. Has received instructions to place John Johnston on the same footing as those who sent claims for losses during the late war, whilst the commission was sitting. 268
- May 26,
Quebec. The same to the same (No. 5.) Transmits report by the Solicitor General on the steps he had taken to promulgate the proclamation respecting the disputes between the Hudson's Bay and North-west Companies. 269
- Enclosed.* Report of the Solicitor General of how he distributed the proclamations, and of the assurances he received from the companies that they would distribute them. 270
- May 26,
Quebec. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 6.) Forwards memorial, as it appears that the principle of permitting a provincial Act to supersede one of the British Parliament is highly pernicious. 272
- Enclosed.* Memorial of James Monk, stating the law as to forfeitures; one-third of the amount to go to the King, one-third to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or administrator, and one-third to the seizing officer. Complains that he has not, as administrator, received the amount provided for by law. 273
- May 27,
Halifax. Dalhousie to Bathurst. Transmits observations from Buchanan, Consul at New York, respecting mails between Great Britain and Upper and Lower Canada. Objects to the proposals and encloses remarks on them by Mr. Howe, who has grown up in the post office and has the interests of the province at heart, which show the disadvantages of Buchanan's plan. Sends also a letter from Wallace, the treasurer of the province, who concurs with Howe. 284
- June 2,
Halifax. The same to the same (private.) Arrival of Kempt after he had given up hopes of it. Has received enclosure addressed to Maitland, of which he shall take care. Shall retain dispatch "secret and confidential" for his own guidance. Thinks there is an opening for Uniacke more practicable than that suggested by Ready. 287
- June 24,
Quebec. The same to the same. Arrived on the 18th and was sworn in the next day; Maitland left for York on the 20th. 288
- July 4,
Quebec. The same to Goulburn. Has paid Mrs. Wilkins, of Drummondville, £100 in accordance with instructions to Maitland; sends receipt. 289
- Enclosed.* Receipt. 290
- July 5,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst. The seizure of the timber ordered to be transferred to the commissioner of the navy has been abandoned from the uncertainty of the suit and the good effect produced by the seizure. Suggests that consequent on the death of Wentworth, the office of Surveyor of Woods in North America might be made separate for each province. 291
- July 11,
Quebec. The same to the same (No. 3). In consequence of the vacancies in the Council caused by the deaths of Young and Williams, recommends the

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- appointment of the senior honorary members, Ross Cuthbert and Michael Henry Perceval. Page 293
- July 11, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 4). Transmits and recommends petition from the merchants of Lower Canada and others interested in the timber trade. 294
Enclosed. Petition against any alteration of duties disadvantageously affecting the existing trade of the province. 295
- July 14, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst. Will comply with instructions contained in dispatch marked "most secret and confidential." 303
- July 14, Quebec. The same to the same Has had Monk's recommendation for the Executive Council returned to him. There are nine councillors, which he thinks enough; the honorary councillors may be allowed to die out. The Legislative Council exceeds the number fixed by the constitution and there is a want of inclination on the part of the most respectable to accept the office. Recommends deliberation till he knows more of the character of those who should be appointed. The subject of the St. Sulpice estates is not very pressing; it must be dealt with cautiously. Shall give it his immediate attention. 304
- July 14, Quebec. The same to the same. Has been notified of the arrival of 1,200 families from the county of Lanark to be sent to Upper Canada. They have not yet arrived, but arrangements shall be made for their reception. 306
- July 14, Quebec. The same to the same. Had delayed writing on material business till he had greater knowledge of affairs. The pressing nature of the subject of the civil list; desires to receive instructions whether he is to accept the decision as to restrictions or to insist on the prerogative. The Duke of Richmond has justly observed that the representative part of the Legislature here is only fit for a superintending watch on expenditure, which must be directed according to constitutional law. The better this will be found to answer the character of the people. Wishes to meet the Parliament, but without instructions cannot expect a favourable result. 307
- July 14, Quebec. Ready to Goulburn. Sends letter from Blennerhasset; the Governor General knows nothing of the subject but believes that it should be made known to government; if he receive instructions he shall follow them. 310
Enclosed. Blennerhasset to Dalhousie, 17th March. A person in Connecticut, calling himself Dennett, is a defaulter from Barbadoes who had been commissioner of public expenditure there. He will go on certain conditions to Connecticut to identify him and has no doubt Col. Lavin-court will do the same. 311
- July 14, Quebec. Ready to Goulburn. Sends extract from a dispatch of Sherbrooke of 1st October, 1816, recommending James Kerr for the permanent Council. The Governor seconds the recommendation and asks for mandamus after that of Duchesnay on the vacancy created by the death of Dunn on 15th April, 1818. 313
Enclosed. Extract. 314
- July 14, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst. Agrees with the Duke of Richmond, that the offices of civil and provincial secretary should be consolidated. The provincial should be under the civil Secretary, who, he recommends, should be a permanent officer. The mischief caused by the frequent change of governors and with them the change of confidential secretary, has been severely felt. A change of system would be a great advantage. Amyott has appointed a young man to be his deputy, in whom he (Dalhousie) can have no confidence, although he may be competent. Acceptance by Ready of the office of civil secretary, but to make up the salary he has had to appoint him the first aide-de-camp. The deprivation of a private secretary; asks that better arrangements may

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- be made. In a P.S. suggests that the governor may appoint the acting provincial secretary, to be entitled to all the fees. Page 315
- July 15, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst. The importance of considering the state of the courts of law; the illness of Chief Justice Sewell; the large space he fills in the direction of public affairs; the necessity of having a judge able to speak both languages. Should Sewall die, trusts that the vacancy may soon be filled up. The inconvenience arising from the absence of Monk and Ogden, judges, and Uniacke, attorney general. The increasing population requires more judges; the absence of so many overloads those who remain. 319
- August 1, Quebec. The same to Goulburn. Recommends that the site asked for by Town Major Hughes be granted. 322
- August 30, Quebec. The same to the same. Quarter Master Ellis is residing in the Perth settlement, Upper Canada, with his family. 323
- Enclosed.* Major Powell to Fowler. Ellis arrived in 1817 at Perth, where he now resides with his family. 324
- September 25, Quebec. Dalhousie to Goulburn. Shall make the grants ordered to the families from Scotland when they present themselves. 325
- October 27, Quebec. The same to Bathurst (No. 6). Has been during the summer visiting the different parts of the province. Sends his observations in different papers. 326
- October 27, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 7). Strongly approves of the measures Sherbrooke and Richmond have taken to establish communication by the Ottawa to Kingston. From Montreal to the Chaudière Falls there is only one obstacle, the Long Sault of about 12 miles, which will be overcome by a canal which should be pushed with vigour; besides its military importance, the communication will open valuable parts of the two provinces, affording a refuge for industrious immigrants. Reports the result of his visit to the Chaudière Lake (Deschênes Lake) to the Chats Falls, through Richmond to Perth. Recommends the continuance of expenditures on account of military settlements. The pay recommended for Cockburn. 327
- October 27, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Memorial from Cockburn for increased remuneration. 332
- Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 8). On the arrival of the 1,200 settlers from Lanarkshire, he had put them under the control of the Quarter-Master General's department and had given them a new township to be called Lanark. The plan on which they have been sent is good, although at first it may cost considerable expense. 335
- October 27, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 9). Complains of the accommodation for the Governors. At Quebec he has the Castle of St. Louis, at Montreal Government house is uninhabitable; the same at William Henry. Suggests that there should be a military quarter provided for the commander of the forces in that part of the country. Has felt his office degraded by the mean way he had to live last summer. 337
- October 27, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 10). Recommends additional couriers to facilitate the conveyance by post from Halifax and New Brunswick. 341
- Enclosed.* Dalhousie to Sutherland, Deputy Postmaster General. Calls attention to the delay in the conveyance of mails which requires an amendment. 342
- October 27, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 11). Shall give immediate attention to the papers sent him in relation to the Indians. 344
- October 27, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 12). Transmits representation from Howe, postmaster at Halifax, made before he (Dalhousie) left there. Had submitted it to the head of the department here (Sutherland) whose letter is also approved. In consequence of Sutherland's approbation recommends Howe's memorial and assures Bathurst of his respectable character, zeal, &c. 345

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- Enclosed.* John Howe to Dalhousie, 26th May. Gives in detail the state of the post office establishment as proof of the inadequacy of the emoluments to support its respectability, &c. Page 346
- Sutherland to Dalhousie, 18th October. Agrees with Howe as to the inadequacy of the remuneration stated in his (Howe's) letter. 356
- November 7, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 13). Sends requisition for stationery for Quebec. the civil department of Lower Canada. 358
- November 7, The same to the same (No. 15a). Refers for decision the application Quebec. of the Catholic Bishop for the repayment of £122 currency for the passage of himself and suite across Lakes Ontario and Erie in H.M. Schooner "Ontario." Was not aware there would be a charge on the King's vessel; he could have gone at less expense in a private conveyance. 374
- November 9, The same to the same (No. 14). Sends letter from Chief Justice Quebec. Sewell relative to the appointment of his son, William Smith Sewell to be joint comptroller of Customs at Quebec with Mr. Young, and recommends favourable consideration for Sewell's application. 359
- Enclosed.* Sewell to Dalhousie. Applies in behalf of his son. The statement of Young, that he was the proposer and founder of the Army Bill Office during the War of 1812, is incorrect; his plan was rejected and that of Sewell adopted by the Executive Council from whom a report on the subject had been asked for by Prevost. Gives a summary of Young's report which was not adopted, and the preamble as it appears in the Bill, which preamble was drawn by Sewell. States his long and uninterrupted services, and asks His Lordship's aid in favour of his son. 361
- November 11, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 16a). Sends proceedings of Executive Quebec. Council on waste lands of the Crown. 375
- November 18, The same to the same (No. 16b). Transmits papers sent from the Quebec. Assembly of Prince Edward Island. Expresses no opinion on the subject of them. 376
- Enclosed.* Address. On the 5th January, 1819, an address was sent complaining of the conduct of Lieutenant Governor Charles Douglas Smith, with resolutions of the House dated 5th December, 1818, which were not submitted for consideration. Now submits the report of a committee of the Whole House dated 2nd August, and resolutions founded on them dated 5th August. Asks that these documents be taken into consideration, and an order issued on the subject. 377
- Report of the committee that the previous resolutions were passed constitutionally and regularly. 380
- Resolutions founded on the report. 382
- November 18, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 17). Has received all necessary instructions, which he shall act upon. The last vessels sail this evening or tomorrow morning. 385
- November 29, The same to the same (No. 19). Sends return of all the timber cut Quebec. within the American lines that has passed the port of St. John's and Lake Champlain between 1800 and 1820, with a return of the timber imported into Lower Canada, from the United States, entered at the custom-house at Coteau du Lac from 16th June, 1815. Sends also return of the timber exported from Quebec for the first mentioned period, which does not state whether it was cut in the United States, Upper Canada or Lower Canada. 386
- Returns. 388, 389, 390
- December 2, Dalhousie to Goulburn. Has not been able to find any trace of Quebec. Frederick Dotzler, a German merchant, or of his brothers. 391
- December 23, The same to Bathurst (No. 21). Had opened the legislature on the Quebec. 16th. Sends copy of his speech, addresses, etc. 394
- Enclosed.* Speech from the Throne in English. 395
- In French. 403

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1820.	Address by Council in reply.	Page 413
	Answer.	416
	Address by Assembly.	418
	Answer.	426
December 27, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 20). The quarters he proposes to build at Sorel for the commander of the forces may be built from the sale of spare stores instead of from the funds previously mentioned. 392	

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Q. 156—1—2—3.

(Part I is paged from 1 to 253; Part II from 254 to 496; Part III from 497 to 735.)

1819.
December 10,
Whitehall.

Audit Office to Harrison, enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 15th May, 1820.

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January 4,
Admiralty.

Croker to Goulburn. Solly's contract is very voluminous. Would a summary not be sufficient? Page 3

January 4,
Admiralty.

Barrow to the same. Rear Admiral Griffith has been ordered to provide a vessel for the conveyance of Dalhousie from Halifax to Quebec. 4

January 6,
Chichester.

Widdrington to Bathurst. Reminds His Lordship of the promises made by the Prince Regent and of the assurance of Torrens as to his continuance on the staff of Canada. The injury done to him by his removal when it was neither by promotion nor by the reduction of the staff. Has been waiting twelve months for a remedy. 441

January 11,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to the same. Thanks for his promise to recommend measures for the appointment of archdeacons, although there should be four, namely, Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, York, in Upper Canada and Kingston. Ventures, therefore, to recommend an archdeacon of Quebec, whose archdeaconry is to be limited by the limits of Lower Canada, and an archdeacon of York whose limits must be those of the Upper Province. Recommends George Jehosaphat Mountain, to be archdeacon of Quebec, and George Okill Stewart, to be archdeacon of York. Is persuaded that he will have the patronage for these offices. His disappointment at the issue of marriage licenses being withheld when the power is granted to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec and the Bishop of Nova Scotia. Asks consideration for the question of building a parsonage house and conferring a set of bells on the cathedral at Quebec. 404

January 12,
London.

Sarah M. Brock to Bathurst. The Prince Regent granted £200 a year to each of Sir Isaac Brock's four surviving brothers. She (Mrs. Brock) is the widow of William Brock who supplied the money for Sir Isaac Brock's commissions, these advances he was about to repay when he was cut off. Prays therefore for consideration of her claim, as she is left in destitution. 209

January 13,
Treasury.

Harrison to Goulburn. Asks that Bathurst inform the Treasury if the sums of £100 to Lord Frederick Lennox and of £40 to Ensign Ross for carrying dispatches announcing the death of the Duke of Richmond have been satisfactorily accounted for. 121

January 14,
Admiralty.

Croker to Goulburn. Sends copy of contract with Solly. 5

January 14,
Quebec.

Ready to the same. An official report will be sent of the death of Scott, Comptroller of Customs at this port. His father-in-law Uniacke, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, wishes the office for one of his family. Suggests that the office might be used for the retirement of the Attorney General of Lower Canada. 419

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January 14, Quebec. Sewell to Goulburn. Is applying in behalf of his son for the appointment to be Comptroller of Customs or surveyor and searcher at Quebec. Page 424
- January 14, Quebec. The same to Bathurst. Applies for the appointment of his son to be comptroller of Customs, Quebec, or surveyor and searcher there. 425
- January 14, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. A reply asked for by Castlereagh to letter respecting the bounty of £10 currency granted to such discharged soldiers as did not accept of land. 159
- January 15, Ireton. James Innes to Goulburn. Earnestly asks that his name be again brought before Bathurst. His distressed circumstances. 310
- January 15, Rome. Bishop Plessis to Bathurst (in French). Reports that Monk, President of the province, would not issue a warrant for the six months' rent of the Bishop's palace, until the increase is sanctioned by the ministry, the increase being from £150 to £500. Asks that instructions be sent to Quebec on this subject. His travelling expenses were based on the increase and the Duke of Richmond settled the increase after full inquiry. 390
- January 17, Quebec. Ready to Goulburn. Transmits letter to be forwarded to the Duke of Richmond. 421
- January 18, Quebec. Kerr to Bathurst. Applies for the situation of Comptroller of Customs; if he obtains it he will resign his appointment of Judge of the King's Bench and of the Vice Admiralty Court. The benefit that would arise to the public from the arrangement. 313
- January 21, London. Grayhurst, Harvey & Co. to the same. Certify that they know A. H. Launay and that he had come to the country to take passage to Canada. 298
- January 21, London. Whitlaw to Goulburn. Has no copy of the report of 1748-9 relating to the Hudson's Bay Company except the one in the book sent, which is to be returned. 444
- January 22, London. Brocker to Goulburn (?). Thanks for his kindness in giving a letter of introduction to Lord Dalhousie in behalf of Matthews. 211
- January 24, Westminster. Atcheson to Bathurst. Asks for an interview on the subject of the address of the Emigrant's Society lately established at Quebec. 182
- Address, dated 11th October, 1819, to be used for obtaining the contribution of funds for the society; the distress of emigrants. 183
- January 28, Dublin. James Campbell to Goulburn. Applies for a decision on his memorial submitted on the 28th January, 1818. Thanks for personal kindness. 267
- January 31, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Had certified as to Young's services in originating and carrying out the Army Bill Office; finds that he was mistaken and that the plan adopted was that written by Chief Justice Sewell, the report on the subject by Young being set aside. 407
- January —, London. Pinckard to Goulburn. Thanks for having been favoured with the reading of Cockburn's statement of the case of the Duke of Richmond. 392
- February 1, London. Lartigue to Bathurst (in French). His regret at the death of the King. Discusses the question of the property of the Seminary and offers his assistance in regard to legal points. 325
- February 6, Rome. Cardinal Consalvi to the same (in French). Explains the reasons that led to the appointment of Bishop Plessis to be Archbishop. 299
- February 7, London. Lartigue to the same (in French). Sends observations on the property of the Seminary as a supplement to the defence already sent. Contests the opinion of the law officers in Canada, that the property of the Seminary belongs to the Crown; the whole subject will be referred by the Duke of Richmond to His Majesty. 329
- February 8, Westminster. Atcheson to the same. Asks for an interview respecting emigration. Encloses a letter from Belfast on the subject. 195
- Enclosed. Robert Stewart to Atcheson, 2nd February. Calls attention to the misrepresentations made to emigrants, the burden caused to

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Canada by sending people who landed in a state of pauperism; suggests that a person be appointed to examine each case; and the precautions to be taken to prevent an improper emigration. Page 196
- February 10,
Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. Have learned that some mast timber was cut and seized at Quebec. Has Lord Bathurst any information on the subject and has he any objection to the delivery of the trees to the commissioner of the navy in Canada? 169
- February 12,
War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Deschambault has applied for military allowance equal to his half pay and his emoluments in the Indian department at Montreal. What was the amount of these last? 160
- February 12,
London. Capt. John Fitzgerald, 1—60th regiment, to the same. Believes he can remove the objections that may be felt by Bathurst or him (Goulburn) to recommend his memorial to Government. To do this effectually asks for the points on which explanation is necessary. 283
- February 15,
Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Urges that license for Solly to cut timber to fulfil his contract should be issued as soon as possible. 6
- February 21,
Chichester. Widdrington to the same. His astonishment that the plain claim of the master of the "Camel" for passage for him (Widdrington) and suite from Gibraltar should have been refused. Calls attention again to the humiliating position in which he is placed by his being withdrawn from command in Canada. 445
- February 24,
London. Lartigue to Bathurst (in French). Explains that his reason for calling at Downing Street on the 11th was to ascertain if certain of his communications had been received. Had been promised an interview, but had not been notified of that, nor had he received acknowledgment of the receipt of his letter and observations. Asks that he be informed on this point and that the questions affecting the seminary be referred to the law officers. 333
- February 25,
Foreign office. Planta to Goulburn. Sends Fitzgerald's original memorial. 30
- February 26,
War Office. Palmerston to the same. The bounty to her late husband cannot be continued to the widow of the late William Brock. The family of Sir Isaac Brock was the only one to which the liberality of Government made a grant to the brothers of the deceased which cannot extend to so remote a connection as that of Mrs. Brock. 161
- February 26,
Callan. Wright to Callan. Thanks for kindness when he applied for employment as a clergyman in Canada. Sends letter for the society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Learns that the society has difficulty in procuring clergymen to enter into their service. 447
- March 2,
Quebec. Bouchette to Goulburn. Hopes the documents he sent by the Eueretta may receive favourable consideration. Transmits report of Council for 1787 showing that the Surveyor General and deputy were both in the Council, a precedent in his own favour should Bathurst be pleased to honour him with the appointment. 212
- March 3,
Foreign office. *Enclosed.* Minute of Council with list of members present and copy of instructions to John Collins, deputy surveyor general who, with the Surveyor General, appears in the list of councillors. 214
- Planta to Goulburn. Sends a set of papers handed to Castlereagh by Rush, U. S. Minister, respecting proceedings between the British authorities and the American Indians, which are not pleasing to the United States Government. No official note was left by Rush but Bathurst is asked to consider the papers carefully. 31
- Enclosed.* The papers, which include: (1.) Louis Cass to Calhoun, 3rd August, 1819. Complains of the proceedings by the British authorities with the Indians. 33
- (2.) Whitney to Cass, 8th October, 1819. Reports the number of the Indians he met with in the course of his journey, who were returning from Malden. 42

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	(3.) Cass to Calhoun, 8th October, 1819. Sends certificates confirming the statements in his letter of 3rd August respecting the intercourse between the British authorities at Malden and the Indians. Page 51	
	(4.) John R. Walker to ———, 4th September. According to request sends statement of the number of Indians who crossed over the Big Rock to Malden to receive their presents or annuities. The number of each party is given.	60
	(5.) Certificate by W. Knaggs, Indian agent, that arms and ammunition have been furnished to the Indians by the British authorities at Malden more liberally than in any previous year.	63
	(6.) Questions sent respecting the Indians.	64
	(7.) Deposition by Francis Savoy.	65
	Other documents	66 to 90
March 7, London.	George Spratt to Bathurst. Recalls complaint he had made of being deprived of the power of administering the rite of baptism, as a dissenting minister.	426
March 9, London.	Dirrill to Goulburn. Respecting the duties performed by Marshall, Solicitor General, in the absence of the Attorney General. Is afraid of the dissatisfaction that would be caused by the changes in law proceedings, &c.	278
March 11, Treasury.	Harrison to the same. The Treasury does not consider the proposal of the Bishop of Quebec to purchase a house for his residence to be advantageous, and therefore will continue the annual allowance.	122
March 14, London.	Memorial of Andrew Bulger. States his services, his loss of health, &c., requests that his case may be taken into consideration and that he be granted a pecuniary compensation for his services and loss of health in the direction of the Indians on the Mississippi.	221
March 18, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. Recommends an allowance to Cockburn for extra services and desires Bathurst to give his opinion as to the amount.	123
March 21, Treasury.	The same to the same. Sends documents on the subject of remuneration to Cole for conveying the family and suite of the late Duke of Richmond for his opinion.	124
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Barnett and King to Harrison respecting Cole's claim.	125
	Barnett and King to Harrison. Cole received no remuneration from the family of the late Duke of Richmond.	126
	Minute of Treasury on the claim of Lieut. Cole.	127
March 29, Treasury.	Lushington to Goulburn. Asks for copy of letter from Maitland on the subject of works required to be executed in Canada this year.	128
March 29, Lincoln's Inn.	Norrill to the same. Thanks for his politeness on the subject of Michael Whelan's claims. Lartigue is anxious to get back to Montreal; asks that his business be pushed forward as much as possible and that he (Lartigue) be present at the conference on the subject.	368
April 4, War Office.	Merry to Goulburn. In reference to Cleather's application for an allowance equal to his half-pay with his emoluments as assistant engineer on the boundary survey, Castlereagh wishes to be informed of the amount of the latter.	162
	Copy of this letter was sent on the 21st in consequence of no answer being received.	163
April 7, Reading.	Wilson to Goulburn. Asks him to receive £100 to be forwarded to Mrs. Wilkins, Drummondville.	448
April 12, Foreign office.	Planta to the same. Antrobus reports that Capt. Fitzgerald never had any property in the State of Georgia and no control over his wife's property.	91
April 14, London.	Lartigue to Bathurst (in French). Has been informed that the case of the seminary is before the law officers; as soon as their decision was given it would be made known to the head of the community. Was also told that there was no reason for him (Lartigue) remaining longer, there	

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being nothing in the case so particular as to detain him. Is in doubt as to the meaning of this phrase, as nothing can be so important to the seminary as the settlement of a question which threatens its existence. Argues at length in favour of the claims of the seminary and that all the opinions now given were founded on decisions *ex parte*, &c.

Page 335

Bulger to Goulburn. Besides the testimonials submitted through Sir James Kempt, sends one from Sir Gordon Drummond to be laid before Bathurst. 226

Channon to the same. Sends copy of letter from the commissioners of the Navy in reply to his application for the estimated value of the "Cyrus" captured in November, 1813. The vessel has been taken into His Majesty's Service; asks that directions be issued for payment. 268

Enclosed. Navy Board to Channon. Have received application on behalf of the officers and men of the "Dreadnought" for the estimated value of the "Cyrus," American schooner captured in 1813. He should apply to the Treasury or to the Colonial department. 270

Harrison to Goulburn. In regard to Irvine's application for half-pay the Treasury has written to the Commander of the Forces in Canada for information as to his services. 129

Ogden to the same. Applies for an extension of his leave of absence. 385

Harrison to the same. Orders shall be sent to the commissioners of Customs to permit the ornaments, &c., mentioned by Bishop Plessis to be landed and deposited in the Custom House for exportation to Quebec. 130

Barrow to the same. Dalhousie appointed vice Admiral of British North America. 7

Bishop Plessis to Bathurst (in French). Summary of the points discussed with Bathurst (1). To obtain letters patent for the establishment of the petit seminaire at Nicolet. (2). To give instructions that Messrs. Lartigue and Norbert Provencher be clothed with the episcopal character to assist the Bishop in the spiritual administration of the district of Montreal and of the country to the north and north-west of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. (3). To give instructions to maintain the rent of the Bishop's palace at the rate of £500 sterling per annum. (4). To allow ecclesiastics to be admitted from France not exceeding twelve in all for whose good behaviour the Bishop would be security. 393

Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from the Audit Office respecting the accounts of Caldwell, Receiver General. If the duplicate accounts and reports of the committee of council have been received, asks that they may be transmitted to the Treasury. 131

Enclosed. Audit Office to Harrison 10th December, 1819. Caldwell's accounts being under examination, asks him to ascertain if duplicates and the report of the committee of council have been received and if so that they be transmitted to the Audit Office. 132

Lord Clanwilliam to Goulburn. Desires that the application of Marquis de la Tour Maubourg respecting the seminary of St. Sulpice in Canada be called to the attention of Bathurst. 92

Bishop Plessis to Bathurst. Asks for an interview. 395

Philip Mores to the same. Gives in detail an account of his services and prays for recompense. 343

Bishop Plessis to the same. Again asks for an interview. 396

The same to the same (in French). Desires to explain anything that may be equivocal, especially respecting the rent of the Bishop's palace, which was not a question of lodging money, but of the property in the building. Private property brought a rent commonly two or three

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times more than had been allowed by Government for his palace. Had agreed with the Duke of Richmond for an increase making the rent £500 a year. Refusal of Monk to carry out this agreement, argues against the prohibition to the admission of French ecclesiastics into Canada whilst people of every nation and renegades of all classes are admitted; other reasons. Page 397

May 25,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Reports that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec is arrogating to himself titles which he has no authority to assume. Has been informed that there is no intention to raise the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to the rank of Archbishop. 412

Enclosed. Title of a circular in French and English giving the title of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. 414

May 26,
Guernsey.

Memorial of Capt. John George Fitzgerald, stating his services and losses, and praying for the royal bounty. 284

Enclosed. Various certificates in favour of Fitzgerald. 288, 292

May 27,
Kilkeel.

Henry Hayden to Bathurst. Is desirous to be sent as a missionary to British North America. Being a married man with a family he is anxious to be appointed to either of the provinces of Canada or to Nova Scotia, in a section to which a comfortable residence and some land are attached. 304

May 30,
Horse Guards.

Taylor to Goulburn. Transmits Memorial by Captain Fitzgerald, of 7th Veteran Battalion, for favourable consideration. 14

May 30,
Vine Street.

Charles Barry to the same. States the case of the widow of James Campbell, sent to Canada to promote the cultivation and manufacture of hemp, and recommends that relief be given her. 227

June 1,
War Office.

Merry to the same. In reference to application from Cameron, Adjutant of the Canadian Embodied Militia, for an allowance to the same extent as Adjutants Miller and Stewart of the same militia, Palmerston asks if these two amounts and any sum that may be granted to Cameron should not be paid out of the colonial revenues of Canada. 164

A letter dated 11th July is substantially the same as the preceding letter. 166

June 1,
London.

Uniacke to Goulburn. Asks for an extension of his leave of absence. 435

A note of the same date asks that an answer be returned as soon as convenient. 436

June 2,
Horse Guards.

Taylor to Goulburn. The sum of twenty shillings a day would be a reasonable compensation to Cockburn for his additional services. 15

June 5,
New York.

Cadwallader R. Colden to Bathurst. In consequence of letter from Captain Thomas W. Stewart, he had been making inquiry respecting a negro woman to whom a reward is to be given for her fidelity in sheltering British prisoners of war, although the sum of \$500 was offered for each of the prisoners, eleven in number. Has at last discovered her. She is named Hannah York, and is to be found by inquiring of McDullough in Philadelphia. The cause of the delay and the necessity for the caution he observed. Mr. Benjamin Shaw was entrusted with the letter and identified the woman; he is referred to for information. There is a Cadwallader D. Colden in the city whose feelings towards the British nation are not in accord with those of the writer. 271

June 8,
Treasury.

Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Maitland and other documents for Bathurst's opinion on the proposals for new work, &c., especially on the question of sale of Government property, which seems necessary to meet the heavy expenditure for new works in Canada. How it is proposed these should be authorized in future. 133

June 13,
London.

Hamilton to Bathurst. Asks for an interview; he is deeply engaged in the colonial timber trade, and wishes to point out to Bathurst the

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June 14, Plymouth.	James Watson to Bathurst. Inquires if John Watson, quartermaster of the late Glengarry fencibles, is now a resident in British North America.	449
June 19, London.	Bainbridge to Goulburn. Transmits copy of petition from the merchants trading to British North America to be presented to both Houses of Parliament.	229
June 20, Whitehall.	Petition of merchants praying for protection to the colonies and that no alteration be made in the duties that may have the effect of giving advantages to foreigners greater than those which they already possess.	172
June 21, Chelsea.	Robinson to Bathurst. Transmits memorandum on duty on timber. <i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum. The rates are given for the various descriptions of timber.	18
June 26, Treasury.	Major Stephens to Goulburn. Applies to be informed if the rule of making grants of land to officers contingent on their being in Canada could not be relaxed in his favour.	427
July 1, Southwell.	Mitford to the same. Asks him to return memorial of James Pott for John Forbes praying for indemnification for the desertion of his slaves during the British invasion of Georgia.	135
July 6, London.	Sherbrooke to the same. Sends letter to be forwarded to Quebec. Asks for copy of the correspondence respecting the Earl of Selkirk and the North-west Company, which was laid before the House of Commons.	428
July 10, London.	Buchanan to the same. Has reported himself on his arrival in London. Submits matters relating to the colonies which are contained in the reports of his office. Apologizes if he has erred.	230
July 11, London.	Observations bearing on the extension of the commerce of the North American possessions.	231
July 12, Treasury.	Meer (?) Outline of measures which would produce an increase of revenue.	241
July 17, Paris.	Number of British subjects forwarded from the United States by James Buchanan to the North American colonies, chiefly to Upper Canada.	243
July 19, Lincoln's Inn.	Shaw to Bathurst. Transmits letter from Colden; any communication respecting it will be attended to.	429
	Buchanan to Goulburn. Apologizes for sending report which Bathurst thought unnecessary, and was done in the persuasion of the importance of the carrying trade.	244
	Harrison to the same. In consequence of Bathurst's opinion, orders have been sent authorizing the execution of works specified in letter of the commander of the forces, dated 18th November last, and the sale of property in Montreal to be applied towards the expense for new works. No new works are to be executed without authority being previously given.	136
	Morier to the same. Has transmitted certificate of the death of the Duke of Richmond to the agent at Aubigny, Mr. Paultre, and encloses acknowledgement of receipt of certificate.	346
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Paultre to Morier, Consul-General, 10th July. Has received report of the death of Richmond. Has waited impatiently to learn to what period he would have to pay the administration of the King's dominions for the dues on the Duchy of Aubigny.	347
	Dealtry to Goulburn (?) Remarks on the power of establishing arch-deaconries in Canada and the Bishop's power to appoint them or dismiss them from the office of commissary.	97
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Form of appointment, &c.	99
	Clause of revocation.	119

1820.
July 19, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. The satisfaction of the Lords of the Treasury that the sales of government lands in Montreal and Kingston would go far towards reimbursing the expense of the works there. Page 138
- July 21, War Office. Lukin to the same. Asks what is the value of the situation of Antrobus as grand voyer of Three Rivers. Was he appointed on 31st January, 1820? 167
- July 22. Gordon to the same. Sends information respecting means of passage to Canada. 170
- July 23, London. Bulger to the same. His destitute condition. Prays for an early consideration of his case. 247
- July 25, London. Colvill to the same. Sends packet which came under cover addressed to Colvill brought to Montreal by messengers of the Hudson's Bay Company and improperly addressed to him (Colvill). 275
- July 26, London. Mrs. Whale to Bathurst. Asks for assistance to go to Philadelphia to join her husband. 450
- July 26, Lincoln's Inn. Bannister to Goulburn. Sends plan of a proposal to civilize the Indians of North America, by a minister of Montreal; it appears to be singularly judicious. Remarks on the condition of the Indians. 248
Enclosed. Paper entitled: "A few thoughts on the propriety and mode of an Indian college." 250
To page 261 of Q. 156-2.
- July 29, Lincoln's Inn. Gifford and Cowley to Bathurst. The penalties for carrying letters other than by post can be recovered in the Canadian courts of record. 106
- July (?), Buchanan to Goulburn. Explains why a letter for him (Buchanan) was addressed to the Colonial Office. 246
- August 1, Geneva. Baron de Kolli to Vice Admiral Cockburn (in French). (It is marked "Aug. McMelly Duchêne Banquier au Vice Amiral Sir G. Cockburn à l'amirauté à Londres.") Is applying for a grant of land on the right bank of the Ottawa for himself, family and 50 Swiss farmers and workmen and applies for his (Cockburn's) support. 317
Memorial (*demande*) for a grant of land on the right bank of the Ottawa with terms and conditions. 318
- August 12, Albany. Saxton to Goulburn. Asks the enclosure to be sent to Quebec. 430
- August 17, Portobello. Wilson to the same. The letter from Dalhousie to Sir James Stewart was not enclosed. 452
- August 17, Montreal. Hughes to Bathurst. By desire of Dalhousie sends dimensions of the lot in Montreal of which he is to obtain a grant. 307
- August 30, London. Bulger to Goulburn. Recapitulates the contents of the memorial dated the 14th March, with recommendation from Sir Gordon Drummond and Colonel McDouall. Had cited the case of an officer of the Indian department with a salary of £500 now receiving a pension of £300. Learns that the memorial has been sent to the Treasury and by them referred to the Secretary at War, a misunderstanding as he did not apply for remuneration for military services. 262
- August 31. Goulburn to Middleton. Forwards the proposed joint note to be presented to the court of St. Petersburg; the paragraph objected to by Middleton to be left out and statement of United States to be inserted by him. After this a copy to be sent to him (Goulburn) or to Castle-reagh for final consideration. 93
- September 5, Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. Acts passed in Lower Canada in 1819 are to be left to their own operation. 28
- September 9, London. Amyot to Bathurst. Is writing in consequence of having received copies of correspondence between Ready and Ryland Junior whom he had appointed his deputy. The qualifications of Ryland; shall, however, comply with Bathurst's desire on behalf of Ready and is willing to surrender his present office on receiving an equivalent situation. 199
Enclosed. Ready to H. W. Ryland. His (Ryland's) son William should take upon himself the duties of the office. By the time an answer is

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received from Bathurst believes that William shall have shown Dalhousie that he is competent, a fact which, from his youth, Dalhousie doubts. Page 202

203-207

Other correspondence on the subject of the appointment.
Conroy to Goulburn. For the address of Chief Justice Monk. 276

September 12,
Kensington
Palace.

Henry Usborne, Benson & Co. to Bathurst. Apply for a license to cut timber in Canada in accordance with the contract made with the government. 437

The same to Bayley to know if the license is prepared. 438

October 16,
London.

Ogden to Goulburn. Applies for further extension of leave. From his illness and age would be willing to resign provided he were assigned a pension of £750 and on his death £100 to his wife. States his services, salary, &c. 386

Barrow to the same. Recapitulates contents of letter respecting contract with Henry Usborne, Benson & Co., and asks for issue of license to cut timber contracted for. 8

Enclosed. Navy Board to Croker respecting the contract of Usborne, Benson & Co., and applying for license to cut. 9

Description of the goods in the contract. 10

Petition of Monk, Chief Justice King's Bench, Montreal, for a retiring allowance. 356

"Notes respecting the administration of the civil colonial government of Lower Canada under the trust of James Monk, Chief Justice of the District of Montreal in that province." 348

Monk to Goulburn. Has prepared a petition to Bathurst for a retiring allowance. Gives cases of a similar allowance as precedent for his application. 358

The same to the same. Encloses an application for an extension of leave of absence. 361

Enclosed. Monk to Bathurst, same date. Application for an extension of leave. 362

Barrow to Goulburn. Further respecting a license to Usborne, Benson & Co., to cut timber in Canada. 11

Enclosed. Navy Board to Croker. Respecting license to Usborne, Benson & Co. 12

Monk to Goulburn. Has not yet received communication of Bathurst's permission for extension of leave of absence. 363

The same to the same. Has received communication respecting extension of leave of absence. Is leaving for Paris. 364

The same to Bathurst. Thanks for extending his leave of absence. Is about to go to the south of France. 365

C. Stewart to Goulburn. Thanks for his kind reception. Has contributed £800 towards the building of two churches in the seignory of St. Armand, and one in the township of Hatley and a parsonage in each of these places. 431

Harrison to the same. Transmits letter from Hiort with further application respecting his loss by the war of 1812. 139

Hawthorne to Bathurst. Asks for Capt. Cosgrove's *MS.* respecting emigration which was to be sent to him. 401

Harrison to Goulburn. As Castlereagh does not think the United States Government would afford facilities to secure a person who has defrauded His Majesty's Government, the Treasury does not think any expense should be incurred. 140

Enclosed. Planta to ———, 29th September. As the result of former experience Castlereagh does not think the United States would

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- afford facilities for securing a person charged with defrauding His Majesty's Government. Page 141
- November 6, Hampstead. Nichol to Bathurst. Desires to call attention to neglected trade of the north-west coast of America to China, and suggests a plan which would increase it and remove the distress caused by its decline. The basis of the plan is to consist of a settlement at Nootka Sound for the prosecution of the fur trade and whale fishery and to have free ports on the confines of China and the Eastern Archipelago to facilitate the sale of furs, &c. The Americans have carried on such a trade for a number of years past and it is not impossible that their Government will at some future time seize on the whole coast of New Albion on some frivolous pretext, unless timely measures are taken to prevent them. Indeed, they already consider that coast their own and would have no hesitation in seizing it but for their fear of British naval power, which they are straining every nerve to cope with. The advantage in many respects (stated) of the establishment of the proposed colony, which might be made on the same plan as that of Botany Bay. The advantages which would attend such a colony, among which is the introduction of Chinese, by whose services the copper mines could be worked to advantage and the encroachments of the Americans resisted. For the establishments in the neighbourhood of China and the Eastern Archipelago proposes Siccapore (Singapore) as a free port, that being a central port for trade. How the trade with the Chinese might be conducted at Singapore and the privileges to be given to British vessels by which they would become carriers for the world. The articles of manufacture that would be taken by the Chinese which would be disposed of to the immense population of China; the cheering prospect of such a trade, which would reverse the balance of trade now against Britain. Chili and Peru, might also share in the benefit of the trade with China. Proposes an establishment on the north-west part of New Guinea for the spice trade, and the settlement would afford supplies to the ships bound for China, or would give them an opportunity to refit in the case of being dismantled or meeting other serious damage, and would be a good station in case of war. Another settlement, attended with more difficulty owing to the distance, jealousies, &c. He proposes it on Aniwai Bay, on the southern extremity of Sachalin (Saghalien). The Japanese have a small establishment on it; it is for government to consider if this forms a sufficient obstacle to prevent colonization; there is nothing to be feared from them, as the whole Japanese fleet could be destroyed by a single British sloop of war, and the Anios would derive benefit from the settlement and offer no resistance. The Japanese might take umbrage at first, but would find a British settlement so much of a comfort as to get rid of their prejudices. General considerations on the subject of the letter. 370
- November 6, Doctors' Commons. Robinson to Goulburn (?). Suggests that he might obtain the form adopted for creating archdeacons in India. 108
- November 11, Doctors' Commons. The same to Bathurst. Approving of the form of charter for a college in Canada, the university powers conferred not affecting injuriously the universities in England. 109
- November 12, London. The same to Goulburn. Sees no substantial objection to the instruction for the appointment of archdeacons, although there are difficulties, owing, no doubt, to the peculiar circumstances of the country. Wishes to have a conversation with him (Goulburn) before returning the instruction. 111
- November 15, Doctors' Commons. The same to Bathurst. Remarks on the appointment of archdeacons with precedents of appointment in the old dioceses. 112

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1820.

- Enclosed.* Form of warrant for the appointment of two archdeacons in Canada. Page 114
- November 16, Richardson to Goulburn. Does any part of the fund for emigrants to Canada remain? From 24 to 30 families from Lanarkshire are desirous to go out but have not funds, they trust to raise money from their countrymen in London. He thinks he can help them but is anxious to know first that their purpose is practicable. 422
- November 16, London. Memorial of Mary Anne, widow of Colonel Welch, for a pension for herself and family. 453
- November 16, London. Gilbert to Goulburn. Sends account for books, &c., furnished by the society for promoting Christian knowledge. The department agreed with the society for the furnishing of books on their catalogue that might be wanted in return for annual subscription of £50, and as three years have elapsed £150 have been added to the charge for books. 302
- November 24, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends papers relative to the sum of £3,706 1s. 5½d. sterling advanced to the Receiver General for Lower Canada on account of civil expenditure. 142
- Enclosed.* Wood to Harrison, 8th August. Transmits the warrant authorizing the issue of £3,706 1s. 5½d from the military chest. 143
- The warrant. 144
- November 24, Cambridge. J. H. Monk to Goulburn (?) His uncle the Chief Justice of Canada, desires to know by what ship the orders of Lord Bathurst concerning him were sent to the Governor of Canada. 366
- November 29, Foreign office. Planta to Goulburn. The correspondence with the consul at New York contains an allusion to services rendered by Hiort to government. 94
- Enclosed.* Harrison to the same. Respecting Hiort's claim. 95
- November (?), Mrs. Welch to the same. That one letter from Sir Herbert Taylor was not among those sent back and asks that it be returned to her. 455
- December 1, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends for opinion of Bathurst on an item in the accounts of Green from 25th December, 1808, to 24th December, 1809. The item is for £200 currency for secret service. 146
- December 4, Walton. Wilkins to Bathurst. Had from his wounds been obliged to retire from the army and lose all prospects of promotion. There is an insurmountable obstacle to his obtaining the grant of land offered. 456
- December 7, Temple. Firth to the same. Formal application to succeed Monk as Chief Justice. 295
- December 7, Temple. The same to Goulburn. Applies for the office of Chief Justice in succession to Monk. 293
- December 8, London. Bulger to the same. Urges a decision on his memorial. 265
- December 10, London. Uniacke to the same. For a further extension to his leave of absence. 439
- December 12, London. Tanner to the same. A package arrived for him in the "Eueretta," which he will clear on receiving the bill of lading. 433
- December 20, London. Pinckard to the same. Has any reply been received to the question he (Pinckard) suggested respecting the death of Richmond? Has Col. Cockburn yet returned to England? 402
- December 22, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Reminds His Lordship of the proposal respecting the parsonage house and the bells for Quebec, which had been referred to the Treasury. What has been done in Montreal for the Church there? Reminds His Lordship of the recommendation for the office of Archdeacon. 415
- Various dates. Papers of various dates from 1817 to 1820 respecting memorial of Mrs. Kohere. 147 to 157
- Additional documents relating to the North-west Company. 707 to 735
- Additional documents relating to the Hudson's Bay Company. 460, 496
- And Q 156—3. 497 to 705

GOVERNOR LORD DALHOUSIE, 1821.

Q 157—1.

1803.
March 1,
Downing
Street. Hobart to Hunter.
1813.
February 28.
Prescott. Lieut.-Col. G. Macdonell to Rev. Alexander Macdonell.
1815.
October 10,
Downing
Street. Authority to increase Rev. Mr. Macdonell's salary.
1818.
August 6,
Downing
Street. Goulburn to Macdonell.
1819.
October 29,
Pictou. Donald A. Fraser to Michael Wallace.
- December 8. Michael Wallace to Dalhousie.
- March 16,
Downing
Street. Goulburn to McLaurin.
- December 13.
Lochiel. John McLaurin to Dalhousie.
- December 23,
Quebec. Anglican Bishop to Governor.
The whole of the preceding letters were enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, of 18th January, 1821.
1821.
January 17,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 23). Has investigated the charges by the United States of the dealings with the Indians on the western frontier, and finds that the complaints of Governor Cass are utterly unfounded. The trade and friendship with the Indians has been too long established to admit of any marked change of conduct. He shall maintain a friendly relation, as far as possible, with all parties and shall reduce the presents to the Indians so far as civility shall permit. Page 36
- January 18,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 22). Sends and recommends memorial from members of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The mischief caused by wandering preachers from the United States. The Roman Catholic Church provided for by tythes; the Established Church of England is taken care of by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; hopes that some extensive system may be founded on the memorial to connect Canada with the Established Church of Scotland, to enable it to send preachers, with fixed salaries till the provinces are able to provide for them. Sends also private memorial which explains the situation. 2
- Enclosed.* Memorial from persons in full communion with the Church of Scotland praying that their Church be put on a respectable footing and that a portion of the support now enjoyed by the sister establishment be extended to it. 5
- Michael Wallace to Dalhousie, 8th December, 1819. Respecting a suitable provision for clergymen of the Church of Scotland. 14
- Donald A. Fraser to Michael Wallace, 29th October, 1819. Has been obtaining information respecting the probable number of settlers in the district who are members of the Church of Scotland. Gives a sketch of the early ecclesiastical history of the district. 17
- John McLaurin to Dalhousie, 13th December, 1820. Has sent memorial to be forwarded to Bathurst respecting the Church of Scotland in Canada. 28

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1821.

Memorial states that he had been sent to Lochiel in consequence of a memorial to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and prays for the same salary as that of other Protestant clergymen. Page 29

Goulburn to McLaurin, 16th March, 1820. Bathurst declines to make any provision till he hears from Canada. 30

January 18,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 24). In consequence of the want of information or regular official communication between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Governor-in-Chief, he has sent a circular to have documents of official authority collected. Sends copy of the letter and questions. 38

Enclosed. Circular to the Lieutenant-Governors with a series of questions so that he might obtain information to enable him to communicate confidentially, but with no desire to interfere in the local administration. 39

Questions as to revenue, militia, roads and lands. Also requests for a copy of the laws. 41

January 18,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 25). Transmits memorial from Rev. Mr. McDonell, the chief of the Catholic clergy in Upper Canada. His hard case; his authority to bring out schoolmasters was clear, but he has received no salary for these men, has maintained them himself and now they threaten to sue him. Nor has he received a salary equal to his station and wandering duties, and his house is necessarily the resort of all travellers, particularly the Roman Catholics. Reasons for sending the memorial. Suggests that the salaries might be given from the military chest until some other plan can be adopted. 43

Enclosed. Memorial of Right Rev. Alexander Macdonell. 46

January 18,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 26). Sends second memorial from Right Reverend Alexander Macdonnell; but on a different subject. Recommends a special pension for his past services, and for the future benefits that may arise from his influence. 51

Enclosed. Memorial from the Right Reverend Alexander Macdonell, stating his services from 1792, giving in detail the events which led to these being required and praying for relief. 52

Hobart to Lieut.-General Hunter, 1st March, 1803. The intention of a body of Highlanders to proceed to Upper Canada. Their strong claim to marks of favour. 62

Lieut.-Col. G. Macdonell to Rev. A. Macdonell, 28th February, 1813. Thanks for his exertions in stimulating and encouraging Highlanders under their privations, and for the services he rendered on the attack on Ogdensburgh and Fort Oswegatchie. Thanks him also for the steps he took to enforce the orders for transport after his successful attack, as otherwise he must have left valuable stores behind. Thanks also for his personal activity in obtaining volunteers. 64

Authority, dated 10th October, 1815, to increase Mr. Macdonell's salary from £50 to £100. 66

Goulburn to Macdonell, 6th August, 1818. Bathurst regrets that provision has not been made by the legislature for the salaries of Roman Catholic clergymen and schoolmasters. If none is made next session, measures shall be taken to secure to them the salaries they were led to expect. 66

January 18,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 27). Transmits extract from letter from the Bishop of Quebec respecting a parsonage house for the rector and a set of bells for the Anglican Cathedral. The site selected for the parsonage house by the late Governor General is suitable; the bells, it is believed by the congregation, were promised by His late Majesty, or expected to be given with the communion plate. 68

Enclosed. Extract from the Anglican Bishop of Quebec, 23rd December, 1820, respecting parsonage house and bells. 69

1821. January 23, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 28). Had given the military settlers at Perth the hope that they would obtain £200 from the Jesuit Estates towards building their church, but as that fund cannot be used for Upper Canada asks that the like sum be advanced from the military chest.	Page 72
March 10, Quebec.	Marshall to Ready. Opinion on bills. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 26th March.	
March 10, Quebec.	Protest against Act for the establishment of the Quebec Bank. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst of 26th March.	
	Proposals follow, undated, for supplementary Act respecting the bank at Montreal.	
March 17, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 29). Closed the session this day; sends speech and list of bills assented to, with remarks on one to grant new duties, to which he had assented, although it was only passed for one year.	74
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Proceedings of legislature, and list of bills assented to, speeches, &c.	76
March 19, Quebec.	Marshall to Ready. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst of 26th March.	
March 26, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 30). Sends in a separate letter the list of reserved bills with remarks.	86
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Opinion of Marshall, Solicitor General, 10th March, on the bill for encouraging education.	89
	Opinion of Marshall, 19th March, on certain bills.	93
	Protests against the Act for the establishment of the Quebec Bank.	100
	Proposal for a supplementary Act to supply defects in the Act for the establishment of a bank at the city of Montreal.	106
March 26, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 31). The question of a retiring allowance to Chief Justice Monk has been left unsettled by the Assembly.	109
March 26, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 32). Sends memorial from the Committee of Trade of Quebec on the subject of the agricultural and commercial interests of the provinces, with a view to have measures adopted to relieve the distresses of these classes.	110
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial on the distressed condition of the agricultural and commercial classes, with proposals for their relief.	111
	Statement A, prices of flour from Upper Canada in the Quebec market, showing deductions and the net return.	121
	Statement B, account of the quantity of wheat and flour exported from the port of Quebec from 1817 to 1820, inclusive.	122
March 26, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Gordon. Sends to him as agent of the province papers connected with a subject brought before His Majesty's government by an address from the Assembly.	127
March 26, Quebec.	Same to Bathurst (No. 33). Sends summary of the case between the censitaires of La Salle and the purchasers of the township of Sherrington, to the latter of whom he has promised an answer in the course of summer.	123
March 26, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 34). Sends transcript of the proceedings of Council on matters of State.	128
April 13, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 35). Urges the passing of an Act by the Imperial Parliament to regulate inter-provincial trade, and that between the provinces and the United States.	129
	<i>Enclosed.</i> "Additional clause to the draught of an 'Act for the regulation of the intercourse between this province and the United States' transmitted with private dispatch of 3rd June last."	130
	Act to regulate the commerce between the provinces and the United States.	133
April 24, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 36). Calls attention to the prohibition to settle the frontier townships between Montreal and Lake Champlain.	

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1821.

On account of the soil and timber a considerable population has gathered into it without grant, and these townships are the resort of felons escaping from justice within Canada or the United States. All sorts of crime are committed there with impunity, and American lumbermen are cutting everywhere the best timber. Submits, therefore, that the prohibition be removed, and that he may be empowered to grant the land to loyal British subjects on condition of immediate settlement.

Page 182

April 25,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 37). Forwards memorial from Widow Baby and earnestly recommends that her pension be increased to £300, on account of Baby's long and faithful service. 184

Enclosed. Memorial for an increase of pension. 186

April 30,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 38). Sends return of discharged soldiers placed on land at the Rideau military settlement, who asked for passages for their families. 188

Enclosed. Return. There are three named, namely, Henry McDonald, Pat. Timmins and James Smith. 189

May 23,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 39). Misrepresentations must have been made to the commander-in-chief as to the pensioners going to the United States and forming connections that in event of hostilities would throw them into the enemy's ranks. Only one such case has occurred, and his pension was stopped. In future, however, he shall insist on being furnished with satisfactory certificates that all pensioners, officers or men, have their residence in His Majesty's dominions. 190

June 10,
Quebec.

Same to the same (confidential A). Recommends the appointment of Coltman to the Executive Council. Recommends Mr. Justice Kerr, Mr. Justice Bowen and Mr. Beaujeu for appointment to the other vacancies. 192

June 10,
Quebec.

Same to the same (confidential B). Dissatisfaction at the Roman Catholic Schools being subject to the superintendence of the Royal Institution of which the Protestant Bishop is president. A similar Roman Catholic Institution to superintend the schools would, he is told, be satisfactory. Without obtaining leave the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec has appointed Messrs Lartigue, Provencher and Macdonell to be bishops; another has arrived to succeed the late Dr. Burke, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nova Scotia. 193

Enclosed.—Notes (in French) by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec on the appointment of additional bishops. 196

June 10,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (confidential C). On the constitution of the executive Council. From the inconvenience sustained by the absence of members recommends different persons from those mentioned by Monk. Has appointed the Speaker of Assembly and Col. Ready, both *ex-officio*; another vacancy has been filled by the appointment of John Hale. 198

June 10,
Quebec.

Same to the same (confidential D.) Defects of the Executive Council in the dispatch of business, arising from absence due to various causes. How the constitution of the Council could be improved by a different method of appointment. 200

June 10,
Quebec.

Same to the same (confidential E). Thinks the audit system complicated and unnecessarily expensive. What machinery he would dispense with to make it simpler and less expensive. 204

June 10,
Quebec.

Same to the same (confidential F). Reports the financial state of the province; had referred the question of the payment of civil government to the Council, copies of whose reports he transmitted in No. 47 (Dispatch 47 is dated 13th June). These show that the mother country is indebted to the province £73,000; the question of this sum will be brought forward next session and he asks for distinct instructions respecting it. There are now ample means to go on with, so that his difficulties are prospective and they are serious. Proposes to have a session

1821. in December, to show the income and expenditure from October 1820 to October 1821, leaving former accounts as distinct questions and would submit the estimates for 1822. Has no doubt that the Assembly will not pass a permanent bill, leaving him as before, but the Council will certainly throw out any bill that does not grant a civil list during the King's life. Does not expect the Revenue law will be renewed, which will add to the embarrassment. Page 206
- June 10, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (confidential H). Sends his private sentiments respecting certain officers of Government mentioned in address of the House of Assembly. (1). The advantages of the lieutenant governor residing in Quebec; instances given of the services he could render. (2). The necessity of a superior officer residing at Gaspé. Does not think it necessary to say anything of 3 and 4,—the secretary and agent of the province. The other points are, the Executive (5), his opinion of this he sends separately. Agrees with the Assembly on (6), the impropriety of a judge of King's Bench being French translator. Cannot say anything (7) on vice-Admiralty Court, agrees as to the impropriety of the case of Ryland (8) who has besides a large salary, considerable fees and a pension. The case (9) the Legislative Council considers as a matter belonging to its House. Shall express himself fully respecting the Board of Audit (10). See page 204 of this volume. 213
- June 11, Quebec. Same to the same (G). Ready has been acting as Provincial Secretary as Amyot's deputy. All the fees have been paid to Ready since 25th December last, and he is prepared to give Amyot ample security. How is Amyot's salary to be paid, as there is little hope of a vote being passed for it in the Assembly? 211
- June 11, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 40). Sends address from the Assembly respecting officers of the civil Government and asks what answer he is to return. 216
Enclosed. Address of Assembly in respect of certain officers, &c., of civil government. 217
 Answer by Dalhousie. 226
 (The subject of each article is given at page 213 of this volume.)
- June 11, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No 41). Sends copy of address for the abolition of the office of Inspector of Woods and Surveyor of Highways above Long Sault, on the Ottawa, and that pensions be granted equal to the salaries. 224
Enclosed. Address. 225
 Answer by Dalhousie that he would send the resolutions. 227
- June 11, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 42). Transmits report of Council recommending that the grants of lands to militia men be made free of patent fees. As these fees are paid to the officers how are they to be met? 228
Enclosed. Report of the Council on the petition of the officers and men of the militia respecting the fees to be paid on their applications for land. 229
- June 11, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 43). Had laid before the House dispatch relating to Ogden's pension. 231
- June 12, Quebec. Dalhousie to Goulburn. Has received letter of introduction brought by Garry to whom he shall pay attention. The junction of the Hudson's Bay and North-west Companies is a happy event to promote the peace and prosperity of those distant regions. 232
- June 12, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 44). Asks that the reports by Mr. Fordyce and his successors on the Jesuit Estates, now fallen to the Crown, be sent which would serve as a guide to the commissioners. 233
- June 13, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 45). Is in doubt as to what he ought to do as regards the canal at Grenville. Sends report of Council; has determined on that advice to work this summer to the extent of £8,000, part of the sum granted to the canals of La Chine and Ottawa. 234

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1821.
June 14,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Baghurst (No. 46). The settlement of 1,200 people from Lanark, Scotland, followed this summer by 2,000 more having been attended with considerable expense, he has called on the Deputy Quarter-Master General for a report on the subject. He (Dalhousie) is satisfied, so far as the settlement has gone, but thinks as the military settlements are sufficiently established, exertions should be directed to the unsettled townships on the lower part of the Ottawa. Page 235

Draught of answer undated. Acknowledges receipt of Quarter-Master General's report on land grants. Satisfaction at the measure, which relieved families from distress and at an expense not greatly exceeding the original estimate. Usefulness of the details for the management of future settlements and as evidence of the advantage of advances in kind instead of in money. Regarding the fees on land patents, they are chargeable to government; a compromise might be effected with the land granting officers for the amount. On the different modes of allotting land; with respect to the Crown reserves the settler should bear a temporary inconvenience for the general benefit of the province. He is, therefore, to adhere to the system of making reserves for the Crown on the same principle as those for the clergy. 237

Reports on settlement by Deputy Quarter-Master General. 240 to 242
Cockburn to Dalhousie, 28th May. Has sent report of the expense of the military settlement. The range of townships to the north-west are those laid out for the Lanarkshire settlers last year. There are from 1,500 to 2,000 persons settled there, upwards of 800 from Lanarkshire; 700 are emigrants with means, who received no encouragement from government except a small supply of implements and 100 acres of land; about 130 are military settlers who received one year's subsistence for themselves and families, with land and implements. There is still room on ungranted lands in the new townships for 700 or 800 families. Orders sent to Marshall to provide for the expected settlers from Lanarkshire in as near neighbourhood as possible to the settlers who came last year from the same county. Has put down patent fees as one of the expenditures, as he believes the settlers are to have their land free of fees. Quotes the authority for this statement and a precedent in the case. Does not know how far the laws of Upper Canada would warrant the including all lands in one grant to save the fees, the grants being afterwards divided. Desires instructions. Calls attention to the question of the Crown reserves in military settlements; their inconvenience. Points out the return showing the expenses for each family (see p. 241). What security is to be taken for the repayment. It is probable that further advances must be made if the settlers are to be kept on their lands so as to repay the sums already advanced. Provisions can be supplied on better terms to the emigrant settler than by giving him an equivalent in money. His report of five years ago has been confirmed by experience, that the expenditure must be proportioned to the extension of the settlements. There are still some points requiring expenditure (these are enumerated). The difficulty of obtaining assistance to these from the Legislature of Upper Canada. The settlers are willing to make roads to the extent of their means but that is of no avail without government help. The cost of transport a reason for asking public help. The prosperity of the military settlement; the object of their establishment has been accomplished. 243

GOVERNOR LORD DALHOUSIE, 1821.

Q. 157—2.

1821.
June 13,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 47). Has sent reports on the state of the finances, with extracts from the Minutes of Council of 29th March.

Page 259

Enclosed. Extract from Minutes of Council containing proposal of Dalhousie to consider and report on the system of paying public moneys.

260

Report, dated 30th March. Council desire to have a report of the proposed expenditure, the available moneys to meet the payments, the sources from which the money is derived, such charges as are provided for by statute, &c., with other information. Payment recommended for the Board of Audit. Remarks on the Grenville Canal, no arrangements having been made for the prosecution of the work.

264

Second report respecting payments to the Civil Service.

269

Third report on the revenues, &c.

271

General memorandum of the state of the funds.

276

Report of a committee of the whole Council on the state of the province in consequence of the want of an adequate parliamentary provision.

281

Appendix A. Statement of the expense of collecting, keeping and paying the revenues of the province, to be deducted from the gross amount.

294

Appendix B. Statement No. 1 of the permanent offices constituted by the legislature, and of the expenses incurred in the execution of such offices.

302

Statement A.

346

Statement B.

347

Statement C.

349

June 13,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 48). Sends copies of the Acts and journals of the last session.

350

Schedule of the Acts.

351

June 14,
Quebec.

Continuation of the report in Dalhousie's No. 46. "Statements of implements, &c., issued to the emigrants who arrived from Lanarkshire, North Britain, in the year 1820."

257

Diagram of townships in the Rideau Settlement.

258a

June 28,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst. Introduces two young men proceeding on a mission on behalf of the Mohawk or Six Nations of Indians, the subject of whose mission is totally unknown to the military department at Quebec.

356

June 28,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 49). Calls attention to the case of Reinhart, reported by Monk, who was sentenced to be executed on 5th June, 1818, but respited on account of doubts as to the jurisdiction of the court that tried him. Recommends that from his long imprisonment and other circumstances he may be pardoned.

357

June 28,
Quebec.

Same to the same (separate). Sends correspondence with the Catholic Bishop of Quebec, who has never assumed the title of Archbishop. Shall grant the patent to Nicolet college as originally instructed.

358

June 28,
Quebec.

Same to Goulburn. Introduces and recommends Messrs. Kerr and Brant, who are charged with some important concerns of the Mohawk Indians.

359

June 28,
Quebec.

Same to Bathurst (No. 50). Sends letter from Sir John Johnson with communication from the Secretary of State, New York, for a book of commissions and Indian treaties, alleged to belong to that State. The documents being public, submits the subject for instructions.

360

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1821.

Enclosed. Sir John Johnson to Darling. Transmits letter from the Secretary of State of New York for Indian record he alleges to belong by treaty to the State of New York. The records in his possession include all the territories within the limits of the northern district of North America and belong to no particular State. The paper he alludes to is probably the treaty of 1777 or 1778 to settle the Indian boundary, a copy of which may be found at Quebec. The informality of the application made by Viger. He (Johnson) has the records of the Dutch Government of New York and those of the English commissioners at Albany from 20th December, 1677, to the death of Sir William Johnson in 1774. Page 362

Secretary of State of New York to Sir John Johnson. Applies for book of commissions and Indian treaties which of right belongs to the State of New York. 364

July 18,
Quebec.

Ready to Goulburn. In the absence of the Governor in chief on a tour has sent memorial from the Committee of Trade at Quebec. 366

Enclosed. Stewart to Ready. Transmits memorial on the trade with Demerara, &c., to be forwarded to Bathurst. 367

August 28,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 51). Transmits letter from the chief engineer with sketch of the city of Quebec, suburbs, &c., recommending the purchase of property which interferes with the defence of the place. The plan shows the extent of the premises, part of which would be occupied by field works. Refers to letter of 11th August, 1818, respecting ground laid out for suburbs near Cape Diamond, since acquired, which has removed the inconvenience of its falling into the hands of individuals. The same considerations apply to the present case, so that he entirely concurs in the opinion of Lieut.-Colonel Durnford. The purchase can be made for £4,000 of those parts marked green in the plan. 368

(The enclosures are not with the letter.)

September 13,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 52). Transmits memorial from the Committee of Trade of Quebec and the merchants generally of the province. Recommends the subject to His Lordship's protection and to the favourable consideration of Government. 371

Enclosed. Memorial on the distress caused by the depreciation of every article of produce of the provinces, the provisions of the corn laws having become nugatory. 372

Statement referred to in memorial. 377, 378

October 10,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Goulburn. Has drawn for £50 sterling in favour of Charles Wilkins. Receipt enclosed. 379

October 21,
Quebec.

Enclosed. Receipt. 380

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 53). Dispatches received, which shall be attended to. 381

October 27,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 54). The complicated state of the public accounts. Sends claim for repayment of salaries paid out of the funds of the province. 382

Enclosed. Account of the sums referred to. 384 to 387

October 27,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst. Transmits correspondence and documents from the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont for the delivery of criminals who had taken refuge in Lower Canada. 388

Enclosed. Correspondence, depositions, &c. 389 to 401

November 6,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 56). Asks for instructions respecting the charges to be paid to the law officers of the Crown on legal questions for the guidance of the military departments. Encloses demands made which he felt bound to pay, although doubtful of the propriety of doing so to Crown officers receiving a salary. 402

Enclosed. Account of the Attorney General for opinions on titles. 404

Account of Solicitor General. 405

1821.
November 13, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 57). Sends requisition for stationery for
Quebec the civil departments. Page 406
- November 14, Same to the same (private). (Gives an account of the state of affairs.
Quebec. Reports his tour of the western posts; his visit to York, where he
declined to take the oaths of office, in order to avoid interfering with
Maitland. His voyage on Lake Erie; the naval depot at Grand River
is in a poor place; Talbot's settlement prosperous so far as raising neces-
saries is concerned, but without a market; the same along Lake Huron.
Importance of the post at Drummond Island. It is the only safe anchor-
age in the western half of Lake Huron. There is no harbour at Michi-
limakinac or in the Michigan Lake nearer than Green Bay. As the
Americans are steadily pursuing the policy of extending posts to the far
west, hopes a post at the Falls of St. Mary, the key of Lake Superior,
will not be neglected; the abandonment of the depot by the North-west
Company brings the post into more prominent notice. The propriety
with which the distribution of Indian presents, &c., is conducted, and
the Indians are satisfied. The barrenness of the land on the north shore
of Lake Huron from the Falls of St. Mary to the Falls "au Chat" on
the Ottawa, and this he says to counteract the statements of speculators
in emigration. The knowledge he has acquired in his tour. The pro-
vince is tranquil and the crops abundant, but there is silent dissatisfac-
tion from distress in the agricultural and commercial classes; petitions
and memorials are transmitted; hopes measures of relief will be taken.
The expense of remitting. The revenues, shipping, &c., of the province.
Commissioners from both provinces met to settle the proportion of
revenue, but did not agree. -Shall call the legislature for 11th Decem-
ber and press the question of the civil list remaining during the
King's life. Health of the Chief Justice restored. 407
- November 14, Same to the same (No. 58). Transmits petition from the merchants
Quebec. of Montreal; represents the justice of their complaints of distress and
the fear of an increase. 414
- November 15, Same to the same (No. 59). Sends petition praying that the restric-
Quebec. tion on the importation of wheat and flour into Great Britain may be
taken off. Petitions to a similar effect are preparing all over the province.
Recommends them to favourable consideration. 416
- November 15, Same to the same (No. 60). The excessive establishment of the
Quebec. Indian department now that peace exists. Reductions have been made
since the war and others can be effected, but any sudden reduction would
be a disaster to old and meritorious servants. Such persons he hopes
will be considered in the provision to be made for them when their ser-
vices are dispensed with. Return No 1 shows the establishment, with
salaries and allowances; No. 2 shows the reductions proposed. Does
not think it necessary to reduce Sir John Johnson's establishment, but
the tribes in the province can receive their presents at Montreal so that
only one establishment is necessary, except the Roman Catholic mission-
aries at the Indian settlement. Remarks on arrangement at Montreal
and Quebec and in Upper Canada at Fort George, Kingston, York,
Amherstburg and Drummond Island. 417
- Enclosed.* Statement of Indian department for Lower and Upper
Canada, with salaries, &c., for 1821. 422
- Return showing the proposed reductions. 424
- Return showing the establishment after the reductions in Lower
Canada. 425
- The same in Upper Canada. 426
- November 15, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 61). Sends return of emigrant settlers
Quebec. on the Rideau military settlement who have petitioned for passages for
their families from Ireland, and recommends favourable consideration to
their petitions. 427

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	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	429
November 21, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 62). Transmits petition from Three Rivers that the restriction on the importation of wheat and flour to Great Britain may be taken off.	430
December 17, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 63). Transmits proceedings of Executive Council in respect to waste lands of the Crown.	431
December 17, Quebec.	Ready to Goulburn. Sends letter and paper from Archdeacon Mountain, containing statement of the receipt of two supplies of Bibles in 1818 and 1820, and of the means taken for their distribution. Sends order on London for the amount of the sales.	432
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Mountain to Ready. Reports the means taken to distribute the Bibles sent; the difficulties of transport, &c., have caused delay in accounting for the amount of the sales, part of which has not yet been paid. Refers to communications previously sent. The Bishop will be thankful for a continuation of the benefit of sending the Bibles.	434
	Circular to the clergy on the distribution of Bibles.	438
	Schedule of the distribution (1819).	439
	The same for 1820.	441
December 20, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (private). The legislature met in no better humour than when it prorogued. Has brought forward the civil list; hopes to carry it through, but will not mislead His Lordship with too flattering expectations.	468
December 22, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 64). Opened the legislature on the 11th. Sends copy of speech, address, &c.	442
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Proceedings of the legislature, with speech, address, &c.	443
	In French.	454
December 29, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 65). Recommends that Olivier Perrault succeed Baby in the Executive Council.	467

PETITIONS ON AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

Q. 158.

(The contents are as indicated by the title. The signature are given with the petitions).

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1821.

Q. 159—1—2—3.

(Part I from page 2 to page 209; part II page 210 to page 430; part III page 431 to 532.)

January 3,
Taunton.

Isaac Ogden to Goulburn. His continued ill health. His proposal for a retiring allowance. It can only be granted by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada on the recommendation of Bathurst. Hopes that will be made. Page 371

January 10,
Horse Guards.

Taylor to the same. Asks him to submit for the consideration of Bathurst memorial from Harvey, Deputy Adjutant General in Canada. 18

January 10,
Quebec.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to Bishop Poynter, London, (in French). Sends to be transmitted to Rome, account of the death of Burke, Vicar Apostolic of Nova Scotia. Dalhousie has received no

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account from Bathurst of the promotion of Lartigue and Provencher, or of the letters patent for the establishment of the Seminary of Nicolet.

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- January 13, Taylor to Goulburn. The Commander-in-Chief has been informed that pensioners paid in North America, have gone to the United States, where they spend their money, and where their connections would in event of fresh hostilities throw them into the enemy's ranks. The Commander-in-Chief believes the statement to be greatly exaggerated, but from the importance of the subject asks that an investigation be made. He does not know the regulations governing the payment of pensions, but suggests certain precautions. 19
- January 20, Same to the same. The Commander-in-Chief concurs with Bathurst in the observations on the memorial of Harvey, and will transmit them to Dalhousie with this opinion. Asks for the return of Dalhousie's dispatch with Harvey's memorial. 21
- January 20, Hamilton to ——— The communication relative to Dr. Thompson was sent by mistake to Dr. Gaskin hence the delay. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will adopt Thompson as a missionary provided his qualifications, &c., are satisfactory. 214
- January 22, Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits copy of Treasury minute on Bulger's memorial. 183
- Treasury. *Enclosed.* Minute of Treasury. Their Lordships agree with Bathurst on the merits of Bulger and direct a warrant to issue for the payment to him of £500. 184
- January 23, Dr. Stewart to Bathurst. Sends account of his mission to Canada. 465
- Orton. *Enclosed.* Report delivered to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on the 15th December, 1820. An account of Dr. Stewart's visit to the different localities in Lower and Upper Canada in relation to the state of the Church of England in these places. 466
- February 1, James Irvine to Goulburn (?). Calls attention to the evil consequences part of the Act 49 George 3 cap. 27 will bring on Canada. Has put the facts in the shape of memoranda. 297
- Edinburgh. *Enclosed.* Memoranda on the disadvantages of the islands and part of Labrador being annexed to Newfoundland, and the hope expressed that the Act mentioned may be repealed and that the territories in question be reannexed to Lower Canada. 299
- February 1, Lt. Col. Wilkins to Bathurst. His wounds have compelled him to retire from the army. His inability to take advantage of the offered grant of land in Canada. 498
- Walton. W. Stewart to Bathurst. Sends papers on the question of the duties on foreign timber; has already placed the observations in the hands of Vansittart. The papers are not with the letters. 458
- February 6, Pratt to Goulburn. Sends notarial document signed by Dalhousie to be recognized and approved by Bathurst. 383
- London. Manners to Colonial Secretary. Is preparing a treatise on emigration; asks for a subscription to enable him to have it printed. 328
- February 18, Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits papers from Dalhousie respecting new works and a residence for the Governor General. The Lords of the Treasury are desirous there should be no new works, except such as are absolutely necessary. 188
- Belfast. Treasury. Order in Council for the distribution of prize money for captures on the coast of Georgia, during the war of 1812. 27
- February 23, Order in Council for the distribution of prize money for captures on the coast of Georgia, during the war of 1812. 27
- Carlton House.
- February 26, Lt. Col. Wilkins to Goulburn. The reason for the grant of land to his father and the cause of the delay in applying for the bounty. 500
- Walton.

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Enclosed. Particulars of the grant made to the late John Wilkins in 1765, in the County of Albany on the east side of Lake Champlain, then in the province of New York. Page 503

March 1,
Navy Office.

Edward Laws to Goulburn. Is leaving for Quebec and offers to carry dispatches. 315

March 2,
London.

Hamilton to ——— Asks for a copy of documents connected with the Clergy Reserves in Canada and of instructions sent to the Cape of Good Hope on similar reservations in Algoa Bay. 215

March 13,
Treasury.

Hill to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury are anxious to receive a reply, so as to be informed that no works are to be proceeded with in Canada except such as are absolutely necessary. 190

March 13,
Bennett
Street.

N. & J. Kirkland to Bathurst. Apply for a year's pay for Lieut. Daniel McDougal, of the incorporated militia of Upper Canada, for wounds received by him in action. 314

March 15,
Treasury.

Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from Coffin for assistance to remove French families from the Magdalen Islands, his property. The subject belongs to Bathurst's department. 191

March 16,
Westminster.

N. Atcheson to the same. Transmits for the consideration of Bathurst, petition from land holders in Lower Canada, to be laid before the King. 1

Enclosed. Petition (in French) against the proposed change in duties on timber, &c. 2

March 17,
London.

G. C. Hopkinson & Sons to Goulburn. Apply for an increase to the half-pay of Lieut. W. Clarke, in the late Canadian Voltigeurs. 282

Enclosed. Merry to Hopkinson & Sons. The addition to Clarke's half-pay can only be made on the recommendation of the Secretary for the Colonies. 283

Copy of commission to Clarke. 284

March 20,
Treasury.

Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Dalhousie that he had advanced £5,000 to Maitland for civil expenditure in Upper Canada. 192

Enclosed. Dalhousie to Harrison. Transmits copy of letter from Maitland respecting money required. 193

Maitland to Dalhousie. Applies for £5,000 for civil expenditure. 194

March 20,
Glasgow.

Lamond to Willison, surgeon. Has appointed him surgeon to the ship "George Canning." The conditions of his engagement. 523

March 23,
Whitehall.

Lack to Goulburn. The Lords of Trade, on the memorial of Mrs. Campbell for losses sustained by her husband in his endeavours to introduce the cultivation of hemp, trace the history of the attempt, the responsibility of government, &c. Account prepared by the Lords of Trade shows a balance due of £898 5s. 4d., the payment of which, with the completion of the grant of 150 acres, would be an equitable adjustment of the claim. 35

March 23,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. In January, 1820, a proposed charter was sent for consideration at the desire of the Royal Institution. As a suit may be necessary to obtain the estate, asks that a charter be granted, and submits anew the proposed charter and outline of the proceedings of the institution. 395

Enclosed. "Draft of a Royal Charter for incorporating McGill college at Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada." 396.

"A brief statement of the proceedings of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning respecting Mr. McGill's devise for the erection of an university," &c. 407

March 24,
The Pavilion.

Blomfield to Goulburn. Transmits memorial for which he asks favourable consideration, as it is a crying case of distress. 225

Enclosed. Ralph Gore to ———, 28th February, 1821. Is unable to obtain a purchaser for his estates in Ireland. Prays for a situation in Canada, as all he was led to expect was a grant of land as a mere settler. 226

1821. March 29, London.	Wellington to Bathurst. Sends reports respecting ordnance stores at Kingston, so that a settlement as to their disposal may be come to.	Page 88
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Crew to Fitzroy Somerset. Transmits papers respecting unserviceable stores.	90
	Letters, reports and returns of unserviceable ordnance stores in Upper Canada.	91 to 182
March 31.	Memorial of Mrs. Baker for a free passage for herself and children to enable them to join her husband and their father at Quebec.	229
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Certificate of the rector, church wardens and overseers of Christ Church parish, Surrey.	231
March 31, Paris.	Monk to Bathurst. Applies for an extension of leave of absence.	350
	Letter of J. H. Monk to Goulburn which forwarded the preceding.	351
April 5, London	Coffin to Goulburn (?). Asks that reply to his memorial be sent to his London address, as the last letter was sent to the Magdalen Islands.	242
April 6, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. The agent in Upper Canada has been authorized to accept a bill for £200 towards the erection of a church at Perth.	195
April 6, Greenock.	James Oughterson and Robert Lusk to Lamond. Report of survey on the ships chartered for the conveyance of emigrants to Quebec.	524
April 9, Holborn.	Poynter to Goulburn. Explains the position of Bishop Plessis and M. Lartigue as evidence that the agreement with Bathurst has not been violated.	384
April 11, Glasgow.	Lamond to Dalhousie. James Barrie, of the Rutherglen Society, who was to sail on the "Earl of Buckinghamshire" has been prevented; his wife goes in that ship. He will sail in the "Penelope." Lists will be kept by the societies. Sailings of the other vessels.	522
April 12, Greenock.	Q. & J. Leitch to Lamond. The "George Canning" ready for sea, but waiting his (Lamond's) arrival. The wind is fair, so that every hour is precious.	525
April 13, Paris.	Monk to Goulburn. Thanks for extension of leave of absence.	352
April 13, Greenock.	Q. & J. Leitch to Lamond. Acknowledge payment in full of passage money agreed on.	526
April 14, Foreign office.	Planta to Goulburn. Sends copy of letters sent by the American Minister for certificate of a grant supposed to have been made by Governor Dobbs in the province of North Carolina in 1761 or 1762 and asks that this be obtained.	49
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Rush to Planta. Sends copy of the letter applying for the information.	50
	Rhea to J. Q. Adams. Applies on behalf of John F. Jack for certificate of a grant by Dobbs on what is known as the Little Tennessee river.	51
April 19, Glasgow.	Robert Lamond to Bathurst. Sends returns from the emigration societies of the district. Will make any improvement that may be suggested.	507
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Returns (21) not paged.	
April 21, Navy Office.	Navy Board to Goulburn. Have received three lists of the wives and families of discharged soldiers who wish to join their husbands and fathers in Canada. Those in England by coming to London may embark at once. More particulars are wanted of the others.	83
April 23, Mark Lane.	Inglis to the same. Sends petition from the merchants trading to Canada for the admission without restriction of grain and flour from Canada into the ports of the United Kingdom under the peculiar circumstances of the colony.	306
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition.	307

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April 23, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Dalhousie. Further respecting grant of land and the request contained in his memorial. Page 419
Enclosed. Dalhousie to the Bishop. Reasons for refusing to grant the Bishop's request. 422
- April 24, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Dalhousie. Further respecting his grant of land. 423
- April 27, London. Lemon to Goulburn. A thorough search has been made among the state papers, but no trace can be found of a grant of land supposed to have been made by Governor Dobbs of North Carolina in 1761 or 1762. Papers returned. 216
- April 27, Davies Street. Dr. Stewart to Goulburn. Sends memorial to be presented to Bathurst if approved of. The money he has expended in public buildings in Lower Canada, independently of his personal services, would be sufficient to purchase 5,000 acres of uncultivated land there. 490
Enclosed. Memorial states his services towards the Church of England in various parts of Canada and his large expenditures. Prays for a grant of land in Lower Canada. 491
- April 28, Quebec. Bishop Plessis to Bathurst (in French). Urges that the bill to encourage education in country parishes, referred by Dalhousie to the King, may be sanctioned as so strongly desired by the Roman Catholic population who have not hitherto had encouragement for their country schools. 387
- April 29, Quebec. The same to the same (in French). Calls attention to the delay in the issue of letters patent to establish permanently the seminary at Nicolet. 390
- April 30, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to the same. Respecting charges brought by the Assembly against the Council in respect to dealings with land in which he (the Bishop), Chief Justice Osygoode and Lieut. Gov. Milnes are affected, so that the question may be settled. 412
Enclosed. Memorial respecting the grant of land to each of the Council who had acted on the Land Board. 414
- Various. Ready, secretary to the Governor 13th April. That the prayer of the Bishop's memorial cannot be granted. 418
- April to June. Receipts, accounts, &c., respecting emigrants from Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire. 527 to 532
- May 4, Horse Guards. Taylor to Goulburn. Sends for consideration memorial from quartermaster Samuel Price for a greater portion of land than that allotted to him by the Governor of Quebec. 22
- May 5, Glasgow. Finlay to the same. Sends lists of societies embarked on board the "Buckinghamshire," from Greenock to Quebec. Two other ships have been chartered and he expects the rest of the emigrants will be afloat before the 20th. 508
- May 8, London. Lists follow (8) not paged.
- May 11, Taunton. Baron Seguier to Goulburn (in French). For information respecting the succession of Rodolphe Jaccay, a native of Savoy, merchant in Quebec or Montreal, who died some years before, leaving property in one or other of these two places. 460
- May 12, Glasgow. Isaac Ogden to the same. Sends letter received by private ship, containing fuller particulars than the public letters. Dalhousie's judicious conduct. Is sorry to find that no recommendation to the Assembly for his retiring allowance has been received. Asks that it be sent and also an extension of leave. 374
- May 14, Horse Guards. Finlay to the same. Sends lists of the emigrants on board of the "Commerce." 509
Lists follow (9) not paged.
- May 14, Horse Guards. Taylor to Goulburn. Transmits for favourable consideration dispatch from Dalhousie, recommending that the officer stationed at Montreal to

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- take charge of detachments, works, &c., should receive an extra allowance of ten shillings a day. Page 23
- Enclosed.* Dalhousie to Taylor. Recommends the extra allowance as above. 24
- May 21, Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. A passage has been provided for Abraham Cuthbert, wife and children. 85
- May 21, London. Lords Harewood and Amherst to Bathurst. Urge the appointment of Hale to be Lieut.-Governor of Lower Canada, in event of the present holder of the office declining to take up his residence there. 286
- May 25, London. Col. Gore to Goulburn. Refers him to previous correspondence relative to a grant of land in Upper Canada. His anxiety to sail immediately, so as to return this season. 281
- May 25, Bath. Armstrong to Goulburn. Asks advice as to the claim to be made by Wylly for his losses in South Carolina. 219
- May 29, Walton. Lieut.-Col. Wilkins to Bathurst. His sense of His Lordship's disposition to attend to his (Wilkins') just claims, although at present he has not the means. Should Courtenay's motion pass, hopes that he (Wilkins) may obtain a share of the amount. The nature of the claim arising from the grant made to his father. 504
- May 30, Horse Guards. Taylor to Goulburn. In reference to letter of 31st May, 1820 and at the request of Captain Fitzgerald, the Commander-in-Chief has no hesitation in saying that Captain Fitzgerald's promotion to a company in the 60th regiment in August, 1815, was in consideration of his military services. 25
- June 2, London. Memorial of Captain Fitzgerald. States the amount of the property in Georgia, which he sacrificed on account of his loyalty. Prays for compensation. 273
- Enclosed.* Affidavit by Fitzgerald that he had abandoned his estates in Georgia to join the British forces under Cockburn. 279
- June 6, London. Monk to Bathurst. Thanks for His Lordship's strong recommendation of him to the Legislature of Lower Canada. Asks for an extension of leave, as he desires to remain in England. 353
- June 6, London. The same to Goulburn. Although the advices from Quebec have not conclusively satisfied Bathurst's wishes respecting him (Monk), yet they countenance an application for His Lordship's favour. Letter sent to be presented to Bathurst. 355
- June 7, Glasgow. Finlay to Goulburn. Sends the final papers respecting the emigration from this county (Lanark) and the county of Renfrew. (1) Minute of the committee; (2) copies of the charters of the ships; (3) accounts of the money received and disbursed. The favourable state of wages and employment no longer requires an outlet for a superabundant labouring population, but cases may occur where portions of families had gone, whose remaining relations might wish to join them. Had thought it best to communicate all the information in his possession. 510
- Enclosed.* Minutes of the committee on emigration. 512
- Abstract of the embarkation of emigrants. 515
- Copy of the charter party for the ships to be employed in the service of carrying out emigrants on Government grant to Quebec. 516
- June 8. W. Wilson to Goulburn. Asks him to receive £50 to be transmitted to Charles Wilkins, Drummondville, St. Francis. 506
- June 9, Ballyhaire. Moffatt to Bathurst. Should it be determined to encourage and provide for clergymen of the established Church of England who wished to go to Upper Canada, he desires to go and would produce certificates of his qualifications and experience. 325
- June 14, Foreign office. Clanwilliam to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from the French Chargé d'Affaires, relative to property said to have been left by Rodolphe Jaccay, who died some years before, either at Quebec or Montreal and asks that inquiry be made. 53

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1821. June 15, Quebec.	Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. The alarm caused to the Church of England in Canada by the intelligence that the clergy reserves are to be applied to the benefit of the ministers of the Church of Scotland as well as those of the Church of England. Page 425	425
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Draught of letter (undated) from Bathurst to the Bishop giving reasons for the Church of Scotland in Canada receiving a portion of the benefits of the clergy reserves. 428	428
June 18, Old Bailey.	James Serley to Goulburn. How can he send £20 to his brother-in-law Thomas Overa, at Bathurst. 461	461
June 18, Lambeth.	Cooper to Bathurst. Applies for employment in Canada or any other of the Colonies. 243	243
June 19, Lambeth.	Same to Goulburn. Encloses letter addressed to Bathurst asking for employment. 244	244
June 22, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury see no objection to paying the widow of the late James Campbell £898 5s. 4d. for the losses he sustained in trying to introduce the culture of hemp in Canada. 196	196
June 25, Orton.	Stewart to the same. Encloses letter to be presented to Bathurst. Thanks for the grant of land which Dalhousie has been ordered to make him. 494	494
	The letter to Bathurst of same date contained formal thanks for the grant. 495	495
June 26, Navy Office.	Navy Board to Goulburn. For the addresses of two families named Maitland and Ballintyne from Scotland to Canada. 86	86
June 26, Old Charlton.	Mrs. du Vernett to the same. Applies for information respecting lands granted in West Florida to her late father, but confiscated on account of his loyalty; this information, with the estimated value, is wanted for the purpose of making a claim for compensation. 245	245
June 28, Bath.	Armstrong to the same. Further respecting Wylly's claim for losses. 221	221
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Proclamation of the Governor of South Carolina relative to slaves carried off during the war of 1812. 222	222
July 1, London.	Count Mandelsloh to Bathurst. Sends papers relative to the case of John George Spartz, which he asks to be transmitted to Montreal. 327	327
July 5, London.	Monk to Goulburn. Asks for an interview on particular business. 356	356
July 5, London.	The same to Bathurst. Has been induced to review the events of his life and transmits memorial on the subject. 357	357
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial by Monk reviews the events of his life and prays for some mark of the royal favour. 359	359
July 6, Downing Street.	Monk to Goulburn. The difficulty of obtaining an interview. Sends application for some mark of honour on account of his long services. Hopes the grounds may be sufficiently stated. 366	366
	<i>Enclosed.</i> List of baronetcies bestowed on judges, &c., for services to the Crown. 367	367
July 7, London.	Richard Rush to Goulburn. Apologizes for giving trouble and applies for information respecting Virginia for a clergyman who is collecting material for a history of that State. Are the records in the Colonial Office? If not, is it known how they were disposed of? 452	452
July 9, Quebec.	Memorial of W. B. G. Lavers stating the advances his grandfather made to the extent of about £10,000; the loss of the vouchers by fire. Asks for a grant of land to make up for the loss. 316	316
July 10, Edinburgh.	Sheaffe to Bathurst. Sends memorial praying for favourable consideration. His reluctance to make such an application; "I trust that although justice may but feebly sustain my claim, the pleading of benevolence will not be disregarded." 462	462
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial by Sheaffe. His services and losses, and prays for a special grant of land in each of the Canadian provinces. 463	463

1821. July 12, Davies Street.	Stewart to Goulburn. Intends to call on him.	Page 496
July 18, Letterkenny.	Capt. Dawson to the same (?). Transmits petition for presentation to the King.	256
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition from Mrs. Dawson stating her services in carrying dispatches during the war of 1812, and praying for compensation.	257
	Note from Freer that Sir George Prevost had received the letter brought by Mrs. Dawson.	261
	A second note from Freer to acknowledge receipt of letters.	262
	Testimonial by Sir J. F. Falkiner.	263
	Same from Noah Freer.	264
	Same from De Rottenburg.	265
July 21, London.	Monk to Goulburn. To express to Bathurst his willingness to accept a knighthood but not as a retired judge, the retirement depending on advices from Canada.	369
July 21, Davies Street.	Stewart to the same. Has still the desire to succeed to the bishopric of Quebec in event of a vacancy and asks that the subject be mentioned to Bathurst.	497
July 22, Boyle.	Dorrington to Sidmouth. Applies for a free passage to Canada and to know how his pension is to be paid.	248
July 28, Holyhead.	Bloomfield to Goulburn. Recommends Major Martin, an applicant for land in Canada.	232
July 31, Kilmeekridge.	Rev. James H. Packe to Bathurst. Recommends the case of the family of James Boyce; the services of the father; the family desires to emigrate.	392
July 31, Horse Guards.	Taylor to Goulburn. The explanation given by Dalhousie relative to the out pensioners of Chelsea Hospital is satisfactory to the commander-in-chief.	26
August 2, London.	Monk to the same. Asks for the exemplification of the patent of grant of land to Osgoode. Letters sent to be forwarded to Quebec. Proposes to leave for the country unless Bathurst wants him.	370
August 4, Devizes.	T. McRea to Bathurst. Will a merchant trading in England and Canada, who has become bankrupt be protected in the colony as in England against suits at law for debts incurred previous to the bankruptcy?	331
August 7, Navy Office.	Navy Board to Goulburn. Orders have been given for passages for three soldiers mentioned in letter of the 6th instant.	87
August 16, Chatham.	Attrill to the same. Asks for the usual letter to enable him to obtain the established grant of land in Canada.	224
August 24, Aldgate.	J. and G. Lermite to the same. Send extract respecting the employment of the late Chevalier de Niverville in the Provincial marine. The name is not in the books at the Navy office, the Admiralty having had nothing to do with colonial appointments till the last war, which was subsequent to de Niverville's commission.	321
	(The extract precedes the letter).	
August 25, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. An order has been given to issue a warrant for £898 5s. 4d. to Mrs. Campbell in full payment of the claims of her late husband.	197
August 27, Dublin.	J. de Joncourt to the same. States the case of the late Capt. Patrick Kennedy, and asks how the lots he possessed in his lifetime can be recovered for the benefit of his heirs.	312
August 28, Foreign office.	Hamilton to the same. Sends copy of dispatch from Bagot with details of the application made to the Emperor of Russia and to the consul to undertake the arbitration of the difficulties on the interpretation of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent.	54
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Bagot to Londonderry. Applied to Nesselrode to convey the wish of the King to the Emperor that he would take the friendly office of arbitrating in the difference which had arisen as to the inter-	

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- pretation of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent. Answer is enclosed and copies of correspondence with the American Government. Page 55
- Bagot to Nesselrode (in French). Applies for the Emperor's friendly offices. 56
- Nesselrode to Bagot. The Emperor accepts the office of arbitrator. Bagot to send all acts, memoirs and observations which may throw light on the subject. 58
- Middleton to Nesselrode (in French). Copy of convention referring the difference between Great Britain and the United States to the Emperor of Russia. 60
- Nesselrode to Middleton (in French). In similar terms to the letter to Bagot. 62
- August 29, Belmont. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Returns thanks for the erection in his diocese of the archdeaconries of Quebec and York. Presses for an augmentation to the salaries of the archdeacons who have now £150 a year. The gift of a peal of bells and the erection of a parsonage house urged by Dalhousie otherwise he would not have pressed these objects. 431
- August 29, Aberdeen. Rev. W. Mearns to Bathurst. Sends petition from landholders, &c., in New Brunswick, transmitted to him as Moderator of the Church of Scotland. Calls attention also to the propriety, in a political as well as in a religious and moral point of view, of providing Scotch settlers with properly qualified religious teachers of their own persuasion. 337
- Enclosed.* Minute of Committee of the Church of Scotland empowering Dr. Mearns to do what he may judge expedient respecting the petitions. 339
- August --. Letterkenny. Mrs. Dawson to Goulburn. Calls attention to her petition sent on 18th July. 266
- September 6, London. Lowless & Crosse to the same. Sends forms of proposed grants to the Hudson's Bay Company and others. 323
- September 8, Petersfield. Acheson to Bathurst. Requests His Lordship's favourable attention to the petition of the Committee of Trade of Quebec respecting intercourse between Canada, Demarara, &c., and that the commissioners of the Treasury be recommended to send instructions on the subject to the officers of the Revenue in Canada, &c., to allow the intercourse to be carried on. 13
- September 18, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Memorial on the subject for the Committee of Trade. 15
- Bouchette to Goulburn. Introduces and recommends his son, who has been promised a commission in the army by the Duke of York. His qualifications. 233
- September 20, Hamilton. Henry Monteith to the same. Sends petition from the Glasgow Wrights' Society, the answer to be sent to him. 332
- Enclosed.* Petition of the Glasgow Wrights' Society for emigration, for an extension of the grant to enable them to settle in Upper Canada. 333
- September 21. Memorial of Sir Chambre Echlin. His claim to property in Ireland defeated; his distress. Prays for a grant of land near Niagara. 268
- September 22, Whitehall. Clive to Goulburn. In consideration of the circumstances, the King has decided to grant a free pardon to Reinhart, convicted of murder in June, 1818, in Lower Canada. 64
- September 23, Ballymeer. Richard Hare to the same. Recommends Rev. Mr. Hogan, a Roman Catholic clergyman, to be chaplain of the garrison at Corfu, or to go to Canada. 288
- September 25, Whitehall. Lack to the same. Certain Acts of Lower Canada, being free from legal objection, may be left to their own operation. 42
- September 25, Hamilton Palace. Archibald Hamilton to Bathurst. Respecting emigration from Lanarkshire. Reasons for assisting the emigrants. 289

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September 25, War Office.	Merry to Goulburn. The Secretary at War desires to be furnished with information regarding a provision for reduced adjutants of colonial militia.		Page 209
September 26, Hamilton Palace.	Archibald Hamilton to Bathurst. Sends one of the numerous petitions sent him by those desirous to emigrate, which emphasises the point of the apparent breach of faith in separating relations who expected to be reunited in Canada.		293
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition.		294
September 28, War Office.	Merry to Goulburn. Respecting the claim of Adjutant Fraser. He has only served in the colonial forces, so that his case is different from that of Adjutant Stewart.		210
September 29, Pennsylvania.	Lawrence Bathurst to Lord Bathurst. He has received a grant in Canada of 900 acres. Applies for assistance to make the grant useful.		235
September (?), London.	Lieut. Brown to Goulburn. Sends a list of questions respecting grants of land.		237
October 1, Dublin.	Talbot to Sidmouth. Sends memorial from Sir Charles Echlin, Bart. (Chambre elsewhere.)		217
October 4, Hamilton Palace.	Duke of Hamilton to Bathurst. Sends letter to be forwarded to Dalhousie.		296
October 8, Whitehall	Lack to Goulburn. Acts of Lower Canada (except No. 344 reserved for further consideration) are to be left to their own operation.		43
October 15, Taunton.	Ogden to the same. Applies for extension of leave. His health not improved. The Assembly not disposed to be liberal. Good crops in Canada, but no sale.		376
October 19, London.	Memorial by Osgoode. Quotes Portland's announcement that he was to receive a retiring allowance of £800 a year on his resignation taking place. Its regular payment until now when a change had taken place in the Revenue Department which has caused a suspension of payment for which he asks redress.		377
October 20, London.	Barry to Bathurst. Has received the amount of £898 12s., (elsewhere 5s. 4d.) awarded to Mrs. Campbell, widow of the late James Campbell, for his services in raising hemp in Canada. Asks for completion of the deed for 150 acres granted her.		258
October 21, Letterkenny.	Mrs. Dawson to Goulburn. Further respecting her petition.		237
October 22, Whitehall.	Lack to the same. In reference to memorial from the Committee of Trade at New York, relative to the duties on rum, a bill is to be submitted for removing the difficulty arising from the provisions of the law and in the meantime relief will be granted in particular cases.		44
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Delarand to Lack. The revenue officers at Quebec had admitted free rum from Demerara, although free importation was confined to spirits from the sugar colonies in the West Indies. The law was, therefore, ordered to be enforced. On an application to the Treasury an order was issued to have a bill prepared to extend the privilege to the South American colonies, and in the meantime relief to be granted in case of Jones and every similar case.		45
October 23, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits copy of the report of the Commissioners of Customs on Monk's complaint of the mode of distribution by the Collector of Customs of Lower Canada of foreign goods illegally imported from the United States.		198
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report of the Commissioners of Customs giving result of the inquiry as to the distribution of seizures by the Collector of Customs. Steps taken to prevent irregularities.		199
October 25, Quebec.	Ready to Goulburn. Introduces a son of Judge Kerr, who was appointed a waiter and searcher at Three Rivers, whom the Duke of Richmond intended to recommend to be confirmed in his appointment but which he (Ready) fears has not been done.		454

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- Enclosed.* Commissioners of Customs to Richmond, 8th June, 1819. Requesting him to appoint a waiter and searcher at Three Rivers, the Treasury having authorized a salary of £100 but not having appointed any person to the office. Page 456
- October 25, London. Leonard to Bathurst. Transmits pamphlet as an instance of loyalty. 324
- October 30, Quebec. Ready to Goulburn. Introduces Marshall, Solicitor General, who has obtained six months leave of absence. 457
- November 1, Whitehall. Lack to the same. Act No. 344 of Lower Canada to be left to its own operation. 47
- November 2, Deptford. Patton to Bathurst. Reports that he has on board his ship a box from Dalhousie which he asks to be sent for. 394
- November 7, Whitehall. Hamilton to Bathurst. Transmits application of Sir Chambre (Charles?) Echlin for a grant of land in Upper Canada for consideration. 65
- November 12, Quebec. Report of the Quebec Emigrant's Society for 1821. On the establishment at Drummondville (St. Francis); on the establishment at the Cape (Quebec); showing the means of employment for those retained there, the weekly average from October to June, being seventeen men, sixteen women and thirty-three children. Respecting the expense of removing persons certified by medical men that they should be removed to Europe; report of minor and miscellaneous expenses, indicated but not given in detail. General remarks of the operations of the society. The report is signed by G. J. Mountain (Bishop), Frederick Arabin, T. W. Satterthwaite and Edward Hale, Jr. 439
- November 14, Carlton House. Order in Council appointing John Ready and John Hall to be members of the Executive Council. 48
- November 14, London. Toone, Monkhouse and Churton to Bathurst. Apply for leave to examine the records of South Carolina removed from there during the revolutionary war. 340
- November 16, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to the same. Remonstrates against granting any part of the benefit of the clergy reserves to the Church of Scotland in Canada, and quotes (p. 437) from the discussion on the bill of 1791, to show that the fund was intended solely for the Church of England. 432
- November 16, London. Davidson to Goulburn. Applies for information respecting a grant of land in Florida, made to a Mr. Richard James. On account of losses he (Davidson) has sustained, he wishes to go to a British colony, preferably to Upper Canada, provided he can get a moderate grant there. He has some poor relations who will follow him. 249
- Enclosed.* John Gilliam to Davidson & Co., respecting grant of land to Richard James, whose daughter he (Gilliam) married. 251
- November 21, Doctors' Commons. Law officers report on the proposed grant to the Hudson's Bay Company. Specification in the grant quoted, and they remark: "We doubt whether this description is so full and accurate a specification as ought to be introduced, if possible, to correspond with the power given by the Act of Parliament." 66
- Enclosed.* Copy of the Act commented on. 68
- Covenant to be entered into with the Hudson's Bay Company and Messrs. McGillivray and Ellice. 78
- November 21, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Dr. Hacket has applied for allowance equal to his half-pay, besides his income, as health officer at Quebec. Asks for return of the amount of the office. 212
- November 22, Treasury. Harrison to the same. Sends papers connected with the claim of Major General Baynes to a continuance of his staff pay for the opinion of Bathurst as to whether the Treasury would be justified in issuing a warrant for a sum equivalent to his staff pay. 204

1821.
November 28, London. Burton to Bathurst. In answer to letter of 29th September, that he can not expect a provision as Lieut.-Governor unless he is prepared to reside in Lower Canada, he will go there early in spring. Page 239
- December 3, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits copy of a letter from the Lords of the Treasury on the subject of the application of Lieut. Fraser of the Glengarry Militia for half pay as adjutant. 206
Enclosed. Harrison to Secretary at War. The Colonial revenue being inadequate to meet demands, the Lords of the Treasury request him to pay Lieut. Fraser three shillings a day on the military establishment. 207
- December 3, London. Burton to Goulburn. Has received copy of letter of 20th (29th) September, which he has answered and informed Bathurst of his readiness to proceed to Canada early in spring. 240
- December 4, Treasury. Harrison to the same. Dalhousie has been authorized to purchase the premises that interfere with the defence of Quebec. 208
- December 5, London. Berens to the same. Asks for interview, accompanied by Pelly to define the limits to be set out in the licenses for the Hudson's Bay and North-west joint trade. 241
- December 27, War Office. Merry to secretaries of Bathurst. Lieut. Henry Thomas has applied for increased half pay. Does Bathurst think he is entitled to it? 213
- No date. Osgoode to Goulburn. Had come to Downing street to present memorial. Gives an account of the manner in which a patent for a grant of land had been sent to Monk. 380
Memorial of members of the Church of Scotland in Canada for a communication of the same advantages as are enjoyed by the sister establishment of the Church of England. 342

STATE PAPERS RELATING TO SHERRINGTON AND SEIGNIORY LA SALLE, 1821.

Q-160.

The papers contain an account of the proceedings relating to the alleged encroachments of the seignior of La Salle on the township of Sherrington.

GOVERNOR LORD DALHOUSIE, 1822.

Q-161.

1822.
January 21, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 66). Sends petitions from the Agricultural Society of Montreal and from the inhabitants of various counties (named), praying that the restriction on the importation of wheat and flour into Great Britain may be taken off. Page 2
(The petitions are together in Q. 158).
- January 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 67). Has submitted to the Attorney General questions as to how far he could avail himself of the Lieut. Governor on his arrival, whilst he (Dalhousie) is within the limits of the province. 3
Enclosed. Questions and answers on the subject mentioned in the letter. 4
- January 21, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 68). Transmits address from the Legislative Council on the agricultural and commercial interests of Canada, also resolutions on the request of Assembly to Joseph Marryatt to act as authorized agent of the province. Asks that favourable consideration be given to the address. 7
Answer to the Legislative Council that His Lordship would transmit the address. 8

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	Copy of the address.	15
	Report of wheat, &c., exported from Quebec.	18
	Statement of British manufactures, merchandise and colonial produce at Quebec from 1800 to 1821.	19
	Statement of annual value of British manufactures and merchandise from 1813 (when the <i>ad valorem</i> duty was imposed) to 1821.	21
	Resolution of the Legislative Council, 19th January, on the constitutional powers of the legislature.	23
January 21, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 69). A difference having arisen between the commissioners for settling the boundary under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, has asked Bouchette for a report. Transmits the papers received from Bouchette.	24
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Ward Chipman to Dalhousie, 8th October, 1821. Reports that the boundary commissioners have not agreed. They are to meet again in New York in April; he (Chipman) will return to the province.	26
	Opinion of Thomas Barclay, one of the commissioners, 4th October, 1821, as to the proper boundary of Nova Scotia.	28
	Opinion of C. P. Van Ness, the other commissioner on the same.	29
	Detailed statement by Bouchette on questions relating to the boundary.	39
	Supplementary report.	48a
	Plan of part of Lower Canada and New Brunswick.	49
January 25, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 70). Transmits the names of W. B. Felton, Matthew Bell and Antoine G. Couillard, as those of men proper to fill the vacancy in Council caused by the death of deLotbinière, and specially recommends Felton.	50
January 25, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 71). The Assembly has decided to refuse a civil list to continue during the life of the King or to renew the revenue Act 59 George 3, which expires on first May next. This shows the temper of the House. Sends papers containing suggestions, one by the collector of customs, the other by Coltman, chairman of the board of Audit.	51
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum by Percival on the effects of the repeal of the Revenue Act and the changes that that involves.	56
	Memorandum by Coltman 31st December, 1821, on the duties collected under Act of 14 George 3.	58
January 25, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 72). Transmits address on the subject of the civil list and a petition on the subject of the agricultural and commercial interests of the province.	59.60
	Answers to requests for transmission.	61
	Address from the Assembly on the course taken in declining to grant a civil list for the King's life.	69
	The same in French.	77
	Petition on the subject of the agricultural and commercial interests of Lower Canada.	81
	The same in French.	85
January 25, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 73). In consequence of Maitland having forwarded dispatch respecting the claim of Dibbs, had caused inquiry to be made and sends report of the deputy quartermaster general, showing the improper conduct of Dibbs.	86
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Dibbs to Dalhousie 26th November, 1820. Complains that he cannot get his deed from Major Powell, secretary at Perth.	88
	Memorial by Dibbs for his deed.	90
	Memorandum by Capt. Fowler respecting the allotment to Dibbs, 20th February, 1821.	90
	Memorandum respecting John Dibbs an emigrant settler in the Perth military settlement, 29th December, 1821. Gives the dates of allotment,	

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- &c., and charges Dibbs with selling to an emigrant named Colton, after having previously sold to two other persons, one of whom is in possession of the land. The business was amicably settled amongst the dupes of Dibbs. Page 91
- February 13, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 74). Dispatches received. 94
- February 20, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 75). Has received dispatch with copy of Osgoode's memorial. The difficulty respecting his pension has been removed and the arrears paid to his agent. 95
- February 22, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 76). As requested, sends copy of reserved bill, entitled, "Act for the encouragement and promotion of education in the country parishes in this province." 96
- February 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 77). Will ascertain how the expenses of the administration of justice can be reduced. The heaviest is that for the prosecution of criminal cases; sends report by the Board of Audit on the subject with which he agrees. The Solicitor General being now in London can explain his case. 97
- February 23, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Report on Public Accounts. 98
Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 78). Transmits an address from the Legislative Council asking him to send to the foot of the throne petition from the House that they may receive portraits of his late and present Majesty. Sends answer to address. 102
Enclosed. Answer. 103
Address, asking that the petition be transmitted. 104
- February 23, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 79). Sends copy of speech at the closing of the Legislature on the 18th inst., with a list of bills assented to. 106
Enclosed. Gazette containing list of bills assented to and speech on closing. 107
The same in French. 110
- February 25, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 80). Transmits copies of letters from the Anglican Bishop of Quebec and from the Attorney General, on the subject of the form of letters patent of presentations to livings in the province. 114
Enclosed. Bishop of Quebec to Attorney General, 3rd December. Calls attention to an error in the letters patent for presentations. 115
Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Dalhousie on the same subject. 117
Letters by Uniacke, Attorney General, on the subject; entering into arguments in support of his view in opposition to that of the Bishop. 119 to 125
(In the letter at page 125, the Attorney General urges the necessity of a clause to compel the clergy to reside in their parishes.)
Question whether the letters patent erecting parsonages and inducting rectors should contain "during pleasure and the actual residence of the rector in the parish." 127
The King's supremacy upon the collation and appointment of Roman Catholic priests to parish curacies. 130
- March 14, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 81). Encloses petition from Mr. Cumming and the family of Peter McNaught, emigrants from Lanarkshire, for advances to each member of each family according to particular instructions. As he has no authority for the advances to the petitioners, sends petitions for consideration. 135
Enclosed. Petition of Paul Cumming on behalf of his wife. 136
Certificates respecting Mrs. Cumming. 137 to 139
Petition of Thomas McNaught. 140
Certificate respecting McNaught. 142
- March 14, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 82). Transmits letter from Maitland recommending the construction of a bridge between Kingston and Fort

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Henry, to cost £6,000; its advantages. Strongly recommends the proposal. Page 143

Enclosed. Maitland to Dalhousie. Recommends the building of a bridge between Kingston and Fort Henry; pointing out its advantages. 145

March 22,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 83). In addition to papers sent on 25th January, No. 71 (see page 50 of this volume), sends copy of memorandum by Justice Kerr on the subject of an import duty on salt. 148

Enclosed. Memorandum advocating the withdrawal of the drawback on salt for the fisheries within limits prescribed by the Act, and to impose a remunerative duty. 149

March 22,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 84). Transmits memorial from Bouchette, with accompanying papers. 151

Enclosed. Memorial from Bouchette, as to his qualifications for the office from which he was removed, the injury the removal has done to his professional character, and asks for such marks of approbation as shall prove that it was not from inefficiency he was removed from office. 152

Statement of plans, &c., of record in the Surveyor General's office sent to Col. Barclay, Boundary Commissioner. 156

Extracts from letters from Ward Chipman on the subject of the preparatory arrangements of the exploring survey (Boundary Commission). 158

Extract from letter from Barclay approving of his (Bouchette's) services. 161

Additional extracts to the same effect, 162

Other extracts in relation to Bouchette's services. 163 to 168

March 22,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 85). Sends copy of report of the Board of Audit on the letters of credit issued by Richmond in favour of the late Mr. Young for His Lordship's decision. 169

Enclosed. Report of the Board of Audit on the claims of government against the estate of the late Hon. John Young in reference to letters of credit issued to him for £400 to be accounted for. 170

March 22,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 86). Transmits copy of Act for regulating the trade between Lower Canada and the United States. 176

Enclosed. Copy of the Act (English). 177

The same (French). 181

March 22,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 87). Has received dispatch respecting a provision to the pastors of Presbyterian congregations to which he would give further consideration. Referred the question of the seizure of tobacco at Carleton Island to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, the transaction having taken place in that province. 184

April 20,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 88). Sends copy of petition for a charter for the Montreal General Hospital, report on the petition and draught of the charter. Submits the whole for favourable consideration as an object which does honour to Montreal and promises great public advantages. 185

Enclosed. Copy of petition, signed by John Richardson, William McGillivray and J. Gerrard. 186

Memorandum attached on the nature of the charter asked for. 189

Report of Committee of Council recommending that the charter be granted. 192

Form of authority to grant charter. 194

Sketch of a charter. 195

April 22,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 89). Sends papers supporting the petition of the daughters of Dambourges for a continuance of the pension given to their mother, which has ceased on her death leaving them destitute. Strongly recommends that the petition should be granted. 212

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April 22,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 90). Recommends that the branch of the settling department for the military settlements on the line from Richmond and Perth be discontinued as sufficient has been done to induce common emigrants to go there. Suggests that on the 24th December, the whole should be transferred to the civil government of Upper Canada retaining only that branch in which he has settled the Lanark emigrants in order to recover the large amounts advanced to these people. Page 214

June 8,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 91). The inconvenience of uniting in one person the offices of civil secretary to the Governor and acting Provincial Secretary. Ready informed of this, has signified his determination to return to England; shall provide a passage for him. Cochran appointed civil secretary, which he held under Sherbrooke, but has been allowed to retain the office of auditor of land patents. The duties of the Provincial Secretary's office intrusted to Montizambert. 216

June 10,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 92). Observations on the proceedings of the legislature. The irreconcilable differences between the Assembly and Council. Change by the assembly of the quorum from 15 to 26 the last being a majority of the whole representation. The appointment of Joseph Marryat as authorized agent. Sends copy of resolutions on the application for indemnity for advances made from unappropriated funds. The action taken as to a permanent civil list; resolutions agreed to; an address founded on these forwarded on 25th January last (No. 72). Rejection of the bill to renew the expiring Revenue Act. Violent discussion in the Assembly on the words of one of the Council held to be offensive; address for his removal from all public trusts; the demand refused. Avoided prorogation until a last attempt could be made to have the civil list voted; its unsuccessful result. The effect of the change of quorum. The appointment of an agent indicates the ignorance and pretensions of the Assembly; sends papers relating to it; believes that the agent appointed will not be listened to. The embarrassment caused by the refusal to pass the civil list is increased by the expiration of the Revenue Act. Transmits report from the Executive Council on the question of local charges not included within the expenses of the civil government and how the collection of the revenue can be improved and expenses curtailed. Asks for instruction for next session on the questions of the civil list and the revenue; how he proposes to get over the difficulty. 218

Enclosed. Resolutions of the House of Assembly, 12th January, 1822. 231

30th January, 1822. 237

9th February, 1822. 236

14th February. 229

Speech of Hon. Mr. Richardson in the Council, 31st January, 1822, on a motion for going into committee to consider certain rules, &c., with a view to their amendment. 239

Report of Committee of Council on the expenses, &c., of civil government as distinguished from those of local establishments. 242

Schedule No. 1. 251

Schedule No 2. 255

June 10,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 93). Notice has been sent to those whose salaries are classed as local that they cannot be paid from 1st of May last, unless especially provided for by the legislature. Pensions have not been considered as coming within either class of expenditure, but the salaries to schoolmasters are reported to be a local expense. Differs from the Committee, and shall apply £5,000 from the remittances of customs and post office revenues to these two branches, and shall in the meantime cause the sum to be paid now from the military chest to the Receiver General, to be appropriated for these payments. 258

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July 6.
Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 95). Transmits proceedings of Executive Council on matters of state between 5th November, 1820 and 31st December, 1821. Page 262
- A letter of same date (No. 96), transmitting the proceedings on waste land. 263
- July 12,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 94). In accordance with authority contained in letter of 31st December last, he has purchased the premises represented in dispatch of 28th August, 1821, for purposes of defence at a cost of £7,026. 9s. sterling; the whole is about 65 acres. The commanding engineer has urged the purchase of other lots to complete the glacis, but as the price asked is unreasonable he has declined to sanction the purchase. 260
- September 10,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 97). In consequence of Drummond Island being given up, as within the boundary of the United States, recommends that a post be established at the Falls of St. Mary. It is a Hudson's Bay post, with buildings which might be made to answer for the necessary military establishment. 264
- September 10,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 98). Transmits proceedings of Executive Council on matters of State between 18th December, 1821, and 5th July, 1822. 265
- September 10,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 99). Having obtained report on the application of W. B. Felton for an additional grant of land, on the ground that he had expended the amount agreed on with government before he obtained an addition, recommends that a grant of 5,000 acres be made as stated in the report. 266
- Enclosed.* The report. 267
- September 10,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 100). Having received confidential communication of the decision of the commissioners with respect to the boundary from St. Regis to the upper end of Lake Huron, had applied for copies of the plan, but, on account of the expense, requires His Lordship's authority. 269
- Enclosed.* Hale to Cochran, 4th August, 1822. Sends extract from letter from Barclay respecting copy of the map asked for. 271
- Barclay to Hale, 29th July. Owing to the absence of his draughtsmen cannot have the map asked traced by them. If Dalhousie send some competent person to New York to copy the map, or authorize the expense of his (Barclay) engaging a person, he will facilitate the work. Apparently an inadequate idea seems to be formed of the extent of the work. 272
- September 10,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Wilmot, M. P. Will carry out Bathurst's directions for a grant to McRobb of 1,200 acres, with reserve of 2,000, if cultivation of the first is satisfactory. Will carry out Bathurst's instructions, but calls attention to the embarrassment caused by the reserve. 273
- September 10,
Quebec. Same to Bathurst (No. 101). Had delayed reporting the arrival of Sir Francis Burton till he had ascertained if any difficulties were caused. His services are useful. Has taken a house for him, the rent of which, he trusts, the Treasury will authorize to be paid out of the unappropriated revenues of the province. 274
- September 15,
Quebec. Same to the same. During the discussion of the bill for the reunion of the provinces, he hesitated to submit any measure spoken of in Quebec; now that a decision has been come to, suggests calling Sir Francis Burton to the Council as Speaker, in room of Chief Justice Sewell, whose abilities, character and conduct eminently qualify him for the chair; but there is a strong feeling of jealousy against him which has increased the differences between the two branches. 276
- September 16,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 102). A man named Oliver Fitzgerald, arrested for the murder of Major Going, in Limerick, confessed that,

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though not an accomplice, in that crime, he was a principal in the murder of a post boy. Asks for instructions what he is to do with him.

Page 278

September 17, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 103). Under present circumstances, sees
Quebec. no objection to the seminary bringing four young priests from France for the purpose of giving instructions to youth. 280

October 22, Same to the same (No. 104). Mr. Uniacke having declined to resign
Quebec. his office in the manner required, cannot appoint Marshall, Attorney General. Nor can he employ him in criminal prosecutions, as an economical system had been decided upon. Sends extracts from two reports of Council on Marshall's former emolument. Marshall informed that he could not be appointed, and has, therefore, requested leave to return to England on his private affairs. There is no probability of Uniacke resigning. The services Uniacke has rendered and the confidence felt in him. Personally he (Dalhousie) presses His Lordship not to make any change. 283

Enclosed. Uniacke to Dalhousie, 20th October. Declines to resign and enters into the discussion of the proposal and of his reason for retaining office. 285

Extracts from the reports of committee of Council on the employment of the Attorney and Solicitor General. 288 to 290

October 28, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 105). Sends exemplifications of Acts and
Quebec. schedules, also printed journals of Assembly for 1821 and 1822. 291

Enclosed. Schedule, for which see pages 107 and 110.

October 28, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 106). Sends requisition for stationery. 293
Quebec.

October 30, Same to the same (No. 107). Causes of the delay in sending the
Quebec. return asked for of the revenues, taxes, expenditure and offices of the province. 294

November 15, Constitutional Committee of the city and district of Quebec to Wilmot,
Quebec. M.P., stating objections to the union with Upper Canada; the delay in the signing, &c., of the petitions in opposition to the measure. The inhabitants are opposed to any union and especially to one on the conditions contained in the bill. 295

November 28, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 111). In consequence of authority given
Quebec. to defray half the expenses of water communication between Upper and Lower Canada by the Ottawa on condition that the Legislature granted the other half, he has signed a warrant for £10,000 for the LaChine Canal and £25,000 for the Grenville Canal, a bill having passed last session appropriating £35,000 and granting free passage to boats on His Majesty's service on condition of an aid of £10,000. Asks for further orders. The water communication means two canals, the one at LaChine, the other in the Township of Grenville, the first provincial, the other military. Recommends that government should decline further co-operation in the LaChine Canal, making the Grenville Canal a military work. The care taken in respect to expenditure on the latter, it will require £25,000 more to complete it. In process of time the tolls will repay the expense; in the meantime it furnishes employment to many hundred starving emigrants and will in time greatly advance the settlement between it and Kingston. The loss and damage that would be incurred by stopping the work. 314

Memorandum relative to LaChine Canal and water communication between Upper and Lower Canada independent of the St. Lawrence, giving the opinion of general officers and others on the utility of the work. 318

(The memorandum is neither signed nor dated and appears to be a summary made in the Colonial office.)

December 16, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 112). The difficulty of reducing the
Quebec. expense of the Indian department, curtailing of the allowances would be

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considered by the Indians as a breach of faith and would be followed by serious consequences. The Indians are, however, reasonable and acknowledge the propriety of checking abuses. Sends schedule of the reduction of officers and of the allowance to each on retirement. The saving in presents can only be ascertained by the annual estimates. The expenses of the engineer department have been applied to three great works, the new citadel at Quebec, the Isle aux Noix and the arsenal on the Isle Ste. Helene at Montreal. To check these works now would be very unwise. There is, besides, the keeping in repair, &c., of an immense extent of public military property. With respect to the concentration of troops, he believes that whilst present peaceful relations would admit of such concentration in Quebec, Montreal and Kingston, yet that it would have a bad effect in many parts of Upper Canada. The general line of posts should be maintained and the Americans must be followed as they extend their line to the westward, so as to maintain connection with the Indians. Amherstburg and Drummond Island (or Sault Ste. Marie, if that is given up), are most important to be maintained. Is taking steps to sell off all the smaller posts of war and all the store houses that can be dispensed with; this will in a short time effect a very considerable reduction. Page 322

Enclosed. Schedule of reductions in the Indian department. 326

December 17,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 108). Transmits representation from the magistrates and inhabitants of the eastern district of Upper Canada on the consequences to the province from the confirmation of the agreement for the boundary line from St. Regis westwards. 297

Enclosed. The representation. 298

December 17,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 109). Transmits copies of resolutions by the committee appointed to prepare petitions against the union of the provinces; they pray that consideration of the measure be postponed until the petitions be received, to which he adds his recommendation. 304

Enclosed. Proceedings at the meeting of the committee at Montreal. 305

The same of the committee at Quebec. 308

December 17,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 110). Resignation of Irvine from the Council on account of his private affairs. Coltman recommended as his successor. The incapacity of Ross Cuthbert to act as Councillor; recommends William Smith for the office. How the difficulty with regard to the precedency of Mr. Hale in Council arose and how it might be removed. 311

December 17,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 113). Respecting pension to Mrs. Ken-
nelley, whose case is peculiar; recommends that the pension be granted. 327

December 28,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 114). Transmits petition for the union of the provinces. 329

Enclosed. Petition. The petitioners are described as "seigniors, magistrates, members of the clergy, officers of militia, merchants, landholders and others, inhabitants of the city and district of Quebec." 330

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1822.

Q 162-1-2.

1822.

- (Part I is paged from 1 to 184, part 2, from 185 to 393.)
- January 1, Treasury. Lushington to Wilmot. Transmits letters from Dalhousie with three reports from the committee of Council for the audit of public accounts for Bathurst's observations. Page 105
- January 1, Downing Street. H. Blennerhasset to the same. Recapitulates his services in respect to the affairs of Canada. Cannot state any pecuniary consideration to indemnify him for the loss of his professional practice. Desires to have a judicial appointment. 205
- January 1, London. J. H. Kerr to Richmond. That he had been appointed waiter and searcher of customs at Three Rivers by the late Duke, but finds that he has been superseded. Unfortunately Goulburn is in Ireland, shall write him. Asks his (Richmond's) influence. 262
- January 11, Goodwood. Richmond to Wilmot(?) Sends letter from a gentleman of whom he knows nothing but his case seems to be a hard one. 322
- January 14, London. Kerr to Goulburn. Sends letter from Ready which he had hoped to have delivered personally. Asks for his interest to procure an equivalent for the situation he has lost. 263
- January 16, Cavendish Square. Marshall to Bathurst. Has received leave of absence. Asks for an interview. 273
- January 16, London. Toone, Monkhouse and Churton to Bathurst. Apply on behalf of their client Sir James Wright, Baronet, for permission to search amongst the records of the State of South Carolina brought over for security during the revolutionary war to obtain proof of his title to property there. 352
- January 17, London. Kerr to Wilmot apologises for applying a second time to urge the consideration of his memorial. 265
- January 23, Treasury. Arbuthnot to the same. Lord Liverpool from other engagements, cannot confer upon Sewell the office of Comptroller of Customs at Quebec. 106
- January 29, Treasury. The same to the same. If a favourable opportunity offers of employing Kerr shall mention him to Liverpool with Bathurst's recommendation, but Kerr has no ground for complaint against the Treasury. 107
- January 30, Bath. Monk to Gordon. His present address is at Bath; should his attendance in London be requisite he shall be happy to receive Bathurst's commands. 274
- February 2, Saffron Walden. Hall to Bathurst. Asks for information respecting a statement by William Turner, charged with forgery, that he had received a draught for £4. 10s from Lower Canada, payable at His Lordship's office, but which he (Turner) had destroyed. 245
- February 7, Leith. Kerr to Wilmot. Returns thanks for his kindness. Hopes he will obtain an equivalent for the situation he has lost, or a letter to the Governor General recommending him for the first reasonable vacancy. 266
- February 23, Coolcullen. S. T. Roberts to Bathurst. Recommends, as had been done in cases mentioned, free passages for starving families to Canada. He lives in a wild part of the country and he wishes His Lordship would send over ten families who would be willing to go if they could. 323
- February 25, Mark Lane. Committee of merchants interested in the British North American trade to Bathurst. Ask for an interview respecting the proposed extension of intercourse between the United States and the West Indies, and that there be no final determination arrived at till they have been heard on behalf of British North America. 258
- February '26, Navy Office. Navy Board to Wilmot. Ask for the address of Colour Sergeant Robert Muirhead for whose passage to Canada and those of his wife and three children Bathurst has signified his desire. 89

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1822. March 6, Mark Lane.	Inglis to Wilmot. Sends petition from the County of Leinster, Lower Canada, representing their distress for want of a market and asking for an interview with Bathurst on the subject. Page 259	384
March 7, London.	Wurtemberg chargé d'affaires to Bathurst. Transmits power of attorney and asks that the signature of the Governor in Chief of the Canadas be legally authenticated. 384	90
March 8, Navy Office.	Navy Board to Wilmot. Passages have been ordered for Muirhead, his wife and three children. 90	109
March 12, Treasury.	Harrison to the same. Sends statements of Indian presents for two years namely, to the end of 1824, but only a moiety should be sent in the present year. 109	110
March 12, Treasury.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Statement of Indian presents to stock the depots for two years namely, to the end of 1824. 110	111
March 12, Treasury.	Harrison to Wilmot. Transmits memorial from George Hawdon, late storekeeper general for the Indian department, for remuneration for his services. 111	275
March 18, Cavendish Square.	Marshall to Goulburn. Sends a letter from Ready which he had not sent before, believing it to relate to his own (Marshall's) private affairs, now thinks it may not be exclusively so and, therefore, sends it. If his first surmise is correct, asks that he would communicate to his successor Wilmot. 275	6
March 23, Horse Guards.	Sir H. Taylor to Wilmot. Refers for consideration, petition from Eleanor Gibbons for a passage for herself and two children to Quebec, to join her husband, John Gibbons, a settler at Perth. 6	7
March 23, War Office.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition with certificate. 7	154
March 26, London.	Merry to Wilmot. Having received no answer to his letter of the 22nd ultimo., asks that enclosures in letter of 28th September be returned. 154	207
March 27, London.	Burton to the same. Applies for a passage to Quebec to resume his duties as Lieut.-Governor of Lower Canada. 207	180
March 28, Carlton House.	Pelly to Bathurst. The Russian Government has laid claim to the North-west Coast of America from Bering's Strait to the 51st degree of latitude, and have prohibited foreign vessels from approaching the coast within 100 miles. Claim of the United States to considerable extent of country on the Pacific Ocean, and a bill is in progress to settle the Columbia and form it into a state of the Union. In the report on which the bill is founded it is stated that the claim from the 41st to the completion of the 53rd degree of north latitude is unquestionable; but there is a good claim as far as 60 degrees north latitude. The progress of discovery traced and other statements made in opposition to these claims. 180	10
March 29, London.	Order-in-Council that Oliver Perrault is to be appointed a member of the Executive Council of Lower Canada. 10	174
March 30, Treasury.	Pelly to Bathurst. For an audience on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company. 174	112
	Harrison to Wilmot. Sends estimate for the Canadas for the present year. 112	114
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Proposed establishment of the Barrack department. 114	116
	Statement of the difference in the establishment of the Barrack department for 1821 and 1822. 116	117
	Reductions effected since 24th March, 1821. 117	118
	Proposed establishment of the Settling department in Canada for 1822. 118	119
	Estimate of the probable sums required for the Indian department from 25th December, 1821, to 24th December, 1822. 119	121
	Statement of the Indian department and the pay, pensions and allowances for 1821, beginning 23rd December, 1820. 121	

1822.
 Proposed establishment of the Royal Engineer department in the Canadas, dated 25th October, 1821. Page 124
- March 30,
 Cavendish
 Square. Marshall to Wilmot. If it would expedite matters to have the Canadas bill prepared by Thursday, he should be happy to employ himself towards that object with Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Robinson, of Upper Canada. If this is approved of, asks for the use of Robinson's draught and that of the proposed Canada bill. 276
- March (?). Macandew to Colonial Secretary. Shall embark from Leith for Quebec on 1st April. If there are any dispatches for Quebec shall take charge of them, if His Lordship thinks fit. 272
 (There is no date on the letter, but it appears to have been written about the middle of March.)
- April 7,
 Hampton
 Court Palace. James Yeo to Bathurst. Applies for a grant of land in Upper Canada proportioned to the rank his son held as Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces at that station. The renewal of the application arises from his sense of duty to his daughters to whom their brother had left all his property. They cannot comply with the conditions unless a deviation is made in their favour as a special mark of the sense of their brother's services. 390
- April 8,
 Treasury. Lushington to Wilmot. Sends statements of payments to the amount of £3,322 7 8½ by Commissary General Robinson, to ascertain if the application has been made to the satisfaction of Bathurst. 127
Enclosed. Abstract of payments made on account of secret service of the army in Canada for 1813. The dates and numbers of the warrants are given, but not the names. 128
- April 10,
 Admiralty. Barrow to Wilmot. Orders have been given to the Navy Board to purchase Canadian hemp for the use of the province and to purchase one-fourth of the hemp used in the dockyards in Britain on condition that the quality is good and the price not higher than it can be purchased elsewhere. 3
- April 12,
 London. Admiral Coffin to Bathurst. Applies for leave to sell the Magdalen Islands to the United States. It is peopled by refugees from St. Pierre and Miquelon, who refuse to acknowledge his claims. Encloses letter from the Secretary of the Governor of Quebec, to whom he applied for redress. 221
Enclosed. Ready to Coffin. The regret of the Governor that without further information he cannot appoint a sheriff's officer to order off people who refuse to pay the rent demanded. 223
- April 17,
 London. Simon McGillivray to Bathurst. In gratitude for the license granted for the exclusive privilege of Indian trade in North America, he and his brother desire to be presented to the King at the levee by Bathurst, or to be allowed to refer to him as presenting them. If that is not considered suitable, asks that his brother may be presented as connected with Canada, a member of the Legislative Council and who rendered great service in the war of 1812. 175
- April 18,
 Pollock. Maxwell to Wilmot. Sends the names required; prays him to communicate his benevolent purpose to Mrs. Craig, Rev. G. Givings, Glasgow. 277
- April 19,
 London. Antonio della Torre to Bathurst. Asks for a passport to Dominico Fontana, to proceed to Canada. 354
- April 20,
 London. W. Wilberforce to Wilmot. Had sent the answer to the emigrants from Glasgow he had received from Bathurst, but asks that he (Wilmot) answer the agent, Robert Lamond, the exact terms intended. 385
Enclosed. Advertisement of the sailing from Greenock to Quebec of the ship "Earl of Buckinghamshire." 387
- April 25,
 Navy Office. Navy Board to Wilmot. The "Earl of Buckinghamshire," on board of which Bathurst desires passages for Mrs. Craig and three children, is not in the service; if desired, the agent at Leith will be directed to engage passages on the cheapest terms in his power. 91

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1822.
April 29,
London. Wurtemberg chargé d'Affaires to Bathurst. Sends document respecting the late Samson Frederick Mittleberger to have the Governor's signature legally authenticated. Page 388
- April 30,
Lincoln's Inn. Opinion of counsel (Attorney and Solicitor General) that the Legislature of Lower Canada has authority to grant an Act of incorporation to the Bank of Montreal. 11
- May 1,
London. Trench to Wilmot. Asks him to recommend Worthington and to forward to Quebec the letter enclosed. 355
- May 4,
Navy Office. Navy Board to the same. Colour-sergeant John Harrison, wife and eight children and corporal William Mathews and wife, may embark on board the "Brunswick" at Deptford for Quebec on the 7th instant. Both men of the 41st regiment. 92
- May 6,
Navy Office. The same to the same. Asks for the address of Mrs. Craig for whom and for her three children passages were required. 93
- May 8,
Navy Office. The same to the same. Two pensioners may embark at Deptford to Quebec. 94
- May 9,
General Post Office. Freeling to the same. The American mail detained for Saturday's post in conformity with note from Planta. 169
- May 9,
London. Lowless and Crosse to Bathurst. Send the deed of covenant from the Hudson's Bay Company and MacGillivray and Ellice for performing the conditions in the grant of the exclusive trade with the Indians in certain parts of North America. 184
- Enclosed. See Q.162-2. Copy of the covenant. 185
- May 17,
Navy Office. Navy Board to Wilmot. Directions have been given to the agent at Leith to provide passages for the 71 persons for whom Bathurst desires passages to Quebec. 95
- May 18,
Carlton House. Order-in-Council confirming the Act incorporating the Bank of Montreal. 13
- May 20,
London. Marshall to Wilmot. Gives a history of the circumstances leading to his appointment as Solicitor General; his disappointment at the small emoluments, his joint action with the Attorney General in criminal cases, the absence of the Attorney General whom he was led to expect he should succeed, but who had returned, and he (Marshall) was again placed in a subordinate capacity. Offers to conduct the Crown business singly, even if he should have to give up part of his emoluments. 278
- May 21,
Hampton Court Palace. James Yeo to Bathurst. The little value a grant of land in Upper Canada would be to his daughters has led him to withdraw the application. Applies for an equivalent nearer home as a testimony of the estimation in which their brother's services were held. 392
- May 21,
Paris. Stuart to the same. Asks for a free passage to Canada for Mrs. Fleck widow of a British officer. 326
- May 21,
Hudson's Bay House. Pelly to the same. Is it the intention to appoint magistrates, courts of records, &c., in the Indian territory, as provided by the Act passed last session (1 and 2 George IV., chap. 66)? If not asks if the Governor and Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company in conformity with the powers granted in the charter may direct Governors and their council to administer justice and to arm and enroll some of their servants and other inhabitants for the defence of the settlers. 177
- Unsigned and undated document being the terms of an answer to the preceding letter. That it is not the intention to institute courts in North America within the territories granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, but the Governors and committee of the company are to appoint conservators of the peace and embody such force as may be necessary to enforce the civil authority. 179
- May 22,
London. Charles R. Simpson to the same. In relation to grants of land in East Florida, a commission has been appointed in the United States to inves-

1822. tigate titles. There are papers which he believes are in Somerset House that are necessary for proof but he can obtain no official information respecting them from the authorities there. Appeals to His Lordship to obtain the information. Page 327
- May 22, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot. The Lords of the Treasury desire information from Bathurst respecting the sum of £369 sterling repaid by Daverne to settlers and of £905 10s. 0½d. Halifax currency repaid on the like account. 129
- Enclosed.* Navy Board to Treasury. The sum of £283 6s. paid to Hill is no part of the £369 and it does not appear that that sum was paid into the hands of Captain Young. 131
- Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 4th January, 1822. 132
- Extract from Daverne's account in respect to the repayment to settlers of £410 Halifax currency equal to £369 sterling. 133
- Extract from Auditors' state of Burke's account for similar payment of £905 10s. 0½d. Halifax currency. 135
- Harrison to Wilmot. Treasury desire that Bathurst be moved to order payment to Hill of the sum deposited with Goulburn for settlers and if Goulburn be in possession of a list of settlers, that he transmit the same. 139
- May 23, Mendicity Office. Bodkin to the same. Sends a case to see if it is possible to get the family passages to Canada. A more deserving case was never before the institution. 159
- Enclosed.* Examination of Moses Little, the person referred to in preceding letter. 160
- Abstract of the case from 27th November, 1821, to 22nd May, 1822. 162
- Gordon to Little. It would only be under very exceptional circumstances that a passage would be granted to Canada. It is now too late to proceed there this season. 164
- May 28, Navy Office. Navy Board to Wilmot. Moses Little, late of the 74th, his wife and six children may embark in the "Hyperion" at Deptford. 96
- May 29, London. Pelly to the same. Encloses letter to Bathurst with resolutions of the general court of the Hudson's Bay Company, which he hopes will be sufficient to obtain His Lordship's sanction for the measures proposed. 190
- Enclosed.* Berens to Bathurst. Encloses copy of the resolutions. 191
- The resolutions for the government of the territory passed 29th May, 1822. 192
- Extract from charter. 195
- May 30, Foreign office. Planta to Wilmot. Transmits letter from the United States Minister for copies of certain papers supposed to exist in the public records. 23
- Enclosed.* Rush to Londonderry. Applies for copies of papers relative to lands declared by Spain to be forfeited in East and West Florida. 24
- Application by various persons for the copies of the papers. 26
- May 30. Edward Ellice to Bathurst. If he has no objection he (Ellice) will get some one to move for a return of the post office revenue and expenditure of Canada, as he himself cannot be in the House till the 13th of next month. 234
- June 3, General Post Office. Freeling to Lushington. There are many objections to the production of papers required by Ellice. The political importance of the packets, as otherwise the dispatches would pass through the hands of American Government agents. Enclosed are two papers to show the gross and net revenue and expenditure in Canada and Nova Scotia. 165
- Enclosed.* Returns for Canada and Nova Scotia of unpaid letters, postage and expenses. 167, 168
- June 5, Ordnance. Crew to Wilmot. Transmits copy of letter respecting an issue of brass guns and carriages for the consideration of Bathurst, as it is a

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new occurrence to issue cannon for settlers, or for the purpose of celebrating His Majesty's birthday. Page 98

Enclosed. Cockburn to the Board of Ordnance in Canada. Sends letter from the military secretary respecting the three pounder brass guns and carriages sent to the military settlements. 99

Military Secretary to Cockburn. By order of the commander of the forces gives an account of the circumstances leading to the order for ordnance to the military settlement between Ottawa and Kingston. 100

June 7,
Portsmouth.

Captain Buchan to Wilmot. Asks him to forward letters respecting pending court martial. 209

June 7,
Orchard
Street.

Monk to Wilmot. Has examined the draft of the Canada bill, with Marshall and made such alterations as were suggested. Hopes that every part is so softened and smoothed that it will soon be passed into law. 283

June 8,
Grosvenor
Place.

Mitford to Bathurst. For an interview to make a personal communication. 284

June 11,
Foreign office.

Planta to Wilmot. Transmits dispatch from the Minister to the United States respecting the seizure on Carleton Island of tobacco belonging to a citizen of the United States. 17

Enclosed. Dispatch from Stratford Canning respecting the seizure. Carleton Island, is a mere smuggling depôt, and part of the territory now before the Boundary Commission for settlement. Has not answered complaint from Adams until he receives Dalhousie's account of the affair. 18

Note from John Quincy Adams to Stratford Canning respecting the seizure of tobacco on Carleton Island. 21

June 11,
Cavendish
Square.

Marshall to Wilmot. The clause in the Canada bill objected to by the Bishop, that Rectors should hold their cures "during pleasure and their actual residence in their respective parishes," may be omitted, it being already provided for. 285

June 13,
General Post
Office.

Freeling to the same. The American mail detained by Planta till Saturday next. 170

June 20,
Ross Corby.

Kingston to Bathurst. Proposes as a measure of relief to Ireland that he should send a few families to Upper Canada, say thirty, provision them for one year and grant land to others who should emigrate, many would follow if the first were settled comfortably. One of the transports or ships of war could carry them. Many left last April for the States. 267

June 21,
Three Rivers

Kerr to Wilmot. He still holds the situation to which he was appointed by the late Duke of Richmond. Elliot appointed has, it is believed obtained a situation in the West India Docks, so that he would not come to Three Rivers, asks therefore that his (Kerr's) name be again brought forward. 268

June 22,
Calverton.

Sherbrooke to the same. Sends letter from Dr. Poynter enclosing one from L'Abbe Thavenet. Recollects that on the application of Mr. Roux, leave was given to bring four young priests from France, the greater part of the ecclesiastics of the seminary at Montreal being old and infirm. Why there should be so long a delay, he does not understand. As there might be a change in circumstances asks if he should answer the letter or desire Dr. Poynter to write direct to the office. 330

Enclosed. Thavenet to Sherbrooke. Reminds him of permission granted to bring four young priests from France for the college and for Indian missions. The difficulties in the way of getting these priests are now in the course of removal and he recurs to him (Sherbrooke) to know what steps are necessary to obtain from the new Governor a renewal of the permission granted to Mr. Roux. 332

	1822.	Poynter to Sherbrooke. Encloses Thavenet's letter; the gratitude of the bishop and Catholic Canadians to him (Sherbrooke). Page 334	
June 28, London.		Henry Hiort to Bathurst. Applies for compensation for secret service performed in the United States. Has been referred by the Commander in Chief to him (Bathurst).	246
July 2, London.		General Brooke to Bathurst. Asks for an interview.	210
July 3, Calverton.		Sherbrooke to Wilmot. Asks him to forward letters by the next North American mail.	335
July 4, Foreign office.		Planta to the same. To give a decided negative to the idea of Buchanan proceeding to Canada.	28
July 6, Spring Garden.		Bricknell to the same. In the action brought by Forbes, a British subject settled in East Florida, against Admiral Cochrane and Vice-Admiral Cockburn for harbouring and detention of people of colour, alleged to be the slaves of Forbes; a clerk is to bring to the court all the papers relating to the case that have been received.	74
July 9, London.		Seguier to the same (in French). For information respecting the succession of Clement Petit, whose death has been reported either at Louisbourg or Gaspé.	336
July 10, Foreign office.		Planta to the same. Transmits dispatch from the Minister to the United States respecting an Act of Congress passed in anticipation of the British Colonial system being relaxed.	29
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Stratford Canning to Londouderry, 8th May (No. 30). Reports the passing of an Act by Congress empowering the President to rescind the law which excludes British vessels trading with the West Indies from the ports of the United States as soon as he shall receive satisfactory evidence that the West Indian Colonies have been opened to United States vessels. The exultation in the United States at what is considered a national triumph.	30
		Extracts from the proceedings of Congress in respect to trade with the West Indian Colonies.	32
July 17, Ordnance.		Fitzroy Somerset to Wilmot. May Sergeant Peter Kisson of the artillery remain in Canada after his discharge and Corporal Miller of the artillery remain in the West Indies, each being recommended by the commanding officer?	102
July 18, "M Lincoln's Inn.		James Stephen, Jr. Opinion of counsel in relation to an Act of incorporation for the establishment of a body corporate for Lower Canada.	77
July 26, Orchard Street.		Monk to Bathurst. His regret that the Assembly of Lower Canada should have withheld receiving and enforcing the favourable expressions of the royal pleasure. Is sorry to discover that an interested few have influenced the many, but he has to acknowledge the withholding His Majesty's commands, till a favourable time arrived for their consideration. Asks for prolonged leave of absence, until the royal recommendation in his favour may receive the consideration of the Colonial Legislature.	302
July 26, Orchard Street.		Same to Wilmot. His object in visiting Downing street was to speak upon the subject of carrying into effect the part of the Act respecting tenures. Sends enclosures asking: (1) for a continued leave of absence; (2) that Dalhousie should be desired to act on Bathurst's instructions in October, 1820; but that can be asked for only after the first is granted. Asks the return of part of the enclosures.	287
July 27, London.		W. Pepperell to Goulburn. Desires to know if by the terms of a grant of land to Sir William Pepperell he has any claim as the next male heir.	318

(A note annexed says "The grants of land are registered in the proper office in the colony and not in England").

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1822.
July 30,
Treasury.
- Harrison to Wilmot. Sends list of sums taken credit for by Commissary General Robinson; to move Bathurst to inform the Treasury if the sums have been properly accounted for. Page 140
- Enclosed.* List of sums advanced to Captain Richard O'Connor by Commissary General Robinson. 141
- July 30,
London.
- Hiort to Wilmot. Has Bathurst taken his case into consideration? (See page 246.) If not will he (Wilmot) urge His Lordship to do so. 247
- July —,
- Monk to the same. Sends documents relating to change of tenure in Lower Canada as more desirable than a personal interview. The strong feelings that will be excited by the late proceedings in Parliament whose right to legislate is admitted. The opposition only struggled for delay to consider what can be offered against the expediency of the Union. To put a stop to the clamour of demagogues there should be an early meeting of the legislature to learn what has been before Parliament for consideration and that it has been allowed to stand over. If not, the session of Parliament would be over before advices could be had. The opposition might present the same ground of precipitancy with three months rancour by popular combinations in the Colonies. Questions as to the effect of the whole bill and that of half measures. 289
- Notes on the change of feudal tenure to that of common soccage. 291
- Observations in respect to Courts of Justice. 293
- List of papers on Chief Justice Monk's case. 295
- The papers mentioned in letter follow. 296 to 301
- August 5,
London.
- Captain Ogden to Wilmot. His long service and the injury to his constitution by tropical climates have induced him to retire from the army and to go to Canada where he was brought up from infancy. Hopes for a situation on account of his own services and those of his father, brother and family. 314
- August 6,
Orchard
Street.
- Monk to the same. Desires to know the determination respecting his leave of absence, as he wishes to leave town in search of a milder climate than that of England. In expectation of the Canada bill passing, which is now laid over, he had prepared instructions in respect to the supremacy. 304
- August 9,
London.
- Hiort to the same. Sends copies of letter to the Commander-in-Chief and answer referring him to Bathurst. The hardship of his case; trusts to his (Wilmot's) benevolence to have it considered by Bathurst. 248
- Enclosed.* Letter to the Commander-in-Chief stating his services as secret agent at Washington. He had never applied for remuneration till poverty stared him in the face. 249
- Answer referring him to Bathurst, the Commander-in-Chief not having the means of considering claims of this description. 253
- August 10,
Orchard
Street.
- Monk to Wilmot. Had learned through Gordon of his leave being extended. Although the usual term is six months, hopes to obtain a continuance until advices are received from Canada as to the object on which his application is solicited. 305
- August 16,
Treasury.
- Lushington to the same. In answer to application from the Lord Chamberlain for 300 guineas to be paid to Sir Thomas Lawrence for painting a picture of His Majesty, which is allowed to ambassadors and governors, in future pictures should only be granted to embassies and governments and not ambassadors or governors and that the picture once granted to any ambassador or governor should remain at the seat of the embassy or government and not again be granted to successors. Subject to this arrangement the Treasury approve of the price. 142
- August 19,
General Post
Office.
- Freeling to the same. Sends satisfactory note from the postmaster at Liverpool as to the disposal of the dispatch for the British Consul at New York. The agent at Falmouth had detained the packet for the arrival of dispatches which would therefore be in time. 171

1822. August 22, Foreign office.	Planta to Wilmot. Sends extract from letter from Robertson, consul at Philadelphia, respecting West Indian restrictions. Page 34 <i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from the letter mentioned holds that the measures by the United States Government to starve the West Indian colonies were visionary and that the opening of the trade is part of a general system. 35
August 30, Treasury.	Lushington to Wilmot. In answer to application from Sheaffe transmitted by Bathurst, the Treasury have no means at their disposal for making any provision for Sheaffe. 143
August (?), London.	Alva Woods to Bathurst. Has come to the land of his forefathers to obtain a library and apparatus for a university, lately established near the capital of the United States (Washington). Members of Parliament (named) have expressed their approbation. Asks in company with some other gentlemen, for an interview. 377 <i>Enclosed.</i> Address by the trustees of Columbian College in the district of Columbia, United States of America to the friends of literature, science and arts in Great Britain. 379
September 2, General Post Office.	Other documents respecting the university. 382, 383 Freeling to Wilmot. Has received approval of the detention of the packet until Bathurst's dispatches arrived. Has given instructions that sailing orders for the packets are not to be sent unless the usual bags are received from his (the Colonial) office. 172
September 9, Treasury.	Arbuthnot to the same. Sends copy of letter and enclosure on the abolition of four of the telegraph stations on the St. Lawrence. If they are no longer required for military purposes the expense should not be defrayed by the public, but if their convenience and good effect on the mercantile interests are such that they should be permanently maintained an arrangement should be made for charging the expense to the local revenue. 145 <i>Enclosed.</i> Dalhousie to Harrison. The proposed reduction of four of the telegraph stations on the St. Lawrence as not being required for military purposes. Their importance in mercantile matters has induced him to re-establish them this summer at the public expense, with a notice that in future other arrangements must be made, &c. Encloses letter from the Quebec Committee of Trade which he hopes will justify his maintaining these stations for this season. 146
September 16, London.	Peter Burnet, for Committee of Trade, to Cockburn. Calls attention to the service the telegraph stations have been of in saving life, &c. 147 Calvert to Colonial Secretary, for papers necessary to settle with accuracy the position of 20,000 acres granted to William Barker in East Florida in the year 1769. 225
September 18, Treasury.	Harrison to Wilmot. Sends papers respecting the public accounts of Canada for Bathurst's observations. 149
September 30, Bridport.	Sam Hood to Bathurst. Offers to go to Canada as government agent for the encouragement of the culture of hemp. Has used Canadian hemp for lines and twines and is convinced it is much stronger and more lasting than Russian hemp. 254
September —, Treasury.	Arbuthnot to Wilmot. Transmits for Bathurst's opinion, letter from Dalhousie reporting the purchases of lots of ground necessary towards the defences of Quebec. 144
October 6, Foreign office.	Planta to the same. Transmits copy of convention signed at St. Petersburg on the 30th June and 12th July between Great Britain, Russia and the United States, attention being specially drawn to the 2nd and 3rd clauses relating to remuneration for slaves carried away. 37 <i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of convention. 39 Annex A. 48 Annex B. 50 A I. Opinion de Sa Majesté-Imperiale. 53

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(The annexes and opinion are in French).

October 9,
Treasury.

Harrison to Wilmot. Before approving the building of a bridge between Kingston and Fort Henry at an expense of £6,000 currency, the Treasury desire to have information respecting the amount of tolls to be collected. Should the bridge be erected at the cost of individuals what would be the lowest sum they would expect for accommodation to the public establishments? If it is considered advisable to build the bridge by the public, the expense properly belongs to the Colonial legislature.

Page 150

October 10,
Whitehall.

Dawson to the same. Transmits copy of letter from Goulburn, with copy of report from Justice Moore on the case of a convict named Thomas Power, under sentence of transportation for vagrancy. Moore believes that there is strong reason for believing Power to have been guilty of some enormous offence in British America. Applies to have inquiry made.

67

October 15,
Foreign office.

Planta to the same. Requests an answer to letter of 9th October, 1821, respecting titles in New York carried off by Sir John Johnson to Canada.

57

October 17,
Foreign office.

The same to the same. Asks him to lay letter from the busy consul at New York before Bathurst. Hardly thinks it worth while to send it officially.

58

Enclosed. James Buchanan to Planta. In obedience to Lord Londonderry's order and Bathurst having declined his offer to aid in framing commercial regulations between Canada and the United States, he will employ no portion of his time outside the duties of his office; points out the services he had rendered to Canada in respect to settlement and to its other interests.

59

October 18,
Foreign office.

Planta to Wilmot. Transmits copy of note from the Envoy Extraordinary for the United States, representing the expediency of appointing United States Consuls in the West Indies and in North America.

63

Enclosed. Copy by Richard Rush on the subject of consuls.

64

October 29,
Whitehall

Dawson to Wilmot. Steps to be taken to have Oliver Fitzgerald now in Canada secured, as he is charged with the murder of a post boy in Ireland. The papers sent are to be available on his arrival.

68

Enclosed. Goulburn to Dawson, 26th October, respecting Oliver Fitzgerald charged with murder.

70

November 1,
London.

Blennerhasset to Bathurst. Denies that he had asked for official authority for a publication that would have been offensive to the United States. The letters in question were confidential; hopes for an interview. Proposed printing his memorial for facility of perusal; the publication of the extracts was to be made without any implied caution. Gives instances of his zeal; among others, the offer to have a defaulter from Barbados, now concealed in New Haven, Connecticut, identified and brought to justice. Delay in receiving an answer to his offer which he renews.

211

November 5,
Southwark.

Memorial of James Green. States his services and losses on account of his loyalty; received no land in Nova Scotia nor any allowance, such as was given to others; his distressed situation. He prays for a consideration of his case.

238

November 7,
Quebec.

Cockburn to Bathurst. Had received an allowance of 20 shillings a day from the 5th January, 1819. Prays now that the allowance should be from the date of his appointment, 3rd November, 1817.

227

November 7,
Florence.

Monk to Wilmot. His gratification at Bathurst's favourable opinion of his endeavours for the prosperity of the Canadas. Respecting his suggestions.

312

November 8,
Halifax.

Richard F. Uniacke to Bathurst. Respecting the dismissal of his son from the office of Attorney General of Lower Canada. Enters at length

1822.

into an account of his son's education, abilities, &c., and urges that the order for his dismissal be withdrawn. Page 357

Enclosed. Uniacke to Dalhousie. Thanks for His Lordship's honourable and just behaviour to his son. How his son obtained the office; his abilities; cannot resign except on honourable terms, &c. 369

Portland to Shannon, 19th July, 1797. The merits of Uniacke; appointed Attorney General in Nova Scotia in succession to Blowers. 374

November 9, London. Barry to Bathurst. Represents the claim of Widow Campbell for payment of the balance due her late husband for cultivating hemp. The land given is waste, and not clear arable land, as agreed upon. 215

November 16, Whitehall. Porter to Wilmot. Bills 390, 391, 392, 395, 396, 401 to 405, 407 to 409, and 413, passed by the legislature of Lower Canada, in March, 1821, are to be left to their own operation. With respect to 406, 410 and 411, the Lords of Council are not prepared to offer an opinion. 15

November 19, Dublin. George Darling to Bathurst. Applies on behalf of William Rogers, heir to the late Colonel Heron Hansard for information respecting him (Hansard). 230

November 20, London. Marshall to Wilmot. The resolution of Dalhousie to make no change (in the law offices) on the authority of Bathurst's letter and would retain Uniacke as Attorney General in whom he had confidence. Defends himself against the charge of misrepresenting Uniacke. His reluctant determination to return to London. Relies on Bathurst's protection. 306

Enclosed. Copy of letter from Chief Justice Sewell to Marshall's father giving testimony of his son's propriety of conduct as Solicitor General. 311

November 23, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot. Transmits petition from Harriet Badcock respecting claims for property taken by the British Government in America in 1775. Asks for information on the claim. 152

November 23, War Office. Merry to the same. Ensign George Macaulay of the Royal Newfoundland Fencible infantry has applied for permission to receive his half-pay with his income as Registrar of Midland District Surrogate Court in Canada. The Secretary at War desires to know the income of the situation and the date of appointment. 155

November 25, Molohiffe. Goodman to Bathurst. Is a curate at £75 a year with no prospect of advancement. Asks for information respecting British North America as a place for a clergyman in the Established Church to go to. 242

November 20, London. Davidson to Bathurst. Applies to be employed to clear case by the ship "Mary Russell" from Quebec. 231

December 11, London. Blennerhasset to Wilmot. Has sent as much of his memoir upon American affairs as is ready for inspection. This specimen will enable an estimate to be formed of the character of the rest. The points to be taken up in the latter part of the memoir. 217

December 11, Dublin. Darling to Bathurst. Sends copy of letter of the 19th ulto. an answer to which is of the utmost consequence. 232

(For the letter of the 19th see page 230.)

December 11, London. Perceval to Wilmot. Transmits document to show he has been granted six months' leave of absence. 319

Enclosed. Leave signed by Dalhousie. 320

December 11, Edinburgh. Sheaffe to Bathurst. Calls attention to an article in the *Quarterly Review*, No. 54, under the head of "Campaigns in Canada." Sends remarks on the article and papers to illustrate them. 337

Enclosed. Papers indicated in the letter. 339 to 350

December 12, Horse Guards. Taylor to Hobhouse. Transmits letter of Mr. Lafontaine of Canada covering a petition. 72

December 12, Enfield. Forbes to Bathurst. Had only received letter of 29th September, 1821, on the previous evening. In accordance with Bathurst's suggestion he is prepared to return to Lower Canada, and to reside in the district of Gaspé. 236

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1822. December 16, Ordinance.	Crew to Wilmot. In reference to Bathurst's approving of Dalhousie directing the issue of four 3-pounder brass guns and 100 stand of arms to the military settlements in Canada, the King's pleasure must be ascertained, as the issue is contrary to regulations. Page 103
December 20, Taunton.	Isaac Ogden to the same. Sends paper from Canada containing the sentiments of the gentlemen and merchants of Montreal on the subject of the reunion of the provinces. Asks for an extension of leave of absence till May. 316
December 27, War Office.	Merry to the same. Mrs. Harriet Antill Panet, widow of the late Charles Blake, placed on half pay as surgeon of Montreal, has applied for a pension. Asks for information respecting Blake's appointment. 156
No date.	Case for opinion of Counsel respecting the duties levied in Canada under the Statute 14th, George 3, cap. 88. 80
	Neither signature nor address, apparently to Kerr, that he had made an application to the Treasury. 108
	Petition of Jessy Mary Katherine Bruyeres, widow of David Thomas Kenelly, (Kennelley elsewhere) praying for the usual pension to the widow of a surgeon in the army. 202
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Affidavit of the death of Kenelly, surgeon. 204
	Joseph Cetti to Bathurst. Requests that leave be granted to F. M. Revolton to proceed to Canada to settle some mercantile affairs. 224

PAPERS COLLECTED BY MR. WILMOT HORTON ON THE CANADA BILL, 1822.

Q.—163-1-2.

1815.	(Part I is paged from 1 to 313, part II from 314 to 583). Abstract of the papers follows the Acts, namely:—	
	Heads. Page 40	
	Quotations from Parliamentary debates. 45	
	State of the pecuniary accounts between the Governor and the province, showing the source of the revenues, the expenditures, &c. 48	
	Schedules of papers. 51	
	Abstracts of bills. 52, 57, 61	
	Details of the proposed bill for uniting the Legislatures of the Canadas. 63	
	Financial concerns of the two provinces. 69	
	Trade of the Canadas. 71	
	Canada bill, a paper divided into three parts (1) change in the constitution (2) providing for the trade of the provinces (3) regulating their financial concerns with each other. 73 to 81	
1819. March 26,	Report of the special committee on the estimate of the civil list for 1819, with report of meetings to take evidence. 229	
	The same in French. 263	
	At the end of English report comparative statement of the estimates of 1818 and 1819. 262	
No date.	Of the French. Etat comparatif des estimations de 1818 et 1819. 298	
	Plan of the principal settlements of Upper Canada in 1817. Note says, "This communication explored by Lieut. Cutty, Royal Engineers, in 1819." 533a	
1821. August 8, Quebec.	Prices current of exports. 573a	
	(The table begins at 573 b).	
	Prices of imports. 573c	
	(The table begins at 573 d).	
	361	

1821. December 24, Quebec.	Resolutions moved by Davidson respecting the effect of the legislation of the United Kingdom, in respect to the produce of Canada and that it is expedient to petition for the free admission of the agricultural produce of Canada for consumption in the United Kingdom. Page 299	303
	The same in French.	308
1822. January 8.	Joint address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada to His Majesty for a remedy to the state of affairs between Upper and Lower Canada in respect to the revenue from import duties.	318
	Resolutions of the Council and Assembly in view of the fruitless attempt to come to an agreement with Lower Canada respecting the division of the revenue from import duties.	323
	Report of the joint committee on the resolutions dated 22nd December, 1821.	328
	Appendix No. 1, Statutes of Lower Canada referred to in the report.	371
	Statutes of Upper Canada referred to in the report.	389
	Provisional articles of agreement entered into at Montreal, 31st May, 1817.	400
	Agreement as to the amount due to Upper Canada from 1st January, 1816, to 1st January, 1817, in addition to the sum of £20,000, signed on the 7th June, 1817.	401
	A. Report of the Commissioners of Upper Canada.	403
	Proceedings of the joint commission.	404
	Documents accompanying the report:—	
	(1) Claim on behalf of Upper Canada with documents in support.	409
	(2) Answer on behalf of Lower Canada.	418
	(3) Reply by the commissioners of Upper Canada.	424
	(4) Answer by the commissioners of Lower Canada.	432
	B. Statement of the claim of Upper Canada, between 1st January, 1813, and 1st January, 1817.	441
	General statement of dutiable articles imported into Quebec in 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820, with calculation of provincial duties paid thereon.	444a
	General statement of merchandise reported by the Inspector to have passed Coteau du Lac from Lower Canada into Upper Canada in 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, with calculations of the provincial duties for 1817.	444b
	List of merchant Canadian bateaus and Durham boats that passed through the locks from Lower Canada to upper Canada, between 1813 and 1820, inclusive.	445
	Revenue of Upper Canada and whence derived.	446
	The same of Lower Canada.	448
February 16	Resolutions of Assembly of Lower Canada on the report of commissioners appointed to treat with commissioners on the part of Upper Canada.	468
March 5.	Substance of information communicated by Caldwell, Receiver General.	462
	Second statement by Caldwell.	464
	Another statement by Caldwell.	466 to 467
March 14, Calverton.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst. If the provinces continue in the same state as when he left, a union on proper principles would be desirable, so that the undue influence of the Assembly should be somewhat controlled, but sees considerable difficulties before the measure could be reconciled with the jarring interests of the inhabitants. The mischief arising from the class of persons returned to the Legislative Assembly; that of Upper Canada more tractable, but doubts if it will remain so. The circumstances modifying the state of opinion there as to the United States, whilst in Lower Canada there is a rooted anti party to that government.	186

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1822
March 20,
Belfast.

Stewart to Wilmot. Objects to the opening of the ports of the British West India Islands to the United States as prejudicial to the British North American colonies and to Canada in particular. The bad effects of the European restrictions on grain and duties on wood. The heavy crops of 1820 and 1821, enable Canada to supply all the wants of the West Indies; but whilst Canadian warehouses are overflowing, the West Indies cannot give any definite charge as to shipping prices of lumber, fish, &c., owing to the low rates for rum, sugar, &c. The ruinous effect of Americans obtaining access to the trade with the West Indies. The diminution of the European trade from Canada owing to recent duties on timber. Unless protecting privileges are granted, there will be a great falling off in Canadian exports as well as imports. Page 523

March 26,
Plymouth
Dock.

W. Sabatier to the same. Sends copy of printed letter in reference to the proposal to impose duties on colonial timber. The admission of the United States to the West Indian trade threatens to deprive British-North America of its last means of subsistence owing to various restrictions on trade (stated). The last four years have proved a cruel and tantalizing state of suffering to the northern colonies without that protection which their loyalty and suffering naturally taught them to expect. The danger of losing the colonies, especially Nova Scotia, by the present policy. 526

List of part of the papers on the subject to be found in the colonial office. 528

April 12,
London.

No signature. Observations on the difficulties in Lower Canada respecting the civil list which does not arise from disloyalty, but from the natural desire to preserve control of the finances; the frugal habits of the members of the Assembly and their little education cannot be supposed to enable them to appreciate the remuneration required for eminent services. The little influence government possesses in the election of members. 202

A note says it was written by Caldwell.

April 13.

Charles Marshall (Solicitor General). Observations on the differences between the branches of the legislature of Lower Canada on the mode of proceeding for the civil list. The main points of disagreement are: (1.) The right claimed by the House to grant by items, that is, to dictate to the government what officers it shall employ and what each shall receive for his services. (2.) The right also claimed by the Assembly to make the grant, whatever it may be, annually. Arguments against these demands and suggestions for the removal of disputes between the two provinces by the opportunity now presented by the bills for settling the trade and duties. 210

April 15,
London.

W. McGillivray. Estimated cost of vessel and disbursements and the difference of freight between Quebec and New York to the West Indies as a guide to the scale of duties. 543

April 18,
London.

J. B. Robinson to ——— Comments on the position of the Assembly of Lower Canada, as advanced in the resolutions published in the *Courier* of which he sends a copy. 449

(Robinson was commissioner for Upper Canada.)

April 23,
London.

J. B. Robinson to Wilmot. In view of the importance to the provinces of the question of union, sends his opinion in writing. 97

Enclosed. Considerations upon the expediency of giving a united legislature to the two provinces of Canada. States the arguments for and against, concluding that on the whole the relation should be left unchanged. 99

April (?)
May 15.

Remarks on the union of the Canadas by Dr. Strachan. 82

Observations by Caldwell on the effect which the present and probable state of trade in Canada will have on the revenue. 497

1822.
May 30,
London. J. B. Robinson to Wilmot. Desires that the liberty to purchase heavy goods in the United States may be left to the regulations of the provincial legislature owing to the very large cost of the transport by the St. Lawrence. Page 485
- June 10,
Quebec. Observations by Caldwell addressed to Dalhousie on the provision for the civil list in Canada. Gives in the form of a journal the proceedings of the Assembly in respect to the civil list and also a short summary of correspondence with the colonial office on the subject. 192
- June 17,
London. Hibbert to Wilmot. Sends in writing his suggestion that Canada and the other British North American colonies should make an alteration in the duties on sugar and rum, imported from the British West Indies and on those from other parts. 529
- June 24. *Enclosed.* "Observations," being suggestions for differential duties on articles imported from the British and foreign West Indies and from the East Indies, into the British North American colonies. 530
- June 24. "Bill" [as amended by the committee] "to make more effectual provision for the government of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada; to regulate the trade thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto." 9
- June 24. (A printed copy.)
"An Act to regulate the trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other parts of the world." 26
Cap XLV.
- June 24. (A printed copy.)
"Act to regulate the trade between His Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, and other places in America and the West Indies." 33
Cap. XLIV.
- June 28,
London. (A printed copy.)
Hart Lotair. Is sorry to learn that there is a doubt of the Union Bill passing. If postponed, a thousand difficulties will arise from the intrigues of the curés and notaries. Desires to have a petition prepared which he will have signed. 164
- June 29,
London. John Christophers to Wilmot. Sends remarks by his partner, Thomas H. Hunt, relative to the trade of the colonies. 487
- July 2,
London. *Enclosed.* Canada Trade Bill, with marginal remarks. 488
- July 8,
London. Monk to Wilmot. Calls attention to the propriety of a change of words in a clause in the Canada Bill respecting tenures. 94
- July 20. W. Parker, D. Munro and G. Stansfield to Bathurst. Earnestly advise that the Union Bill be postponed; the hurrying on of this measure, without giving the Canadians a hearing, is pregnant with the most disastrous consequences. 166
- July 20. Monk to Wilmot (private). Considerations on the Bill for the union of the provinces. The letter is in the form of questions as to the effect of the Bill. 130
- July 20,
London. No signature. Observations on the Canada Bill, with reference to the proposed postponement of the clause for uniting the legislatures, and to the omission of the clause for continuing the duties. Urges the immediate passage of the Union Act, alleging the bad consequences that would flow from the yielding to agitation against it as the cause of its withdrawal. 160
- July 24,
London. J. B. Robinson to Wilmot. Remarks on duties imposed in Lower Canada on rafts, scows, &c., passing from Upper Canada through the waters of Lower Canada. 476
- July 24,
London. Observations by Charles Marshall (Solicitor General for Lower Canada) on a clause proposed by Mr. Robinson to be inserted in the Canada Bill for abolishing certain rates levied on rafts, &c., passing from Upper to Lower Canada. 478

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1822. July 31.	"Bill" [as amended by the Committee] "for uniting the Legislatures of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada." (A printed copy.)	Page 21
August 5.	"Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces." (A printed copy.)	1
October 31, Quebec.	Resolutions of Committee for preparing petitions against the Union. (A list of the Committee is given.)	144
November 15, Quebec.	Constitutional Committee (de Salaberry, chairman) to Wilmot. In opposition to the Union of the Provinces.	141
December 16, Montreal.	Constitutional Committee (Papineau, president) to the same. Opposition to the Act of Union; defence of the French Canadians against the charge of disloyalty.	136
No date.	Sketch of the history of Upper Canada, with notes of the laws in force, &c. Notes on the tenures in Lower Canada. General remarks on the Government. Tenures, notes on the 29th section. Brief statement of such ordinances and provincial statutes of Lower Canada passed since 14 George III. as have principally tended to introduce principles of British law into the provincial code. Summary of the petitions for and against the union. Petition of the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships complaining of the grievances under which they labour from foreign laws, want of representation, &c., and praying that the townships of Lower Canada may be divided into counties, entitled to elect members, and that the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada be united. No signature. Short statement of facts relating to the mode of providing for the civil list of Lower Canada. No signature. Notices upon bill projected to unite the provincial legislatures of Lower and Upper Canada. These notices so called give a history of the previous legislation with notes on the separate clauses of the proposed bill for the Union of the two Provinces supporting the proposal for union. (The notes on the clauses begin at page 172. Another series of notes begins at page 180, another begins at 189). Attempt to state that part of the expenditure of Lower Canada for 1819 to 1821, which the legislature do not conceive themselves to be bound to make appropriations for. Statement of the debts due to the provincial government of Lower Canada from the military chest. Shows how the obligations arose, and a statement at the end, of the sums paid by the legislature of Lower Canada and partly reimbursed. Statement relative to the unappropriated sums at the disposal of the legislature of Lower Canada. Memorandum on the state of the question between the provinces. Resolutions of Assembly on the report of the committee on public accounts. Note that the legislature is not due any amount for interest on army bills after the 7th December, 1815, when the transaction was considered as effectually closed. Sketch of the origin of the army bills, and the obligation for interest taken by the legislature. Summary and remarks on the Canada Trade Bill with summary at the end of the schedules A, B and C.	113 119 122 126 128 135 147 219 167 225 to 228 307 311 472 456 314 315 481 to 484

1822.
No date.

No signature. Remarks on the Canada Trade Bill, proposing modifications in the duties on spirits and with respect to the oaths to be taken by importers into Newfoundland. Page 490

Duties proposed by Mr. Caldwell on articles imported into the West Indies and British North American Colonies from the United States. 492

Duties imposed by the Jamaica Act 53 George III, Cap. 13. 494

Permanent Acts on spirits. The dates of the Acts and the rates imposed are given in the table. 496

Paper submitted by Robinson (representing Upper Canada) to Lord Bathurst, pointing out objections to the union of Upper and Lower Canada. 553

Notes on various subjects, unsigned. (1.) On education and the need of a university in Upper Canada. 574

(2.) On the state of religion and the want of additional clergy. 577

(3.) On revenue; the expediency of appointing some person to superintend the collection of the Crown rents. 581

(4.) On trade; states that a particular memorandum has been furnished. 582

(5.) For a decision on the application of Crookes for the remission of seizure of his schooner. 582

Jottings. (1.) The Adjutant-General of Militia. A bill passed in 1822, but was reserved. 583

Receiver-General's bill (only the name). 583

Contracts for provisions for troop in the West Indies (title only). 583

The most advantageous trade of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, is that in fish, for which rum is exchanged, which could be bartered with Canada for provisions, but that trade is stopped by the operation of the present duties. 500

Other undated memoranda on trade, chiefly advocating preferential duties, with statistics of the trade in wheat and flour, and table of duties. 501 to 522

Unsigned memorandum on North American timber, and on navigation and exports to North America. 534

Enclosed. Printed statement, being introduction to returns, dated 21st February, 1821. 537

(1.) Account of various kinds of timber exported from the port of Quebec in the years 1800 to 1820 inclusive. (A printed return.) 537a

(2.) A statement of the rafts of timber and their contents imported into the province of Lower Canada from Lake Champlain, in the United States of America, and entered at the port of St. Johns, from the year 1800 to 1820 inclusive. (A printed return). 538

(3.) Return of timber of all descriptions which has been imported into Lower Canada from the United States of America, as entered at the port of Coteau du Lac, between 16th June, 1815, and 3rd September, 1820. (A printed return.) 538 verso

Statement, entitled "Navigation." An account of the number of ships and men, with the amount of the tonnage, employed in the trade with any of the Northern Powers in the Baltic for the year 1820. 541

The same employed in the trade with the British Colonies in North America for the year 1820. In both cases the number of ships, tonnage and men on British, and same on foreign ships, are given. (A printed return.) 541

Return of shipping outwards for the year ending 5th January, 1821, giving the British and foreign tonnage and the official value of British produce and the same of foreign and colonial, each separately, the return showing the countries and colonies to which the vessels were sent with the value of the cargoes similarly distinguished. 542

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1823.
February 19,
Montreal. Report in the Canadian Spectator of speech of Sterling, member of Assembly from New York respecting the trade between Canada and the United States, delivered in Congress on the 24th January, 1823. Page 545
- February 19,
Montreal. Extracts from the Canadian Spectator (1). That the refusal of Lord Dalhousie to remove Uniacke from the Attorney Generalship to be replaced by Marshall, Solicitor General has been approved of by the Imperial Government. (2.) Suggests that a declaratory Act be passed by Parliament, as to the application of the duties raised by virtue of the Act of 14 George III. The argument that these duties are under the control of the province is long and detailed. 564 to 566
- March 7. "Act to amend an Act of the last session of Parliament for regulating the trade between His Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies and other parts of the world." (A printed copy.) 32

GOVERNOR LORD DALHOUSIE, 1823.

Q.—164-1-2.

- (Part I is paged from 1 to 215, part II from 216 to 402.)
- No date. Abstract of a bill for uniting the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada in one Legislature and to make further provision for the government of the said Provinces. Pages 1 to 25
1823.
May 10,
London. (With marginal remarks on each clause.)
- Papineau and Neilson to Wilmot. In opposition to the union of the provinces and with observations on the clauses of the bill for effecting that object. 113
- Enclosed.* List of petitions from Upper and Lower Canada against the bill for uniting the legislatures. Signatures in the three districts of Lower Canada 60,642; in 11 counties, &c., of Upper Canada 8,097 total 68,739. In Upper Canada the petition from the London district was signed by 1,576; that from Kingston, Lennox and Addington and the district of New Castle by 2,600; the others from 255 the lowest to 753 the highest being an average of these latter of 435 and $\frac{2}{3}$, or a total average of all places in Upper Canada in which petitions were signed of 736. Taking the respective populations in 1825 (the nearest census obtainable), the signers of the whole population, give an average of 12·7 for Lower Canada and 5·1 for Upper Canada. 140
- Petitions of the inhabitants of Lower Canada (dated Lower Canada, 1822). 141
- Address of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, against the union. The address was carried by 31 yeas to 3 nays. 148
- Petitions of the counties, &c., of Upper Canada against the union. 154
- Address of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada to the Governor General leaving the settlement of the question of union to the wisdom and justice of the Imperial Parliament. 174
- Resolutions of the Assembly of Upper Canada. That it is not called on to express an opinion, the House having been elected previous to the contemplation of so great a change, and the great body of the people having made known their sense thereon by petitions, &c. 175
- Undated and unsigned. Observations on bill for uniting the legislatures of Lower and Upper Canada to make further provision for the government of the said provinces. The observations are favourable to the bill, but amendments are proposed which it is considered would improve its provisions. 177

1823.

(Published as a pamphlet in 1824.)

June 6,
London.

J. Stuart. "Observations on the proposed union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada under one Legislature, respectfully submitted to His Majesty's Government by the agent of the petitioners for that measure." It begins with a sketch of the changes in the system of government since the Conquest, and states in the following terms the points he will endeavour to establish:—

"(1.) That in the present circumstances of the Canadas, it is expedient that two separate legislatures should continue to regulate their concerns, and that as well the past as present inconvenience and evils resulting from this political arrangement as those to be apprehended in future require a remedy.

"(2.) That the union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada under one legislature is the remedy urgently required and is alike necessary for the security and prosperity and for the interests of the parent state.

"(3.) That the objections which have been made to that measure have originated in prejudiced and interested motives, are without any reasonable foundation and ought not to prevent its adoption."

Argues at length in support of these points and on the evils resulting from the separation, financially and politically. Pages 26 to 100

Lists of petitions for a union of Upper and Lower Canada. 101

Petition of the city and county of Montreal to the Commons (see vol. 166, the petition being the same as that to the King in that volume).

Petition of the Eastern Townships (see vol. 163).

Petition of the city and district of Quebec. 106

1824.
May —.

Bill for the union of the Canadas as prepared by Attorney General Robinson, and in parallel columns the provisions as amended by the committee. The title states that the bill was prepared by Attorney General Robinson, but in a memorandum at the end dated 29th May, J. Stuart says it was he who prepared the draught of the bill. At the same date Dr. Strachan approved of the bill (Robinson's or Stuart's), with a few modifications. 247

July 1,
London.

Stuart to R. W. Horton. Criticises the proposals contained in two papers on the union with general remarks on the question of revenue, etc. 220

Attached. Statement exhibiting the probable future composition of the joint Assembly after a union. The calculation differs from that given at page 216.

No date.

Unsigned and undated. Probable state of the House of Assembly in the United Legislature. An elaborate calculation of the numbers in the separate legislatures and when brought together. In the latter the numbers are:—

For Lower Canada.....	60	
For Upper Canada.....	46	
		— 106
Roman Catholics.....	47	
Protestants of all denominations.....	59	
		— 106
French Canadians.....	44	
English speaking.....	62	
		— 106

Giving a majority of 18 to the latter. Page 216

1824^m
No date.

Plan for a general legislative union of the British Provinces in North America by Chief Justice Sewell and Attorney General Robinson in three parts.

Part 1. Extract from a paper entitled "Memoir on the Means of promoting the joint interests of the Mother Country and her North American Colonies."

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1824.	Part 2. Second extract from the same.	Page 330
	Part 3. The plan.	335
	Remarks by Stuart on the plan entitled: "A plan for a General Legislative Union of the British provinces in North America," dated 8th April, 1824. Mr. Stuart's conclusion is in these words: "Upon the whole a dispassionate consideration of the subject it is presumed must lead to the conclusion that a general union of the British Provinces would not at this time be expedient, but would be prematurely adopted; and that such a measure if resorted to would not in any way supersede the necessity of the proposed union of the Canadas under one legislature, but on the contrary, the latter measure ought to be considered as preliminary to the former."	365
	"Observations on the policy of a general union of all the British Provinces of North America," by Dr. Strachan, 1824.	383
	"Short review of a plan for uniting the provinces of North America under a congress or general legislature." The writer states objections to the proposed union from various points of view.	397
UNION OF THE LEGISLATURES, 1823.		
Q.—165.		
1822. December 14.	Petitions in favour of the Union. From the County of Leeds, Upper Canada with the names of petitioners. From the inhabitants of William Henry, Lower Canada, with names.	Page 165 68 85
December —.	From the inhabitants of March, Upper Canada with names.	90
December 25.	From the seigneurs &c., of Three Rivers, Lower Canada. From the inhabitants of Carleton County, Upper Canada.	95 100
1823. January 21 to 24, Quebec.	Petition from the inhabitants of townships in Lower Canada. Comments on the proceedings of the Assembly in relation to the question of the union of the provinces and on Ogden's amendment.	105 48
January 23, Quebec.	Resolutions of Assembly that copy of the resolutions of the 21st instant be sent to Papineau and Neilson, agents for presenting the petitions of the inhabitants, and that they be requested to present petitions of Assembly to both Houses of Parliament.	6
February 17, London.	Stuart to Bathurst. Asks for an interview to present petition in favour of union.	2
March 28, Quebec.	Additional comments on the proceedings of Assembly.	64
April 18, London.	Stuart to Wilmot. Believes that the information from the legislature has arrived for want of which the consideration of the question of union was postponed. Being charged with petitions in favour of union, he asks for an interview.	3
June 5, Quebec.	Dr. Strachan to ———. He has been in confidential communication with Stuart on the subject of a bill for uniting the legislatures of Lower and Upper Canada and has handed to the Colonial Office the bill as agreed on, with the very few particulars on which they differed.	10
June 5, London.	(The letter is long and gives in minute detail, remarks on the different clauses of the bill.)	
June 10.	Bill for uniting the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada,	106 to 150
July 14, London.	Papineau to Wilmot Horton (in French). Has been told that it would be better to defer presenting the petition till next session. Should Government persist in the plan of union to which the constituted authorities and a large majority are opposed and have made their demands known, a census should be taken and commissioners heard in	

1823.

Parliament before any alterations in the constitution should be adopted. Will communicate a statement of additional signatures received since he saw him. Wishes also to point out the state of education in Lower Canada and how great is the desire for facilities for the establishment of schools in the country. Page 8

GOV. LORD DALHOUSIE, 1823.

Q. 166.—1-2-3.

	(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 231; Part 2 from 232 to 419; part 3 from page 420 to 663.)	
1822. November 21, Quebec.	Proceedings (in French) at a meeting of the Committee of the district of Quebec to prepare, have signed and forwarded a petition against the bill for the union of the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada. The proceedings include the petition to the King, those to the Houses of Lords and Commons being identical except for the necessary changes of form. Page 10	
December 7, Quebec.	Resolutions passed at a meeting of Committee for preparing petitions against the union of the provinces, appointing John Neilson to proceed to England as one of the agents to convey petitions against the union; to request the district of Three Rivers to appoint another agent and to communicate the proceedings to the Committee at Montreal. 2	
	Statement of the number of signatures to the petition, general and in detail. 5	
1823. January 4, Quebec.	Recapitulation of the number of signatures in the district of Quebec to the petitions against the passing of the bill for the union of the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada. The table contains: (1) A general statement of the numbers in Quebec and the counties and (2) a detailed statement showing the number of signatures in each parish. 5	
January 11, Montreal.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 115). At the request of the Committee for Quebec sends petition to the King against the bill for the union of the provinces. 1	
January 14, Quebec.	Statement of the number of signatures in the district of Montreal to petitions against the bill for the union of the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada. 9	
January 15, Quebec.	Proceedings of the Legislative Council with address to the Governor and answer. 40	
January 18,	Proceedings of the House of Assembly from the 15th to the 18th January with address to the Governor and the answer. 34	
January 20, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 116). Opened the session of the Legislature on the 11th. Mr. Vallière de Real elected speaker. Sends copy of speech, &c. 23	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Proceedings of the legislature in English, with the governor's speech. 24	
	The same in French. 29	
January 20, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst. The Speaker has left; sends copy of letter addressed to him (Dalhousie) a few days before the time fixed for the opening of the legislature. 43	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Papineau to A. W. Cochran (Governor's secretary) 6th January (in French). He will not be near Quebec on the 10th of the month at the opening of the provincial parliament, nor during the session. The unforeseen and cruel situation in which the province is placed by the proposed change in the constitution. 44	
January 23, Quebec.	Petition of the House of Assembly, Quebec, against the bill for the union of the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada. 19	

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1823. January 24, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 117). Transmits copy of petition in favour of the union. Page 46 <i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of petition from subjects of British birth of the city and county of Montreal. 47 Copy of the signatures numbering 873. 63 Certificate by the committee of the correctness of the copies of the petitions and signatures. 87
January 24, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 118). In accordance with request of the Legislative Council transmits address against the proposed union. 88
January 24, Quebec.	The same to Wilmot. Has forwarded addresses from both Houses against the proposed union; now sends documents from those holding a contrary opinion. 89 <i>Enclosed.</i> Protestation from the journals of the Legislative Council of the 22nd instant, signed by John Richardson, C. W. Grant, James Irvine, Rod. Mackenzie and W. B. Felton. 90
January 24, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 119). In compliance with the request of the House of Assembly, sends address against the proposed union. 92 <i>Enclosed.</i> Address (in French) from the Legislative Council. 93 The address from the Assembly is in volume 164.
January 24, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 120). In compliance with request from the ministers and elders in connection with the Church of Scotland in Upper and Lower Canada, transmits petition for a legal establishment of that church in these provinces. 97 List of documents in reference to the petition. 98 Wilmot Horton to Gordon. The papers relating to the application should be referred to Stephen for his opinion as to the right of the petitioners to have a portion of the Treasury (<i>sic</i>) reserves. 99
February 22, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 121). Transmits memorial from the committee of trade of Quebec, praying for the introduction of a bill to equalize the duties on brandy imported from the continents of Europe and Africa and from the United Kingdom. 100 <i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of the committee of trade at Quebec. 101
February 22, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 122). Transmits petition of Reverend Mr. Desjardins and ten other ecclesiastics, natives of France, for letters of denization; they have for more than twenty years domiciled in the province. His Lordship recommends them as deserving of the favour. 103 <i>Enclosed.</i> The petition and other documents. 105 to 107 At page 107 the names of all the priests are given, two being omitted at page 105.
February 22, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 123). Has received dispatch to make up to Mrs. Campbell the quantity of land promised to her late husband. She has already been put in possession of the farms made over to her late husband for the raising of hemp, containing upwards of 100 acres of cleared lands. The Executive Council, in recommending that the remainder should be made up of waste lands were influenced by the fact that Government was deceived by Campbell, who is worthless; represents, therefore, that the further claim of Mrs. Campbell is unfounded. 108 <i>Enclosed.</i> Extract of report from a committee of Council on dispatch directing a grant of land to be made to the widow of the late James Campbell. 110
February 22, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 124). Cannot recommend that Hood should be engaged for the management and manufacture of hemp and flax, as there are many persons in the province competent to it and previous engagements are a warning against further encouragement in that way. 112
February 22, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 125). Has received no decision as to his recommendation to fill up the vacancy in the Council caused by the death of de Gaspé. Adds name of Matthew Bell as a suitable person. 113

1823.
February 22,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 126). Sends answer to dispatch for information as to the amount to be expected from members of the Church of Scotland, either in Canada or Scotland. Calls particular attention to the letter from Lochiel, which places the subject in a light deserving favourable attention. The misstatements in the letter from Harkness as to the relative duties of the ministers of the Churches of England and Scotland.

Page 114

Enclosed. Rev. John McLaurin to Dalhousie. Lochiel, 16th October, 1822. Since 1820, when he arrived, he has only received £60. The poverty of the people prevents them from giving. The number of sectaries and the cause.

116

Rev. James Harkness to Dalhousie, 3rd December, 1822. Reports the sources of income to the congregations of the Church of Scotland, and hopes, should the union of the provinces take place, that provision may be made constituting the Church of Scotland into a corporation, with the same privileges as the Church of England or the Church of Rome.

121

List of baptisms, marriages and burials in the Churches of England and Scotland, respectively, from 1810 to 1821, inclusive.

126

February 22,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 127). Submits for decision a question of precedence which has arisen between the Lord Bishop and the Chief Justice, with documents.

127

Enclosed. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec arguing that as Bishop of the Church of England, he has a right of precedence over the Chief Justice.

128

Chief Justice Sewell contends that by the royal instructions, the Chief Justice has precedence over the Bishop.

132

Mandamus appointing Sewell, the Chief Justice, to the Executive Council.

142

Mandamus appointing Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec, to the Executive Council.

143

Answer of the Lord Bishop, containing, in parallel columns, summaries of the reasons of the Chief Justice and the Bishop's replies to each separately.

144

March 31,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 128). Closed the session on the 22nd instant. Sends copy of speech and list of Acts which received the royal assent.

173

Enclosed. List of bills.

174

Speech from the throne.

180

List of Bills in French.

183

Speech in French.

189

April 23,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst. Sends report of a committee of Assembly upon the provincial accounts in which a question is raised as to the right of government to apply the proceeds of revenue arising from 14 George III. and other sources permanently appropriated, declared in the several Acts. The question will be disputed till settled by competent legal authority. Calls attention to parts of the report. Davidson who fought in favour of Government can fully explain the question.

251

Enclosed. Report of the select Committee of the Assembly on the public accounts of the province from the beginning of the constitution in 1791 until 1822, inclusive.

253

The same in French.

282

Statement of the funds of the province with abstracts, details and continuation of the proceedings of the committee in English and French.

311 to 365

April 27,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Wilmot. In reference to letter from Merry relative to the appointment of Blake as surgeon at Montreal, had sent his commission to the War Office by which it would be seen that he was regularly

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appointed by His late Majesty, and in reference to the army list, his name so far back as 1790 appears on the half-pay list, with other officers of the Hospital staff reduced in North America subsequent to the peace of 1783, and there is nothing to show that Mr. Blake's was a Colonial appointment. Page 193

April 28,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst. Reports that the Receiver General is deficient in the amount of cash due to the public, has asked for help from the military chest which has been declined, but he (Dalhousie) has ordered payments to be postponed to enable the Receiver General to state his case to the Imperial Government. He (Dalhousie) cannot lose sight of the duties he owes to the officials who look up to him for their salaries. Sends report of Council and other documents, which with the personal attendance of Davidson will remove all difficulty. 194

Enclosed. Report of the committee of Council on the accounts of the Receiver General. 197

List of papers referred to the committee. 201

A series of accounts and other documents relating to the liabilities of the Receiver General. 203 to 250

April 28,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst. The prevalence of smuggling from the United States to all parts of Canada; the impossibility of applying a remedy; sends copy of letter on the subject of the smuggling of tea addressed by Richardson to a director of the East India Company; his suggestions are corroborated by the opinion of the committee of trade at Quebec. Asks that His Majesty's government may take steps to put down this illicit trade. 366

April 28,
Quebec.

The same to the same. Calls attention to the subject of immigration; the sum of £750 granted for the relief of emigrants who may arrive in sickness will materially assist the efforts of the society, but the annual arrival of 10,000 emigrants, three-fourths of whom are paupers, has determined some to withhold subscription and assistance. It is the common opinion that this description of people is by no means desirable and the legislature will give no assistance beyond the support of the sick. Asks for authority to grant assistance to an amount not exceeding £1,000, which will be expended with the utmost economy. 368

May 27,
Sorel.

The same to Wilmot. Introduces and recommends Mr. McDonell, Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada. 370

June 2,
Quebec.

The same to Bathurst (No. 129). Complains of the delay in the arrival of mails in the four winter months of November, December, January and February and asks that in these months they may be sent by way of New York. 371

Enclosed. Darling to Admiral Fahie. The disappointment caused by the arrival of the November packet at New York, without the public dispatches, reported to have been left at Bermuda, to be sent to Halifax. During the winter months they should be sent to New York to which place an officer is sent to receive them. 374

Halliday (Secretary to Fahie) to Darling. The mails are kept at Bermuda to be sent to Halifax, by express orders of the Postmaster General. 375

Arrival of the winter mails at Quebec for 1821, 1822 and 1823. 376

W. Smith, Commander-in-Chief at Bermuda, to Admiral Fahie. The postmaster at St. George's has received express orders to forward the Quebec mails only by way of Halifax. 377

June 3,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 130). In reference to ascertaining the value of the buildings belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company at the Falls of St. Mary, Thain, the agent, cannot negotiate. Time, therefore, would be spared by communicating direct with the president of the Hudson's Bay Company in London. The ground on which the trading post stands belongs to government and can be resumed when wanted for

1823.

military purposes. Suggests that only such should be taken over as would be useful for the troops, only adding what would be necessary.

Page 378

Enclosed. Correspondence. Thain to Darling and Darling to Thain. 380, 382

June 13,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 131). Has received dispatch respecting the boundary between the British and American territories in the vicinity of Cornwall and Barnhart's Island. As that part of the boundary is in Upper Canada, has forwarded the instructions to Maitland. 383

June 13,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 132). The application from the agent for Ellice, the proprietor of the Seignory of Beauharnois, for a change of tenure to free and common socage was referred to the Executive, whose report he transmits for consideration whether there are any objections to the Council's plan for estimating the indemnity to be paid the Crown on the change of tenure. 385

Enclosed. Report of Council, narrating the provisions of the law by which lands in fief transferred in mortmain are charged with one-third of the value to be paid to the Crown; lands *en roture* so transferred are charged one-fifth. In the case of conversion if any inferior proposition be received that must be determined by the King. 387

June 13,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 133). Sends draught of a bill for establishing a corporation for the education of the Catholic youth of the country, similar to that under the School Act of 1801, which from religious prejudices proved ineffectual as a general measure. Recommends the bill to favourable consideration; asks to be instructed if he is to sanction such a bill if passed, and suggests giving a joint power, where two exist, to the Catholic and Protestant corporations of managing schools under such regulations as would prevent one religious denomination from interfering with the creed of the other. Suggests power to be taken by the Crown to control the acquisition of property. 391

Enclosed. Proposed bill endorsed, "Bill for establishing free schools and more effectually to encourage the advancement of learning in this province than heretofore." 393

June 13,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 134). Transmits memorial from Bowen for an extensive tract of land. His respectability &c., give him a claim to consideration, but he has been informed of the objections to extensive grants. 401

Enclosed. Memorial of Edward Bowen. 402

Letter from Bowen to A. W. Cochran (Secretary), explanatory of the grounds of his memorial. 406

June 13,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 135). Transmits, with other Acts, copy of that by which pensions are granted to Chief Justice Monk and Justice Ogden. As the instructions from Bathurst did not specify the amount that has been stated in the Act, a petition from the Judges represented that the amount was too small and that the bill should be reserved, but he had assented to it, knowing it could be disallowed, if the representations of the judges were found to be just. 410

Enclosed. Extract from the instructions respecting pensions to Chief Justice Monk and Justice Ogden. 412

Memorial from the justices of the Court of King's Bench respecting pensions. 414

June 13,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 136). Sends copy of the journals of the Legislative Council and exemplifications of the Acts passed last session. 841

June 13,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 137). Sends proceedings of the Executive Council on matters of State, between the 18th December, 1821, and 9th May, 1822, inclusive. 420

June 13,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 138). Has, according to instructions, sent over Oliver Fitzgerald, charged with the murder of a post boy in the

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1823.

County of Limerick, Ireland. The measures taken for his security. As the expense for conveyance and custody cannot be defrayed from provincial funds, leaves that to be arranged by His Lordship. Page 421

Enclosed. Copy of the instructions given respecting the custody on the voyage of Oliver Fitzgerald, charged with murder, and the steps to be taken on arrival. 423

Instructions for Corporal Johnson, charged with the special custody of Fitzgerald. 425

June 16,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (confidential). Had reported differences of sentiment among the authorities of the Catholic Church in the province. Now sends copy of circumstantial information on the subject. It confirms his opinion of the prudence and policy of His Majesty assuming greater control over the Catholic Church and its concerns in Canada. Papineau proposes to remain in London with the wish to obtain alterations on the subject of the immense property of the Sulpicians at Montreal and also in regard to the Jesuit estates now in the hands of the Crown. His views have been kept carefully concealed from Government, although he has been three years a member of the Executive Council, so that there is reason to apprehend he has some mischievous design. 426

Enclosed. "Questions sur le Gouvernement ecclesiastique du district de Montreal." In the answers it is contended that the appointment by the Bishop of Quebec of Mgr. Lartigne to be suffragan Bishop of Montreal and making Montreal into a diocese under the ecclesiastical government of Mgr. Lartigne, even after the death of the Bishop of Quebec, is invalid as being contrary to canonical law and to the rights of the King, who, by the treaty of Versailles of 1763, obtained all the rights held by the King of France in Canada. 428

(The enclosed document is not signed).

June 21,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 139). Encloses copies of letters from Ward Chipman and answer to his first letter respecting the disputes in New Brunswick as to his right to assume the government on the death of Major General Smyth. Chipman and Billop having brought their pretensions before His Lordship, he simply submits the papers. His opinion given when first referred to was formed upon the judgment of the Council of New Brunswick, on the public necessity of the course adopted and of the manifest indiscretion of Billop's measures. 459

Enclosed. Dalhousie to Chipman. Regrets the disturbance to the tranquillity of the province. At this distance no impression of his opinions can be of any legal authority in the existing contention, and he hopes his presence is not necessary to put an end to it. All the circumstances lead him to confirm the steps taken by the Executive Council; the illegal measures taken by Billop; the meeting of the inhabitants of St. John being no justification for them. 461

Ward Chipman to Dalhousie. Reports his having by advice of the Council assumed the administration of the government of the province on the death of Major General Smyth. The Acts subsequent to that by Billop and others highly derogatory to the good character of government and which may endanger the public peace. (These are given in detail.) Sends copy of the proclamation which he hopes will prevent a recurrence of the proceedings. 464

Same to the same. Thanks for his Lordship's letter. Gives an account of the motives of the advisers of Billop in leading him to take the course he had adopted or which was taken in his name. 468

August 2,
Quebec.

Cochran to the Catholic Bishop of Quebec. To inform Mr. Desjardins and the other priests that their petition for denization has been complied with. 104

1823.
August 12,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 140). Sends copy of letter from Maitland respecting the proposed bridge between Kingston and Points Frederick and Henry to be built at the estimated cost of £6,000, showing that the annual saving would be upwards of £600 besides the advantage to the King's service of having this communication solely in the hands of government. Page 472

Enclosed. Maitland to Darling (Secretary). Sends calculation to show that the saving that would be effected by building the bridge after deducting repairs and cost of collection would be £634,10. 473

August 13,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 141). In reply to inquiry as to the footing on which the officers of the late corps of Provincial Royal Artillery drivers was placed, to decide on the claim of Mrs. Goddard to a pension as the widow of an officer, encloses order on which the corps was raised in 1813. By a letter from the Treasury, 1817, surviving lieutenants of the corps were to receive half-pay of ensigns, the sum of three shillings a day being specially authorized. Had therefore forwarded Mrs. Goddard's pretensions to half-pay. 476

August 20,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 142). The inability of the Receiver General to pay warrants can only be received as a declared bankruptcy. Further steps must rest on instructions from His Lordship or the Treasury, probably from the latter by which the appointment was made and his securities are held. Cannot estimate the amount of the deficiency nor form an opinion of where the loss may fall which will become matter of serious discussion in the Assembly. Transmits documents. 478

Enclosed. Extract from Minutes of Executive Council respecting the financial difficulties of the Receiver General. 480

Memorandum by S. Gerrard on the affairs of the Receiver General. He has proposed to advance £16,000 out of the funds of the Bank of Montreal to be repaid with interest from the public revenues. 484

Report by the Council on the offer and arrangements for the management of the office of Receiver General. 485

August 24,
Sorel.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (private and confidential). Gives details of the bankruptcy of Caldwell and the steps taken to provide for the expenses of government. 487

August 30,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 143). Recommends granting the prayer of memorial of the Advocate General of Lower Canada, not as a favour to an individual but to an office which should be placed on a more respectable footing; suggests that a salary of £200 a year would be sufficient. 490

Enclosed. Memorial from Vanfelson, Advocate General for such salary as might be considered suitable. 491

Sewell to the Governor. Recommends the prayer of Vanfelson's memorial. 493

October 10,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (private). As it is decided to continue a Chief Justice in Montreal, expresses his high opinion of Justice Reid. Difficulty of appointing Stuart to be Attorney General, on account of his unfriendly relations to the Chief Justice; this obstacle has, however, been removed. The reason for not recommending Vanfelson to the office of Solicitor General. It would be to burden him with services in the House of Assembly. For this reason he recommends Charles Ogden in place of Vanfelson. Ogden's great qualifications for the office. 495

November 7,
Quebec.

The same to the same. In respect to fees on land grants to emigrants in the military settlements, all discharged soldiers and emigrants in these settlements to 24th December, 1822, have received their deeds free. Other persons claiming through Morris, are unknown to the Quartermaster General's department and have no claim. 494

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- 1823.
- November 11, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 144). Transmits and recommends mem-
 Quebec. orial from the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning for
 means to carry into effect the bequest of the late Mr. McGill. A tempo-
 rary provision was made from the revenues of the Jesuits' estates, but it
 cannot be made permanent, as the revenues are not equal to the
 ordinary demands. Page 498
- November 12, The same to the same (No. 145). Transmits proceedings of the Exe-
 Quebec. cutive Council on matters of state. 500
- November 12, The same to the same (No. 146). Transmits proceedings of Exe-
 Quebec. cutive Council concerning waste lands of the Crown. 501
- November 12, The same to the same (No. 147). Transmits requisition for station-
 Quebec. ery. 502
- November 13, The same to the same (No. 148). Transmits return of the public ex-
 Quebec. penditure and revenue and of the officers of the civil establishment with
 table of fees received for 1821, a similar return for 1822 will be for-
 forwarded before the close of navigation. 503
- November 13, The same to the same (No. 149). There must be a mistake in the
 Quebec. representation that the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who proceeded to Kingston as
 master of the grammar school there had not received the salary of £200
 promised him as it had been paid regularly to this period. 504
- November 13, The same to the same (No. 150). Dispatches received respecting (1)
 Quebec. Provision for the Church of Scotland in the Canadas. (2) Authorizing the
 expenditure of £1,000 for the relief of distressed emigrants. (3) Grant
 of land to Judge Bowen. (4) Mode of effecting change of tenure to free
 and common soccage. 505
- November 21, The same to the same (confidential). Agrees on the whole with Stuart
 Quebec. in regard to the advantage to be derived from a legislative union, al-
 though differing on some points. Directs attention to his statement as
 to the means taken to obtain signatures, the sentiments of the Canadians
 in the lower province being directly the reverse of what Papineau and
 Neilson have stated. Remarks on Stuart's observations on the different
 clauses. Those from 9 to 12 are necessary as the increasing population will
 require changes in the subdivision of the two provinces and consequently
 in their representation, but sixty members for each should not be exceeded.
 The 13th clause fixing a qualification of £500 for a member is necessary as
 securing greater respectability. With respect to the 16th clause he does
 not think it would attain the desired object. The Attorney and Solicitor
 General of both provinces should be in the Assembly and should endea-
 vour to obtain seats; failing that two sitting members might be chosen,
 either by letter of appointment or by notification to the House that the
 confidence of His Majesty's representative was placed in them. The proper
 place for the meeting of the legislature is Quebec. The extension of the
 duration of parliament from four to five years appears to be immaterial.
 None of the usual parliamentary privileges should be abridged. The
 restriction to the one language as provided for in the 24th clause is
 most important. The 25th clause should form a separate enactment.
 The King's prerogative as head of the Church ought to be exercised in
 the province to the same extent in the Catholic as in the Protestant
 Church, at least in regard to the formation of parishes and induction of
 ministers, and this would be acceptable to the individual clergy. The
 28th clause he considers unnecessary. Is convinced of the expediency
 of a union, and that the prosperity of both provinces depends on it. Has
 not consulted with Stuart on the points raised as they are in substantial
 agreement. The importance of Stuart being in London to give local in-
 formation. 506
- December 1, The same to the same. Calls attention to the provision in the Union
 Quebec. bill which gives the Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada precedence next
 to the Governor-in-Chief. Thinks it must be an oversight, as the Lieut.-

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Governor of Quebec should be first, failing him, the Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada and next the Administrator of Quebec. Page 513

December 19,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst. In accordance with regulations makes application for supplies of arms and accoutrements. His unsuccessful attempt to rouse the militia to the active spirit found in almost all other parts of the British Empire. The good example shown by the young men of Quebec and Montreal, which will certainly spread in the country. 515

Enclosed. Demand for ordnance carriages and stores for service of the Canadas. 518

December 19,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst. Sends dispatches in relation to Caldwell's deficit, that His Lordship may keep separate the two questions relating to provincial finances, Caldwell's affairs being totally distinct from the accounts between the Imperial and provincial governments, which latter question is not now under discussion. If Caldwell's affairs are not settled by the legislature a person might be sent to explain affairs to the Treasury, but it would be better to send some one where all the materials are. 520

December 19,
Quebec.

The same to the same. (No. 151). Transmits copy of address from the House of Assembly relative to the reimbursement of duties levied in the province and remitted to England and asks for instructions as to the answer to be made. 522

Enclosed. Resolution of the House of Assembly on the reimbursement of duties raised in the province and remitted to England contrary to law. 523

December 19,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton (private). Discussions having arisen with regard to the appointment of vicars general, with the title of Bishop, by the Catholic Bishop of Quebec, sends papers showing that there are two parties in that church who are warmly interested. 552

Enclosed. Memoir for the consideration of Lord Dalhousie (in French) relative to the documents entitled *Questions*, &c. (see page 423), from the conclusions of which the writer dissents contending that the Bishop had acted in accordance with law and had agreed with the British Government on the division of his diocese. A large number of documents quoted in support of his views. 553

"Lettre à M. Chaboillez, curé Longueuil relativement à ces questions sur la gouvernement ecclésiastique du district de Montréal." This letter is signed by P. H. Bedard. 575

December 19,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 152). Sends extract from report by a committee of the Executive Council for auditing public accounts, on the duties raised by Imperial Act 3, George IV., caps. 44 and 45, which are remitted to England by the collector of customs and accounted for to the commissioners of customs alone. There is no doubt the Assembly will raise the same question as those relating to the duties under 51 George III. Submits also the question of the percentage deducted from the duties by the collector as his remuneration for the collection. Asks that that part of the report be communicated to the Treasury so that he may be informed of the decision as to the allowance to officers of customs. It is probable, however, that the authority of the Treasury in this matter will be questioned on the grounds stated in report of last session from the special committee on the public accounts, which was transmitted in dispatch of April last on which he asks that a competent legal opinion be sent. 524

Enclosed. Extracts from the report. 526

December 19,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 153). Transmits copy of a report from the Executive Council respecting an allowance to the collector at one of the provincial custom houses, to be communicated to the Treasury for decision. 530

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1823.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report.	
December 19, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 154). To bring the affairs of the Receiver General's Department under the consideration of the legislature at the earliest possible moment, had met it on the 25th November. Transmits copy of his speech. Sends papers to show every succeeding step. Has suspended Caldwell and appointed, pending His Majesty's decision, the Hon. Mr. Hale to the office. The amount due; doubts of the validity of the will of Caldwell's father, &c. Shall only communicate on the subject with His Lordship, and asks that such communications be made to the Treasury as may be thought necessary.	533
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Governor's speech.	536
	Extracts from the minutes of the Executive Council.	538
	Ryland to Caldwell. Intimating his suspension from the office of Receiver General.	541
	Message from the Governor to the Assembly relative to the Receiver General.	542
	Opinion of Council, signed by Uniacke, Attorney General; Vanfelson, Advocate General, and Stuart, on the will of the late Henry Caldwell, and on the debt due by him and J. Caldwell.	545
December 20, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (private). Public report says that the Assembly will make some provision to relieve the difficulties of the late Receiver General. He will take advantage of the leave of absence and if not prevented will sail on the 1st June.	649
December 20, Quebec.	Same to Wilmot Horton. In answer to inquiries relative to the Crown and clergy reserves in the province sends the Surveyor General's returns which he summarises and gives suggestions for the improvement of the system on which the lands are held and disposed of.	620
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Returns (4) of Crown and clergy reserves in the different districts.	627 to 630
	Suggestions by W. B. Felton on the management of Crown reserves.	631
	Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec, respecting the clergy reserves.	636
December 20, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 155). Arrival of two vessels with immigrants from Ireland. Sends statement of the expenses which may influence the determination as to an extended scale. Will not positively advise against continuing the measure, but points out the improper selection of those sent. The advantages of a well regulated system of emigration, but a twelve months preparation is necessary. Were he authorized to make this, and the emigrants treated as those on the military settlements, he could answer for general success.	640
	<i>Enclosed.</i> List of leased clergy lots in Lower Canada.	643
	Statement of sums paid by the commissariat and estimate of further charges to be incurred for transport, &c., of Irish emigrants sent from Cork to Quebec.	646
No date.	Memorial of merchants and manufacturers of flour in Upper and Lower Canada, that in all contracts for the supply of flour to the forces in the West Indies, &c., Canadian flour should be preferred.	661

LORD DALHOUSIE, GENERAL ORDERS AND MILITARY SETTLEMENTS, 1820 to 1823.

Q. 167 A. & B.

The dates are given in chronological order; the papers in the two volumes, are marked as in A or B, as the case may be.

1816.
September 21,
Kingston.

Cockburn to the Governor (Sherbrooke). Was unable from indisposition to visit the Rideau with Fowler; had done so, however, when recovered and after visiting Perth had returned satisfied and convinced that the new settlement would answer the

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most sanguine expectations, provided means kept pace with its extension. More assistance will be required for superintendence owing to the number located. An increase in the medical department, a hospital, a barrack, and a school-house are required. From the distance from the depot of settlers on the Mississippi it would be a great advantage to them to have an issuing store in the neighbourhood. Recommends laying out another village between townships 3 and 4; if approved of no time should be lost in laying out the roads in dry weather so as to have the lands surveyed ready for settling in spring. Recommends certain officers for positions in the department on the ground of economy. Is still of opinion that a person of higher rank than Fowler and with more extensive powers should be directed occasionally to visit the settlement to give the settlers an opportunity of communicating any grievance they may imagine themselves to have received and confirming the superintendent's measures for the welfare of the settlers. Sends memorandum of the expense. Is about to proceed to York respecting lands, &c. Asks that he be informed when the Governor hears from Moore respecting the emigrants at New York. Page A 1

1818.
October —.

Report by J. F. Mann, Royal Staff Corps on the navigation of the Ottawa or Grand River, from Point Fortune to the head of the Long Sault. B 1

1819.
January 14,
La Chine.

Report by E. J. Cleather on the Richelieu River with remarks on the means of deepening the channel to enable vessels drawing five feet to navigate the river from the St. Lawrence to Chambly during the whole season. B 8

July 10,
Quebec.

J. A. de Rottenburg to the Quarter-Master General. Report on the state of the roads, &c., between Fredericton, New Brunswick and Quebec. B 11

Various dates.
1820 to 1823.

Enclosed. Table of distances between Fredericton and Quebec. B 18
General orders by Lord Dalhousie, the first dated 19th June, 1820, announcing his arrival at Quebec and that he had assumed the Government. A 47 to 59

1821.
May 1,
Quebec.

Return No. 1 of expenses of emigrants from Lanarkshire placed on land at Lanark, in the military settlement, 167 families or 883 persons.
Return No. 2. Expense for each family placed on land.

Comparative expense of an issue of 16 months rations and the advance of £8 to each individual averaging one woman and three children to each head of a family.

(The two returns are not paged but precede page 1 in 167 A.)

May 22,
Quebec

Cockburn to Dalhousie. To ascertain the cost of placing on land the settlers from Lanarkshire who arrived last year, he had endeavoured to collect every item chargeable to that branch, and shown the amount on returns Nos. 1 and 2. The total number of settlers in the townships to the north-west are from 1,500 to 2,000, of whom upwards of 800 are from Lanarkshire; 700 having means to cultivate land received no assistance except a small supply of implements in addition to 100 acres of land; about 130 are military who received a year's rations for themselves and families besides land and implements. There is still sufficient ungranted land in the new townships for 700 or 800 heads of families; but as the portion immediately under the superintendence of Marshall will be nearly all taken up by the settlers notified as coming from Lanarkshire, Marshall has been instructed to reserve these lands for them, so that they may be as little separated as possible and at no great distance from the Scotch who came out last year from the same county. Has in the meantime charged for patent deeds until a decision is arrived at by the provincial authorities. Hundreds of respectable emigrants who have fulfilled every settlement duty are, in consequence of no decision as to fees left without any legal possession of their land. Previous to the last general

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election 251 military settlers had their patents paid by the military chest. An idea prevails that the lands in the military settlements might be granted in one deed and afterwards transferred; does not know the legal effect this would have, but some definite arrangement should be made to prevent a feeling of grievance. Calls attention to the order respecting the retention of Crown reserves, which prevents the settlements from being compact and surveys are paid for which are of no immediate benefit. Points out the result to be expected from the system shown in the return No. 2 of giving 16 months rations rather than £8 a head. The disadvantages of the latter system; asks for positive instructions. The added cost of supplies to the settlers over the price at which Government can obtain them in large quantities. Expenditure still required for places of public worship, for school-houses, for schoolmasters, for the relief of settlers suffering from sickness, fire or other unavoidable misfortune, for the relief of widows and orphans, for medicine, &c. The settlers are willing to help in opening communications, but need government assistance. The general prosperity in the settlement. Page A 6

Various returns and accounts follow.

Bathurst to Dalhousie. His satisfaction that the settlement of emigrants has fully answered the end for which it was adopted, and at an expense not greatly exceeding the original estimate. The details will be useful for further settlements, especially as showing the advantage and economy of making advances in kind rather than in money; the information will, besides, enable him to advise with individual settlers in answer to questions. The patent fees should be paid by government, but means, if possible, should be devised to reduce the amount. The difficulty of dealing with the Crown reserves, their interposition and that of the clergy reserves, must tend to retard settlement, but they are the source to which the Crown must look for a revenue applicable to colonial purposes. The general benefit of the province requires some immediate sacrifice on the part of the settler. A 17

"Observations made in the year 1821 by Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn, Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, when in attendance on His Excellency, Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B., on a tour of inspection made by His Lordship to the western frontier of this command." A 60

H. C. Darling (Secretary) to——. The object of the military settlements is so fully accomplished that they can be handed over to the civil government of Upper Canada; to arrange for the transfer to take place on the 25th September next, when the establishments at Perth and Richmond are to cease; that at Lanark to be continued for a short time on a reduced scale, to secure, as far as possible, a return of the large sums advanced. The further control will be with Maitland, to whom Marshall must report. He is to consult with the Major-General as to the disposal of the buildings, provisions, &c. When the cash and store accounts close on the 24th December, all expenses of this branch will cease. The returns for pay of the storekeeper and clerk at Lanark have to be transmitted to the Secretary's office direct after being submitted to Maitland. A 20

Cockburn to Dalhousie. Report on the district of Gaspé. A 20

Maitland to the same. Sends observations on the details of transferring the military settlements to the civil government of the province. A 22

Enclosed. Observations divided into three columns respectively entitled: "Memorandum submitted by the Deputy Quarter Master

August 30,
Downing
Street.

No date.

1822.
September 10,
William
Henry.

September 20,
Quebec.

October —,
Stamford.

1822. General to Sir P. M." "Sir P. Maitland's answers." "Lt. Colonel Cockburn's observations on Sir Peregrine's answers." Page A 23
- November 23, Parker to Colonels Powell, Burke and Marshall (circular). Is directed
Quebec. to give the following items of information respecting the transfer of the military settlements on: (1) public buildings; (2) public stores; (3) persons without deeds; (4) rations; (5) schools. General remarks. They will be ordered to Quebec to have the accounts adjusted. A 28
- General order of same date, that the military settlements on the Rideau are to be transferred to the provincial government. A 31
- The note of same date by Cockburn to Dalhousie enclosing circular for approval. A 32
- November 1, Report by Capt. Du Vernet, Royal Staff Corps, of progress made with
Chambly. the Grenville Canal. B 42
- No date. Papers respecting military settlements in Canada. Schedules. B 48
- Memoranda on military settlements: (1) Considerations as to whether the military settlements on the Rideau are available for defence and are worth the cost. Substitution of a road for a canal is recommended. B 48
- (2) "Topographical" remarks on Capt. Mann's report on the navigation of the Ottawa or Grand River. The memorandum states that no data are given to calculate the expense; it contains, also, remarks on Lieut. Cleather's report on the Chambly River, on de Rottenburg's report on the communication between Quebec and Fredericton and Lieut. Colonel Cockburn's report of his military tour of inspection between Quebec and Gaspé. (3) Memorandum on military settlements to procure a communication between Montreal and Kingston by means of the Ottawa and Rideau. It is initialed F.C., that is, no doubt, Francis Cockburn, Deputy Quarter Master General. B 52 to 60
- 1822 (?) Joseph Bouchette, jr. Remarks respecting the district of Gaspé relative to a communication from Bay of Chaleurs to the River St. Lawrence. B 28
1823. Brewer to Cockburn. The Committee on Waste Lands requests his
March 10, attendance to give information on the subject. A 33
Quebec.
- Queries by and answers to the committee respecting settlers, &c. A 34
- July 14, Adams to——. The accounts for cash, provisions and stores have
Quebec. been received from the different military settlements in the Canadas to the latest period, except those of Daniel Daverne, who was secretary at Perth. Is not aware that any difficulty will arise in their final adjustment. B 47

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1823.

Q—167-1-2.

1823. (Part 1 is paged from 1 to 331; part 2 from page 332 to page 624.)
- January 6, Bouchette to Bathurst. Argues in favour of the union of the provinces.
Quebec. Calls attention to the tone of the petition from Quebec in favour of the union, distinguished for its moderation and which has tended to disarm the opponents. The fitness of Papineau and Neilson to present the petition against the union; as they were the cause of its necessity they can best explain their reasons. His (Bouchette's) grief at the want of acknowledgement to his communications to Goulburn, as it looks like a censure. Page 244
- Enclosed. Memorial of Bouchette. States his services in regard to the boundary question. Had sent documents for his justification and to remove the impressions which caused his discontinuance from the commission for which his competence has been fully established. 249

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- Certificate of his capacity, &c., by Capt. Montgomery Cairns. Page 353
- January 13, Poynter to Wilmot, Thanks for the permission to four young priests
Paris. from France to go to Montreal. 459
- January 18, Percival, Collector of Quebec, to the same. Calls attention to a dis-
London. patch from Dalhousie to the Treasury, for the remuneration to be made
for the collection of the colonial revenue. 460
- January 21, Same to Bathurst. Along with a dispatch from Dalhousie, sends copy
London. of a memorial he intends to present to the Treasury. 461
- January 21, Memorial from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to
St. Martin's. the same. That they have provided for the spiritual wants of the North
American colonies to a greater amount than their means warranted, and
apply for an additional grant. 237
- February 17, Bastable to Wilmot. It would exceed the limits of a letter to state all
London. that was necessary on the subject of the enclosed letter; asks for an
interview. 256
- Enclosed.* Goulburn to Bastable, 22nd January. In respect to his
views as to a settlement in Canada recommends him to apply to Wilmot
at the Colonial Office. 257
- February 17, C. Grant to Wilmot. Introduces Mr. Bastable and asks that his case
be attended to. 408
- February 20, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Calls attention to the
Quebec. petition from the Ministers of the Church of Scotland for a share of the
clergy reserves and opposes the granting of it. Has prepared a circular. 474
- February 20, N. F. Uniacke to the same. Writes on the correspondence between
Quebec. His Lordship and Dalhousie respecting the office of Attorney General.
Was not afraid that any injustice would be done to him. The policy he
had adopted in dealing with the inhabitants and his opposition to the
introduction into the province of Americans as settlers; the best lands
ought to be given to the Canadians and emigrants. By judicious
arrangement these colonies would provide for the superfluous population
of Ireland. His conduct and policy commended. 605
- February 21, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to ——— Enters at length into the
Quebec. question of a share of the clergy reserves being given to the Church of
Scotland, the reasons against the claim being stated at some length. 476
- February 26, Ward Chipman to Wilmot (?). Asks for an extension of his leave of
London. absence. His anxiety as to the measures to be taken with respect to
the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent. 345
- February —, Cockburn to ——— Is at a loss to understand the difficulty mentioned.
Quebec. He communicated and acted on orders respecting deeds to settlers and
as his superintendence of military settlements ceased on 25th December
last, he had avoided all interference. 340
- Enclosed.* Papers respecting the fees to be paid on deeds to settlers. 341 to 344
- March 5, Canning to Wilmot. Sends abstract of letter on the proposed union
Foreign office. of Upper and Lower Canada which need not be returned. 91
- Enclosed.* Abstract of Hale's letter to Lord Harewood on the pro-
posed union of Upper and Lower Canada. 92
- March 5, Newton to Wilmot. Desires to ascertain if proof can be obtained of
London. the death of Mary Henley, reported to have died in Montreal in 1804.
If living she is entitled to a sum of money, if dead without issue and
intestate the money comes to a sister. 438
- March 6, Merry to the same. Is Bathurst aware of any objection to comply with
War Office. the application of Bigsby, assistant surgeon, for a military allowance
whilst assistant secretary of the Boundary commission? 219
- March 8, Gregory to the same. Oliver Fitzgerald, charged with robbing the
Dublin. mail and murdering the post boy, who has been arrested at Quebec, is to
be returned to Limerick. 227

1823.
March 11,
Treasury. Hill to Wilmot. The commissariat in the West Indies contract for flour at the lowest price, with a guarantee that it will keep good for six months. If the Canadian merchants can meet these requirements there is no reason why they should not get the contracts. Page 172
- March 12,
Admiralty. Barrow to Wilmot. In consequence of a communication between Lords Bathurst and Melville, he has been directed to send to Bathurst copy of letter addressed to Captain Barrie, Acting Commissioner of the Navy at Kingston. 65
- Enclosed.* Barrow to Barrie. Should his assistance be required in surveying the St. Lawrence between Lake Ontario and Montreal, he is to help in that work. 66
- March 12,
Perth, U. C. Memorial of F. T. Lelievre. Applies for land on the same terms as lands were allowed to the children of officers at the end of the Revolutionary war. 416
- March 12,
Hoxton. Moses to Wilmot. The state of wretchedness to which he is exposed by the refusal of the Admiralty to consider his case. 420
- March 21,
Hoxton. Same to the same. Asks for his influence with Bathurst to obtain employment for him in the Spanish service. 422
- March 25,
Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Applies for leave to resign on being granted a suitable pension, and asks that a pension be granted to his wife should she survive him. He cannot resign until assured of his retiring allowance. 482
- March 29,
Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot. Encloses letter from Commissary General Wood with list of Indian supplies required, asking Bathurst's opinion as to the extent of the supplies, when they should be sent, and whether there would be danger in gradually discontinuing gratuitous supplies. 173
- March 31,
Navy Office. Navy Board to the same. Thomas Shannon, an out pensioner, may embark on board the "Susan" for Quebec. 138
- March 31,
War Office. Merry to the same. For information as to the footing on which the corps of Provincial Royal Artillery drivers stood, in reference to application for a pension from the widow of Lieut. James Mason Godard, late of that corps. 220
- March 31,
London. Dr. Southey to the same. Applies once more on account of Capt. Southey's settlement in Canada, who is anxious to be allowed to choose his land. Asks for an interview. 502
- April 2,
Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Asks that Bathurst grant license to Isaac Solly & Sons to cut red pine timber above Montreal, to fulfil their contract with the Navy Board. 67
- April 2,
Taunton. I. Ogden to Bathurst. Applies that his son, Richard, be appointed to the office of Solicitor General for Lower Canada. His services and qualifications. 440
- April 3,
Brighton. Order-in-Council, appointing W. B. Coltman and W. Smith members of the Council. 89
- April 3,
Enfield. Forbes to Wilmot. Owing to infirm health, &c., hopes that he may be allowed to take a summer passage, in June or July next. 389
- April 9,
London. Chipman to the same. Has been instructed by Canning to return to America, and asks for an interview. He will leave to Wilmot the propriety of asking an interview with Bathurst to take leave. 346
- April 10,
London. Robinson to the same. Sends information respecting the condition of holding lands granted in Upper Canada, under heads. (1.) Compelling cultivation of lands heretofore granted in Canada and (2.) Mode of disposing of the remaining waste lands of the Crown. His opinion in the first is, that owing to the large proportion of the grants being made as rewards for services or payments for losses, &c., it would be impossible to enforce cultivation without hardship and probable injustice. On the second head, the methods for granting lands at present in force are stated, namely, to disbanded soldiers, sons and daughters of U.E. Loyalists and poor emigrants. To others the lands are given on the payment of

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- established fees and a rate of purchase. The policy of reducing the rates discussed and the methods of disposing of waste lands in the United States described. Suggestions as to turning the attention of capitalists to the country. In some cases public auctions might be advantageously resorted to. Page 490
- April 11, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot. Sends copy of letter from Dunn, dated York upon the subject of the junction of Upper and Lower Canada. 175
Enclosed. John W. Dunn to Arbuthnot. Argues in favour of the union of the provinces, which is supported by the most respectable of His Majesty's subjects. 176
- April 11, London. Lowe to Wilmot. Thanks for offer to forward a letter to Horton, but he (Lowe) after his return from an absence will wait on Wilmot personally. 415
- April 12, London. Sir John Franklin to Bathurst. Presents a copy of his narrative and asks that a copy sent for that purpose may be presented to the King. 391
- April 15, London. Bark to the same. Applies for introduction to His Majesty's evening levée. 258
- April 16, Brighthelmstone. Medical certificate by Walter Barratt, that the sailing of Forbes for Canada this summer would be attended with dangerous consequences. 390
- April 17, Admiralty. Barrow to Wilmot. Asks that Bathurst grant a license to Charleton and Dixon to cut timber in Canada to fulfil their contract with the Navy Board. 68
- April 17, War Office. Merry to the same. Reminds him that no answer has been returned respecting the late corps of provincial Royal Artillery drivers. 221
- April 21, Taunton. Isaac Ogden to the same. For an extension of his leave of absence till 1st November next. 442
- April 28, Lincoln's Inn. Stephen to the same. Sends statement of case with reference to Canadian duties. His opinion is in favour of the House of Assembly. 146
Enclosed. Statement of the various statutes for levying duties in Canada, with a summary of the statement (p. 157); discussion of the claim of the collector of customs to a percentage, the conclusion of which is that the collector of customs may lawfully claim and receive a fair and reasonable commission. 147
- May 5, Brighton. Milnes to Bathurst. The gratitude of Forbes for the extension of his leave of absence; the medical opinion of the danger, in his state of health, he would incur by going to Canada this year. He fully intends to go next year to do his duty as Lieut-Governor of Gaspé. 424
- May 12, Navy Office. Navy Board to Wilmot. Transmits copy of contract with Charleton and Dixon for the delivery of Canadian timber. 139
- May 13, London. C. Stewart to Bathurst. Applies to be appointed Lord Bishop of Quebec, in case the present Bishop should resign. 503
- May 16, London. Same to Wilmot Horton. The bequest of McGill to found a college before the end of ten years after his death. The risk of the bequest lapsing; the expediency of having the college instituted, and the propriety of having money for this purpose brought before Dalhousie by the Bishop, who does not wish to repeat this application. Asks him (Wilmot Horton) to confer with Bathurst as to the funds applicable to the building of a college. 504
- May 20, Treasury. Harrison to the same. The Treasury transmits papers relating to the claim of Percival, collector of customs, for remuneration for collecting the provincial revenues. Suggests that legal opinion should be obtained regarding the provincial laws on the subject. 179
- May 21, Navy Office. Navy Board to the same. Ships engaged for settlers; wanted the number of women and children that are to accompany them. 140

1823.
May 21,
London. Rus to Wilmot Horton. Offers his services as surgeon on board an emigrant ship. Page 500
- May 26,
Navy Office. Navy Board to the same. Where is Robinson, in charge of the settlers, to embark? Are the ships to be detained in the Thames after they are ready to proceed? 141
- May 26,
Bridport. Hood to Bathurst. Had written in October last, relative to the growth of hemp and flax in the Canadas, and was told he would hear further when an answer was received from Dalhousie. Shall be happy to receive some further communication. 409
- May 26,
London. C. Stewart to Wilmot-Horton. Transmits letter respecting the petition of the Church of Scotland for a share of the clergy reserves, and also extracts from Hansard's Parliamentary History. 507
- Enclosed.* Petition of the corporations for superintending, &c., the Clergy Reserves. 509
- Petition from the ministers and elders of the Church of Scotland in Upper and Lower Canada. 521
- (At page 528 is a list of the incumbents).
- Notice, dated 15th June, 1820, of the erection of a corporation to superintend, &c., the clergy reserves, to whom all lease holders, &c., are to apply. 532
- Letters patent erecting the Protestant Episcopal Church of Montreal into a parish or rectory. 533
- Extracts from Hansard's Parliamentary Reports, A.D. 1791, on the debates on the Quebec Government bill of 1791. 543
- A case for the consideration and opinion of Mr. Grant. How are the committee managing the affairs of the Presbyterian Church in Montreal to proceed respecting the property, &c.? 546
- Opinion. 547 to 550
- Letters patent incorporating the Lord Bishop of Quebec and the clergy of the Church of England to superintend the clergy reserves. 551
- Petition from the corporation for superintending, &c., the clergy reserves respecting the application of the Church of Scotland in Canada for a share of the reserves. 557
- (Part of the petition consists of an ecclesiastical chart of Upper Canada. The petition is signed by Dr. Strachan.)
- An appendix gives the net receipts from the lessees. 571
- May 27,
Taunton. Isaac Ogden to Wilmot. Complains of the reduction of the usual pension in his case. Cannot understand why he should have been the subject of this caprice, unless it is on account of the part his son took as a member of Assembly. Renew his application for the appointment of his son to the office of Solicitor General. Sends memorial, petition, &c. 443
- Enclosed.* Memorial by Ogden, stating his services and losses as a loyalist. Complains of the diminutions by the legislature of the usual pension to retiring judges; asks that the Governor General in Canada be instructed to issue warrants for his full salary till the legislature make such allowances as shall be satisfactory, and further, that the legislature be recommended to grant a pension to his widow on his death. 445
- Copy of letter from Dalhousie to the Assembly, recommending a pension to Judge Ogden on his retirement. 451
- Copy of letter from Cochran, Secretary, to C. R. Ogden, that the order respecting the pension to his father and Judge Monk was submitted to the House in the precise terms used and the Governor must give his assent to the Act as passed. 454
- May 29.
Admiralty. Barrow to Wilmot Horton. Transmits letter from the victualling office for directions as to the disposal of provisions, &c., for settlers by the "Hebe" and "Stokesby." 69
- Enclosed.* Victualling office to Croker. Who are to be charged with the cost of provisions, &c., for settlers? Suggest that the commissariat officer at Quebec take over the provisions unexpended. 70

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1823.
June 3,
Navy Office. Navy Board to Wilmot Horton. The two vessels engaged for settlers have sailed from Deptford to Cork. Page 142
- June 4,
War Office. Merry to the same. Has Bathurst obtained information relative to the appointment of the late Mr. Blake as surveyor of Montreal? 223
- June 9,
Treasury. W. Hill to the same. Comments on the *Minutes* (called *notes* on Dr. Morse's report) on report which he has not seen. The most interesting part appears to be that on the system of presents, which might be useful if it encouraged Indians in settling down, but as long as they subsist principally by hunting, they can only afford temporary relief. The notes show that some have been induced to settle, and if this could be multiplied it is worth some cost. But they cannot be civilized till they find their subsistence depends on something besides hunting. The difficulty of checking the baneful effects of spirits. Instead of the presents consisting of tobacco, glass beads, &c., they might be confined to blankets, coarse woollens and agricultural implements. Guns, gunpowder, shot, &c., might be discontinued by degrees. 181
- June 14,
London. *Enclosed.* Notes on the report of Dr. Morse on Indian affairs. 183
- June 14,
Belfast. John Davidson to ——. In event of the Union bills being again brought under consideration, suggests that a new division of the province be made and a census taken to satisfy the subjects in either that the number of representatives is fairly proportioned. The number should not exceed sixty in each province. Other suggestions. 355
- June 16,
Montreal. Robert Stewart to Bathurst. Is it intended to facilitate emigration to Canada by granting a free passage to Quebec and assigning a grant of land on arrival? Offers his services as accredited agent. 572
- June 17,
London. John Richardson to Edward Ellice. Has received report on the indemnity to be paid on change of tenure. No advantage to be gained by the signor from the change, &c. 383
- June 19,
London. *Enclosed.* Report of Committee of Council on petition of Edward Ellice for a change of tenure. 386
- June 19,
London. Armstrong to Wilmot. Urges the case of Wylly, as the appointment might be filled up by the Foreign Secretary. 242
- June 23,
Navy Office. A. F. O'Neill to Wilmot Horton. Is it intended to send vessels to the disturbed districts of Ireland to convey emigrants to Canada? If so, would an offer from him to furnish such vessels be considered? 455
- June 23,
London. Navy Board to the same. In accordance with instructions the agent for transports had written to Robinson reporting the arrival at Cork of vessels for settlers. Having had no answer to that or a previous letter, the agent intended to go to Fermoy to inquire about Robinson. 143
- June 24,
Navy Office. C. Stewart to the same. Compares the work done in Quebec by the clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland respectively, in answer to statement by Dr. Harkness. 573
- June 25,
Tuam. Navy Board to the same. The agent found that Robinson had left Fermoy for some days but was expected back. The number of settlers was completed and the ships would only be detained a few days. 144
- June 30,
Treasury. Burke to Bathurst. Applies for help to recover the property in the Island of Bonaventure left him by John Lamb. 259
- Harrison to Wilmot Horton. Transmits report of Commissioners of Audit on the balances remaining in the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, dated 22nd April, and copy of letter of Treasury Board of 10th ulto. to the Earl of Dalhousie. 195
- Enclosed.* Report of the Board of Audit showing the increasing balances in the hands of the Receiver General, and the irregularities in accounting for the imprests issued, with suggestions for the adoption of a better system of accounting for the interests of the Mother Country as well as of Lower Canada, issues to the amount of £55,169,3s.7½d sterling having been made to the Receiver General of the province out of the

1823.

extraordinaries of the army in aid of the colonial revenues between July, 1818, and May, 1821. Page 196

Statement of payments made by the Receiver General of Lower Canada, under warrants of the Governor and commander of the forces, the outstanding imprests and the real balances in his hands from 10th October, 1811, to 10th October, 1821. 203

Treasury to Dalhousie. Transmit report of the Board of Audit on the balances remaining in the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, and request that he send report on the nature and amount of the securities entered into by the Receiver General, with his opinion as to the future system of issuing warrants, &c., and the regulation of balances. He is authorized to make provisional regulations till the decision of the Treasury is known. 204

June 30,
Beresford
Place.

Astle to Gregory. Has sent a number of settlers to Canada; hopes the parliamentary grant will relieve Ireland from a portion of her superabundant population. The emigration now is mostly from the northern and midland counties of the better sort of tenantry, the poorer do not care to go, as they have an idea that the United States is the land of promise and they delay till the last moment in Quebec till their money is spent, and instead of going to the back settlements for employment they cross to the United States. How settlements should be established, &c. 228

July 15,
London.

Cook to Gordon. Sends, as requested, copy of memorial sent to governors of Upper and Lower Canada. If any favourable consideration is given, hopes for an early notice to afford time for preparation. 336

Enclosed. Memorial of merchants and manufacturers of flour in Upper and Lower Canada. 337

(The signatures are attached.)

July 15,
London.

Adam Gordon to Wilmot Horton. Sends draught of bill read a second time in the Legislative Council of Lower Canada for the consideration of Bathurst, that Dalhousie may receive information for his guidance with regard to giving it his assent. 1

Enclosed. Dalhousie to Gordon. Transmits bill for the purpose of remedying defects in the administration of justice read a second time in the Legislative Council, to be brought in again next session, to be laid before Bathurst, so that he (Dalhousie) may receive instructions whether or not he is to assent to it. 2

Copy, called "Plan," of a bill proposed to the Legislative Council and read a second time, to amend a previous Act and to make further provision for the more certain and uniform administration of justice within the province, in English. 3

Same in French "Projet." 34

July 15,
London.

Kennedy to Wilmot Horton. Has been at an extra expense of £5 in conveying a dispatch from Dalhousie relative to a prisoner, Oliver Fitzgerald, placed under his charge. 414

July 16,
Treasury.

Lushington to the same. Sends note of bills drawn without advice by P. Robinson, superintendent of emigration from the south of Ireland for Bathurst's opinion whether these ought to be paid or other bills drawn by Robinson and to what amount should these be limited. 206

July 26,
London.

John Davidson to the same. Remarks on the audit of the accounts of the Receiver General under four heads. (1) The nature of the securities. (2) The funds from which his balance has increased between 1812 and 1821. (3) The manner in which the sums by way of imprest are drawn out of his hands and subsequently accounted for. (4) The regulations which may be advisable for the future conduct of the Receiver General in respect of his office. These points are discussed at some length. 358

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1823. July 28, London.	Davidson to Wilmot. For an interview.	Page 362
July 29, Chambly.	P. G. R. Lafontaine to Bathurst. Asks what is the decision on his application, which was referred to Bathurst as some time has elapsed since the reference was made.	417
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Hobhouse to Lafontaine, 18th December, 1822. His application for remuneration for his services has been transmitted to Bathurst.	419
July 31, Tuam.	Burke to Bathurst. Is unable from poverty to employ a professional person for the recovery of property left by Lamb and begs that his case may be recommended to some competent person.	260
July 31, London.	Monk to Wilmot Horton. His disappointment at the rate of pension allowed him on retirement. Asks that Bathurst direct the Colonial government to take steps to induce the legislature to make a proper allowance, and in the meantime that his leave of absence should continue.	425
August 1, London.	Same to the same. His understanding of the leave of absence granted on the 30th August last year, was that it was a general absence until a pension of three-fourths of his salary should be granted by the legislature of Lower Canada. Refers to his previous letter as expressing his views on the subject of his retirement.	427
August 7, Foreign office.	Conyngham to the same. Has received from Barclay memorial from inhabitants of Cornwall complaining that Barnhart's and Long Sault Islands had been assigned to the United States.	97
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Barclay to Canning 14th June, 1823. Long and detailed statement respecting the boundary questions with the United States.	98
	No date nor signature. Apparently from the Under Secretary for the Colonies. Answer to certain questions as to the boundaries, raised in preceding letter.	124
	Extract from Barclay's letter.	130
	Note from Bathurst (undated). That enclosures from the Admiralty should be sent to the Foreign Office to be returned.	131
	R. W. H. (Wilmot Horton?) to Gordon. Sends papers to be kept confidentially. Remarks on the boundary controversy.	132
	Remarks on Barrie's notes on the boundaries as respects the islands in the St. Lawrence.	134
August 13, Audit Office.	C. Stewart to Wilmot Horton. Refers to report to the Treasury of the 7th instant in reference to the subject he inquires about. The statement of the case respecting Caldwell appears to be perfectly just and fair. He can say nothing further about the £36,000 paid to the clergy than is in the account. Since 1813, the payment of the clergy has never been admitted by the colonial legislature as a charge against the colonial revenue, and he believes the clergy have always been paid from the Crown revenue. Sends a statement respecting the issue of Army bills, with extracts from the Acts.	577
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extracts from minutes of the Executive Council respecting the accounts of Green, director of the Army Bill Office, which contains a financial statement of the interest, expenses, &c., showing a balance of £58,702 12s. 10d. in favour of the public revenue.	581
August 14, General Post Office.	Francis Freeling to Wilmot Horton. In reference to the complaints of delay in the delivery, in the four months of winter, of mails to Quebec and Halifax, the Postmaster General does not think it proper that the mails should be subject to be stopped in transit through foreign territory, but that they should be ordered to Halifax all the year through; and now that the packet establishment is transferred to the Admiralty, there will probably be a less naval expenditure incurred than by sending vessels of war from Bermuda during winter. Asks Bathurst to send the views of Government on the subject.	230

1823. August 19, London.	Davidson to Wilmot Horton. For an interview.	Page 363
August 19, London.	C. Stewart to Bathurst. Submits statement to His Lordship. Will not again trespass on his generosity. Sends copy of his last report to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	589
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Document entitled: "The Church in Canada," dated 14th August, 1823.	590
August 21, Lincoln's Inn.	Bannister to Wilmot Horton. Gives the heads on which an inquiry should be made into the condition of the Indians.	261
	A subsequent letter, dated 20th October, mentions a point which had been omitted, namely, the quantity of trinkets, &c., the tribes have been in the habit of delivering to the agents.	271
	Documents relative to the Indians of North America.	273
	Some thoughts upon the British Indian interest in North America, more particularly as it relates to the Northern Confederacy, commonly called the Six Nations, being a sketch of the causes which led to the declension of the British Indian interest; the efforts of Sir William Johnson to remedy this, &c., followed by letters on the subject of the Indians, dated from 1730 to 1765.	275 to 330
	(Preceding a proclamation by Caldwellader Colden; among the papers is his engraved portrait).	
August 21, Downing Street.	Wilmot Horton to Davidson. Asks for an explanation of the statement that nothing is due from Lower Canada to the military chest on account of Army Bills.	367
August 21, London.	C. Stewart to ——— Has been requested by the Bishop and other members of the Church at Quebec to distribute a circular to His Majesty's ministers, the bishops and some of the leading members of Parliament respecting the clergy reserves; asks Bathurst's sanction to his doing so.	597
August 22, London.	John Davidson to Wilmot Horton. The arrangements made by the legislature for the expenses connected with the issue of Army Bills; the report of John Young, chairman of the Board of Audit, on the application of the £15,000 which was regarded as applicable to a specific purpose.	364
	Notes on the Army Bills follow suggesting that Dalhousie be authorized to pay to Caldwell £32,000; explanation of the reason and remarks on Davidson's letters, that he has cautiously avoided giving an explicit answer to one of the questions.	370, 371
August 23, London.	C. Stewart to Wilmot Horton. Introduces Mr. Burton, a missionary to Lower Canada since 1820.	599
August 30, Leamington.	J. Stuart to the same. In the proposed change of tenure in Lower Canada the commutation of mutation fines should be extended to the censitaires. Its reasonableness seeing that the seigniors have obtained a commutation of the <i>droit de quint</i> . Great liberality should be extended to the seigniors, but only on the conditions respecting the censitaires. How the arrangement should be carried out.	600
August —, Downing Street.	Unsigned memorandum on the retiring allowance that should be given to judges seeking to retire; it should be three-fourths of the full salary and this should be communicated to the Assembly. Bathurst recommends that a conditional resignation should be sent by Chief Justice Monk and Justice Ogden.	432
September 1, Woolwich.	Capt. Francis Fead to ——— Applies to have search made respecting the record of a grant of land made to his late father General Fead on the Alabama River.	392
September 2, Treasury.	Lushington to Wilmot Horton. The Treasury concur with Bathurst as to the authority to be given to Dalhousie for his proposed expenditure of £1,000 for the relief of emigrants arriving at Quebec.	207

Department of Agriculture—Archives

1823.
September 2, Quebec. Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Arrival of the "Stakesby" (Stokesby?) after a voyage of eight weeks; the "Hebe" had arrived two days before. Death of four children on board of each vessel; the rest of the emigrants in good health and would proceed up the country immediately. Page 501
- September 4, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty see no objection to the mail packets going direct to Halifax in the winter, but the practice of calling at Bermuda arose from their going too far south at that season to reach Halifax, so that there is little or no delay in calling there. 72
- September 6. Isaac Ogden to the same. Acknowledges with thanks the steps taken by Bathurst respecting his pension. Will submit to His Lordship's decision and resign conditionally on receiving as a pension three-fourths of his salary. Applies to have a pension of one hundred pounds a year to his wife for her life after his death. There are precedents for this. Asks also that Dalhousie be informed that his leave of absence has been extended, as otherwise no warrant for his salary can be issued. 456
- September 16, Lond. n. Monk to the same. Will, as advised, resign his office of Chief Justice conditionally to be conclusive on the passing of legislation to give him a retiring allowance of three-fourths of his salary. 433
- September 17, Bath. Armstrong to the same. Asks for certificate by Capt. Ramsay, to be used by Wyllly before the commissioners in America. 243
- September 17, Admiralty. Cockburn to the same. Had been awarded twenty shillings a day for his services in superintending the military settlements, but as that only took effect from the date of application, he asks to have the order extended to take effect from the 5th December, 1817, when he held the office, to the 5th January, 1819. 347
- September 17, London. John Davidson to the same. Specific answers to questions about the refusal to pay the amount of £25,917 12s. 4d. charged for the military chest against the province. 372
- September 18, London. The same to the same. Has received letter from Caldwell on his situation and that two comptrollers had been added to his office of Receiver General. Dalhousie must be allowed to draw without delay, otherwise Government will have no means of paying salaries, being in debt as it is. 374
- Question follows: Whether the control of the sums raised under the Act of 14 George III has been taken from the Treasury and transferred to the province, by the declaration of 18 George III or is it in any wise affected by the Act of 31 George III? 375
- Notes by Wilmot Horton on Caldwell's case with considerations as to the source from which he is to obtain funds to meet the claims against him. 377
- September 20, Whitehall. Freeshard to Penn. The date of the letter enclosing Lafontaine's petition, &c., was 18th December, 1822. 393
- September 27, Castle Street. Anthony Hamilton to ———. As he believes that Mr. Wilmot Horton does not wish for all the details of the disbursements for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sends a general statement. 233
- September 30, War Office. Merry to Wilmot Horton. What is the nature and annual value of the office of the Inspector of Militia Pensioners in Canada held by James Macaulay, late Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, who applies for his half pay in addition to his salary? 224
- October 6, War Office. The same to the same. What is the result of the inquiry of Dalhousie as to the footing of the officers of the Provincial Royal Artillery drivers? 225
- October 6, General Post Office. Freeing to the same. Finds that neither the Admiralty nor Bathurst objects to the North American packet proceeding to Halifax all the year round, but Bathurst wishes a bag to be left at Bermuda on the packet's outward passage. The practice of going to Bermuda arose from its being made a naval station and not as conjectured by the Admiralty

1823.

because in the winter months the packet had to go so far to the south to reach Halifax. If Bathurst's suggestions were carried out it would greatly delay the return of the packet. Page 235

October 9,
Board of
Trade.

Lack to Horton. Returns 41 Acts passed last March in Lower Canada that they may be left to their own operation. 82

October 9.

Harrison to Wilmot Horton. The Treasury decline without further information to express an opinion on the settlement of the account between the British and Colonial Treasury, nor would it be expedient for Dalhousie to pay from the military chest to the Colonial Treasury, the amount alleged to be due. The use of the public money being a recognized emolument of the Receiver General, it would not be expedient to take measures for its immediate liquidation, but the practice being objectionable, should be discontinued. Inquiry is to be made as to the nature and extent of the Receiver General's property and his means of offering security for the liquidation of the debt, as well as for the due application of the public money which may come to his hands, and if his means are found to be ample he might, under all the circumstances of the case, have time to pay by instalments which should be fixed according to the requirements. If it is found that his means are not ample and that he cannot find security, he should at once be suspended and his property secured to the public. Dalhousie should suggest to the legislature to provide a sufficient income to the Receiver General without compelling him to seek remuneration by the use of the public money, and as there is no public bank where the public treasure might be deposited, a survey of the money in the hands of the Receiver General should be made at least once a quarter, and the amount compared with the balance shown in his accounts. 208

October 10,
Horse Guards.

Taylor to the same. Memorial from Colonel Fitzgerald of the 60th Regiment enclosed for Lord Bathurst who may take this renewed application into consideration. 90

October 10,
Treasury.

Harrison to the same. A warrant has been ordered for £376 being the allowance to Lieut. Col. Cockburn from 25th December, 1817, to 5th January, 1819, whilst superintending the military settlements in the Canadas. 212

October 23,
Treasury.

Herries to the same. Transmits for Bathurst's consideration papers respecting the claims of Upper Canada on Lower Canada on account of drawbacks or proportions of duties. 213

Notes unsigned and undated apparently on the subject of the preceding letter. That it is premature to ask Bathurst's opinion but that all the legal conditions of the Act appear to be satisfied. One of the awards is final and if legally made requires no further consideration. In respect to the apportionment of the duties, the Treasury might adopt the ratio taken by the arbitrators which cannot fail to be satisfactory to the provinces. 213

October 23,
War Office.

Merry to Wilmot Horton. Further inquiry respecting the provincial Royal Artillery drivers. 226

October 24,
Treasury.

Herries to the same. Asks for the opinion of Bathurst if a bill for £400 drawn without advice by P. Robinson, superintendent of emigration from the south of Ireland, should be paid. 215

October 25,
London.

Poynter to Bathurst. In accordance with permission granted, the superintendent of the seminary in Paris has recommended two young ecclesiastics to be sent to Montreal. 462

October 27,
London.

Barry to Bathurst. The widow of the late Mr. Campbell was to have had 150 acres cleared land as agreed on with her late husband. She has received 100 acres but has been offered for the rest 50 acres of wood land, of no use to the widow; for the 50 acres she ought to be paid in money if the desired land cannot be given. 332

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1823.
November 4, Ordnance. Fitzroy Somerset to Wilmot Horton. Encloses copy of letter sent by the Duke of Wellington to Bathurst in March, 1821, respecting stores in Canada to which no answer appears to have been sent. Is Bathurst able to answer? Page 145
- November 4, Paris. Superior of the Seminary to Bathurst. Thanks for permission granted to Messrs. Fay and Bonnand to go to Canada. The King will have no more faithful subjects. 464
- November 7, Wolverhampton. W. Flanagan to Wilmot Horton. Desires to have information where the deed can be found respecting property in South Carolina to which his mother and her sisters are heirs. 394
- November 14, London. Thomas Doige to the same. Asks leave to submit manuscript on the subject of the union of Lower and Upper Canada for advice as to its publication. 380
The answer (undated) declines to express an opinion as to its publication. 382
- November 16, Winkton. Thomas Morgan to Bathurst. Proposal to establish a trade with China and Japan by means of a north-west passage, carrying cargo on sledges. How the shipments could be carried on; shelters erected, &c. 435
- November 19, London. Smith (Secretary to Hudson's Bay Company) to Wilmot. Sends supplementary account against the land Arctic expedition for a settlement. 240
Enclosed. Northern Land Arctic expedition, Capt. Franklin, R.N., to Hudson's Bay Company. 241
(An error in the amount is explained in Sir John Franklin's letter of 25th November, Q—167-2, page 396.)
- November 20, London. Poynter to Wilmot Horton. Introduces Rev. Mr. de la Porte, agent for Desjardins and other clergymen in Canada, interested in a document which he is charged to present. 473
- November 22, London. Christian, widow of Hon. John Young. Had been led to believe her memorial for relief would be granted, but this has not yet been done. Her son being appointed Comptroller of Customs at Quebec, she had refrained from pressing her claim, but he having been deprived of the situation, she is again under the necessity of advancing it. 608
Enclosed. Note of services of Mr. Young and his remuneration. 610
Copy of Mrs. Young's first memorial, 28th October, 1819. 611
Young to Sherbrooke, 17th November, 1817. Defends himself against the charges that he was wrongfully asserting himself to be the author of the Army Bill system, &c. 614
- November 25, London. Franklin to Wilmot Horton. Explains the nature of the bills drawn on the Hudson's Bay Company for wages. Points out an error in summing up the bills (see Q—167-1, p. 241). 396
- December 2, Quebec. Caldwell to the same. Complains of the course followed towards him by Dalhousie. The Councils and Assembly sympathize with him and show him every kindness. Asks that an order be sent to replace him in his situation, so that he may have an opportunity of extinguishing the claims against him. 348
- December 2, Quebec. The same to Bathurst. Will not intrude with a relation of all the circumstances attending his painful situation, but believes His Lordship to be inclined to relieve him. Has written fully to Wilmot Horton. 352
- December 8, London. W. Forder to the same. Complaints of the exaction of heavy stamp duties and encloses copies of correspondence to explain the circumstances. 398
Enclosed. Forder to Dalhousie. States that he obtained a faculty to practice as a notary public, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and registered in chancery, which, he was led to suppose, gave him authority to practice in all British colonies and dependencies. His discovery that he is excluded from practising in Canada. Asks for relief. 400

1823.

A. W. Cochran to Forder. The Governor has received his letter and regrets the circumstances in which he is placed but must obey the law. There is no situation open to which he can appoint him. Page 401

Memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Represents his being prevented from practising as a notary public; his destitute condition; prays for relief. 402

Copy of Faculty (called copy of Montreal Faculty). 405

December 11, Lincoln's Inn. Opinion of Counsel (James Stephen, Jr.) on bill for establishing free schools in Lower Canada, being a bill to amend the Act for the establishment of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, and to establish another of the same nature to be exclusively Roman Catholic. Points out the danger of conflicts arising from the existence of two similar bodies. 164

December 11, Whitehall. Hobhouse to Wilmot Horton. After correspondence with the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Peel finds the complaints of McLaine (*sic*) of Coll exaggerated and that there is no sufficient reason for preventing emigration on the grounds stated by him. How far it may be desirable with a view to colonization must be left to Bathurst. 136

Enclosed. Extract from confidential letter of the Lord Advocate that McLean's statements of distress are greatly exaggerated; the duty on vanilla has maintained the manufacture of kelp and consequently employment for the same number of people. Sees no objection to the partial emigration proposed by McLaine, but not on the grounds stated by him. 137

December 12, Board of Trade. Lack to Wilmot Horton. Transmits copy of letter received from Davies on the subject of duties on articles imported from Lower Canada into Upper Canada for Bathurst's consideration. 83

A note follows asking to "have this referred to Lord Dalhousie," but it is neither signed nor dated nor is the subject stated although apparently it relates to the enclosures in the preceding letter. 84

Enclosed. Joseph Burlingham to Davies. The prejudicial effects of the duties on the manufacturers, merchants and others interested as well in the United Kingdom as in Canada. Asks that the grievance be represented to the Board of Trade. 85

A statement of imports and exports at the port of St. John's, Lower Canada, for the quarter ending 10th October, 1823, with statement of the import duties in Lower and Upper Canada, respectively. 87

December 15, London. E. Tanner to Bathurst. Arrival of a case; offers his services to have it cleared at the Custom House. 604

December 15, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to the same. Has been informed by his son, but has no official communication, that leave of absence is to be sent out for his return to England in the autumn; the state of his health prevents this, even if the official order has been received. His disappointment at the amount of pension proposed for his retirement and at the mode of making some provision for his wife, should she survive him. Reasons given for an increase, &c. 484

December 16, Admiralty. Barrow to Wilmot Horton. Transmits copy of letter and enclosures from Capt. Barrie respecting survey of the St. Lawrence. 73

Enclosed. Letters from Barrie, dated 25th October, respecting the survey. 74 to 79

Maitland to Barrie, 25th August. Instructing him to make a survey on the St. Lawrence. 81

December 16, Lincoln's Inn. Opinion of counsel (James Stephen, Jr.) on the bill for amending the Act for the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada. 168

December 16, Quebec. Mrs. Hale to Canning. Reminds him of her being a sister of Lord Amherst. Her husband's services; he has been nominated to the office of Receiver General; asks for his (Canning's) influence to secure confirmation of the appointment. 410

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1823. December 22, Quebec.	Caldwell to Wilmot Horton. Recapitulates the contents of a former letter and reports the proceedings in the Assembly so far as they had gone. Page 353
December 23, Treasury.	Harrison to the same. Transmits letter from Turquand with return of Indian presents required early in 1824 to supply the wants of the Indians to the end of 1825. Does Bathurst think this requisition should be complied with? A part only of the requisition of Commissary General Wood was sent, the articles now asked for being an additional supply. 216
December 26, Treasury.	Herries to the same. Has the sum of £1,800 taken credit for in the accounts of Commissary General Robinson been accounted for to Bathurst's satisfaction? 217 <i>Enclosed.</i> Statement of payments made on account of secret service. The sum charged as paid on 26th April, 1814, is £1,800 to Noah Freer. 218
December 26, Treasury.	Herries to Wilmot Horton. Transmits reports of the Board of Audit from 4th April, 1822, to 10th July, 1823, for the consideration of Bathurst. 222
December 29, Clonmell.	Ann Swindell to Bathurst. Sends letter to be forwarded. 603
No. date.	Memorial of the priests and curés to Bishop Plessis, pointing out the prejudicial effect of the erection of Montreal into an episcopal district and the illegal appointment of Lartigue, Bishop of Telmesse, to the position of Bishop over it. The complaints and declarations on the subject are formulated. 465 Hannah Irvin to Wilmot. States her destitute condition and asks for help. 412 Reid, Irvine & Co. to the same. Is rum from the West Indies still admitted free into Canada on the exportation of provisions to an equal value? 489 Bouchette to Bathurst. Anxiety about his sons; would wish to intercede on behalf of the one recommended by Dalhousie to Sir Herbert Taylor. 334 <i>Enclosed.</i> Dalhousie to Sir Herbert Taylor, recommending a son of Bouchette, the Surveyor General. 335

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

STATE PAPERS—UPPER CANADA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, 1819.

Q. 325—1.

1818.
November 24,
Yonge Street. Petition of John Mills Jackson. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst
30th January, 1819.
His appointment as aide-de-camp in St. Vincent follows.
- December 23,
York. Report of Executive Council. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 30th
January, 1819.
- December 29,
Yonge Street. Jackson to Hillier. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 30th January,
1819.
1819.
January 6,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 15). Transmits correspondence, &c., with
Lord Selkirk, who complains of the conduct of the law officers in respect
to the trials of the case between Selkirk and the North-west Co. Page 5
Enclosed. (1.) Selkirk to Maitland. Montreal, 21st October, 1818.
Charges Fletcher, one of the commissioners of special inquiry for the
Indian Territories with oppressive and illegal conduct. Complains of
the conduct of the Chief Justice and law officers as respects certain pro-
secutions against him. (The letter is voluminous.) 7
(2.) Deposition by Gale of the seizure at Fort William by Fletcher,
of cases of fusils and merchandise belonging to Lord Selkirk and the
Hudson's Bay Co. 16
(3.) J. B. Robinson to Gale. Sandwich, 9th September, 1818. Reasons
for not prosecuting Fletcher on the charge contained in Gale's deposi-
tion. 21
(4.) J. B. Robinson to Allan. Sandwich, 12th September. His reasons
for not prosecuting Vandersluys and McTavish for perjury. 24
(5.) Allan to Robinson. Sandwich, 16th September. Answer to
Robinson and comments on his reason for not prosecuting Vandersluys
and McTavish. 28
(6.) Deposition of Allan, 18th April, 1816, respecting transactions at
Fort William. 35
Warrant, 13th August, 1816, by Selkirk to Capt. d'Orsonneus, to seize
the papers and warlike stores of the North-west Co. 40
(7.) Maitland to Selkirk. York, 8th November. Acknowledges
receipt of letter. Fletcher was not employed by government so that it
is not necessary to prosecute him to vindicate its honour. 42
(8.) Robinson to Maitland. York, 5th December, 1818. Long and
detailed answer to the charge made against him by Selkirk of dereliction
of his duty as Attorney General, and defending the conduct of the Chief
Justice. 43
(9.) The same to Selkirk. York, 19th April, 1818. No day can be
fixed for the trials, as the evidence has not been furnished to him. Agrees
that the prisoners, now in Lower Canada, should be kept there until
their removal is necessary. 85
Chief Justice Powell to Maitland. York, 6th November, 1818. Ex-
plains the circumstances under which the court was adjourned in answer
to the charge made by Selkirk. 89
January 6,
York. Maitland to Bathurst. Desires instructions whether the grant of
1,200 acres to each of the children of Colonel Claus was to include or be
in addition to the 200 acres to which they were entitled as children of a
U. E. Loyalist. 2

	1819.		
January 11, York.	Hillier to Jackson.	Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 30th January, 1819.	
January 15, York.	Wells to Maitland.	Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 5th February, 1819.	
January 18, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 17).	Desires to have a decision in respect to bill for the establishment of rectories and respecting the collection of tithes.	Page 93
January 23, York.	Powell to Maitland.	Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, of 5th March.	
January 25, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 18).	Sends report of the Executive Council on the founding of a university; the importance of the subject; hopes to obtain consent to the sale of a sufficient quantity of school reserves for an endowment.	96
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Report on a university for Upper Canada and the means to be adopted for its foundation.	97
		Minute of Council, 26th February, 1819, on the subject of surveying the school townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton (extract).	102
		Minute of Council, same date, on the sale of portions of the above townships (extract).	103
		The enclosures are of a subsequent date to the covering letter.	
January 30, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 19).	Encloses copies of a petition from John Mills Jackson for a grant of land, with report and correspondence on the subject. Applies for a decision.	104
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Petition of John Mills Jackson for a grant of land, 24th November, 1818.	106
		Appointment of Jackson to be Aide-de-Camp in St. Vincent, in support of his petition for land.	108
	Jackson to Hillier, private secretary to Maitland, 29th December, 1818.	Defends himself against the charge of being allied with a faction alleged by the Land Board as a reason for not granting him land. The officials dismissed were appointed to more lucrative positions by the British Government. The violence of Gore; his (Jackson's) reasons for applying for land.	110
	Hillier to Jackson, 11th January, 1819.	Owing to the nature of the contents of Jackson's letter of 29th December, Maitland has sent it without comment to Bathurst.	115
		Report of the Executive Council, 23rd December, 1818, with reasons for the delay in deciding on the petition of Jackson for land.	116
February 1, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 20).	Claus, trustee for the Six Nations, has drawn for £200 on account of dividends.	117
February 2, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 21).	Sends copies of the Acts passed at the last session.	118
February 3, York.	The same to the same (No. 23).	Sends abstract from the auditor's docket books of grants of land.	120

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1819

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land, which have passed the Great Seal of the Province between the 1st January and 31st December, 1818, inclusive, showing the number of grants in each class, and the Gross number of Acres Granted. 120A

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Home	Town of York..	3	3	3	} 37	5	* (sic.) 2,407
		1	4	4			
		1	30	30			
	Township of York.	1	70	70	} 2,370	13	
		4	100	400			
		6	200	1,200			
1		300	300				
1		400	400				
Durham	}	1	100	100	} 4,520	19	
		14	200	2,800			
		1	220	220			
		2	300	600			
		1	800	800			
Newcastle.....	Northumberland.	1	50	50	} 9,795	40	14,315
		1	80	80			
		6	100	600			
		1	120	120			
		1	199	199			
		18	200	3,600			
		1	205	205			
		1	215	215			
		1	300	300			
		1	350	350			
		3	400	1,200			
		1	476	476			
		2	500	1,000			
		1	600	600			
1	800	800					
Midland.....	Town of Kingston.	1	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	} 11 $\frac{1}{10}$	43	
		29	$\frac{1}{10}$	$5\frac{1}{10}$			
		6	$\frac{1}{10}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$			
		3	$\frac{1}{10}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$			
		3	$\frac{1}{10}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$			
	Frontenac.....	}	1	100	100	} 300	2
			1	200	200		
	Town of Belleville.	}	1	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	} 14 $\frac{8}{10}$	16
			1	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$		
			1	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$		
1			$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$			
8			$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$			
2			$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$			
1			$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$			
1			$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$			
Hastings.....	}	1	90	90	} 8,072	41	16,579 $\frac{2}{5}$ and 8,120 sq. ft., 15,840 sq. links.
		1	100	100			
		1	150	150			
		34	200	6,800			
		1	230	230			
		1	300	300			
		1	400	400			
1	2	2					

1819.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land—*Con.*

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Midland.....	Lennox and Addington.	1	81	81	2,755	19	
		1	86	86			
		1	88	88			
		8	100	800			
		2	150	300			
		5	200	1,000			
	1	400	400				
	Prince Edward	1	50	50	5,427	28	
		7	100	700			
		1	167	167			
		15	200	3,000			
		1	210	210			
		1	300	300			
		1	400	400			
1		600	600				
Johnstown....	Town of Johnstown.....	1	1	1	1	1	5,572
	Carleton	1	200	200	200	1	
	Grenville	1	6	6	1,171	9	
		1	50	50			
		1	150	150			
		1	265	265			
		3	100	300			
	2	200	400				
	Leeds.....	2	100	200	4,200	19	
		15	200	3,000			
1		400	400				
1		600	600				
Eastern.....	Town of Cornwall.....	3	1	3	3	3	7,569
	Stormont....	3	100	300	2,250	10	
		1	150	150			
		1	400	400			
		1	600	600			
		4	200	800			
	Glengary.....	1	80	80	4,874	28	
		1	82	82			
		1	96	96			
		3	100	300			
		1	157	157			
		1	130	130			
		1	50	50			
		1	114	114			
		1	115	115			
14		200	2,800				
1	250	250					
1	300	300					
1	400	400					
Dundas.....	1	100	100	442	3		
	1	142	142				
	1	200	200				

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1819.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land—*Con.*

Districts.	Town and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres of each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Ottawa	Prescott.....	1	100	100	2,450	5	2,450
		1	150	150			
		1	441	441			
		1	759	759			
		1	1,000	1,000			
Niagara	Town of Niagara...	2	1	1	11	12	4,565
		10	1	10			
	Lincoln	1	25	25	4,554	27	
		1	50	50			
		1	56	56			
		1	69	69			
		1	74	74			
		1	140	140			
		1	176	176			
		5	100	500			
		10	200	2,000			
		1	210	210			
		1	280	280			
		1	300	300			
		1	324	324			
1	350	350					
Gore	Wentworth...	1	30	30	1,406	8	2,550
		5	200	1,000			
		2	188	376			
	Halton.....	1	200	200	1,144	3	
		1	344	344			
1		600	600				
London.....	Middlesex	1	20	20	6,918	36	8,818
		7	100	700			
		24	200	4,800			
		1	240	240			
		1	358	358			
	2	400	800				
	Norfolk.....	2	100	200	1,900	10	
		7	200	1,400			
		1	300	300			
	Western.....	Town of Sand- wich	2	1	2	2		2	19,537
Kent		1	150	150	11,650	51	
		47	200	9,400			
		1	400	400			
		1	500	500			
1		1,200	1,200				
Essex.....		1	85	85	7,885	35	
		2	100	200			
		25	200	5,000			
		1	230	230			
	1	370	370				
	5	400	2,000				

1819.

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation.	Grants and Acres.	
	Number of Grants.	Number of Acres. Square feet and square links.
Grants under 100 acres.....	105	1,449 ⁰ / ₁₀₀ { 8,120 square feet. 15,840 square links.
Grants of 100 acres.....	57	5,700
Grants over 100 acres, and under 200 acres....	19	2,886
Grants of 200 acres.....	249	49,800
Grants of more than 200 acres, and under 300 acres.....	11	2,555
Grants of 300 acres.....	9	2,700
Grants of over 300 acres, and under 400 acres.	6	2,096
Grants of 400 acres.....	18	7,200
Grants of over 400 acres, and under 500 acres.	2	917
Grants of 500 acres.....	3	1,500
Grants of 600 acres.....	5	3,000
Grants of more than 700 acres, under 800 acres	1	759
Grants of 800 acres.....	2	1,600
Grants of 1,000 acres.....	1	1,000
Grants of 1,200 acres.....	1	1,200
Total	489	84,362 ⁰ / ₁₀₀ { 8,120 square feet. 15,840 square links

Errors excepted.

G. HEWARD,
Auditor Genl. U.C.February 5,
York,

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 25). Lieut.-Col. Wells, half pay, has been appointed receiver of the proceeds of alien estates confiscated to compensate sufferers by the late war. The form of oath to half-pay officers prohibits them from holding any office, however trifling. The difficulty of securing any other person to fill the office; asks that the oath may be modified in the case of Wells and in that of George Crookshank. Encloses application to that effect. No salary is attached to either office, the emoluments depending on duties performed. Page 121

Enclosed. Wells to Maitland, 15th January. Points out that he cannot draw his half pay and hold the proposed situation without express authority, which he asks may be obtained. 124

Form of the quarterly affidavit required from half pay officers. 126

February 18,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 26). Transmits report of the Executive Council on the inconveniences sustained by an order from His Lordship that survey fees are not to be paid until the patent is completed. 128

Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council on the inconveniences of the present system of collecting fees on surveys of land. 130

March 1,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 27). In 1794 Berczy came to settle German Protestant families, for which purpose a grant of 64,000 acres was made. Only 60 families being brought, the land not used was thrown open for general settlement. A petition from Berczy to remedy what he considered a grievance was sent to the King in Council and referred to the Executive Council of Upper Canada, which reported on the 31st October, 1801. The son has again applied in October last; considering all the circumstances of the case the Land Council thought the son entitled to 2,400 acres; this grant he (Maitland) requests may be submitted for confirmation by the Prince Regent. 134

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1819.
March 5,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 28). Transmits application from Chief Justice Powell respecting his salary. Page 137
Enclosed. Powell to Maitland 2rd January. His salary for the month during which he had obtained leave of absence is to be deducted. Asks for his (Maitland's) interference to procure him relief. 138
- March 12,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 29). Transmits petition from Lt. Robert Kerr, half pay of the late Glengarry regiment for the grant of a Crown reserve; recommends that the grant be confirmed. 139
Enclosed. Petition for the confirmation of a grant promised to him by Gore on which he has made large improvements. 140
- March 16,
York. Maitland to Goulburn. Has drawn for £19. 3. 4, being the balance of money lodged at the Colonial Office by emigrants from Ireland, brought out by Richard Talbot as per statement and receipts annexed. Has already drawn for £210 under a misapprehension; the above amount makes up the sum of £229. 3. 4 sterling equal to £250 Irish. 143
Enclosed. Statement and receipts. 144 to 146
- March 21.
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 30). Has allowed Dickson to settle on land near the mouth of the Grand River on condition that he perform the settling duties required. Strongly recommends that he be obliged to perform the settlement duties as he already possesses large tracts and his object can therefore be only to sell the lands. 147
Maitland to Bathurst. This letter should be dated 2nd April, 1821, see that date.
- April 3,
York. Same to the same (No. 32). Transmits report of Council on representation on behalf of Mrs. Bostwick. 175
Enclosed. Report of the Council 2nd February, on the application on behalf of Mrs. Bostwick. Admitting the meritorious services of the late Lieut.-Col. Bostwick the effect of the precedent of granting his widow lands prevents making such a recommendation. 176
- April 3,
York. Maitland to Bathurst. (No. 33). Forwards memorial from Ridout for an additional grant of land. 178
Enclosed. Memorials (two). 179 and 182
- May 7,
York. Maitland to Goulburn. Dispatch received sanctioning amongst others the bill to incorporate the Bank of Upper Canada. As the two years have passed cannot give effect to this decision but is authorized by it to give assent to a similar bill which may be passed next session. The country overrun with American paper and from the connection of the persons who were about to open a bank at Kingston there was reason to suppose the evil would be increased; a provincial bank will crush it. 185
- May 14,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 34). Claus, trustee for the Six Nations, has drawn for £176 16s. 0d. for their dividends. 187
- May 15
York. Same to the same (No. 35). Transmits joint application from John H. Eaton and Joshua Holdfield for confirmation of titles of land on which they have made improvements. Recommends the petition for favourable consideration. 188
Enclosed. Petition. 190
(On the letter the names are given as Heaton and Oldfield; the spelling in the abstract is in accordance with the signatures to the petition.)
Permit to John H. Eaton to locate on half of lot 30 in the 2nd concession of Hope, dated 14th January, 1817. 192
A similar permit to Holdfield, dated 23rd April, 1817. 193
Certificate that Eaton has settled on west half of lot 30, dated 14th January, 1817. 194
Other certificates, &c. 194 to 196

1819.
May 15,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. His satisfaction at the agreement of His Lordship with respect to taxing absentee proprietors; the hardship to farmers on account of unoccupied lands. The policy of surveying lands to be laid out in townships from the Ottawa to Lake Simcoe. How the expense can be met. Page 202

May 17,
York.

Same to the same (No. 36). Transmits memorial from the Presbyterian inhabitants of Niagara for an annual allowance of £100 for a preacher. The difference of opinion on the question of the produce of the reserves extending beyond the Church of England; desires to have a decision. 197

Enclosed. Petition. 199

May 31,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 37). In reference to the application of Malcolm McGregor for a grant of Indian lands on the Credit River, sends copies of reports from Claus and from the Executive Council. If the land be ever purchased, recommends that the Government should become the proprietor. 205

Enclosed. Report by Claus on the Indian Reserve on the Credit. It would be very improper to grant the lands to any one; it is held in special regard by the Missisaugas; the melancholy picture of their condition, as described by McGregor, is too true, but he doubts if a change of men would effect a change of measures. 207

Report of the Executive Council that the Missisaugas should not be induced to surrender their land so long as they resort to the fishery on the Credit for their support. 210

June, 4
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. The Bible and prayer books not yet arrived; if the Bishop does not bring some clergymen it will produce great disappointment. The loyalty of the members of the Church of England during the late war. Thirty or even forty clergymen might be usefully employed in the province, argues that the term Protestant clergy applies only to the Church of England as entitled to the reserves. Many have joined the Methodists, whose preachers are mostly from the United States, owing to the want of regular clergy; the character of the clergy who should be sent. The mischief done by Gourlay but trusts the evil is abating. The beneficial effect of religious education on the people, of a general system of education with a university at the head of it and a considerable body of respectable clergymen distributed through the province. The necessity for these clergymen, as denominations of all sorts are multiplying and there are ten establishments for clergymen in his government. The good effect that might arise from assistance being given to the Church of Scotland if that could be done from some other source than the clergy reserves. 212

June 25,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 40). In consequence of reports of disturbances in Upper Canada he had hastened his departure from Quebec. The reports exaggerated but serious steps had been taken to disturb the public tranquillity. Meeting of convention on 6th July which agreed to meet at the same time with parliament to overawe its proceedings. Gourlay the chief instrument; his turbulent character, he had been compelled to leave Scotland and England to avoid prosecution. The ill-advised step of allowing him to publish an address in the government *Gazette*. Meetings were held in all quarters and Gourlay published a second more inflammatory address. Dissensions at the meeting of parliament in 1818, which compelled President Smith to dismiss the legislature; this promoted Gourlay's views, who abused parliament and proposed to call a meeting to address the Prince Regent. The apathy of the Executive Government in regard to Gourlay's proceedings. He (Maitland) called a meeting of the legislature, effected a reconciliation between the two branches and had an Act passed declaring conventions for political purposes illegal. Trial and acquittal of Gourlay against convincing evidence. He has been arrested by his own relations as a

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1819.	dangerous character and stands committed for trial, hopes, but is not certain, that he will be convicted. Page 233	218
June 26, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 38). Transmits copy of his speech at the opening of the legislature and of the addresses in reply.	219
June 26, York.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech.	223
July 3, York.	Address of the Council.	226
July 10, York.	Address of the Assembly.	230
1821.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 39). Transmits joint address from the Council and Assembly on the death of the Queen.	231
April 2, York.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address.	238
1821.	Maitland to Bathurst. In using the money voted for improving Government House at York, he had done so on a scale that would bring it within the reach of an individual should the seat of government be removed. Recommends for the capital a tract on the eastern side of Lake Simcoe, south of Talbot River. Believes that an interior navigation could be established between it and the Ottawa, a matter of the last importance in a civil and military point of view. Indians report that with the exception of one day's march the journey might be made with canoes. It is yet to be ascertained if it can be rendered navigable for larger vessels, and on the report of the engineers he shall be able to send more satisfactory information. Suggests supplying the naval stores with a few sets of steam machinery and materials prepared for building steamers.	241
1821.	Same to the same. Encloses letter from the Attorney General on the subject of Selkirk's proceedings. (The enclosure is in Q. 325—2.)	150
1821.	Maitland to Bathurst. Sends correspondence with Dalhousie respecting the charge that he (Maitland) has been throwing obstacles in the way of the military settlements; with respect to the lot on the Richmond landing, Cockburn was to employ a confidential person to treat for the lot; if it be paid for in money that was to be drawn from the military chest, if in waste lands the Provincial Government would make the amount good, but nothing was done, as the matter had probably escaped the memory of Col. Cockburn. The reported misunderstanding between the two governments. How the letters were copied for Dalhousie's signature by a subordinate, which from their contents should have been confined to the eye of the head of the department. His (Maitland's) desire to forward the military settlement.	153
1821.	<i>Enclosed.</i> The letter is dated 1819, enclosures are 1820 and 1821, a confusion of dates which is inexplicable, except on the supposition that Maitland's letter was not originally dated and the year subsequently inserted; this is supported by the reference to the "lamentable event" which took place at Richmond and apparently indicating the death of the Duke of Richmond.	155
1821.	Dalhousie to Maitland, 8th January, 1821. Transmits copy of communication from Major Burke respecting a lot of land in Nepean. Sends copy of answer. Desires to know under what circumstances the lot was purchased by LeBreton and whether it cannot still be acquired by government; the lot was sold at sheriff's sale. Asks for sketch of the ground. Sends copy of the only plan he has access to.	156
1821.	Burke to Fowler, 21st December, 1820. Sends letter from LeBreton. What answer is he to send?	156
1821.	LeBreton to Burke, 18th December, 1820. Has purchased lot 40 of the first concession of Nepean. If government does not intend to continue the use of the store on the lot, asks for the keys.	156
1821.	Fowler to the same, 5th January, 1821. Has received the letter from LeBreton. Encloses memorandum sent by Dalhousie to Cockburn. Dalhousie has no doubt that LeBreton will transfer the land to govern-	156

1821.

ment when he knows it is for the public service; the whole of the lot should be obtained, or at least such part as would keep open communication with the military settlements, as also that part of the lot opposite the chief rapid. Page 157

Memorandum. Dalhousie has just learned that he (LeBreton) has purchased the lot at the Richmond landing place. It is required for the public service. If LeBreton declines to sell he (Dalhousie) will be under the disagreeable necessity of demanding it for public purposes, having the price fixed by a jury. 159

Maitland to Dalhousie, 24th January, 1821. Had explained to the Deputy Quartermaster General that lot 40 had been granted to Robert Randall and that the method of procuring lands was to treat with the proprietor. The lands having been sold by sheriff's sale, which requires twelve months' notice, the purchaser cannot have used covert means to forestall Government. He referred the question to the Attorney General, whose report he encloses. Has been informed of the decision that no further settlements are to be made except in the townships called the Rideau settlements; asks for a diagram for the use of the Attorney General. 160

Report by the Attorney General, 23rd January, 1821. That there is no power to dispossess LeBreton; the land in question must be purchased. 162

Dalhousie to Maitland, 7th February, 1821. Learns that an actual survey of the township of March has been refused by the Surveyor General. Apprehends that it is part of a disposition to throw obstacles in the way of the settlement. 166

Ridout to Reuben Sherwood, 18th December, 1820. Returns the plan, as sundry reserves near the Ottawa River have been transferred to other lots not authorized so that he cannot accept the plan. 167

Maitland to Dalhousie, 21st February, 1821. Is concerned at the impression that any disposition exists to impede the progress of the military settlements. The Surveyor General could not have accepted the plan he refused except by express authority of the Secretary of State. 168

Dalhousie to Maitland, 8th March, 1821. Understands that lot 40 is still the property of LeBreton, who came to Quebec and said he had been offered £2,000 for it, but that it was worth £3,000. If not acquired it will strike a severe blow at the intentions of government, which must be accomplished in some other point. 170

Maitland to Dalhousie, 21st February, 1821. His Lordship's misapprehension of the contents of his private letter respecting lot 40 in Nepean. Has asked the Attorney General for a report on the difference in the law between Upper Canada and the other provinces. 172

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, 1819.

Q. 325—2.

- 1817
September 5,
York. Memorial of Simon McGillivray.
- December 11,
York. Robinson to Cameron, private secretary to President Smith.
1818.
June 2,
York. Warrant for the trial of George Campbell.
- September 14,
Sandwich. Simon McGillivray to the Attorney General.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1818.
 October 6.
 Niagara. Selkirk to Robinson.

October 14,
 York. Robinson to Clark.

October 22,
 Montreal. Selkirk to Robinson.

October 22,
 York. W. McGillivray to Robinson.

December —. Robinson to McGillivray.

December 14,
 York. Minute of Council.

December 28,
 York. Robinson to Maitland.

The preceding correspondence was enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 30th November, 1819.

1819.
 July 2,
 York. Address from the Assembly of Upper Canada to Maitland.
 Answer (undated).

Both enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 7th December, 1819.

Enclosed. J. B. Robinson, Attorney General, to Maitland. The persistent attempts to repeal the Act authorizing the trial in Upper Canada of offences committed in unorganized districts; failing in this, a petition was sent to the Prince Regent to disallow the bill under which a prosecution has been instituted against Selkirk and others for conspiracy. The advantages of the Act in obtaining a proper trial and to do away with questions of jurisdiction. How the Act was passed. Account of the proceedings on the trial of Selkirk, *et al*, in which the bill was thrown out by the grand jury but on a change of venue a true bill was found. The scandalous course followed by the grand jury at Sandwich, &c. Page 242

(The covering letter is in Q 325-1, p. 241.)
 July 13,
 York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 41). Prorogued the legislature yesterday (12th); sends copy of his speech and schedule of Acts. 259
Enclosed. Speech. 260
 Schedule of Acts. 263

July 19,
 York. Maitland to Bathurst. (No. 42). Has established the regulation that when reduced officers or discharged soldiers apply for locations out of the military settlements, they shall be treated as common settlers, in respect to settling duties and fees, as otherwise the military settlements would lose a great proportion of those for whom they are intended, and Government has no means to pay the fees. The Duke of Richmond concurs in this proposal. Exceptions may be made in the cases of Majors Leonard and Loring, whose settling had been delayed unavoidably. 270

July 19,
 York. Maitland to Bathurst. Supplement to dispatch No. 13, of 8th December last. Doubts if the Acts regulating intercourse with the United States and imposing duties on articles imported thence are not excluded, also doubts whether the navigation laws apply to ships on the lakes. 276

July 19,
 York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 43). Has altered the disposal of the revenue formerly thrown into one mass leaving nothing at the disposal of the Crown. The division now is: (1) The King's rights arising from the rent of Crown reserves, ferries, fees, &c. (2) The revenue that accrues from British Acts to defray the expenses of the civil list and administration of justice. (3) The revenue arising from provincial Acts of which the legislature has the undoubted disposal. Has intimated to Parliament the Crown revenues would only be accounted for to the Treasury; that the revenue produced by British Acts must be confined to its destination so far as that would go, the Assembly only to be called on to meet the excess. The arrangement has been concurred in by Parliament. No

1819.

Lieut. Governor should be permitted to relinquish the King's rights to the Assembly. Page 273

July 22,
York.

Maitland to Goulburn (?). It is of importance to get answers to the bill for establishing a bank and to the petition for land to the flank companies and the incorporated militia actually employed. The latter is held as a grievance, and is the great basis of Gourlay's success. The existence of a national convention on his (Maitland's) arrival; it had the impudence to meet at York and censured the measures of Parliament, and what is more extraordinary, members of the legislature were active assistants of Gourlay. It will be seen by the resolution of the Assembly, and their Act for suppressing seditious meetings, that their eyes were opened. The trouble caused by Gourlay and the mischievous effects of his writings. He was sinking into insignificance when he was unadvisedly taken up and ordered out of the country; as he refused to go he was put in jail, which will give him a new interest for a time; hopes all will end peaceably, and has resolved now to let the law take its course. Is the seat of government to be removed or is it to remain at York? The shores of Lake Simcoe are better suited for it. 280

August 19,
York.

Same to the same. A pledge was given by the Duke of Portland for a university in the province. The establishment of free schools and higher seminaries or a university, was requested by the legislature and assented to by His Majesty; lands were appropriated and the preliminary steps taken years ago; the lands now begin to be valuable and from the advantage of the establishment to the country thinks it his duty to submit the matter. The little use of a seminary being established in the Lower Province owing to the amount of travelling expenses. What the one province gets the other expects and as the only assistance required is the sign manual and leave to dispose of the land, he recommends that this be done. An incidental advantage is, that a member might be obtained to represent the university who could virtually be named by the Crown; the inconvenience of not having a confidential person in the House who could explain measures and remove mis-apprehensions. His inclination to adopt an opinion of the benefit that would arise were the legislature of the two provinces brought together. Were a university to be established only in the sister province, is apprehensive that it would have a prejudicial effect in Upper Canada. 283

Enclosed. Extract from a letter from the Duke of Portland 4th November, 1797, respecting education. 287

For the whole letter see Q. 283, p. 260.

October 16,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. The idea of building a government house on the park, having been abandoned, he has divided it into town lots, part to be employed in endowing a hospital. A private subscription is being raised for the hospital. Other lots shall be given for a public walk and for a building for the court of King's Bench. The erection of such public works would be of advantage otherwise than from their utility. Has given lots at Kingston and Niagara to establish hospitals. The difficulty of preventing evasion of the terms on which lands are granted owing to their increasing value; thinks it better that Government should be enabled to assist works of public utility than that individuals should be tempted by the donation of town lots when they become valuable. Owing to the delay in communicating has taken these steps without previous application, seeing the benefit likely to result from the establishment of hospitals. 288

October 20,
Glengarry.

Macdonald to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst 6th December, 1819.

October 25,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. To give further light on the transactions between the Earl of Selkirk and the North-west Company sends letters from Chief Justice Powell and the Judge's notes of two trials for false imprisonment against His Lordship. 292

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1819.

Enclosed. Powell to Maitland, 2nd October. Transmits minute of the trials and note of the legal proceedings in which the Earl of Selkirk and the North-west Company were concerned. Page 294

Another letter of the 16th October on the subject of the same trials. Details of the proceedings in correction of statements made by Halkett in a published letter to Bathurst. 297

Notes of the trials of Lord Selkirk for felony. 309

Notes on the trial of Selkirk for false imprisonment brought by Mackenzie the result being a verdict for the plaintiff for £1,500. 319

Notes of the trial of Selkirk for false imprisonment brought by William Smith verdict for £500. 332

(The evidence in both cases is given.)

Powell to President Smith, 15th September, 1817. The reasons for fixing the sittings of the court of oyer and terminer in answer to charges made by Simon McGillivray. 345

October 26,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. The system of crimination pursued by Selkirk and the statements of his agents made it a duty to investigate the judicial proceedings. Hopes to be able to send full information by December. 349

October 27,
York.

Same to the same. Transmits petition from settlers who had left Red River and would not return, asking for land in Upper Canada, which he had granted; asks instructions as to future applicants under similar circumstances. 351

Enclosed. Petition from Murray and Sutherland on behalf of the other settlers accusing Selkirk of ill-using the settlers on Red River and praying for a grant of land. 354

Power to Murray and Sutherland to act for the other settlers. 364

November 10,
Near
Queenston.

Matthews to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 14th December. 364

November 19,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Sends information relative to Lieut. Irvine Capt. Hall whose situation is similar to that of Lieut. Irvine was recommended to be paid five shillings a day which he now receives. 365

Enclosed. Barrie, commissioner of the navy yard, to Bowles, 2nd November. Certificate of the services of Irvine. 366

John McGill, Receiver General to Bowles, 17th November. A similar certificate in greater detail. 367

Extract from the proceedings and report of the Board of claims, on the case of Capt. Hall. 369

November 24,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Transmits estimate of the works and services requisite in the province for this year. Only those are included the beginning of which has been approved of. 370

November 30,
York.

Same to the same. Recommends, for reasons stated, that the issue of Indian presents should be confined to once in each year. 371

Enclosed. Recommendation by Claus that the issue should be only once a year. 373

November 30,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. In answer to His Lordship's letter, sends report of the reasons for passing the "Act to authorize the inquiry and trial of crimes and offences committed within this province, without the limits of any described township or county to be had in any district thereof." 374

(The answer gives long details and contains remarks on the charges made by Selkirk and Halkett.)

Enclosed. Report dated 11th December, 1817, from the Attorney and Solicitor General of Upper Canada on the reference to them of Sir John Sherbrooke's letter to Mr. President Smith on the subject of the transmission from Lower to Upper Canada for trial of certain persons charged with crimes and offences committed in the Indian territories. 393

1819.
November 30.
York.

Memorial of Simon McGillivray, 5th September, 1817, for himself and the North-west Company for a special commission to try persons charged with crimes committed at Fort William, near Lake Superior. Page 400

Warrant for the trial of George Campbell for crimes committed in the Indian territory. 407

Representation by Simon McGillivray, 14th September, 1818, of the charge against Selkirk and others for conspiracy. 411

Another representation by W. McGillivray, 22nd October, 1818, on the same subject. 418

Selkirk to Robinson, 22nd October. Owing to business, he cannot be present at the trial at York; hopes Gale is sufficiently recovered to be of service. Regrets the sudden ending of the court at Sandwich which deprived him of the opportunity of showing the perjuries that had been committed in the charges against him. 422

Robinson to Maitland, 28th December. Encloses the affidavits &c., of charges against Selkirk, Miles McDonell and others for conspiracy. 425

Minute of Executive Council, 14th December. The council cannot recommend ordering an ex-officio information to be filed by the Attorney General against Selkirk and others for conspiracy, but no restraint should be placed on his undoubted right to file information should the administration of justice require it. 428

Robinson to William McGillivray, December, 1818. Delay in referring his (McGillivray's) letter to the Lieut.-Governor until the result of the proposed legislation was known; sends report of the council; the difficulty of the course suggested; how it might have been remedied and the steps that can now be taken. 430

Selkirk to Robinson, 6th October. Asks him to act as senior counsel in the civil action brought against him for false imprisonment, &c., by Daniel McKenzie and William Smith. 433A

Robinson to Thomas Clark, 14th October. Is already engaged on behalf of McKenzie and Smith. 434

December 6,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Sends copy of letter from the Rev. Alex. Macdonell respecting the salaries to Roman Catholic clergymen and schoolmasters in Upper Canada. The Assembly having declined to provide for these salaries, an offer was made to appropriate land for that object, but McDonell observes, he (Maitland) believes truly, that the proposal would not answer the purpose. Adds that Macdonell is a good subject and usefully active in promoting the views of government. 436

Enclosed. Macdonell to Maitland, 20th October. Calls attention to the distressed state of the Roman Catholic clergymen and schoolmasters in Upper Canada, who had contracted debts on the faith of being paid the promised salaries and who had no means of subsistence. The unfortunate death of the Duke of Richmond has prevented an arrangement. 438

December 7,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Transmits address from the Assembly, praying for an account of the revenues of the Clergy Reserves and his answer. 441

Enclosed. Address, 2nd., July 1819. 442

Answer, that the Clergy Reserves and revenues are under the control of the King; shall pray for instructions as to the return asked for. 443

December 8,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Sends return by Ridout of the grants of land made to him. 444

Enclosed. Ridout to Secretary of Lieut.-Governor, 13th November. In reference to his application for an additional grant, he has received 1,200 acres, also a park lot and town lot at Niagara and York. When the capital was removed to York, he was obliged to dispose of his lots at Niagara to erect buildings for his family. In consequence of reduction of his income and the increased cost of living during the

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war, the rest of his land had to be sold so that he had no other land than town lots, where he resides, two of these obtained by purchase.

Page 445

December 14,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Transmits copy of letter from Captain Matthews applying for lands. The lands applied for have been reserved by the Mississauga Indians so that he cannot recommend compliance with the request. 447

Enclosed. Matthews to Maitland, 10th November. Asks for the third concession and broken front on the south east side of Dundas Street on the twelve mile creek amounting to 1,400 acres. It is nominally the property of the Indians but they have not used it for ten years. Reasons given at length for his receiving a grant of this land. 448

December 15,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Transmits accounts from the Inspector-General showing the sources of the revenue raised in the province under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, its amount and the purposes to which it is applied. 455

Enclosed. Report. 456

December 16,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Cannot recommend granting a free passage to the family of Colour-Sergeant Collins. Told him on a previous application that the provincial government had no means of conveying his family from England to Canada, and declined recommending his request, being aware that a compliance would entail innumerable solicitations on His Lordship. 458

Enclosed. Certificate in favour of Collins. 460 to 463

December 20,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. The abuse in granting lands has induced him to propose reducing the one hundred acre grants to fifty acres, to be given free, the larger grants to be charged graduated fees. Proposes also that the clause restricting sales for three years after the issue of the patent should be rescinded, as it has a prejudicial effect. Sends report of the Council on the subject; as it agrees with his opinion he has adopted the plan. 464

Enclosed. Report of the Council on the system of granting lands, with a scale of fees to be charged on grants of and above 100 acres. 467

SCALE: For 100 acres, £12; for 200 acres, £30; for 300 acres, £60; for 400 acres, £75; for 500 acres up to 1,200 acres, at the rate of £25 for each 100 acres, the fees to be paid in three equal instalments; the first on receipt of the location ticket, the second on certificate filed of settlement, the third on receipt of the fiat for the patent; no petition to be entertained unless accompanied by a written character, or a satisfactory reason shown for such not being produced. 469

December 21,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Transmits memorial from W. McGillivray respecting lands reserved for the St. Regis Indians. The Council has already reported on the substance of the memorial; copy of report is enclosed. 471

Enclosed. Memorial from W. McGillivray respecting lands purchased from the St. Regis Indians between Cornwall and Charlottenburg. 472

Report of Council, 18th June, 1816, that the lands never belonged to the St. Regis Indians, but were reserved for them as a hunting ground. When this had become useless they leased the land, but having no legal title, disturbances arose, and McGillivray offered himself in substitute for an annuity of £600, to the alarm of the settlers. Two courses may be followed, either for government to resume the reserves, paying the Indians the consideration they have offered to accept from McGillivray, receiving from the tenants an amount that will cover this, or by granting the tenants the fee simple, with a reserved rent equivalent to the same amount. In the latter case a reserve of one-seventh must be designated for the Protestant clergy, McGillivray might then receive the remainder on equitable terms. 477

1819.
Various dates.

Memoranda by Maitland on subjects mentioned in his letters of 25th January, 4th June, 1819, 8th December, 1818, 18th February and July, 1819. No Crown reserves should be granted as they are a source of increasing revenue. On what terms pensions have been granted to Nichol, Dickson and Norton, and whether as in the case of Nichol, his pension be compatible with his avowed opposition to government. Power proposed to be given to the Lt.-Governor to expend £200 or £300 a year from the King's rights on secret service, the press, &c. That the Mohawk tract on the Bay of Quinté be purchased and a naval settlement founded there. How the expense of granting deeds gratuitously might be met. Decision wanted as to the successions to the offices of Receiver General and Solicitor General.

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MISCELLANEOUS, 1819.

Q. 326.

1818.
July 16,
Quebec.

Leave of absence to Charles William Grant. Enclosed in memorial of the heirs of D. A. Grant, 13th March, 1819.

October 29,
York.

Gale to Maitland. Enclosed in Committee of Council for trade to Goulburn, 27th July, 1819.

1819.
January 2,
York.

Powell to Maitland. Reports the circumstances of the grant of lots in Louth to Major Loring for which the faith of the Crown was pledged to the occupants. Encloses the documents relative to the transaction.

Page 159

Enclosed. (1.) Loring to Powell, 14th February, 1815. Had only been able during their conversation to express his inability to relinquish his claim to lot 8 in Louth. Would be glad to meet his views so far as possible.

167

(2.) Powell to Loring, 14th February, 1815. The lot applied for by Moore was represented to be vacant and grantable and the Council recommended that the grant should be made to Moore, the recommendation being embodied in a report. It would be unprecedented after such a reference to proceed without a report of Council; this would have obviated all difficulty. Has no authority to make any proposition, but has no doubt Moore would pay a reasonable amount which would be raised by subscription to assure him the fruit of so many years labour.

168

(3.) Loring to Moore, 8th December, 1815. As the land was granted to him (Loring) in March, 1814, he (Moore) cannot pretend ignorance on the subject. He cannot let him have the fifty acres of lot 8, but will purchase all the property he has to dispose of and will not turn him out at this season, but he must agree to leave on notice being given, if not, he must be proceeded against by law.

171

(4.) Copy of a narrative transmitted by Solomon Moore of Louth to the Chief Justice, 9th July, 1817.

174

(5.) Powell to Moore, 15th July, 1817. His case is now before the Prince Regent. If Loring says he has a letter from him (Powell) offering to purchase the land, it is not so, but he thinks he (Moore) must be mistaken in making this statement.

180

(6.) Moore to Powell, 6th February, 1818. Asks advice as to what he should do as he has no place to take his family, having on the letter from Goulburn given up possession to Loring. His losses during the war.

182

(7.) Powell to Moore, 10th February, 1818. If he (Moore) has made an agreement with Loring he must carry it out honestly.

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(8.) Moore to Powell, 22nd February, 1818. Encloses copy of his letter of resignation to Loring. Page 186

Copy of letter of resignation, 23rd January, 1818. 187

(9.) Powell to Loring, 31st December, 1818. Having been informed that he (Loring) had received proposals from him (Powell) for the purchase of lot 8 in Louth, which he was not conscious of having made, asks for such information as shall enable him to trace the report. 189

(10.) Loring to Powell, 1st January, 1819. Is not aware that he (Powell) had either spoken or written to him on the subject of lot 8 in Louth, since the period he mentioned, so that he is unable to give him any information as to the report. 190

(11.) Powell to Baldwin, 11th January, 1819. Has learned that Major Loring told him (Baldwin) that he (Powell) made an offer to purchase lot 8 in Louth. Asks for the terms in which this was communicated. 191

(12.) Baldwin to Powell, 11th January, 1819. Can only remember that he understood Loring to speak of some offer to purchase lands in the Niagara district, but Moore's name was not mentioned. 192

Moore to Powell, 25th December, 1818. Asks advice as to obtaining land; his distress. 193

January 15,
Treasury.

Treasury (Harrison) to Goulburn. The claim by Lt.-Col. Bird for land in Upper Canada belonging to his late father is inadmissible, as that portion of land, when allowed to be occupied, was reserved for military purposes. 48

January 25,
Quebec.

Richmond to Bathurst (No. 24). Has drawn, according to instructions, for £500 in favour of Rev. D. Baldwin, rector at St. Johns, for building a parsonage house and for the purchase of a bell for the church. 9

Enclosed. Bill referred to. 11

(A copy of the same letter is in Q—152-1, p. 29, but not a copy of the enclosed bill.)

January 25,
Clatterford.

MacGregor to Goulburn. Is anxious to know Bathurst's decision respecting the Indian lands for which he had applied, so that he might make arrangements. 127

January 28,
London.

Halton to Goulburn. Refers to the report of the commissioners on claims for losses during the war of 1812, for information respecting claim for £5,906 16s. 4d. for supplies, &c. 13

February 1,
Clatterford.

MacGregor to Goulburn. Had sent details asked for and now encloses a duplicate. Should the number of settlers proposed not be considered sufficient, he shall increase it to the extent of his means and influence. His confidence that he will receive a favourable reply. 129

February 2,
Clatterford.

Same to the same. Asks that when reference is made to the Lieut.-Governor, his communications may accompany it. 131

February 3.

Keck to Bathurst. Recommends Green to be allowed to purchase Indian lands in Upper Canada for settlement. 125

(The signature is so obscure that it has been read Leck, and the document placed under the letter L in the papers deposited in the Public Record Office, London.)

February 6,
Islington.

Memorial of John Cleveland Green for permission to purchase from the Mohawk Indians, a township known as the "Mohawk tract." Encloses certificates of his character, means, &c. 100

Enclosed. Certificate by Samuel Smith, M.P. 103

February 8,
Bennett
Street.

Kirkland to Bathurst. Asks for an answer to letter dated 17th October, 1815, relative to Captain Archibald MacLean. 123

February 11,
Clatterford.

MacGregor to Goulburn. The lands asked for of the "Mohawk tract" have now become of no use to the Indians, but the reverse, the neighbouring whites supplying them with deleterious spirits and encroaching on the fishing rights which are now scarcely recognized, and the game destroyed by the cultivation of the adjoining lands, so that the Missisau-

1819.

	gas have nearly all removed to the Thames. The total number of the Missisaugas does not exceed 50; he is actuated by no sinister motives to the Missisaugas, but on the contrary will promote their comfort and happiness.	Page 132
February 19, Admiralty.	G. Cockburn to Bathurst. In accordance with orders received from the Council office he had applied for the return of the warrant of 24th May, 1816, but the agent says he cannot do so in consequence of positive instructions from Napier his co-trustee. Shall again write for it in obedience to his Lordship's letter of 15th February instant.	85
	(Neither the agent's name nor the nature of the warrant is given.)	
February 23, London.	Lt. Col. Napier to Bathurst. Cannot surrender the warrant he holds as trustee for the booty taken at Accra*.	145.
March 8, Islington.	Green to Bathurst. In the event of his acquiring the "Mohawk tract," offers to supply the commissariat at Kingston with 500 barrels of flour annually.	104
March 11,	Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Remonstrates against assent being given to a bill for the relief of Wesleyan Methodists owing to the evils that would result.	197
March 13.	Memorial of the heirs of the deceased D. A. Grant, represented by the Baroness de Longueuil for permission to resign to Government the title to the Grande Isle, near Kingston, held by feudal tenure to be regranted in free and common soccage.	111
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Leave of absence to Charles William Grant, Legislative Councillor, 16th July, 1818.	
March 26, London.	Adams to Goulburn. Asks for instructions in respect to a bill drawn by the Duke of Richmond for £500 in favour of the Rev. W. D. Baldwyn, rector of Dorchester, Lower Canada.	7
April 2, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from Givins for Bathurst's consideration.	20
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Givins, stating his services and applying for a medal for the capture of Detroit.	21
	Certificate by Major Glegg of the services of Givins.	23
	A similar certificate by Coffin.	24
	Appointment of Givins to the staff, and general order containing the thanks of the Major General for the services of Col. MacDonell and Majors Glegg and Givins at Detroit.	25
April 2, Horse Guards.	Lieut. Col. Nichol explains the omission of the name of Givins in the list first sent of those entitled to medals.	27
April 5, London.	Halton to Goulburn. The journals of Legislative Council of Upper Canada are ready for delivery on payment being made for the cost of copying the same.	14
April 10, St. James's Place.	_____ to Goulburn. Encloses letter from Dr. Hall, of Edinburgh, and petition of the inhabitants of Upper Canada.	135
May 3, Westminster.	McGregor to Goulburn. Desires to know when it will be convenient to consult him (Goulburn) respecting the proposal for land on the River Credit.	141
June 14, Treasury.	Treasury (Lushington) to Goulburn. Their Lordships have transmitted to the Duke of Richmond the papers respecting Capt. Archibald McLean's claim, and recommended that he should receive a year's pay on account of his wound.	50
June 18,	Minute of the Committee of Council on Trade asking if Bathurst sees any objection to the "Act relative to the right of tythes within the province" (Upper Canada).	29
July 8, London.	Gore to Goulburn. Perfectly remembers Lieut. Robt. Kerr being allowed to take up land distinct from the military settlement on the Rideau; his services entitled him to this indulgence.	106

* A settlement on the gold coast of Africa.

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1819.
July 19,
George Street. John Allan to Bathurst. Transmits memorial and prays that an Act passed in the last session of the legislature of Upper Canada for altering and extending the established jurisdiction of that province may be disallowed for reasons given. Page 61
- Enclosed.* Memorial stating the annoyances caused to him by the actions of the North-west Company, praying that the Act under which he is prosecuted be disallowed, and that instructions be sent to the authorities in Upper Canada that his bail is not to be estreated until the pleasure of the Prince Regent respecting the Act is known. 65
- Copy of the Act. 75
- July 27,
Whitehall. Committee of Council for trade to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Halket enclosing one from Gale junior addressed to Maitland containing remarks on a bill passed in October, 1818, affecting the rights of absent individuals. 30
- The bill referred to, but not named in the correspondence, was, no doubt, "An Act to authorize the Inquiry and Trial of Crimes and Offences committed within this Province without the limits of any described Township or County to be had in any District thereof." The Act passed in October and was assented to in November, 1818.
- Enclosed.* Samuel Gale, jr., to Maitland, 29th October, 1818. Remarks on a bill affecting the rights of individuals now absent. 31
- J. Halkett to Robinson, 21st July, 1819. Encloses representation from Gale and gives an account of the manner in which the Act referred to was passed. 34
- July 28,
Whitehall. Committee of Council for Trade to Goulburn. Recommend that assent be given to bill relative to tythes in Upper Canada. 37
- August 3,
Hudson's Bay House. Pelly, Deputy Governor, to Bathurst. Has transmitted copy of the memorial from the Hudson's Bay Company sent to the Lords of Trade to be heard on the subject of an Act passed in Upper Canada. When the Act is referred for consideration, prays that they may be notified. 148
- Enclosed.* Memorial against the Act passed in Upper Canada for the trial of offences committed in unorganized parts of the province as an innovation and of the nature of an *ex post facto* law, and praying to be heard by Council against it. 149
- Copy of the Act complained of. 154
- August 13,
George Street. John Allan to Bathurst. As advised, has presented a petition to the King in Council in respect to the bill altering, &c., the jurisdiction of Upper Canada. Has written to Upper Canada for a postponement of proceedings and for an extension of the time of his appearance, and as no private prosecutor has been bound to appear, flatters himself that the law officers in Upper Canada will be instructed to acquiesce in his application. 78
- September 3,
London. Seton, Plomer & Seton to Bathurst. Send copy of memorial presented by Becher to the Prince Regent. 201
- Enclosed.* Memorial from Becher that his son has been charged with conspiracy by the North-west Company; how his son was employed at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed. 202
- September 3,
London. Seton, Plomer & Seton send copy of memorial addressed by Pritchard to the Prince Regent. 207
- Enclosed.* Memorial, complaining that before the grand jury for the western district of Upper Canada could throw out the indictment for conspiracy brought against him, the Chief Justice precipitately closed the court. 208
- September 7,
Devizes. Rev. W. MacDonald to Bathurst. Asks if the statement be correct that the father, mother and family of a soldier of the 76th settled in Upper Canada will be sent out to join him, or receive 100 acres of land on presenting a petition. 142

1819.
September 13, Greenwood, Cox & Co., to Goulburn. Maitland has drawn on them on account of his salary as Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada. Ask that the agent be authorized to issue the salary. Page 107
London.
- September 20, Hillier to Goulburn (?) Should Crookshank be appointed Receiver General it would be highly agreeable to Maitland were he immediately nominated to the Legislative Council. 116
Bond Street.
- September 22, William Charles to Bathurst. Encloses correspondence with Palmerston in respect to his grandfather's and father's services, soliciting assistance for his mother to enable her to preserve her property. 86
London. *Enclosed.* Charles to the Secretary at War, 13th September, states the services of his father and grandfather who had obtained grants of land from which his mother derived no benefit. Asks for pecuniary assistance for his mother to enable her to obtain a return from lands granted in Upper Canada or a situation for himself in that province. 87
- Merry to Charles, 15th September. His letter received; the application should be made to Bathurst. 90
- September 24, Hillier to Goulburn (?) Has been shown draught of the replies to Maitland's dispatches. The division of the duties between Lower and Upper Canada has not been touched on; understands, however, that so internal a matter will not be interfered with by Parliament. Respecting the settlement of blacks on a line parallel to the road from Lake Simcoe to Gloucester Bay. Application made by Quincy Adams to the Chargé d'Affairs at Washington to know if fugitive slaves could be followed into Canada. The Attorney General answered in the negative. This question, however, applied to slaves traced from the Michigan territory to the most western settlements. He understands money for secret service must be drawn for; would a little aid to the press come under this head. 117
Bond Street. [The letter is dated Thursday, 24th, a mistake in the day of the week or the day of the month. Hillier was in Canada in 1818 and returned to London at the end of 1819 or beginning of 1820.]
- September 24, Gore to Goulburn. The salary of Givins was increased to twenty shillings a day, but on the transfer of the Indian department to the commander of the forces Sherbrooke reduced it by five shillings a day. Asks that Givins have authority to take up lands for his children without the payment of fees. 108
London.
- September 29, Charles to Goulburn. Regrets Bathurst's unfavourable answer and again urges his request to enable him to proceed to Upper Canada to improve the land granted to his father. 91
London.
- September 30, Treasury. (Harrison) to Goulburn. Papers on the memorial of George Hawden for compensation transmitted for Bathurst's consideration. 51
Treasury.
- October 1, Committee of Council for trade. In reference to proposed bill for the regulation of trade between Upper and Lower Canada their Lordships hope to have a bill ready next session to submit to Parliament 38
Whitehall.
- October 1, Chris. Robinson to Goulburn. In respect to the Act of 1791 providing for a Protestant clergy, desires to know the terms of the communications made to Parliament and the instructions to be given to governors under the Act, since that only empowers the King to give instructions for setting aside the land. The terms are general, and it may have been intended to provide also for Protestant dissenters. Asks also if in the instructions to the Governor of Newfoundland there is any clause applying to the appointment of notaries. 41
Downing Street.
- October 1, John Gregson to Goulburn (?) For an inspection of the Act of 1774 and to the Acts of the separate legislature of Upper Canada. 110
Downing Street.
- October 2, Seton, Plomer & Seton to the Lord President of the Council. Send petition for the disallowance of an Act passed in Upper Canada; ask
London.

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that notice may be given when the petition is to be considered. At the session following that at which the Act was passed the obnoxious clauses were repealed. Page 216

October 2, London, Seton, Plomer & Seton. Send copy of petition which has been transmitted to them to be presented at the Council Office. 211

Enclosed. Petition to the Prince Regent to disallow the "Act to authorise the inquiry and trial of crimes and offences committed within this province without the limits of any described township or county to be had in any district thereof," by which His Majesty's subjects on the bare suspicion of crime are liable to be harassed and taken from one district to another, &c. 212

October 12, Near Berwick Lord Arbuthnot to Goulburn. Applies for his influence to obtain the situation of Receiver General for Alexander Wood. 80

October 13, London. Charles to Goulburn. Presses for pecuniary assistance to proceed to Upper Canada, even if the advance should only be temporary. 94

October 20, Killarney. Peter Fleming to Bathurst. Asks for information respecting the property of his relative, Denis O'Reily, a return of which has been sent to the Colonial Office. O'Reily died in Kingston without issue. 97

October 21, Treasury. Treasury (Lushington) to Goulburn. Petition of Meredith Melvin transmitted for Bathurst's opinion. 52

November 15, Doctor's Commons. Opinion of Counsel: Chris. Robinson, R. Gifford and J. S. Copley, that the proceeds of the clergy reserves by the Act of 1791 are not confined solely to the Church of England, but may be extended to the clergy of the Church of Scotland, but do not extend to dissenting ministers. In applying the proceeds the Governor will be justified in doing so for the support of the clergy of the Church of Scotland. In respect to the constitution and erection of parsonages and rectories should the whole of the reserves of a township or parish be used to endow any particular parish or rectory, no proportion of such land could be retained for other purposes. 43

November 25, Liverpool. John Wood Thomas to Col. Ellison. Has been in the habit of importing timber from Canada, but in consequence of the Government Agent putting obstacles in the way of his getting red pine, asks for a grant of land on the Grand or Ottawa River from which he could bring timber. 219

November 30, York. Lord Arden to Bathurst. John Carey now in Kingston, applies for an additional grant of land. 82

December 4, London. W. D. Adams to Goulburn. The objections taken to his accounts by the Audit Office. The full salaries paid to persons acting in the office before the order was promulgated that they were only to be paid half; asks that the Audit Office be instructed to pass these charges in his account. Asks for the appointments of Robinson to be Attorney General and Cameron to be Secretary. 3

Enclosed. Objections by the Audit Office. 5

December 9, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Applies for instructions as to payment of claim of Lieut. Bushby for his expenses in conveying Lieut.-Governor Gore between Fort Erie and Amherstburg. Encloses the orders on which the expenses were incurred. 16

Enclosed. Bouchier to Barrow, 12th May. His reason for giving the order to convey Gore and suite from Fort Erie to Amherstburg and back. 17

Order to Bushby dated 22nd January, 1816, to receive on board his vessel Lieut.-Governor Gore and suite to convey them from Fort Erie to Amherstburg. 18

December 29, Treasury. E. A. McNaughten to Goulburn. Recommends Johnston to his good services in relation to his claim. 143

December 31, Treasury. Treasury (Harrison) to the same. Owing to the circumstances connected with the claims of John Johnston of St. Mary's Falls, their Lordships

1819.

recommend his case for favourable consideration, so that it may not be prejudiced by his claims not having been preferred earlier. Page 53
Enclosed. Memorial by John Johnston of his services and losses, praying for relief. 55

Certificate by Lieut. Col. McDouall of the services of Johnston at Michilimakinac, during 1814. 58

No date.

Memorial of Rev. Alexander Macdonell stating his services on many occasions from the year 1794; the great expenses he incurred have brought him into such difficulties as only the generous aid of the government can relieve him from. Not one of the Catholic school-masters or clergymen has received a farthing of salary and his supporting some of them for two years has added to his difficulties. Has been earnest in his solicitations for others but has had no anxiety about himself; it is his absolute necessity that compels him to trouble his Lordship now. 136

1820.
 January 3,
 Charing
 Cross.

Johnston to Goulburn (?) Understood that the Treasury was to send papers relating to his losses to Bathurst for his consideration; who was to make known to him his decision. Encloses certificates from Lt. Col. McDouall. 121

(For date (1820) see letters from the Treasury of 31st December, 1819, in which is enclosed McDouall's certificate.)

TRIALS BETWEEN HUDSON'S BAY AND NORTH-WEST COMPANY, 1819.

Q. 327.

1819.
 October 27,
 York.

Powell to Maitland. As speaker of the Legislative Council, he has no information to give respecting the bill referred to beyond what is in Minute; as member of the Council (Executive?), has no hesitation in communicating all he knows. Page 2

Enclosed. Statement by Powell of the manner in which the bill to authorize trials of offences committed in unorganised territory was passed, the personal motives for opposition, &c. 4

November 29,
 York.

Report by J. B. Robinson, Attorney General, of the judicial proceedings in Upper Canada, affecting the Earl of Selkirk or the North-west Company. 13

(The report enters into Minute detail and occupies 109 pages.)

Enclosed. (1.) Report by Attorney General (Boulton) and Solicitor General (Robinson) on the answer to be given to the governor of Lower Canada as to the steps to be taken in Upper Canada to receive prisoners charged with crimes committed in the Indian territory 123

(2.) Schedule of cases (the offence is stated in each case). (1.) Paul Brown. (2.) Louis Perrault *alias* Mosain. (3.) Francois Firmin Boucher. (4.) John Severight. (5.) George Campbell, Cuthbert Grant and William Shaw. Duncan Cameron, accessory before the fact. (6.) George Campbell, Hector Macdonald, Robert Gunn. (7.) George Campbell, Duncan Cameron, Seraphin La Marre, Cuthbert Grant, William Shaw. (8.) George Campbell, John Cooper, Donald McCrimmon, Hugh Bennerman (Bannerman?), Duncan Cameron, John Dougald Cameron, Cuthbert Grant, William Shaw, Peter Pangman *alias* Peter Bostonnois. (9.) Joseph Brisbois. (10.) John McLaughlin. (11.) William McGillivray. (12.) Hugh McGillis. (13.) John McDonald. (14.) Allen McDonell. (15.) Simon Fraser. (16.) Alexander McKenzie. 129

(3.) Memorial of Simon McGillivray for a special commission to try the offences charged, so as avoid delay, 5th September, 1817. 134

(4.) Attorney General's report on the application, 10th March, 1818. that the law officers are not in a position to fix a date. 141

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(5.) Selkirk to Robinson, Montreal, 8th April, 1818. He cannot attend to the cases to be tried in Upper Canada till after the trials in Lower Canada. The counsel employed by him should co-operate with the Crown lawyers in the prosecution. Page 148

(6.) Robinson to Selkirk, 19th April. His mind relieved as to the intentions of the prosecutors; the accused have applied to have the trials fixed for 20th April, but he had reported that owing to the want of information he could not be ready. Agrees that the prisoners should be left in Montreal till their removal is necessary. Regrets that all the trials did not take place in Lower Canada, as that would have been an advantage to all concerned. 154

(7.) Robinson to Selkirk, 21st April. The court met on the 20th for the trial of offences in the Indian territory, but he (Robinson) not being ready, the court adjourned *sine die*. 158

(8.) W. Smith to Robinson, 15th April. Remarks on trials at the quarter sessions held at Sandwich, and on Selkirk's bail not being estreated. 160

(9.) Selkirk to Robinson, 7th May, 1818. Who were the individuals whose trials were brought on on the 20th April? No recognisance seems to have been taken for their future appearance. He had intimated that all the witnesses would be ready by June. 161

(10.) Robinson to Selkirk, 17th May. The course taken at the court held at Sandwich, at which the defendants did not appear. A court can be called at any time. 162

(11.) Uniacke to Robinson, 7th May. Cannot give him information on the cases, as Selkirk has kept everything in his own possession. The commission for the trial in the lower province, of offences committed in the Indian territory, closes on 31st May. If Selkirk is not ready to proceed the prisoners will be discharged. Selkirk's bail has been transferred to Upper Canada. 165

(12.) Robinson to the Attorney General of Lower Canada. The obstacles to the trials of the cases from the Indian territory in June next. 167

(13.) Selkirk to Robinson, 20th May. He has been informed that a court of oyer and terminer is to be held in Upper Canada in June. The inconvenience to which the parties may be exposed; asks what charges are to be brought forward at Sandwich. 172

(14.) Robinson to Selkirk, 30th May. The difficulty of making arrangements for trials, owing to want of information. 176

(15.) Selkirk to Robinson, 27th May. Shall try to arrange to have his witnesses at York for the trials in June. 181

(16.) Robinson to the Attorney General, Lower Canada, 2nd June. How the prisoners in Lower Canada may be transferred for trial in Upper Canada. 182

(17.) Robinson to Selkirk, 2nd June. The arrangements he has made for the removal of the prisoners to Upper Canada. 187

(18.) Selkirk to Robinson, 4th June. Believes the court for the trial of the prisoners might open in Upper Canada on the 18th or 20th June. The opinion of Chief Justice Sewell as to the boundaries of Upper Canada. 189

(19.) Robinson to Selkirk, 15th June. Refers to his letter of the 4th as reporting the measures he had taken for the trials. They cannot, probably, take place till October, so that he cannot issue subpoenas, till the result of His Lordship's application for a special sitting is known. 191

(20.) Selkirk to Robinson, 17th June. Sends affidavits with remarks; his reasons for asking for the nature of the charges against him. 193

1819

- (21.) Uniacke to Robinson, 20th June. Has forwarded Campbell, Brown and Boucher to Cornwall to be received by the sheriff for trial in Upper Canada. Page 198
- (22.) Warrant to receive George Campbell, a prisoner, for trial. 200
- (23.) Uniacke to Robinson, 29th June. Encloses recognisances of Louis Perrault, Joseph Brisbois, John Cooper, Peter Pangman, Hugh Bannermar, Hector McDonald and Seraphin LaMarre, for their appearance in Upper Canada. 203
- (24.) Robinson to Jarvis, 14th July. Transmits application from Selkirk for the early holding of a court of oyer and terminer, to be laid before the administrator. 204
- (25.) Robinson to the Administrator, 17th July. Sends the communications that have passed between him and the Crown officers in Lower Canada respecting offences committed in the Indian territory. 205
- (26.) Report of Council, 17th July, recommending a special commission to try all the offences charged to have been committed in the Indian territory. 206
- (27.) Robinson to Attorney General of Lower Canada. Suggests what he thinks is a suitable arrangement for the trial of the offences committed in the Indian territory. 207
- (28.) Robinson to Selkirk, 21st July. The trials cannot proceed till after the close of the approaching circuits. 210
- (29.) Robinson to Coltman, 25th July. Sends receipt for papers. The proposed arrangement for the trials. Would be glad to have his presence and assistance. 212
- (30.) List of prisoners to be tried at Sandwich, with the offences charged. 215
- (31.) Robinson to Selkirk, 5th August. Sends subpoenas and tickets for witnesses although he is doubtful of his power to issue subpoenas out of the jurisdiction of the court. 218
- (32.) Robinson to Selkirk, 15th August. It is desirable to obtain authority in the case of Simon McGillivray to the courts in Upper Canada to include him in the charge of conspiracy and the same power in respect to McKay and Hoole. 219
- No number. Selkirk to Uniacke, 14th August. Asks that the instruments for the transfer of criminals for trial to Upper Canada may be so modified as to remove doubts. 221
- (33.) Selkirk to Robinson. Annexes copy of letter to Uniacke which he wrote before leaving Montreal. (The letter referred to was prefixed, and is at p. 221). 221
- (34.) Selkirk to Robinson, 5th October. Refers to letter to the Attorney General of Lower Canada, of which he sent copy on 24th August. 223
- (35.) Robinson to Gale, 9th September. Has read the deposition against Fletcher, but, under the circumstances, cannot prefer a criminal charge against him without express orders from government. 225
- (36.) Robinson to Allan, 12th September. Sends in detail reasons why he cannot submit to the grand jury a charge of perjury against Vandersluys and McTavish. 227
- (37.) Robinson to Simon McGillivray, 11th September. That his (Robinson's) brother had been notified that he (Robinson) was appointed the counsel for the North-west Company, but so long as criminal charges existed between Selkirk and that company, he could not act as private counsel for either. 231
- (38.) Simon McGillivray to the Attorney General for Upper Canada, 14th September. Calls attention to the improper conduct of the grand jury in throwing out the bills against Selkirk and the influences used to

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1819.

bring this about, and asking that a criminal charge may be preferred that may be tried in open court. Page 232

(39.) W. McGillivray to Robinson, 22nd October. Repeats the statement of the grand jury having improperly thrown out the bills against Selkirk; forwards affidavits and asks that criminal charges may be preferred to be tried at bar. 240

(40.) Selkirk to Robinson, 22nd October. Regrets that the pressure of business will prevent him from being present at the trials. Gale, Allan and Pritchard can supply any further information that may be necessary. His disappointment at the abrupt termination of the court at Sandwich, which prevented him from exposing the perjured calumnies against him. 243

(41.) Robinson to Maitland, 28th December. Sends application and affidavits by the North-west Company that an information be laid *ex officio* against Selkirk and others. By the late Act, the trials can be held in any district; asks for instructions. 246

(42.) Minute of Council, 14th December. The Council cannot recommend that the Attorney General should file an *ex officio* information. The course that might be adopted by the private prosecutors. 248.

(43.) Robinson to W. McGillivray, 14th December. The steps that can now be taken to prosecute, consequent on the Act having passed to enable trials of offences committed in the Indian territory to be tried in any district. 250

(44.) Selkirk to Robinson, 6th October. Applies to Robinson to act as his counsel in the suit against him (Selkirk) for false imprisonment. 254

(45.) Robinson to Clark, 14th October. He cannot act as counsel for Selkirk as requested. 255

(X.) Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Western District against Selkirk and others for conspiracy against the North-west Company. 257 (The acts complained of are given in detail.)

(B.) Affidavits of Simon McGillivray (289), of Misané (309), Charles Breemby (310), James Taitt (311), Rodolph Haller (312), Colin Campbell (313), William Elliott (314), Henry Mackenzie (316), William Elliott (318). 289 to 319

(The affidavit of Simon McGillivray gives a full report of the proceedings of the Grand Jury; the other affidavits, except Elliott's (p. 314), complain of the course taken by the Grand Jury. Elliott's at 314 is in reference to the circulation of books and pamphlets by Selkirk to influence the minds of the Grand Jury.)

CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

(1.) Selkirk to McTavish and Vandersluys, August (no year, it is 1816). Whether the 34 packs of furs marked R. R. are to be given over to the agents for the Hudson's Bay Company. 320

(2.) J. D. Cameron to McTavish and Vandersluys, 29th August, 1816. Daniel McKenzie being a retired partner has no power to give orders. Drowning of McKenzie and eight men at Point aux Pins. 322

(A.) Rough memorandum of a letter apparently to be written to the agents of the North-west Company. 323

B (325), C (327), D (329), E (331), F (332), K (334), 4 (336), 5 (339), 6 (344), 7 (348), 8 (357).

From A to 8 are affidavits and copies of papers as evidence of Daniel McKenzie having been forced to sign documents against the interests of the North-west Company, of which he was a retired partner. 323 to 360

(C.) Extracts from the journals of the legislative council in respect to bill for the trial of offences in Indian territory. 362

LT.-GOV. SIR P. MAITLAND, ACTING GOV. S. SMITH AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Q. 328—1.

1820.
January 4,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Points out in reply to letters from His Lordship and from Buchanan, the injurious effect of granting lands to persons not present; the perplexity of government at the promise of grants in favourable situations of lands not yet surveyed. On His Lordship's recommendation lands will be granted to Buchanan on his personal application; had not been aware of his services in attracting emigrants to Canada. Page 1

January 7,
York.

Same to the same. In reference to the dispatch relating to Halliday, appointed schoolmaster at £50 a year, which he did not receive on account of misconduct; transmits letters from the Deputy Quarter Master General and from Marshall, that the Rev. W. Bell had been appointed and enjoyed the salary till a few months before, the Rev. Mr. Harris had been appointed by the Bishop of Quebec and received the salary. The charge of misconduct against Halliday having been disproved, he has been restored. The school under the superintendence of Harris was also to be continued and both should be maintained until the means of the settlers at Perth enable them to support the schools. 3

Enclosed. Cockburn to Hillier, 7th December, 1819. Has received correspondence respecting application of Halliday for salary as schoolmaster at Perth. The Rev. W. Bell was placed in charge of the school. 6

Marshall to Hillier, 2nd June, 1819. After investigation cannot discover that Halliday was the author of groundless complaints or made any charge for the tuition of children. His good behaviour. 7

Undated.

Fowler to Daverne, Perth. That Halliday is to be examined by Bethune and the result reported to the Governor. 9

Certificate by Scotch settlers at Perth, 10th August, 1818, in favour of Halliday. 11

(The signatures are attached).

January 10,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. The bad effect of the practice of granting land to reduced officers of the Army and Navy simply on their presenting certificates of service. Suggests that it be made known that no grants would be made to these two classes except on presentation of an authority from the Secretary of State's office. 12

January, 11,
York.

Same to the same. Owing to the circumstances of the case recommends that the petition of Ensign Allan Napier McNabb for land be granted. 14

January 15,
York.

Enclosed. Petition for his patent of land. 16
Maitland to Bathurst. Claus reports that he has drawn for £772, 3s. 2d. interest due to the Grand River Indians. 18

January 18,
York.

Same to the same. Transmits abstract from the doquet books of the Auditor General. 19

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1820.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land which have passed the Seal of this Province between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, 1819, inclusive. Showing the number of Grants in each Class made in each District, and the Gross Number of Acres granted.

Page 20

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each Town and County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Home	Town of York.	2 1 1	4 4 436	1 4 436	441	4	14,451
	County of York.	1 2 53 1 1 1 1 1	40 100 200 250 400 520 900 1,000	40 300 10,600 250 400 520 900 1,000				14,010	62
Eastern	Town of Cornwall.	6 1 1 1 1	1 2 4 1	6 2 4 1	9½	9	4,965½
	Stormont	1 2 1	95 100 120	95 200 120				415	4
	Glengary	1 5 1 1 4 1 1 1	85 100 109 156 200 281 400 460	85 500 109 156 800 281 400 460	2,791	15	
	Dundas	4 1 5	100 150 200	400 150 1,000				1,550	10
	Prescott.	1	200	200	200	1	
	Johnstown	Carleton	1	200	200	200		1	3,607
Grenville		1 5 1 1 1	6 100 170 200 600	6 500 170 200 600	1,476	9	
Leeds		3 1 4 1 1	100 131 200 300 400	300 131 800 300 400			1,931	10

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of the within Grants.	Number of Grants.	Number of Acres and Square Links.
Grants under 100.....	40	575 ⁸ / ₁₀ and 69,312 sq. links.
do of 100.....	45	4,500
do over 100 and under 200 acres.....	7	1,020
do of 200.....	133	26,600
do more than 200 and under 300 acres.....	5	1,272
do of 300.....	5	1,500
do over 300 and under 400 acres.....	1	330
do of 400.....	4	1,600
do over 400 and under 500 acres.....	2	896
do of 500.....	1	500
do over 500 and under 600 acres.....	1	520
do of 600.....	1	600
do of 900.....	1	900
do of 1,000.....	2	2,000
do of 1,400.....	1	1,400
do of 12,000.....	1	12,000
Total.....	250	{ 56,213 ⁸ / ₁₀ acres. 69,312 square links.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
31st December, 1819.

S. HEWARD.
Auditor General, U.C.

1820.
February 29,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Recommends an addition to the members of the Legislative Council. Page 24

Enclosed. Names Rev. John Strachan, Angus McIntosh, Joseph Wells, Duncan Cameron, George Herchmer Markland. 26

March 4,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Has dismissed Sheriffs Kerr and Merritt for reasons given. The disturbances caused by Gourlay; his editor and himself sent to gaol; the assistance rendered by Merritt to enable Gourlay to have his seditious writings published. "Mr. Merritt had been an old servant of the Crown and nothing but the most perfect conviction of the justice and necessity of the measure should have prevailed on me to displace him." 27

March 6,
York.

Same to the same. Is convinced that the provincial legislature will never make provision for the three Roman Catholic clergymen and three teachers. Fears the evil would be great were orders given to pay these salaries out of funds raised for the use of the province. The number of Roman Catholics is trifling as compared with that of the Presbyterians and Methodists; should they be provided for the others will petition for the same indulgence. Suggests that the Jesuits' fund in Lower Canada might be drawn on. 32

March 7,
York.

Same to the same. Sends a schedule of claims, payments of which he specially recommends as they are just and His Majesty's interests are seriously prejudiced by the delay in settlement. 35

Enclosed. Schedule of claims. The name of each claimant, the amount claimed and that awarded are given. 36 to 45

Report of the Board of Claims, 6th March. Stating the classes of claimants for losses during the war which it was thought should be specially recommended for payment. 46

1820.

	Thomas Clark to Maitland, 6th March. Represents, as president of a Board of Militia Officers, in answer to the assertion of Commissary General Robinson, that all claims for losses incurred during the war had been paid; does not doubt that he had paid all that were approved of. Explains that in the case of others the proceedings in respect of which had been in the house of Capt. James Crooks when Niagara was taken, all the papers but the scroll memoranda were burned, so that the claims could not be approved of at the time by General Sheaffe. These, therefore, still remain unsettled. Encloses a letter from the Quartermaster General of Militia on the same subject. From the want of commissariat, &c., at the beginning of the war many informalities took place and many fair claims are still due.	Page 49
	Nichol to Clarke, 6th March. The claims reported on by the Board of Militia were different from those settled by Commissary General Robinson.	52
	General order dated 17th March, 1813, that a Board of Accounts to examine all claims for Militia service is to be constituted.	54
March 7, York.	Maitland to Bathurst. The disturbed state of the province when he arrived rendered the law against seditious meetings necessary. By the expulsion of Gourlay and the legal punishment of the publisher of seditious libels the province is tranquil. Had suggested that the Act for the prevention of seditious meetings should be repealed which had been done.	99
	<i>Enclosed.</i> The Act repealing the previous Act.	101
March 8, York.	Maitland to Bathurst. Leave of absence has been granted to Crook shank, acting Receiver General, McGill the late Receiver General having undertaken the duties.	55
March 8, York.	Same to the same. Transmits bill respecting forfeited estates, which he has reserved for reasons given.	56
March 8, York.	Same to the same. The Legislature convened on the 21st February and was prorogued on the 7th instant. Sends copies of his speeches, addresses in reply and schedules of Acts passed.	61
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech at opening.	62
	Address of the Legislative Council.	67
	Same of the Assembly.	71
	Speech on prorogation.	76
	Schedule of Acts passed.	80
March 8, York.	Maitland to Bathurst. Suggests the establishment of a hospital on the mode of that of Chelsea for the relief of sufferers by the war. Plan of endowment: recommends Wells to be the head of the establishment; his qualifications. The Receiver General might be treasurer, the money in his hands to be paid by warrant and be accounted for to the Treasury. Should Wells be appointed asks that his half-pay and pension be continued to him.	83
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum of lands proposed to be sold for the endowment of a Royal Invalid Asylum on the plan of Chelsea Hospital. The lands are set out on plans marked A. B. E. F. which follow page 89.	86
	The plans of lands for the hospital.	89a
	Memorandum of lands proposed to be sold to defray the annual charge of presents to the Indians for the tracts purchased of them. The lands are set out in plans marked A. B. C. D.	88
	Plans of Indian lands part of	89a
March 8, York.	Maitland to Bathurst. Transmits address from the Assembly, with documents.	90
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Assembly that the postage charged on letters in Upper Canada is in excess of the rate allowed by law; proofs are transmitted.	91

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	Table of distances in British North America, with the rates of postage for a single letter.	Page 92a
	Question put to the postmaster of York, with his answers.	93
March 8, York.	Smith to Bathurst. Reports that in the absence of the Lieut.-Governor at Quebec he had assumed the duties of the administration.	126
March 20, Quebec.	Maitland to the same. Sends return of discharged soldiers and emigrants on the Rideau military settlements who have petitioned for a passage for their families. Recommends that the petition be granted.	103
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	104, 105
April 18, York.	Smith to Bathurst. Transmits copies of the Acts passed last session.	127
April 24, Quebec.	Maitland to the same. Transmits letter from Claus. The husbands of the widows to whom he refers were faithful servants of the Crown.	106
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Claus to Bowles, 4th April. Transmits memorials from the widows of John Askin and John Henry Kabman, of the Indian Department, for pensions.	107
	Memorial of Madeleine Askin.	108
	Memorial of Ann Kabman.	109
May 11, Quebec.	Maitland to Bathurst. Transmits return of discharged soldiers and emigrants at the Rideau military settlement who have petitioned for a passage for their families.	111
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	111a
	(This is a different return from the one sent on 20th March).	
May 16, Quebec.	Maitland to Bathurst. The land on which the barracks stood at Kingston has been laid out in building lots and has nearly paid for the cost of building the stone barracks at Point Henry.	112
May 19, York.	Smith to Bathurst. Has given Baby, Inspector-General, two months' leave of absence.	129
May 22, Quebec.	Maitland to the same. The present position of the naval establishment on Lake Erie, being the most suitable, recommends accepting the surrender of certain Indian lands on the Grand River to be regranted, as, if the naval establishment is to remain on the Grand River, the land in rear should not remain exclusively in possession of the Indians.	114
May 22, Quebec.	Same to the same. Has received dispatch respecting the case of John Johnson (Johnston?). The difference of his case and that of other sufferers by the war.	116
June 11, Quebec.	Same to the same. The difficulties in the way of carrying out the plan for the acquisition of new territory by selling a portion; its interference with the proposal for a Royal Invalid Asylum and for improving the condition of the Indians in the neighbourhood of settlements. The obstacles to the sales by those of confiscated estates and of lands held by absentees which are now to be taxed. Added to this is the small number of emigrants arrived. Asks that the Treasury relinquish the payment of the new territory by the sale of land. The diminution in the expenditure in the Indian Department will meet this charge.	117
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Gore to Sherbrooke, 4th June, 1817. An Act passed to secure the military reserve adjacent to the old French fort for purely military purposes.	120
	Minutes of Council on the subject of the reserve adjacent to the old French fort.	121
	Sherbrooke to President Smith, 30th June, 1817. Has received copy of Minute of Council from Gore and is grateful for the care taken of the reservation, but by the terms of the minute the commander-in-chief will be deprived of any control of the ground in question, which is placed solely at the disposal of the Board of Ordnance, who at such a distance	

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	would hardly have the same opportunity of judging of an emergency as the commander of the forces on the spot; suggests that the Council might revise their minute and grant the reserve for military purposes under the control of the commander of the forces, who might thus have it in his power to erect barracks, &c., and still assign the parts required for works of defence.	Page 123
June 15, York.	Smith to Goulburn. Has drawn for £80 to repay Spilsbury and seven settlers the amount deposited with him (Goulburn). Sends copy of receipts given to Spilsbury and the others.	130
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Receipt that £10 for each of the settlers was deposited in London in March, 1819, and that provisions were furnished by Spilsbury.	131
	Receipt for repayment of the £10 each.	132
June 30, York.	Maitland to Bathurst. He has returned to York and reassumed the administration.	134
August 9, York.	Same to the same (No. 1). Transmits and recommends petition of Francis McNeill for grant of crown reserve.	135
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition dated 1st August.	137
	Report by Ridout, Surveyor General, on McNeill's case.	139
	Return showing the promise made to McNeill by Gore.	140a
September 8, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 2). Forwards for decision report of the claim of certain emigrants not military claimants, but located on the Perth settlement, to receive their deeds exempt from all expense.	141
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Government advertisement of the terms on which settlers will be taken dated 23rd February, 1815.	143
	Explanations of the conditions already published.	148
	Minute of Council, 20th July, 1820. The Council having received no instructions respecting fees to be charged to civil emigrants recommend that the question be referred to His Majesty's Government.	157
September 16 York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 3). The arrival and distribution of colours for the incorporated battalion of Lower Canada induce him to bring forward the 4th paragraph of the militia general order of Sir Gordon Drummond and hopes that the services of the incorporated battalion of Upper Canada may be considered.	159
	Militia general order, 10th March, 1815, dismissing the militia. The 4th paragraph praises their services, &c.	161
October 12.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 4). Desires to have the doubts set at rest in respect to the enforcement of the navigation laws in Upper Canada.	164
November 14, York.	Same to the same (No. 5). Transmits letter from Hopper, commissioner of the peace for the Johnstown district, enclosing the confession of John Kelly of a murder he committed in Ireland, with the Attorney General's report thereon.	167
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Hopper to Hillier. Sends confession by John Kelly of a murder committed in Wicklow in 1815. As he (Hopper) may have to go to Ireland it is necessary to have certificates under the great seal of his authority to take such confessions.	168
	Confession by John Kelly of the murder of Michael Fox on the 9th February, 1815.	170
	Robinson to Hillier 31st October. The course to be adopted in regard to the trial of John Kelly.	173
November 18, York.	Maitland to Bathurst. Arrival of Dunn to succeed McGill, as Receiver General; his personal bond accepted in the meantime as security. The financial state of the province and the steps he took to meet the expenditure, but owing to the sale of confiscated land and so much thrown into the market by the tax on unoccupied lands will leave him unable to pay for the Indian presents which he hopes His Lordship will assume	

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as they are not more than they were before the lands to be paid for were acquired; transmits comparative statement. Page 175

Enclosed. Statement. 179 a, 180

Extract. Maitland to Bathurst, June, 1820. Proposes a scheme for disseminating the knowledge of the gospel first among the Six Nations and Mississaugas and to instruct them in the arts of husbandry, a surgeon also would be welcome. Part of the Indian reserves might be used to provide a fund for the expense. The Mississaugas agreed for this purpose to resign to His Majesty all the lands on the Credit and on two other small streams running into Lake Ontario, about 20,000 acres in all. The situation of these lands makes them valuable and those on the Grand River are equally so. Has no doubt the Six Nations would willingly resign twice as much land for the same object. Suggests that the management might be left in the hands of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. 181

(For the other enclosure See 328-2.)

LT.-GOV. SIR P. MAITLAND, ACTING GOV. S. SMITH AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1820.

Q-328-2.

1819.
February 20,
York. Hillier to Sheriff. Enclosed in Sheriff to Castlereagh, 13th September, 1819.

April 3,
York. Same to the same. Enclosed in Sheriff to Castlereagh, 13th September, 1819.

September 13,
Kingston. Sheriff to Castlereagh. Encloses letter from the Lieut. Governor's secretary. Cannot get any lawyer to take up his grievances and asks that they be submitted to Parliament. Page 407

Enclosed. Hillier to Sheriff, 3rd April. His petition to the Governor in chief has been forwarded. 408

Hillier to Sheriff, 20th February. He has the same protection as others, namely, the laws of his country. Government cannot interfere. 409

November 24,
York. Maitland to Torrens. Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn, 7th February, 1820.

No date. Memorandum of purchases from the Indians concluded since the arrival of Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor, 16th October, 1818, to 1st April, 1819. 254a

Memorial of Jane Graham for a passage to enable her, with her children, to join her husband in the Perth settlement. 353

Memorial of Sergeant Maitland, for a passage to Canada for his two sisters and their families. 383

Allan, Surgeon, R.N., to Bathurst. Refers to his application to be heard against assent being given to an Act passed in Upper Canada in 1818, under which he was to be tried and praying that till the pleasure of the Prince Regent shall be known his appearance for trial and his recognizances stand good. As he has no means of knowing the decision before the expiry of the date fixed by his recognizances for his appearance prays that the time be still further extended. 319

Merry to Goulburn. Asks that a packet may be sent to York with the colonial dispatches. 297

Foveaux to the same. Sends extract of letter respecting Quarter Master Ellis and asks for any information respecting him which the colonial department may afford. 298

1820.
January 1,
Jermyn
Street.

January 6,
War Office.

January 10,
War Office.

1820.
January 10,
Bervie. Arbuthnot to Bathurst. Recommends that Alexander Wood be appointed to the office of Receiver General on the resignation of McGill. Page 321
- January 13,
Jermyn
Street. Same to Gouiburn. Encloses letter from Bathurst applying that the office of Receiver General for Upper Canada be given to Alexander Wood, and asking him to bring the application before Bathurst. 323
- January 20,
Manchester
Buildings. MacGregor to the same. Had never contemplated asking for a grant of land in Upper Canada without offering an equivalent. If the Missis- augas have not surrendered and if government does not wish to divest them of the land, he would not urge the expediency of such a measure. Relinquishing the idea of the land on the Credit, he would draw atten- tion to the cultivation of hemp, for which much of the soil of Upper Canada is favourable; he would propose to cultivate it for the exclusive use of government on receiving corresponding encouragement; a grant of 20,000 acres would be required for the prosecution of the work on a scale that would render it of public utility. 373
- February 2,
Fetter Lane. Memorial of Latrobe, secretary of the Unitas Fratrum. Asks for protection for the lands granted to the Moravian Society in 1793, for the use of the Indian converts, on which a town called Fairfield was built. In 1819 a proposal was made to the Indians themselves for a part of the land, which was agreed to but declined after explanation. In this the directors of the mission agree with the missionaries that the surrender of the land would prove the ruin of the mission. Reasons for not parting with the land; any proposals for the sale should be made to the trustees and not to the Indians direct. The execution of the deed was requested but if there are difficulties the society will be satisfied with the papers it holds trusting to the justice of the British Government. 368
- February 7,
Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Forwards letter from Maitland with memorial from Colonel Neil McLean for the consideration of Bathurst. 278
- Enclosed. Maitland to Torrens 24th November, 1819. Transmits, for the commander in chief, memorial and papers from Colonel Neil McLean. 279
- February 9,
War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Sends affidavit of Cap. Thomas Fitzgerald on half pay of the Glengarry Fencibles to be returned with the information whether his appointment and emoluments as clerk in the office of the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada are correctly given. 299
- February 17,
War Office. Same to the same. Desires to know the amount of salary and emolu- ments of J. B. Macaulay as clerk of assize of the Western circuit of Upper Canada, he having applied for a military allowance equal to his half pay besides his emoluments of office. 300
- March 17,
War Office. Same to the same. Desires to know the salary and emoluments of Lt. Col. Wells, as special receiver for the sale of confiscated estates he hav- ing applied for a military allowance equal to his half pay in addition to his other emoluments. 301
- March 20,
Kensington.
Gore. Wilberforce to Bathurst. Has been trying to get two schoolmasters for Maitland to teach the national system but has only got one; the salary offered is too low. Sends Spragg, the schoolmaster engaged, to arrange about a passage. 412
- March 21,
Southwark. Joseph Spragg to Goulburn. Requests that his wife's mother may be included in the order for a passage for himself and family to Upper Canada. 404
- March 29,
Treasury. Lushington to the same. The Lords of Treasury approve of the pro- posal to restrict the issue of presents to the Indians to one in each year. 288
- April 7,
Admiralty. Croker to the same. It being doubtful when the prosecution against Captain Street will be put in force he has permission to reside in Upper Canada. 310

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1820.
April 19,
Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. Asks for the address of the wife and daughter of J. Drysdale, a settler in 1815, and of Margaret Drysdale, that the agent at Leith may be able to communicate with them respecting their passage. Page 311
- April 26,
Aberdeen. James Strachan to Bathurst. Sends copy of his "Visit to Upper Canada." 406
- April 28,
Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. Joseph Spragg, his wife, three sons, two daughters and mother-in-law may embark at Deptford in the "Huddart" for Quebec about the 7th May. 312
- May 4. Memorial of Mary Irwin for a passage to enable her to join her husband at the Perth settlement. 358
- May 12,
War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Desires to know the yearly value of the appointment of Usher to the Black Rod to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, and the date of Lee's appointment to that situation. 302
- May 13,
Jermyn Street. Allan to Bathurst. Asks for a further postponement of his trial in Upper Canada. An additional reason is the death of Selkirk, who was involved in the same charge. 324
- May 18,
Caledon. Elizabeth Erwin to the same. Had sent a memorial that her husband had embarked for Fredericton in May, 1818, and she had been one of the women of the regiment who had to stay at home. She had since worked hard and now everything had failed. Not having had an answer, renews her request for a passage to join her husband. 346
- May 23,
London. Douglas to Goulburn. Respecting Capt. Roxburgh. Encloses another letter from him. Would there be any difficulty in complying with the request made in the concluding paragraph. 340
- Enclosed.* Roxburgh to Douglas, 19th May. Regrets the want of success met with in the application, but is as grateful as if it had been perfectly successful. He did not know there was a specific time for taking possession of lands granted on pain of forfeiture, and is obliged to Goulburn for having removed that difficulty. Had no desire to job in lands or he could have had the 1,200 acres years ago, but could not then have fulfilled the conditions. His peculiar case, no officer in Canada having similar claims, as the others did not recruit fairly whilst he recruited fifty instead of thirty-five men which was the quota, the expense being between £300 and £400 of his own money; besides, through his influence upwards of 200 excellent men joined the service. Asks for a short interview with Goulburn. 341
- May 25,
War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Brevet Major James Hamilton Powell has applied for a military allowance equal to his half pay in addition to his salary as secretary of the Perth settlement; desires to know the annual amount of his salary and emoluments as secretary. 303
- May 30. A similar letter was written on 16th June. 305
- May 31, War Office. Committee for the loyalists to Goulburn. Send summary and abstract of their case. 313
- June —. Merry to Goulburn. Repeats his request for information as to Lee's salary, &c., no answer having been returned to his letter of the 12th. 304
- June 10,
Glengarry. Postscript respecting the proposal for the improvement of the Indians. (For the first part see Q. 328-1 p. 181). 184
- June 15,
Howden. Rev. A. Macdonell to Goulburn. Nothing has been done towards paying the clergymen and teachers for the Catholic inhabitants of Upper Canada; it is impossible to describe their distress. The promise of an increase to himself when his appointment should be sanctioned by the See of Rome has not yet been carried out; the Papal Bulls have been issued for eighteen months. 376
- June 15,
Howden. Memorial of Elizabeth Jameson for a passage to enable her to join her husband at the Perth settlement. 361
- Certificate by the minister and church wardens of Howden is prefixed. 360

1820.
June 20,
War Office. Palmerston to Lushington. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn of 14th July.
- July 3,
Aghold. Elizabeth Codd to Bathurst. Applies for a free passage to join her husband, settled in the County of Perth, Upper Canada. List of family, herself, two boys and two girls. Page 336
- July 3,
Toomebridge. Memorial of the Mackey family for a passage to enable them to join their father, John Mackey, at the Perth Settlement. 378
- July 5,
St. John. Robert Irvine to Goulburn. Asks to be informed of the nature of the report made by Maitland respecting his half pay. His hardships in the mercantile service have brought on diseases which, if not fatal, will prevent him from following a seafaring life. 363
- July 14,
Treasury. Harrison to the same. In reference to memorial transmitted by the War Office from Col. Neil McLean for the allowance given to officers wounded in service, the Lords of the Treasury cannot recommend that the request be complied with. 289
- Enclosed.* Palmerston to Lushington, 20th June. Col. McLean does not appear to have been wounded in action or in military service, so that if the case were one of an officer in the British army he could not be considered entitled to a pension. 290
- July 17,
Downton. John Mills Jackson to Bathurst. Applies again for a grant of land, there being no chance of obtaining one from the Land Board of Upper Canada, although he has at least as good a right to it as any of the members of the Board. The amount he had laid out on property he bought in 1805; the services of his sons and his own in helping to save the "Portland Packet." For his losses in St. Vincent he received no remuneration. 364
- July 19,
Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits, for Bathurst's opinion, petition from David Price of the Indian Department for a pension. 291
- July 21,
Ibbotson's Hotel. Halton to the same. Has no authority from Upper Canada to pay the fees upon the commissions of recently appointed Legislative Councillors. What do the fees amount to? 271
- July 23,
Albion Place. Maitland to Goulburn (?). Apologises for the trouble given by his grandson by not calling. He has been appointed to an ensigncy in the 68th and is to sail for Canada without delay. 380
- July 24,
General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. In reference to the complaint of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada that the rates charged for letters exceed the charges authorised by law, the correspondence shows that when the posts were first established in 1800, the revenue was not equal to the expenditure and the then governor undertook to make up any deficiency, an undertaking renewed by Lieut.-General Hunter (no date given). The authorised rates have never been exceeded by the authority of the post-master general; extra charges might have originated from an understanding with governor or provincial legislature. Inquiries shall be made and the result communicated. 315
- July 31,
Downing Street. Halton to the same. Has advanced the money to Chapman for the payment of the fees and stamps for the mandamuses for the five gentlemen appointed to the legislative council; asks that they be sent by the ensuing mail. 272
- July 31,
Manchester. — to Bathurst (?). Encloses letter from David Oram and other documents with petition from his wife for a passage. To the letter is attached certificate of the good character of the wife and family. 388
- Enclosed.* David Oram to Jane Oram, 11th May, 1820. Gives details of his life in Canada, desires that his wife and family should join him, but will return to England if that is thought better by his friends. 379
- August 3,
Whitehall Place. Adams to Chapman. Asks for the estimate for Upper Canada for the present year. 267

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1820.
August 8,
Ibbotson's
Hotel. Halton to Goulburn. As advised has paid Chapman the cost of copying the journals, but the amount has been returned. The volumes are now sent back as they are totally unfit to become part of the records of the legislature of Upper Canada. Page 273
- August 9,
Wexford. Memorial of Elizabeth Redmond for a passage for herself and children to join her husband. 397
- August 16,
Galway. Enclosed. Stephen Redmond to his wife, dated at Beckwith, 14th April, that he had petitioned for a passage for her and the children to join him, which had been granted; she is to send this letter to Bathurst for directions. A postscript contains family news. 399
- April 16,
Ordnance. Memorial of Eliner Gibbons for a passage to join her husband, a settler. 349
- August 29,
Craig's Court. Crew to Goulburn. In reference to Maitland's application for land reserved for military purposes round the Fort at Niagara to be appropriated for the use of the proposed Royal Invalid Asylum, the giving up of such military reserves has always been productive of inconvenience and embarrassment. 285
- September 10-
Toombidge. Greenwood, Cox & Co. to Chapman. For certificate of the latest date that Maitland was in the exercise of his functions as Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, so as to draw his salary to that period. 351
- September 14,
Whitehall. Mackey family for an answer to their memorial. The vessel on which they were ordered a passage had sailed three days before they reached Cork which is 200 miles distant. 381
- September 25,
York. Enclosed. The original order for a passage dated 2nd April, 1818. Whalley to Goulburn. In reference to claims for losses during the war, the Treasury requests that a copy of the Address of the Legislative Assembly of March, 1815, be sent. 314
- October 22,
Plymouth
Dock. Hillier to the same. Lady Sarah Maitland asks protection for letters. Reports of violence between the rival companies in the Indian territory have been received. 356
- October 24,
Hans Place. Quartermaster Maitland to the same. Thanks for the passage given to his sister to go to their brother, Sergeant Maitland in Canada. Asks that a passage be also given to his brother, John Maitland. 385
- October 27,
Whitehall
Place. Rev. Dr. Stewart to the same. Having just returned from Canada asks for an interview. 410
- October 27,
Whitehall
Place. Adams to the same. The salary of Solicitor General has been paid to H. J. Boulton for part of the time during which he was only acting. Asks that Bathurst's authority be obtained to sanction this payment. 268
- November 7,
Glasgow. Same to Gordon. Applies for a similar authority, as provincial agent, to pay Boulton the salary of Solicitor General, for the time he acted in that capacity. 270
- November 11,
Treasury. Margaret Orr and Jean Ballantine. Transmit memorial with list of their families. 394
- November 15,
War Office. Enclosed. Memorial of Margaret Orr and Jean Ballantyne, sisters of Sergeant Maitland, acknowledging the grant of a passage and praying for rations during the passage. Send return of their families. 329
- Return of Jean Ballantyne's family; husband, wife and 8 children, 10 in all. 331
- Return of Margaret Orr's family, the same number. 332
- Harrison to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury agree to the postponement of the sale of land for the payment to the Indians for the newly acquired territory, but the sale should be kept in view when it can be done with advantage. 292
- Merry to the same. Greenwood, Cox & Co. have applied for payment of the pension granted to the widow of General Aeneas Shaw and of the colonial pension of £100; was it intended that the latter should be received with the regular pension? 306

1820.
November 15, J. Cawthorn to Goulburn. Has been informed by Capt. Cosgrave that he forwarded the MS. of his book to Bathurst with dedication, and request to be allowed to publish it with the dedication if approved, the MS. to be sent to him (Cawthorn) to be published with or without the dedication. Asks if the MS. has been received. Page 338
Cockspur Street.
- November 20, Clive to the same. Transmits letter for Bathurst's consideration from the Duke of Montrose, with petition from individuals belonging to the parish of Balfron, who desire to emigrate to Canada. 282
Whitehall. *Enclosed.* Montrose to Sidmouth, 18th November. Sends memorial from persons in Balfron who desire to emigrate to Canada. Has examined into their character and recommends that encouragement be given to them. 283
- November 26, Margaret Boyle to Bathurst. Applies for a passage to join her husband, Miles Boyle, at Perth, Upper Canada. 333
Carlow.
- November 27, Merry to Goulburn. Major Richard Leonard late of the 104 foot, has applied for a military allowance equal to his half pay, in addition to his income as high sheriff of Niagara, stated to be £200 per annum. Is that sum the income, and when was the major appointed? 307
War Office.
- November 30, Same to the same. When did the colonial pension of £100 to Mrs. Shaw begin? 308
War Office.
- December 5, Lack (Secretary to the Committee of Council for trade), to the same. Returns Acts passed by the legislature of Upper Canada, which require no remark, and are to be allowed to take their course. 276
Whitehall.
- December 7, Greenwood, Cox & Co. to Chapman. For certificate of the period to which Maitland has discharged the duties of Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. 352
Craig's Court.
- December 13, Allan to Bathurst. Asks for additional postponement of his trial. The evil effects of the statute complained of, if allowed to pass into a permanent law. 326
Jermyn Street.
- December 14, Maitland to the same (No. 6). Transmits documents to show why he had been obliged to draw £5,000 from the military chest for the purpose of the civil government, the revenue of the province being locked up in Lower Canada. Urges that an order be sent that the proportion of the revenue due by Lower Canada be paid over without waiting the sanction of that legislature. 219
York.
- December 14, Same to the same (No. 7). Transmits application from Messrs. Clark, Grant and Nichol, with copy of correspondence. 221
York. *Enclosed.* Clark, Grant and Nichol to Hillier, 1st December. Enclosed in letter addressed to Lord Bathurst respecting claims for losses. 222
Clark, Grant and Nichol to Bathurst, 1st December. Their hesitation to apply for the losers by the war on account of the embarrassed state of the finances of the empire. The necessity that compels them owing to the financial condition of the losers by their property being taken for the public service of the war, which was national, not due to any misconduct of the colonists, nor had they any voice in the management. It would be unjust, therefore, to make the loss fall on individuals, many of whom were actively engaged when their properties were destroyed, who have an indubitable claim not on the provincial legislature but on the Imperial government. The claims are thus classified. "1st. Direct demands against the government for supplies. 2nd. Destruction of property by His Majesty's General's orders, to prevent it being useful to the enemy. 3rd. Destruction of property by the enemy from its having been occupied or used for military purposes. 4th. Destruction of property by accident while in possession of the King's troops. 5th. Destruction of property by the enemy to prevent its being made use of in defence of the province. 6th. Destruction of property from the irregularities of the soldiers and of the Indians acting with them." The

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Imperial Government is bound for the payment of these and they solicit His Lordship to bring the claims before Parliament. Page 225

Extract from the minutes of the House of Commons, 20th June, 1783, to show, as a precedent, what was done in the case of the loyalists. 232

Hillier to Clark, Grant and Nichol, 14th December. The Lieutenant Governor having already strongly recommended the claims from Upper Canada has transmitted without comment their letter to Lord Bathurst. 236

December 15,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Appeals for explicit instructions as to the civil relations between the government of the province and the Governor in Chief, when residing in Lower Canada. The immediate cause arises out of the military settlement formed by reduced troops and European emigrants, furnished with provisions and tools by the Quarter Master General and, therefore, under the supervision of the commander of the forces; when appointed to the civil government of Upper Canada it was distinct from that of Lower Canada and he (Maitland) was responsible to His Majesty's Government only. First intimation of any interference with provincial affairs was by Dalhousie. Encloses papers relative to the proposal of Dalhousie to appoint magistrates. Sends correspondence respecting the relative positions of Governor General and Lieut. Governor and what is due to the latter as governing the province, and asks for instructions thereon. The Lieut. Governor's commission implies the Governor's absence, but he cannot think that a visit from the Governor should interrupt the general course of administration. If the Governor can at will supersede the Lieut. Governor all confidence would be destroyed in the administration of the latter; cannot acquiesce without question in an innovation which would place his successors on a new ground. Regrets that the discussion should have fallen on him, but it is his duty not to leave the question to embarrass his successors. Fears that he may soon be called on to decide should a difference arise between him and the Governor in chief respecting the civil administration. Has made up his mind till he shall receive instructions, that should the Governor in chief take the oaths of office, he shall consider his (Maitland's) power suspended during the Governor's presence and that all acts of government must be performed in the Governor's name. Shall answer all inquiries so long as these do not appear to proceed from a supposed right to question the policy or system of his (Maitland's) government or to call him to an account which is owing to His Majesty only. Any suggestions shall be respectfully received, but only as suggestions. P.S.—Has since writing found a letter from Prescott (then Governor in chief) to President Russel, temporary administrator, disavowing any intention, or even power, to give directions in the civil government of the province. 185

Enclosed. Cockburn to Maitland, 9th September. The commander of the forces requests that certain persons (named) be appointed magistrates in the new military townships of Upper Canada. 198

Maitland to Cockburn, 14th October. The persons named would be appointed magistrates when the commission of the peace for the district shall be revised. 199

Cockburn to Maitland, 24th October. The commander of the forces wishes the persons named to be appointed as soon as possible and therefore unless the commission is to be revised at once, wishes that a special commission should issue. 200

Maitland to Dalhousie, 9th November. Asks confidentially for an explanation of the light in which the desire for the appointment of magistrates is to be regarded, as he cannot consent to establish a prece-

1820.

dent that would bind himself or his successors in the civil administration of the province. Page 202

Myers to Gore, 23rd November, 1816. Sherbrooke's regret that from the state of his eyes he cannot write Gore himself. A note says: "This is the only instance to be found in my office of the Quartermaster General's having addressed any of my predecessors in this government." 205

Maitland to Dalhousie, 11th December. Thanks for his Lordship's prompt and frank reply. That he had taken no offence at His Lordship's nomination is clear from the Attorney General having been instructed to insert the names of the nominees in a new commission before Cockburn's second letter had arrived. His apprehension from Dalhousie's proposal to organise an armed force. 206

Prescott to Russell, 31st July, 1797 (extract). "The actual administration of the government of Upper Canada being vested in you, I can interfere in this matter no further than by offering my advice, which you will adopt or not as your local knowledge and the circumstances of the case render expedient." 209

Maitland to Dalhousie, 2nd October. Thanks for his kind sentiments. Corrects a misapprehension respecting the Richmond settlement. Cockburn's statement that the system of Crown and clergy reserves in the settlement had its origin with him (Maitland) is an error. The clergy reserves were never dispensed with, the Crown reserves were in order to concentrate the population on the banks of the Rideau; this was by the King's permission, but that was extended contrary to the spirit of the instructions, and it was under these circumstances he (Maitland) communicated with the Duke of Richmond on the subject, and represented the great political importance of acting rigidly on the instructions, as in throwing away the territorial revenues of the Crown, the most important objects (enumerated) are rendered impossible and the democratic party, seeing this, have always desired to get rid of the Crown reserves. It may be granted that they are a momentary inconvenience, but the industrious farmer can extend his operations to a property he can use for a small rent, almost as secure to him as the land he enjoys by deed. Explains the origin of the Crown and clergy reserves. Entreats his Lordship to consider the measure of sending muskets and field pieces and instituting volunteer companies. 211

Same to the same. The unimproved grants on the shores of the Ottawa are injurious to the province but his proposed remedy can hardly be resorted to. The terms of settlement originally required, which were that the grantee should only have a house somewhere in the colony; after 1803, it was made a condition that the grantee should reside three years on his lot, providing he had no other dwelling in the province; the other duties required were never recorded in the patent. The remedy of imposing a tax on lands of absentees has been approved of by His Majesty's Government; its effect will be to force proprietors to sell or cultivate. Aliens cannot hold lands in the province till they have been settled seven years. It is doubtful if natural born subjects now in the United States who were discharged from their natural allegiance by the treaty of 1783 are aliens, except under the provisions of a provincial statute. Were this to be acted on and the law clear establishing that the American proprietors were aliens, more than half of the possessions of the colony would be unsettled. If His Lordship is to act upon it, he (Maitland) has desired such documents to be transcribed as shall put His Lordship in possession of the scale of fees, &c., as soon as they can be prepared. 215

Maitland to Bathurst. (No. 9). Has received news of the death of the Duchess of York. 247

December 18,
York.

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1820.
December 19,
York. Maitland to Bathurst. (No. 10). In answer to the inquiry respecting certain Presbyterians of the township of Osnaburgh, he had investigated and reports that the persons applying were not regular Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland but seceders, that their minister, Taylor, had returned to the United States and that the congregation had since broken up. Page 248
- December 20,
York. Same to the same. Transmits information on the subject of Grande Isle in the St. Lawrence. Cause of the delay in the preparation of the report by the Attorney General. 238
- Enclosed.* Report by the Attorney General that Grande Isle, now Wolfe Island, originally granted to La Salle in 1675, had become the property of Messrs. Curotte, who had sold to David Alexander Grant and Patrick Langan, who both died intestate, leaving heirs, who unite in asking for power to surrender the land; this surrender may be accepted and the land regranted in such manner as they may unite in requesting. 240
- Abstract of the title: 1675, Grant to Cavellier de La Salle. 1684, La Salle to Daupin de la Forrest, power of attorney to sell, &c. 1685, Sells under the power to Jacques Couchois. 1784, Jacques François Curotte, heir to his mother, Marie Magdaline Couchois, transfers his whole interest to Michael and Amable Curotte, his half brothers. 1795, The Curottes transfer to D. A. Grant and Patrick Langan. 244
- December 20,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 11). Sends report of the trial of a person for whom he asks leave to extend mercy. When the Indians return from their hunting grounds he shall assemble the chiefs and tell them he has asked mercy on condition that they become responsible for the convict banishing himself for life. 250
- Enclosed.* Report of Mr. Justice Campbell, 20th December, of the trial and conviction of an Indian boy for murder. The intelligence and training of the convict and the malignity of the act justified the verdict, but he had thought it right to respite the execution until his (Maitland's) decision was known, on the grounds "1st. The tender age of the convict. "2nd. The probability that he was not aware of any other consequence of "so desperate an act than such as might result in a similar case by the "*lex talionis* in use, but not always enforced, amongst the savages; and "3rd. That it did not appear there had been any previous quarrel or ill "will subsisting between the convict and deceased." 252
- December 23,
Leighlin
Bridge. Rev. S. T. Roberts to Bathurst. Applies for passages for the families of Edward Basset and W. Willoughby. 401
- December 27,
Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Schedule of claims for losses received. The officers commanding the forces to be informed that the schedule is not authenticated by the signatures of the officers composing the board, nor the total amount shown, but as their Lordships approve of the principles on which the claims were investigated, they have ordered payment to be made to the claimants whose claims have been examined, and selected the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, not to exceed £9,154 17 9. 293
- December 27,
Treasury. Same to the same. Colours are ordered for the battalion of Incorporated Militia of Upper Canada, with the word "Niagara" inscribed on them. 295

LT.-GOV. SIR P. MAITLAND, 1821.

Q.—329.

1816.
September 7,
Downing
Street.

Bathurst to Sherbrooke (No. 48.) How he should be paid as lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia and in the interval between that and his assuming the governorship in Canada. Page 272

1820.
August 5,
London.

A memorandum follows on the payments made to Lady Prevost, as executrix for Sir George Prevost and to Sir Gordon Drummond. 273

Halton to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to—19th February, 1821.

August 18,
York.

Report of the Executive Council on the establishment of national schools. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst 4th January, 1821.

November 6,
Kingston.

Rev. John Wilson to Hillier. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst 20th February, 1821.

1821.
January 4,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 12). Calls attention to the proceedings between the British and American Methodists, the conference at Washington having prevailed on the Wesleyan Methodists of London to withdraw their missionaries, leaving it to the American Methodists to supply Upper Canada with missionaries of their own appointment. The danger of this course. Can point out no remedy but by increasing the church establishment (the Church of England) and there are not means to accomplish this. It was to meet a similar intrusion in the seminaries of education that he had established a central school in York on the British national plan, and hopes that this excellent system will soon spread under the patronage of the Crown, and that those trained in the central school would become the only instructors to the exclusion, not only of American masters, but of their republican apparatus, designedly intended to produce principles unfriendly to the British system of government. Asks that he may apply part of the school reserves to the support of the central school. 2

January 29,
York.

Enclosed. Report by Executive Council on British National Schools. 7
Maitland to Bathurst (No. 18). Sends abstract of land patents passed during 1821. 10

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1821.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land, which have passed the Great Seal of the Province, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1820, inclusive, showing the number of grants of each class, made in each District and the gross number of acres granted.

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each class.	No. of Acres in each grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
Home	Town of York ..	1	1	1	5	2	46,622
		1	4	4			
		1	52	52	26,612	56	
		1	95	95			
		16	100	1,600			
		1	105	105			
		1	157	157			
		15	200	3,000			
		1	235	235			
		1	360	360			
		1	400	400			
		1	430	430			
		1	520	520			
		2	600	1,200			
		2	800	1,600			
		1	900	900			
		1	973	973			
		1	1,000	1,000			
		2	1,200	2,400			
		2	1,400	2,800			
	1	1,500	1,500				
	2	1,600	3,200				
	1	1,685	1,685				
	1	2,400	2,400				
	1	144	144	20,005	16		
	1	150	150				
	1	160	160				
	1	200	200				
	1	205	205				
	1	235	235				
	1	293	293				
	3	1,400	4,200				
	1	1,600	1,600				
	1	2,200	2,200				
	1	2,310	2,310				
	1	2,400	2,400				
	1	2,803	2,803				
	1	3,105	3,105				
Eastern	Town of Cornwall.....	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	2,101 $\frac{3}{4}$
		1	1	1			
		2	100	200	1,600	6	
		3	200	600			
		1	800	800			
		1	200	200	200	1	
	Stormont.....	3	100	300	300	3	

1891. ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land, etc.—*Con.*

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Johnstown	Carleton	1	50	50	26,761,219		44,131
		1	80	80			
		2	82	164			
		1	90	90			
		3	93	279			
		175	100	17,500			
		29	200	5,800			
		1	288	288			
		2	300	600			
		1	360	360			
	Grenville	25	100	2,500	4,400	33	
		7	200	1,400			
		1	500	500			
	Leeds	1	80	80	12,970	98	
		68	100	6,800			
		1	150	150			
		24	200	4,800			
		1	230	230			
1		250	250				
1		300	300				
1	360	360					
Midland	Town of Kingston	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	Town of Belleville	1	links. 7,680	links. 7,680	links. 15,648 acres. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	
		1	7,968 acres.	7,968			
		12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$			
	1						
	Frontenac	1	28	28 acres.	28	1	
	Hastings	1	5	5	7,192	24	
		1	88	88			
		12	100	1,200			
		1	143	143			
4		200	800				
1		356	356				
1		400	400				
1		1,100	1,100				
1	1,500	1,500					
1	1,600	1,600					
Lenox and Addington	2	100	200	900	5		
	2	200	400				
	1	300	300				
Prince Edward	6	100	600	1,396	9		
	1	136	136				
	1	160	160				
	1	500	500				
Township of Madoc	1	330	330	3,450	4		
	1	800	800				
	1	1,120	1,120				
	1	1,200	1,200				
Adolphustown	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1821.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land, etc.—*Con.*

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
New Castle ...	Durham ...	1	66	66	1,166	11	14,863
		9	100	900			
		1	200	200			
	Northumberl'd	1	50	50	13,697	34	
		1	95	95			
		16	100	1,600			
		1	150	150			
		6	200	1,200			
		1	300	300			
		1	334	334			
1		600	600				
1		700	700				
1		800	800				
Niagara	Town of Niagara	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	4,615 $\frac{1}{2}$
		5	1	5			
		1	60	60			
Niagara	Lincoln	4	100	400	610	6	
		1	150	150			
		1	150	150			
Gore	Haldimand	1	4,000	4,000	4,000	1	
		1	116	116			
		1	200	200			
Gore	Halton	1	100	100	3,350	7	
		3	200	600			
		1	600	600			
		1	850	850			
		1	1,200	1,200			
London	Middlesex	3	100	300	16,365	64	
		1	102	102			
		1	173	173			
		53	200	10,600			
		1	220	220			
		1	251	251			
		1	319	319			
		1	400	400			
	1	500	500				
	1	3,500	3,500				
	London	Norfolk	3	200	600	2,305	7
			1	273	273		
			1	400	400		
1			432	432			
1			600	600			
London	Oxford	4	200	800	1,200	5	
		1	400	400			
London	Township of Zora	1	125	125	5,069	5	
		1	150	150			
		1	194	194			
		2	2,300	4,600			
London	Nissouri	1	2,100	2,100	4,290	2	
		1	2,190	2,190			
London	Lobo	1	2,195	2,195	2,195	1	

1821.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Book of Grants of Land, etc.—Con.

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Western	Town of Amherstburg....	1	7,935	Square	Feet. do do	3	24,255 sq. ft.
		1	8,070	do			
		1	8,250	do			
	Essex	1	108	108	241	2	1,841
		1	133	133			
	Kent.....	6	200	1,200	1,600	7	
		1	400	400			
	Total					659	162,236½ acre; 24,255 sq. ft.; 15,648 s. links

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RECAPITULATION of the within Grants of Lands.

	Number of Grants.	Number of Acres Square Feet and Links $\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$	S. Feet.	S. Links	Full Fee Grants.	Half Fees.	Suspended fees for grants of lands in the Military Settlement.	Grants to Surveyors.	Free of all fees. Grants to the Militia for their services.	Grants under Special Order in Council.
Grants under 100 acres.	48	1,300 $\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$	24,255	15,648	38	6	8	2	1	1
do of 100 acres.	342	34,200			49	5	285			
do over 100 acres, and under 200 acres.	19	2,706			4		1	9		
do of 200 acres.	163	32,000			69	42	49		2	
do over 200 acres and under 300 acres.	10	2,480			3		2	6		
do of 300 acres.	5	1,500			3		1			
do over 300 acres and under 400 acres.	7	2,419			2		2	2	1	
do of 400 acres.	7	2,800			3		1	3		
do over 400 acres and under 500 acres.	3	1,332			3		1	2		
do of 500 acres.	3	1,500			1		2	1		
do over 500 acres and under 600 acres.	1	520			1		1	1		
do of 600 acres.	5	3,000						4		
do over 600 acres and under 700 acres.	1	680			1		1			1
do of 700 acres.	1	700			1					1
do of 800 acres.	5	4,000				1	1	3		
do of 800 acres and under 900 acres.	1	850						1		
do of 900 acres.	1	900								1
do over 900 acres and under 1,000 acres	1	973								
do of 1,000 acres.	1	1,000								
do of 1,100 acres.	1	1,100								
do of over 1,100 acres and under 1,200 acres.	1	1,120								
do of 1,200 acres.	4	4,800			1			3		
do over 1,300 acres and under 1,400 acres	1	1,353								
do of 1,400 acres	5	7,000						1		
do of 1,500 acres	4	6,000						5		
do of 1,600 acres	4	6,400						4		
do over 1,600 acres and under 1,700 acres	1	1,685						4		
do over 2,000 acres and under 3,000 acres	10	23,138						10		
do over 3,000 acres and under 4,000 acres	3	10,120						3		
do of 4,000 acres	1	4,000						1		1
Total.	659	162,236 $\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$	24,255	15,648	172	54	354	70	4	5

Auditor General's Office, York, 8th January, 1821,
 S. HEWARD,
 Auditor General, U. C.

	1821.	Maitland to ———. Sends copy of letter from Halton, provincial agent in London; which does not give a favourable impression of the interest taken by His Majesty's government in the proceedings of the colonial legislature. In a former instance his letters were even more injurious. An opportunity might be taken to withhold Lieut. Governor's correspondence from the provincial parliament. Sends statement of the claims of the Six Nation Indians. It is the substance of what he furnished to the Duke of Richmond. Does not wish to appear as meddling in the affairs of the Indians, which, as he is aware, are in the hands of the commander of the forces.	Page 18
	February 20, York.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Halton to Maitland, 5th August, 1820. Has received from Bathurst's office 40 folio volumes of the Journals of the Legislature and Executive Councils, but had returned them, as in the present state they are totally unfit to become part of the records of the Legislature. Account of their defects; doubts if they can be put in a proper condition to be sent this year.	20
	February 20, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 14). Sends copy of letter from Rev. John Wilson respecting the establishment of a grammar school at Kingston for which no instructions have been received, so that Mr. Wilson has taken charge of the public school of the Midland district; his usefulness. Recommends him for favourable consideration.	22
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Wilson to Hillier, 6th November, 1820. Reports his proceedings as teacher of the public school owing to the new establishment of a grammar school at Kingston.	24
	February 21, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 15). Transmits copies of his speech at opening of legislature on the 2nd, with addresses in reply.	27
		<i>Enclosed.</i> The speech.	28
		Address of the Legislative Council.	34
		The same of the Assembly.	39
	February 22, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 16). Traces the history of the grant to the Six Nations on the Grand River, and gives the information necessary to meet the demands of their delegates who are about to proceed to Europe. Sends, also, documents.	47
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule of the documents.	56
		(1) Instrument under the hand and seal of Sir Frederick Haldimand dedicating a tract of land on the Grand River to the use of the Five Nation Indians.	60
		(2) Instrument showing the sale of the lands deserted by the Five Nations in the United States and the sum received by them for the same from the government of the State of New York.	62
		(3) Extent and boundaries of the Grand River lands as settled by the Chiefs of the Five Nations and the land board of the district of Nassau in the record and plan. Letter from John Collins, Secretary to the Board, transmitting report.	66
		Journal.	67
		Plan.	90a
		(4) Patent under the seal of Upper Canada, signed by Lieut. Governor Simcoe of the Grand River lands to the Five Nations.	91
		(5) Late purchase from the Chippewas north-east of the Grand River lands.	97
		(6) Return of settlers upon the aforesaid purchase.	100
		(7) Project of a patent limiting the grant to the Five Nations.	101
		(8) Attorney General Sewell's opinion on the legality of any grant to the Indians, with power of alienation, addressed to Dorchester.	105
	February 24, York.	Maitland to Bathurst. Recommends Allan McLean of Kingston to be a legislative councillor.	108
	February 23, York.	Maitland to Bathurst. In accordance with recommendation had granted Loring as a reduced major 200 acres near the seat of government	

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1821.

and the rest in the neighbouring township, but Loring not being satisfied has induced him (Maitland) to request further exemptions. The assent to the request Loring construes to mean not only further exemption from the increased fees but also the delivery of the patent without settling. His (Maitland's) letter may bear this construction, but it is contrary to his instructions and uniform practice and might create an embarrassing precedent. The offer to Loring was declined and afterwards accepted, but the remission of settling duties was not taken as a privilege but as a right. Refers the case to His Lordship, of which he has informed Loring, who has received 1,200 acres in each of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada with exemptions. Page 110

Enclosed. Loring to Hillier, 20th January. Sends observations respecting his grant. He asks for nothing beyond the terms enjoyed by numberless other officers. Long argument on the subject. 116

Loring to Hillier, 24th November, 1820. Again soliciting that Maitland would complete his claims. 122

Hillier to Loring, 29th November, 1820. Maitland informs Loring that upon due location of lands granted him there will be no fees, the settlement duties will be performed and the patent issue. The exemption from settlement dues would embarrass government in other cases, so that it would be preferable to defray the charge in this instance. 124

Loring to Hillier, 26th December, 1820. Accepts the offer as a matter of right, not of privilege. 126

Note by Maitland to Loring. That his protesting against receiving the remission of the settlement duty except as a right, referring to Bathurst's letter, of which he was the bearer, has compelled him (Maitland) to refer to Bathurst for the extent of the indulgence authorized by that letter. 129

Maitland to Bathurst. (No. 17). Had transmitted a memorial from Ridout for a further grant of land, but from his (Maitland's) recent arrival was not in a position to recommend it. Transmits a second memorial which he recommends for favourable consideration. 130

Enclosed. Memorial from Ridout. 132

Maitland to Bathurst. (No. 18). Transmits petition from Duncan McDonell for land, which the Council cannot grant from the fear of establishing an embarrassing precedent. The members request that the land might be granted as a special favour. Recommends the petition accordingly from the character of McDonell and his family. 135

Enclosed. Petition. 137

Minute of Council. 140

Maitland to Bathurst. (No. 19). Has, according to instructions, investigated the charge by Mr. Sheriff, against Stone, a magistrate of the district of Johnstown. The report enclosed will show the charges of oppressive conduct to be without foundation. 141

Enclosed. Report by Attorney General Robinson. 143

Certificate that Sheriff was imprisoned. 146

Maitland to Bathurst. Claus, trustee for the Five Nation Indians, has drawn for the Christmas dividend on their stock in the public funds. 148

Same to Goulburn (?) Has drawn up a dispatch on the subject of increased representation. Hopes the bill may be assented to as there has been a simultaneous increase in the Legislative Council. 150

Same to Bathurst. (No. 22). Reasons for increasing the representation of Upper Canada from 16, at which it was fixed in 1791, to 40 as settled by the Act of 1820. "Perhaps in no session of the Legislature of this province has more unanimity and attention to public business been shown, than in that which has been held since the late increase of

May 1,
York.

May 2,
York.

May 3,
York.

May 4,
York.

May 7,
York.

May 7,
York.

1821.

members, a circumstance which affords reasonable hope that the measure will prove beneficial." Page 151

Enclosed. Act for increasing the representation in the Assembly of Upper Canada. 157

May 7,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 21). The house purchased in 1815 for the legislature to replace the one destroyed by the enemy, was not well adapted for the purpose. The sum of £2,000 was voted in 1818 for repairs, &c., but from various causes this has been exceeded by £500. Asks that, owing to decrease in the value of products and the scarcity of money, this amount may be paid out of His Majesty's casual and territorial revenue. 163

May 10,
York.

Same to the same (No. 23). Transmits joint memorial from both branches of the legislature praying for half-pay to the officers and staff of the incorporated militia; sends, also, return of the officers who were serving with the corps when it was disembodied. 166

Enclosed. Joint memorial. 168

Return of the officers. 174

May 10,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 24). Sends statement of the salary and allowances he received when administering the government of Lower Canada and whilst Smith was administrator of Upper Canada; his additional expenses, so that the allowance has not covered his expenditure, added to which has been the expense he incurred as commander of the forces. 177

Statement of the salary, &c., received, is attached. 181

May 11,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Recommends that John Henry Dunn, appointed Receiver General, may be appointed to the Legislative Council. 182

May 12,
York.

Same to the same (No. 25). Remarks on the grounds for passing an Act to establish a bank in Upper Canada. Assent received for the bill passed in 1819 for this purpose. Necessity of the bill to authorize government to borrow on the security of debentures to pay arrears due to militia pensioners, caused by the delay of the payment by Lower Canada of the share of the duties. Amendment to the Marriage Act to lessen the punishment for illegal marriages, as juries under the existing Act would not convict. The prevalence of illegal marriages. 183

May 14,
York.

Same to the same (No. 26). Had received sketch of a bill as the basis of an enactment to regulate the intercourse between Upper and Lower Canada and of both with the United States. Sends remarks. (These enter into detail as to the effects of the Act and its injustice in some respects to Upper Canada). 189

Enclosed. Proposed Act. 204

May 20,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 27). Transmits joint address of the Legislative Council and Assembly which complains of the difficulties arising from its relation to Lower Canada. 214

Enclosed. Address signed by W. Dummer Powell, Speaker of the Council and Levius P. Sherwood, Speaker of the Assembly, dated 14th April, 1821. 218

Resolution passed in the House of Assembly, 12th March. 222

May 25,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 28). Transmits bill relative to tithes; owing to the delay in receiving the Royal Assent the previous bill could not come into effect. This is an exact transcript of the previous bill and is intended to remove doubts as to the right of the Church of England clergy to receive tithes, besides the provision made in the Act of 1791 and to make tithes not receivable. 225

May 26,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 29). Transmits address from the Assembly on the effect on Canada of the operation of the British Corn Laws and of the duties on timber. 228

(The address is in the journal for 1821 at p. 250.)

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1821. May 31, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 30). Transmits joint address from the Council and Assembly respecting losses sustained in the province during the late war.	Page 230
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address, 13th April.	234
	Maitland's reply.	232
	Notice signed by George Hillier, secretary, dated 19th April. That claims will be selected to be submitted for special consideration of His Majesty's Government.	237
June 1, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 31). Reports the improvements on lot 27 in Kitley made before the war and purchased by Duncan Livingston. The lot was granted to Sullivan, a military settler and it has been recommended that Sullivan be allowed to remain on the lot, paying Livingston for the improvement.	239
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report of Council on the lot in Kitley.	244
	Lord Dalhousie to Maitland, 21st April, on the subject of land in Kitley.	247
June 2, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 32). Measures being taken to carry out the directions respecting lands applied for by McGillivray. The delay caused by letter from the Commander in Chief of which a copy and answer are transmitted.	249
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Darling, military secretary, to Maitland, 10th April. In consequence of the representation by the lessees of the Indian reserves at St. Regis of the hardships to which they would be exposed by the proposed transfer to McGillivray, Dalhousie desires to have information of the contemplated arrangement. His Lordship believes the presence of an agent among the Indians would be the best arrangement and that the lands should not be granted to one individual nor be subject to Crown and clergy reserves but be leased fairly for an annual rent for the interest of the tribes concerned.	251
	Memorial from the lessees.	255
	Maitland to Dalhousie, 30th April. Has received letter from military secretary with copy of petition of inhabitants against acceding to the prayer of the Indians of St. Regis, to grant part of their land to W. McGillivray on certain conditions; can only refer the matter to His Majesty's Government. He has taken no part in this measure except to request a decision on a petition transmitted by a predecessor and to carry into effect his instructions. The consequences apprehended by the petitioners have been guarded against.	260
	Report of the Council on McGillivray's petition for a grant of land on the St. Regis reserve.	263
June 6, York.	Maitland to Bathurst. Transmits petition from William Johnson Kerr for a grant of land. These grants were withheld from members of Gourlay's convention, of whom Kerr was one of the most active. As he calls in question the competency of the provincial government to withhold the grant, refers the petition to His Lordship.	268
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition from Kerr praying for lands as a reduced Indian officer.	270
June 8, York.	Hillier to Goulburn. Corrects some mistakes that had been committed in forwarding dispatches.	266
July 2, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 34). Transmits printed copies of Acts passed at last session.	274
July 2, York.	Same to the same (No. 35). Transmits memorial from Addison for payment of arrears of salary.	275
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial.	277
	Certificate attached.	279
July 21, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 36). Transmits petition which is of general interest. Those who had emigrated, received lands and paid taxes on them complain that their patents not having issued they are denied the	

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franchise and are not represented; the old inhabitants are jealous of the extension of the franchise until the petitioners have a perfect title to their lands. It is desirable to have the question settled to remove jealousies and unkindness between the two classes of inhabitants. States the terms of the Quebec Act, 1791, respecting the franchise. The method of granting lands has been continued after the division of the province according to that Act, with occasional variations in the form, but the petitioners clearly hold their lands after location and before the completion of the patent. The others hold that the petitioners have no right to the franchise till their patents issue, and that before the issue they are at the mercy and under the influence of the Crown. The argument in opposition to this by the petitioners, who urge that they pay all taxes on the land which may be sold for their debts. The Assembly has decided against the right of suffrage, but he sends the memorial for decision.

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Enclosed. Memorial of the inhabitants of Cavan and Emily, with copies of signatures. 289

August 20,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 37). There is no prospect of an agreement being arrived at for a decision of duties between the two provinces; the distressing situation in which it places Upper Canada; asks for early attention to the subject, as the province is without that portion of the revenue since June, 1819, on which he had been authorized to issue debentures for £25,000, to pay arrears and dues to militia pensioners, whose hopes had been deferred for two years, and who had expected that these would now have been paid; their consequent disappointment, by the failure of an agreement. Other inconveniences. The propriety of calling together the legislature, but this delayed by the harvest and circuits. Encloses a memoir on the subject of the amount and mode of drawbacks on imports at Quebec consumed in Upper Canada, which should be settled by the Imperial Parliament. 296

Enclosed. Report of the commissioners of Upper Canada on their negotiations with those from Quebec, with accompanying documents. 299-350

Memoir relative to the commercial relations between Upper and Lower Canada as respects duties and drawbacks. 351-363

August 24,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 38). Has received applications from officers of the navy for lands, which he has in the meantime declined to grant. The objections owing to their frequent removals on professional duties, which may also apply to officers on the staff of the army. 364

November 29.
York.

Same to the same. Submits plan for the amelioration of the Indian tribes in the neighbourhood of settlements, by which a saving may be effected and an ample quantity of land assured to the Indians. Should the plan be agreed to, suggests that the land mentioned should be advertised for sale and disposed of in Britain and that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel should be made the trustees; his opinion is that no persons connected with the Indians should be employed in such a trust. Is assured that no reliance is to be placed on the authenticity of the signatures to a petition forwarded from the Six Nations. 366

Enclosed. Plan; number of Mohawks in settlements on the Bay of Quinté and on the Grand River. Plan for civilizing the younger Indians; proposes to sell lands no longer useful for hunting and to invest the proceeds for their benefit, with statement of the acreage, its distribution, value, &c., and the proposed application of the funds for the benefit of the Indians. 368 to 375

December 10,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 40.) Transmits copy of his speech at the opening of the legislature with addresses in reply. 376

Enclosed. Speech. 378

Address from the Legislative Council. 382

1821.
March 7,
London. Sherburne to Bathurst. Asks for explanations as to the system on which lands are granted, so as to remove uncertainty from the minds of himself and his friends who wish to settle in Upper Canada. Page 287
- March 8,
Quebec. Loring to Goulburn. Further respecting the grant of lands to him, which he understood was to be made on as favourable terms as grants to other officers. Hopes the reply to the Lieut.-Governor will be such as to permit him to avail himself of the benefit intended. 232
Enclosed. Loring to Hillier on the subject of his lands. 235
- March 9,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury have directed that the law expenses incurred by Gore in the cases of Wyatt and Thorpe are to be reimbursed with such deductions as may appear proper to the solicitor. 74
- March 20,
Westminster. Galt to the same. Is surprised to hear that Maitland had intimated that the settlement of the claims of Upper Canada should be deferred till he sent the amount of the forfeited estates as he had led the public creditors to believe otherwise. 187
Enclosed. Hilier to Clarke. That he has already represented the claims to government and has forwarded their letter to Bathurst. 188
- March 22. Galt to Goulburn. In consequence of proceedings of the Treasury, that the claims of Upper Canada are to be suspended till the letters are sent that have been received at the Colonial Office, asks that they be sent immediately. 189
- March 26,
Cannon Row. Same to the same. Desires to know if all the papers relating to the claims from Upper Canada had been sent to the Treasury. 190
- March 31. Laws to the same. Acknowledges receipt of dispatches for Dalhousie and Maitland. 241
- March 31,
London. Rev. A. Waugh to Goulburn. Had a letter from Lord Melville respecting Rev. George Buchanan to be sent to Canada as minister to the Scottish emigrants. 303
- April 2,
Tooting. Hamnet Pinhey to the same. States his settlement on unsurveyed lands on the Upper Canadian side of the Ottawa and the improvements made; the grant of 800 acres is not sufficient for his purpose, number of people employed, &c., character of the shantymen, necessity for emigrants. 267
- April 6,
Treasury. Memorandum, that the agent has been directed to pay a bill for £200 for the expense of building a church at Perth settlement. 75
- April 7,
War Office. Merry to Goulburn. On the application of Thomas Taylor for military allowance equal to his half pay, together with his income as judge of the district and Surrogate Court of Gore, Upper Canada, Palmerston desires to know the salary and emoluments of that situation. 88
- April 10,
Lanark, U. C. Petition of Peter Barr, Paul and John Cumming and John Turreff, members of emigration societies. Pray for allowance being extended to members of their respective families omitted from the roll when it was made up before sailing. 134
- April 11,
Lanark, U. C. Memorial of William Walker, John Somerville and Peter Reid, that in the hurry of making up the roll at leaving each of them had omitted a child; they pray that these may obtain the usual allowance. 304
- April 13,
London. Francis Gore to Bathurst. Reminds His Lordship of a promise made to him in 1817 of a grant of land in Upper Canada. Having been engaged since then in a prosecution against him for libel, he has forborne to express his wishes for the completion of the grant. As his situation in the exchequer would prevent him from superintending the cultivation of land, asks that such conditions shall be attached to the grant as shall render it useful to him. 191
- April 14,
Versailles. James Yeo to Bathurst. Applies for land for the benefit of the surviving relatives of the late Sir James Lucas Yeo. 308

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April 13,
Newagh. Evans to Goulburn. Has received acknowledgment of receipt of half notes for £30 for Mrs. Elizabeth Geary, New London, Upper Canada, sends the other halves. Page 175
- April 17,
London. Dickenson to the same. Asks for another permission for Thomas Templeman to go to Upper Canada. 173
- April 17. Francis Gore to the same. Apologises for troubling him. His efforts to render harmless the attacks of the Thorpes, Friths, &c. Has just escaped from their persecutions at great expense of time, money and patience. Asks him to use his influence with Bathurst in reference to the land promised him. Sends a memorandum of lands granted to civil officers of government in Canada. 195
- April 21,
War Office. The memorandum precedes the letter. 193
- April 22,
Fort William. Merry to Goulburn. Has received memorial from Lieut. Daniel McDougal transmitted by him (Goulburn) for remuneration for wounds received at Lundy's Lane. An officer in the regular service would under similar circumstances be entitled to a year's pay of his rank. Palmerston recommends therefore a year's pay to McDougal, if he was an officer at the time, but the grant should be made out of the Colonial revenue. 89
- April 22,
Fort William. J. G. McTavish to the agents and proprietors of the North-west Company. Arrival of winter express from the north. Sends the summary of the most important news, including the arrest of Simon McGillivray at Fort Wedderburn; the positions of the different wintering parties and the likelihood of bloodshed. Duels fought, two without blood, the third more like an attempted assassination than a duel. Complaint of scarcity from Lower Fort des prairies. Other business notes of the positions of the Hudson's Bay and North-west Companies wintering parties. 108
- May 3,
Newmarket. Halton to Goulburn. Is here on account of his health, the state of which prevents him from coming to London. Shall come as soon as his health permits. 10
- May 5,
Craig's Court. Greenwood, Cox & Co. to Chapman. Ask for a certificate that Maitland discharged the duties of Lieut.-Governor in Upper Canada in 1820, or till the latest period to which the returns have been received. 199
- May 7,
War Office. Merry to Goulburn. On the application of James Macaulay for a military allowance equal to his half-pay with his income as commissioner of forfeited estates in Upper Canada, desires to know the salary, &c., of the office. 90
- May 12,
London. John Allan to Bathurst. Refers to previous letters and asks that the Act passed in Upper Canada by which he was compelled to give recognizances be disallowed. It is an *ex post facto* law. 125
- May 14,
War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Robert Charles Horne has applied for a military allowance equal to his half-pay with his income as editor of the government gazette of Upper Canada; desires to know the income, &c., of that situation. 91
- May 15,
Castlebar. Memorial of Mrs. Parker for a passage to join, with her family, her husband in the Perth settlement. 276
- May 17,
Whitehall. Hobhouse to Goulburn. Sends petition from Playfair to the King for a grant of land to be submitted to Bathurst. 65
- May 17,
London. *Enclosed.* Petition from Playfair stating his literary and political services and praying for a grant of land in and a free passage to Upper Canada for himself and nine persons and rations for a year. 66
- May 17,
London. Playfair to Bathurst. His petition having been referred to His Lordship, asks for a speedy decision. 278
- May 17,
London. Laughton to Bathurst. Offers to give information relative to the interior part of Upper Canada. 242
- May 23,
London. Playfair to Bathurst. Presses for an answer to his petition. 279

1821.
May 30,
Glasgow. Jean Maitland to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Goulburn to Quarter Master Maitland. Had sent lists of the persons as asked for in letter. Is anxious to have arrangements for their passage &c. Page 246
- May 31,
London. Hamnet Pinhey to the same. Urges his claim to obtain a grant of land sufficient for the operations he has in view or else to be allowed to purchase. 280
- June 9,
Carlton
House. Order-in-Council that the Act authorising the trial of crimes in the province, outside the limits of any described township or county ought to be confirmed. 41
- June 11,
Glasgow. Jean Maitland to Kirkman Finlay. Sends copy of letter from Goulburn respecting passages to the families of herself and sister. 249
- June 13,
Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Goulburn. Bills passed in February and March, 1820, do not require His Majesty's confirmation and they may be left to their own operation. 44
- June 18,
Whitehall. Hobhouse to the same. Sends pardon for an Indian boy convicted of murder in Upper Canada, on the condition that he banishes himself from the province for life. 70
- June 21,
Adelphi. Colonel Gore to the same. Reminds him of a promised letter from Bathurst to Dalhousie relative to a grant of land in Upper Canada. Requests an audience of Bathurst on the subject. 200
- June 22,
War Office. Merry to the same. Ralfe Clench has applied for a military allowance equal to his half pay as a lieutenant in Butler's Rangers, besides his salary as Clerk of the Peace, &c., in the district of Niagara. Desires to know his income, &c., in the situation. 92
- June 26,
Whitehall. Buller to the same. Transmits order-in-Council disallowing a bill passed in Upper Canada "for vesting in commissioners the estates of certain traitors, &c.," also the reason for the disallowance. 45
- June 29,
Whitehall. *Enclosed.* Extract from the report of the Lords of Trade. 46
Buller to Goulburn. Sends petition for stores, &c. 47
- June 30,
War Office. Merry to the same. Michael Harris has applied for a military allowance equal to his half-pay as ensign in the 99th foot, with his income as superintendent of the public school of the Perth military settlement. What is the income of that situation? 93
- July 3,
London. Wesleyan Missionary Society to Goulburn. Reasons for withdrawing their missionaries from Upper Canada, the province being ministered to by missionaries from the United States. Their loyalty to government and non-interference in political affairs. The unjust suspicion felt of them by a portion of the population. 99
- July 4,
Whitehall. Adams to Chapman. Asks for his (Adams') estimate for Upper Canada for the present year. 11
- July 6,
London. Francis Gore to Bathurst. The hopelessness of advancing any plea in his own favour respecting a grant of land, but still hopes from the friendly terms in which the refusal was written that the grant as originally designed may be allowed. 201
- July 10,
Edinburgh. Sheaffe to Bathurst. Thanks His Lordship for past favours and calls attention to the inadequacy of his income to maintain the hereditary rank conferred on him. 295
- July 12,
Mallow. Memorial of John Keys for a passage for himself and family to British North America. His services in the Army. 224
- July 12,
Newmarket. Halton to Goulburn. Asks that a packet of accounts, &c., be sent in the Downing street bag. Will answer respecting the Canadian journals when he is able to return to London, to consult his papers and books; his present bad state of health. Regrets having incurred Bathurst's displeasure, though he does not feel he deserved it. It was his duty to make a report on the journals, which rests not only on his own opinion but on that of one of the most respectable librarians in London. 12

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Date	Page
1821. July 19, Sligo.	Memorial from Eleanor Gibbons for directions how to join her husband in Perth, Upper Canada. Page 205 (A certificate from the curate of Sligo, of the woman's distress, is attached.)
July 26, Horse Guards.	Taylor to Goulburn. Sends memorial from William Johnson Kerr, with accompanying documents. 20 <i>Enclosed.</i> Claus to Hillier. Sends letter from Kerr with memorial addressed to the commander-in-chief and documents. 21 Memorial from William Johnson Kerr states his services and prays for a pension. 22 Accompanying documents. 27 to 38
July 28, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits Treasury minutes relative to the claims of inhabitants of Upper Canada for compensation for damage sustained during the late war with the United States. 76 <i>Enclosed.</i> Minute. 77
July (?),	Memorial of John Martin, late Major 99th Regiment, stating his services and praying for a grant of land. 252 Planta to Goulburn. Sends application by Buchanan, consul at New York, for an appointment for his son. 53
August 6, Foreign office.	Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Commissioner Barrie, Kingston, inquiring if he is to furnish a vessel for the use on Lake Superior, of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent; if he is to build such a vessel and what department is to defray the expense. 6 <i>Enclosed.</i> Barrie to Croker. Respecting the application noted above. 7
August 8, London.	Major Martin to Goulburn. Refers to his memorial for land and to the recommendations made in his favour. 255
August 9, War Office.	Lukin to Goulburn. No answer having been received respecting Ralfe Clench, a second request is sent. 94
August 11, Whitehall.	Lack to the same. The Lords of Trade in reference to the petition from Canada to admit corn and flour into Great Britain subject only to duty when the price is less than the average fixed by law, can only say that it is very uncertain how far parliament will be disposed to make any alteration. With respect to the timber duties, the Lords of Trade do not think the change will be attended with any real injury to the British American possessions. 48
August 15, London.	Halton to the same. Has arrived but is still in a bad state of health so that he cannot leave the house. From the state the journals were in is to have a personal inspection. The money paid to Chapman he returned on discovering them to be imperfect. It shall be paid him again, when he (Halton) has assured himself that they are perfect enough to send to Canada. 14
August 18, London.	Same to the same. Order to deliver the Canadian journals to the bearer. Asks Goulburn the reasons for the following omissions. Legislative Council, no minutes for 1794-95-96-97, 1806-7 and 1809. Executive Council, State matters, no entries for 1795, 1800-1-5-6. Executive Council on land matters, 1795-97-98-99 1800-1-5. Journals of Assembly, no entries in 1794-95-96-97-99, 1806-7-9. 16, 17
August 21, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. The Treasury sanction the expenditure of £500 for repairs to the house purchased in 1815 for the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, the amount to be taken from territorial and casual revenue. 82
August 24, Treasury.	The same to the same. Maitland reports that he is under the necessity of requiring an advance of £5,000 from the military chest for the civil government of Upper Canada. In answer to Bathurst's inquiry if there is any objection to directing the Governor General to pay to the Upper Province, as they become due, one-fifth of the duties to which

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they are entitled, there is none, provided it does not interfere with the power of the legislature. Page 84
- August 30, Macfarlane to Lord Archibald Hamilton, M. P. Respecting the proposed emigration, it is intended to send out four persons ten weeks before the main body to prepare for the reception of the others. Names of those sent to prepare. 257
- September 5, London. John Mackie to Goulburn. A bill drawn by Dalhousie has not been accepted by Halton for want of authority. Asks that he be given authority to accept, or if not, that he (Mackie), should be instructed to whom to apply. 262
- September 6, London. Kerr and Brant (two Indian chiefs) to Bathurst. Have to complain of certain measures of the provincial government of Upper Canada in reference to their lands on the Grand River. Send copy of the authority to act for the Five Nations, and ask for an interview. 140
- Enclosed.* Memorial respecting the services of the Five Nations, the grant of land given them in return, &c. 142
- Appendix A. Confirmation 17th April, 1779, by Haldimand, of the promise made by Carleton that the Mohawks should be returned to the state that they were in before the war. 149
- Appendix B. Grant 25th October, 1784, by Haldimand to the Mohawks, of lands on the Grand River. 150
- Appendix C. Proceedings after a Council in the summer of 1819. 153
- September 7, London. Power to Kerr and Brant to act for the Five Nations. 155
- Kerr and Brant to Bathurst. Transmit official note on the subject of their mission. 161
- Enclosed.* Extract of a letter written by order of Dorchester to Joseph Chew in relation to the lands on the Grand River. 162 to 166
- September 8, London. McTavish, Fraser & Co. to Goulburn. Power having been sent by Dunn, Receiver General of Upper Canada, to draw his salary, Adams, agent for the province, says a certificate is necessary, which is asked to be sent. 263
- September 10, London. Kirklands to Bathurst. Transmit documents in support of Lieut. John McDonell's claim for a year's pay on account of a wound received at Ogdensburg. Ask that an order be issued for payment. 227
- September 16, Glasgow. Campbell to Bathurst. Sends queries on behalf of families from Glasgow wishing to emigrate to Upper Canada at their own expense. 168
- September 17, Horse Guards. Taylor to Goulburn. Refers letter from Sheaffe with a memorial from Brant, late a lieutenant in the Indian Department. 39
- September 17, Carlton House. Order-in-Council appointing John Henry Dunn a member of the Executive Council. 50
- September 26, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Has received notification of the application of John McDonell, of the late incorporated militia, for a year's pay on account of a wound. How he should apply and what evidence he should produce. 95
- September 28, London. Robert Triphook to Goulburn. Had received no instructions from Halton respecting M.S. Journals of Canada, and, finding he is dead, asks if he is to return them to the Colonial Office. 299
- September 28, London. Gore to the same. Death of Halton, agent for the province; nature of the appointment. The Assembly of Upper Canada desired to annul the appointment, but the Senate would not concur. Now, during a vacancy, the office will probably be abolished. 203
- October 2, Margate. Gourlay to Bathurst. Had delayed answering and doubted if he should write further about emigration; had decided to do so. Was not personally interested about grants of land, but he desired to conduct a large party to Canada and continue the business of promoting emigration. It was with this view he had written a letter to His Lordship

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and the more he reflected the more he was inclined to proceed. Proposes to buy a million acres to begin with at a dollar an acre, receiving more land as the process went on. Only His Lordship's countenance is necessary for the success of the scheme, which he could go to Canada to prepare for, returning before April to conduct settlers; 50,000 people can be spared annually from Great Britain, he could secure 10,000 before April. The distress among the farming population is leading to emigration. Discusses the subject at length. Page 207

Attached is draught of answer that Bathurst cannot encourage any hope of his sanction being given to the schemes. 220

October 9,
Foreign office.

Hamilton to Gordon. Sends note from Rush, United States Minister, applying for records showing the titles to real estate in New York, which are now in the hands of Sir John Johnson. The application is to be laid before Bathurst for consideration. 54

Enclosed. Rush to Londonderry, 5th October. For certain records of titles to real estate in New York; some are believed to be Indian treaties. These papers Sir John Johnson declines to give up without the authority of his government. The government of the United States intend to ask Londonderry to direct orders to be given to the colonial government to that effect. 56

Yates, Secretary of State for New York, to Adams, Secretary of State for the United States. Calls attention to the records spoken of in Rush's letter. 59

D. B. Viger to Yates. On the subject of the records. 62

October 25,
London.

Baring Brothers to Goulburn. Send power of attorney for an official certificate of the signature of Lieut.-Governor Maitland. 138

November 1,
Clonmell.

Catherine Colbert to Bathurst. Asking him to forward a letter to her father's executors in North America. 170

November 30,
London.

Kirklands to Bathurst. Apply on behalf of Capt. H. Walker for a year's pay on account of a wound received in action. 228

December 15,
Kingston,
U. C.

Mends to Goulburn. Having been appointed naval storekeeper for the Canadas, in which he and his family will probably settle, asks for a grant of land. 264

No date.

M. J. Smyth to Wilmot. Asks when he can present a letter. 297

1822.
January 4,
London.

Pelly to Bathurst. Asks for an audience on Hudson's Bay affairs. 121

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Q.—331.

1822.
January 19,
York.

Memorandum by Powell on the delay in augmenting his salary as judge. Page 28

January 22,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. (No. 42). Transmits address from the Parliament of Upper Canada and papers respecting the financial relations between Upper and Lower Canada, on which he can throw no new light. Sends also a memorandum of subjects which he wishes brought under his Lordship's consideration. Trusts that the return of the Attorney General will not be delayed longer than is necessary. 2

Enclosed. Joint address from the Legislative Council and Assembly, praying that the Imperial Parliament would take entire control of all imports and exports to and from the port of Quebec or to make such other enactments as would secure to each province its rights. 5

1822.
January 22,
York.

Maitland to——. Gore has reported that the copies of the journals for the Council and Assembly are not complete. Some disappointment will be caused by the discovery, unless there are means to cause them to be made perfect. Recommends to favourable consideration the Attorney General, who carries an address from the legislature on the subject of the financial relations with Lower Canada. Page 11

Enclosed. Gore to Maitland, (extract). Respecting the journals of Council and Assembly left in the hands of Halton's family. His heir has offered to pay over the money Mr. Halton had applicable to the journals. 13

January 23,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 43). The importance of establishing a communication from the eastern shores of Lake Simcoe to the Ottawa. A chain of 16 towns is under survey and to encourage settlement the fees or grants are reduced as shown in minute of Council. 14

Enclosed. Minute of Council to reduce the fees on certain townships named. 16

Scale of fees. 17

January 24,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 44). His reason for reserving the bill to discontinue poundage on the revenue receipts to the Receiver General, substituting a salary. 18

January 25,
York.

The same to the same. Transmits copy of his speech on closing the session of the legislature. 23

Enclosed. Speech. 24

February 2,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 46). Leave of absence granted to Chief Justice Powell. 30

February 2,
York.

The same to the same (No. 47). Leave of absence granted to Small, Clerk of the Crown and of the Executive Council. 32

February 2,
York.

The same to the same (No. 48). Reason for assenting to the repeal of the Act appointing a provincial agent, so as to get rid of an unconstitutional clause. 33

February 2,
York.

The same to the same (No. 49). Is desirous that an increase should be made to the salary of the Adjutant General of Militia, but had reserved the bill for this purpose, as it was limited to four years. Asks for permission to make up the salary from funds arising under the 14th George III. 35

February 11,
York.

The same to the same (No. 50). Transmits claim for arrears of pay due to certain officers of the militia. 37

February 12,
York.

The same to the same (No. 51). Transmits abstract from the docket books of the Auditor of Land Patents. 39

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1822.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land, which have passed the Great Seal of the Province, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1821, inclusive, showing the number of grants of each class made in each District and the gross number of acres granted. 40A

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
Home	County of York..	1	50	50	24,884	133	31,904
		68	100	6,800			
		1	106	106			
		1	164	164			
		1	172	172			
		47	200	9,400			
		1	238	238			
		2	300	600			
		6	400	2,400			
		2	500	1,000			
	1	626	626				
	1	1,628	1,628				
	1	1,700	1,700				
	County of Simcoe..	1	50	50	7,020	22	
		9	100	900			
		6	200	1,200			
1		300	300				
1		400	400				
1		500	500				
1		700	700				
1		1,000	1,000				
1	1,970	1,970					
Eastern.....	Town of Cornwall..	1	10	10	2 ⁵ / ₁₀	3	
		2	1	2			
	County of Glengarry..	1	60	60	1,160	8	
		4	100	400			
		2	200	400			
	1	300	300				
	County of Stormont..	1	40	40	708	6	
		2	100	200			
		1	105	105			
		1	163	163			
1		200	200				
County of Prescott.....	3	200	600	3,470	6		
	1	550	550				
	1	1,000	1,000				
	1	1,320	1,320				
Ottawa.....	County of Russell.....	1	142	142	14,115	14	
		3	200	600			
		1	212	212			
		1	218	218			
		1	400	400			
		1	421	421			
		1	456	456			
		1	600	600			
		1	666	666			
		2	2,700	5,400			
1	5,000	5,000					

1822.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land, etc.—Con.

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.		
Johnstown....	Town of Perth	1 8	1 1	1 8	8½	9	18,241¾		
	County of Carleton.....	1	50	50					
		1	70	70					
		76	100	7,600					
		1	140	140					
		1	160	160					
		10	200	2,000					
	1	233	233	10553	92				
	1	300	300						
	Town of Johnstown.....	1	1			1		1	1
	County of Grenville...	2	6			12		1,969	14
		1	57			57			
		5	100			500			
		5	200	1,000					
		1	400	400					
County of Leeds.....	1	50	50	5,710½	41				
	1	80	80						
	25	100	2,500						
	1	111¼	111¼						
	1	127	127						
	1	175	175						
	8	200	1,600						
	1	250	250						
	1	350	350						
1	467	467							
Midland.....	Town of Kingston.	5 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	8½	7			
	Town of Belleville.	1 4	1 ½	1 2			2½	5	
	County of Frontenac.	1	50	50	450	3			
		2	200	400					
	County of Hastings....	1	50	50	4,597	11			
		1	66¾	66¾					
		3	100	300					
		1	133¾	133¾					
		3	200	600					
		1	247	247					
1	3,200	3,200							
County of Lenox and Ad-dington.	1	97	97	397	4				
	3	100	300						
County of Prince Ed-ward.	2	100	200	200	2				

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1822.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land, etc.—*Con.*

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.			
Newcastle.....	County of Durham.	1	66	66	6,721	27	14,771			
		17	100	1,700						
		7	200	1,400						
		1	1,700	1,700						
		1	1,855	1,855						
	County of Northumberland.	10	50	500	8,050	44				
		17	100	1,700						
		12	200	2,400						
		1	230	230						
		1	600	600						
		1	800	800						
		1	530	530						
		1	1,290	1,290						
	Niagara.....	Town of Niagara.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		4		
2			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$						
1			2	2						
County of Lincoln.		1	60	60	451	4				
		1	91	91						
	1	100	100							
	1	200	200							
Gore.....	County of Wentworth..	2	100	200	400	3				
		1	200	200						
	County of Halton.....	37	100	3,700	11900	75				
		35	200	7,000						
		1	300	300						
		1	400	400						
		1	500	500						
		London.....	County of Middlesex..	1			60	60	58431	48
				4			100	400		
				1			103	103		
1	130			130						
1	135			135						
2	166			332						
31	200			6,200						
1	236			236						
1	500			500						
1	615			615						
1	3,350			3,350						
1	5,950			5,950						
1	25906			25,906						
County of Norfolk.....	1		200	200	200	1				
County of Oxford.....	1	37	37	10527	42					
	1	50	50							
	15	100	1,500							
	1	105	105							
	1	128	128							
	1	135	135							
	1	170	170							
	1	189	189							
	1	197	197							
	13	200	2,600							
	1	237	237							
	1	479	479							
	1	500	500							
	1	800	800							
1	1,600	1,600								
1	1,800	1,800								

1822.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land, etc.—*Con.*

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants in each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.		
			sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.				
Western	Town of Amherstburg	1	7,800	7,800	102019	9	10,051 acres 102,019 sq. ft.		
		2	8,220	16,440					
		2	8,288	16,576					
		1	8,430	8,430					
		1	10,207	10,207					
		1	18,467	18,467					
		1	24,099	24,099					
	County of Essex	1	147	147	833	4			
		1	148	148					
		1	200	200					
		1	338	338					
	County of Kent	2	200	400	9,218	8			
		1	445	445					
		1	600	600					
		1	773	773					
		2	2,000	4,000					
		1	3,000	3,000					
	Total grants							650	Acres Square feet. 181,991 $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{16}$ 102,019

Auditor General's Office,
Upper Canada, York, 15th January, 1822.

S. HEWARD,
Auditor General, U. C.

RESUMPTION of the within named Grants of Land.

What Description of Grants.	Number of Grants.	Number of Acres, Granted.		Grants to sons and daughters of U. R. Loyalists, Mt. Clamants, Suspended free Grants.	Grants to the Surveyors.	Grants to the Militia.	Grants under special Orders in Council.	Gratuitous Grants.	Grants on which officers' fees are paid only.	Full free grants.	Observations.
		Acres.	sq. ft.								
Grants under 100 acres.....	69	1,6744 ⁵ / ₁₆	102,019	4	1	1	3	13	2	48	
do of 100 acres.....	290	29,000	102,019	6	121	28	3	13	2	133	
do over 100 acres and under 200 acres.....	25	3,617	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	6	10	
do of 200 acres.....	194	38,800	.....	85	4	2	.....	.....	74	22	
do over 200 acres and under 300 acres.....	9	2,101	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	
do of 300 acres.....	6	1,800	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do over 300 acres and under 400 acres.....	2	688	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do of 400 acres.....	10	4,000	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	7	
do over 400 acres and under 500 acres.....	5	2,268	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	
do of 500 acres.....	6	3,000	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do over 500 acres and under 600 acres.....	2	1,080	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do of 600 acres.....	3	1,800	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do over 600 acres and under 700 acres.....	3	1,907	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do of 700 acres.....	1	700	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do over 700 acres and under 800 acres.....	1	773	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do of 800 acres.....	2	1,600	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do of 1,000 acres.....	2	2,000	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do over 1,000 acres and under 2,000 acres.....	9	14,863	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do of 2,000 acres.....	2	4,000	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do over 2,000 acres and under 3,000 acres.....	2	5,400	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do of 3,000 acres.....	1	3,000	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do over 3,000 acres and under 4,000 acres.....	2	6,550	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do of 5,000 acres.....	1	5,000	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do over 5,000 acres and under 6,000 acres.....	1	5,950	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do over 14,000 acres.....	1	14,514	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
do of 25,906 acres.....	1	25,906	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
Total.....	.....	181,991 ⁵ / ₁₆	102,019	96	159	40	7	13	10	283	

} Major Lake, late of King's Royal Regt. of New York, and Major Allan, Militia.

Col. Talbot.
do
do

S. HEWARD,
Auditor Gen. U. C.

1822.
February 13,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 52). Sends copy of petition to himself and petition to the Treasury, from Racy, a merchant, relative to the regulations on the timber trade. Page 41
- February 16,
York. The same to the same (No. 53). Has received dispatch enclosing representation of Joseph Dibbs, which he has forwarded to the commander of the forces. 44
- February 16,
York. The same to Stratford Canning. In respect to the seizure referred to by him, sends report from the collector of customs at Kingston. At present Deer, or Carleton Island, is part of the province of Upper Canada, whatever decision may afterwards be arrived at by the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent. 62
- February 18,
York. The same to Bathurst (No. 54). Transmits memorial from merchants on the subject of obtaining a preference in the government contracts for flour for the troops in the West Indies. 46
- March 11,
York. The same to the same (No. 55). Had solicited patents for lands on Crown reserves granted by his predecessor; now applies for others, and had instructed the Surveyor General to make a return, of which he sends copy. In soliciting the fulfilment of the promise made by the legislature, he has not lost sight of the importance of retaining in the Crown the seventh of all the granted land. Lands equivalent to those granted are placed opposite to each Crown reserve of which a grant was made. 48

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

SCHEDULE of Crown Reserves (exclusive of those in the military settlement) located between 25th September, 1815, and 13th August, 1818, for which descriptions have not issued; and of the lots proposed to be reserved for the Crown in lieu of them.

No.	Name of Locatee.	Description.	Crown Reserves Located.			To be Reserved in lieu.		
			Lot.	Con-cession.	Township.	Lot.	Con-cession.	Township.
1	Francis Chickley	Discharged soldier.	N ¹ / ₂ 7	1	Caistor.	3	1	Caistor.
2	George Ryerson	Wounded militia officer.	11	3	Woodhouse.	17	3	Woodhouse.
3	Reuben Alward.	do man.	11	11	Charlotteville.	Broken 13 do 14	5 11	Charlotteville.
4	Joshua Pitts.	Discharged soldier.	27	10	Markham.	W ¹ / ₂ and E 13	1 8 11	Georgina. King.
5	Benjamin Reynolds.	Militia man.	E ¹ / ₂ 2	3	Vaughan.		1	King.
6	Sarah Chisholm	Daughter of a U. E. Loyalist.	9	2 S	Nelson.		10	Nelson (new survey).
7	William Teeple.	Volunteer militia man.	21	1	Oxford Fh.		6	Oxford (new survey).
8	Robert Lucas.	Volunteer militia man.	7	2 S	Nelson.		15	Nelson (new survey).
9	Abner Owen.	Militia officer.	6	2	Caistor.	S ¹ / ₂ Broken 33	21 8	Caistor. Binbrook.
10	Henry Ruttan	Wounded militia officer.	68	2	Sophiasburg		14	Nelson (new survey).
11	Titus G. Simons.	do	4	2	West Flamboro'		11	King.
12	James Gray	Discharged soldier.	9	3 E	York.		23	do
13	Thomas Early	do	17	X	Etobicoke		19	Murray.
14	Thomas Gaintort.	Emigrant.	S ¹ / ₂ 9	2	Murray.	W ¹ / ₂	14	Nelson.
15	John Davies.	Discharged soldier.	S ¹ / ₂ 5	3	East Flamboro'	W ¹ / ₂	3	Nasagwewa.
16	Joseph Griffin.	do sergeant.	14	4	do		16	Richmond.
17	Aid Benedict	do	S ¹ / ₂ 5	2 N	Richmond	W ¹ / ₂	20	Erin.
18	Bernard McGuire.	do sergeant-major.	1	2 S	Trafalgar		21	do
19	do	do	1	1	do		7	do
20	Albednego Meathan.	do corporal.	29	S	Etobicoke		9	do
21	Jacob Pym.	do soldier.	20	2 X	do		7	do
22	Michael Daly.	do	17	E	do	W ¹ / ₂	8	do
23	William Cloughly	do bombardier.	S ¹ / ₂ 11	2 S	Toronto	F ¹ / ₂	10	do
24	James and Wm. Moore.	do soldiers.	28	3	Whitby		11	Reuch.
25	Francis McNeil.	Emigrant.	S ¹ / ₂ 22	5	Richmond		4	Richmond.
26	J. Ashmore	Lieutenant marines.	33	4	Markham.		24	Georgina.
27	John Fennis.	Discharged soldier.	N ¹ / ₂ 5	10	Charlotteville.		6	Walpole.
28	James Demorest	do sergeant.	5	4	Richmond		14	Richmond.
29	Richard Cuddy	do soldier.	S ¹ / ₂ 7	1	Caistor		9	Caistor.
30	Thomas Eastham	do	S ¹ / ₂ 9	2 S	Trafalgar.	F ¹ / ₂	15	Erin.

1822.
March 18,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 56). Transmits petition from Bishop McDonell for a grant of land. The grants to the Militia did not contemplate the services of a chaplain. The loyalty and active exertions of the Bishop, but granting his petition would lead to a host of applications. Is informed that Mr. Bethune, a clergyman of the established Church of Scotland had more parishioners than Dr. McDonell in the same corps on account of which the latter is applying. Is carrying out Brock's promise to the Militia. Not less than 500,000 acres have already been alienated from the Crown without adding to the population. Page 51
Enclosed. Memorial of Bishop McDonell. 54
Certificates of his services follow. 56-57
- March 19,
York. Maitland to Goulburn. Encloses receipt of Mrs. Elizabeth Geary for £27, 13, 10, sterling. 58
Enclosed. Receipt. 59
- March 19,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 57). The importance of a line of communication between Lake Simcoe and the Eastern parts of Upper Canada. Had employed Captain MacCaulay on the half-pay of the Royal Engineers. Sends his report and survey on part of the water communications between Lake Simcoe and Bay of Quinté. 60
The report dated 29th October, 1821. 65
Plan of the survey. 70a
- March 20,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 58). Transmits memorial of Thomas Smith for a patent for 800 acres of land acquired by exchange, with report of Council. Submits the case for His Lordship's decision. 71
Enclosed. Memorial of Thomas Smith. 73
Report of Council on the claim. 74
- March 21,
York. Dr. Strachan to Hillier. The animadversions on the Executive government of Upper Canada by the Chief Justice. Defends himself against the charges and asks that His Excellency may protect him from aspersions thrown out against him in London by the Chief Justice. 78
Enclosed. Papers relating to the subject of the letter. 84 to 89
- April 2,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 59). Transmits memorial from Samuel P. Jarvis and recommends it for favourable consideration. 76
- April 15,
York. The same to the same (No. 60). Has called attention to a bill passed at last session to disqualify certain persons from sitting in the House of Assembly. Reports the facts connected with the election of Bidwell and his rejection. At the new election Bidwell's son presented himself but was refused by the returning officer as being an alien. There were two disqualifications alleged against the father; the one that he had sworn allegiance to the United States, the other that he had been guilty of malversation of office and had fled to the province to escape punishment. It was on the latter he was expelled, it having been declared by vote that he had a legal qualification to hold his seat. The son will take advantage of that to petition for a new election as it was on the ground of his legal disqualification the Sheriff refused him. If the House decides in his favour, as it must do in consistency, such a decision is dangerous. Recommends that people who had not taken the oath of allegiance, but who had shown by their conduct they were attached to the British government should be secured in their properties, and an Act passed to exclude aliens from a seat in the House. 90
Enclosed. Reports of the Attorney General on the proclamation respecting the incapacity of aliens to hold land, &c., with whom questions would arise. Argues that an Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman who was living in the States when they acquired their independence, need not lose his privilege as a British subject. 96
- April 20,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 61). The order to pay claims of inhabitants of Upper Canada has been carried into effect, and the measure has given satisfaction. This has led to other claims presented through Mr.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1822.

Nichol. Owing to the nature of the evidence he had consented to transmit the documents for the consideration of the Treasury as explanatory of cases already before their Lordships. This consent had encouraged Nichol to press his own claims, which are distinct from others, and he has been informed that the papers would be transmitted without recommendation. The necessity of appointing commissioners to investigate claims for damages from the incursions of the enemy. Page 105

Enclosed. List of persons claiming compensation. 110

Nichol to Hillier, 8th January. Transmits list of claimants. 112

Hillier to Nichol, 14th January. Has received letter and claims; the Lieut.-Governor, although not instructed to take additional evidence since the closing of the commission, will forward the papers. 115

Hillier to Nichol, 8th February. Explains that when the Lieutenant-Governor consented to send the affidavits, he did not expect to be asked to send additional documents relative to individual claims quite distinct from the others. 117

Other documents on the subject. 119 to 134

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 62). Transmits copies of the Acts passed last session. 135

The same to the same (No. 63). Had recommended the cultivation of hemp as more likely to find a market than corn and flour, now the staple articles of exportation. Bill passed granting three hundred pounds for the purchase and erection of machinery for dressing hemp, and fifty pounds annually for keeping it in repair. The Attorney General has been instructed to purchase the machinery. Asks that the customs may be recommended to allow of its free exportation. 137

The same to the same (No. 64). Has been informed by the commander of the forces that he intends gradually discontinuing the establishment on the Rideau for the location of disbanded soldiers, &c. Recommends that the advantages held out to the settlers there be offered to those who would settle on the projected road in rear of the present settlements. 139

Enclosed. Dalhousie, commander of the forces, to Maitland. His arrangements for the reduction of the establishment at the military settlements, and recommends, as a good foundation is laid, the civil government of Upper Canada should induce agricultural settlers to go there. The establishments at Perth and Richmond are to be discontinued; that at Lanark it will be necessary to continue for another year. 142

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 65). Has received dispatch of 9th April, but did not carry out the instructions till he sent a statement of Colonel Talbot's position, which might have been spared had Colonel Talbot delivered the letter intrusted to him. Enters at great length into Talbot's dealings with his settlers and his land. The complaints respecting the fees are groundless, the error has been too great liberality. In respect to remuneration for land granted to the Highlanders by Talbot, the government was given to understand that he meant to relinquish all further claims, but he is still inclined to recommend that he should be granted 2,500 acres in a suitable locality for the lands he actually gave the Highlanders. With respect to lands for a university he recommends that an addition be made to the school at York on the national system. The general establishment of such schools would have a beneficial effect as preventing the introduction of American teachers and books, which were apt to instill principles and feelings hostile to the mode of government. The great scarcity of a circulating medium prevents any hope of selling those lands advantageously if the purchase money would be immediately required. The price might be secured on the property and the interest

April 21,
York.

May 1,
York.

June 3,
York.

June 29,
York.

1822.

only required so that the revenue might soon be obtained. The practice of interspersing the Crown and Clergy reserves is approved of. Colonel Talbot's good qualities. Recommends to favourable consideration his application for restoration of fees as a temporary measure. Page 145

Enclosed. Lands granted and described to Colonel Talbot. 158a

Minute of Council for a deed to Talbot to enable him to convey lands to some of his settlers. 159

Memorial of Talbot. 161

Report of a Committee of Council on the claims of certain persons who received gratuitous grants of 50 acres from Talbot and a promise of 100 acres additional from Government. 164

Extract of letter from Hillier to Talbot respecting his settling persons on lands. 169

July 22,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 66). By law presentations to parsonages or rectories of the Church of England are to be made by the Governor, Lieut.-Governor or administrator of the province. Points out the innovation recently made on which he expresses no opinion, nor does he find fault with the appointments, but thinks it best to apprise His Lordship of the innovation which may have important effects. 170

July 23,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 67). Encloses copy of a letter from the Deputy Quarter Master General respecting an island in the Township of Burgess, which had been granted to and improved by Lieut. Gray. The error originated in the Surveyor General's Department, and as Lieut. Gray made improvements of some value, recommends that he should receive a patent for the island. 173

Enclosed. Copy of letter from the Deputy Quarter Master General respecting the island mentioned in the covering letter. 175

J. H. Powell, superintendent, to Capt. Fowler. Further information respecting the island granted to Lieut. Gray. 177

Extract from a return of persons entitled to patent grants, giving the name of Lieut. Gray. 177a

July 24,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 68). Transmits memorial of the Rev. John Barclay, Minister of the Scots Church, Kingston, for an annual allowance from Government. 178

Enclosed. Memorial. 180

Second memorial from Rev. John Barclay, praying that as the Lieut.-Governor has no funds on which the allowance could be charged he would transmit the memorial to His Majesty's Government with his recommendation. 182

July 30,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 69). Has purchased for £450 a site for a town on the eastern shore of Lake Simcoe. The amount has been paid out of the casual and territorial revenues, but will be made up by the sale of town lots. 184

July 31,
York.

The same to the same (No. 70). In accordance with circular has directed the officers within his government to be called on for the returns referred to. As soon as received an abstract shall be sent. 186

September 4,
York.

The same to the same (No. 71). Has received dispatch relative to the preservation of official correspondence to which he shall pay strict attention. 188

September 18,
York.

Simon McGillivray to Hillier. Enclosed, in Maitland to Bathurst of 9th November. 188

October 8,
Stamford.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 72). Forwards copy of a communication from Charles Hayes, engaged in iron works on a large scale. The success of his undertaking he conceives will be beneficial; Mr. Hayes has embarked considerable capital and has shown much zeal and perseverance, he, therefore, recommends his application to favourable consideration. 190

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1822.
October 17,
Stamford.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 73). Transmits copy of petition from John McDonald for the grant of an island in the St. Lawrence and copy of a letter to McDonald which explains the reasons why he could not grant his request. Page 192

Enclosed. Petition by McDonald for Hog Island opposite Cornwall which has been in possession of the St. Regis Indians who are willing to transfer it to him. Asks that a favourable recommendation be made on his behalf. 194

Hillier to McDonald. Has handed the recommendation of the Duchess of Richmond to the Lieut.-Governor, who says that no introduction was necessary to induce him to take an interest in his (McDonald's) success, but the instructions received prevented the granting of any of the islands in the St. Lawrence and this has been the answer made to all applicants. 197

November 8,
Stamford.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 74). Col. Claus, trustee for the Six Nation Indians has drawn for £341 being interest on their money in the three per cent. consols. 200

November 9,
Stamford.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 75). In reference to the Indian lands at St Regis, amounting, it was calculated after deducting Indian leases to 80,00 acres, which were to be granted to William McGillivray, it has been found by actual survey at McGillivray's expense that there are only 2,000 acres left, additional leases having been given by the Indians since the order for McGillivray's grant was made. Waits further instructions. 202

Enclosed. Simon McGillivray to Hillier, 18th September, 1822. Remonstrates against the delay in completing the grant to his brother William McGillivray. 206

November 25,
Stamford.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 76). Has received circulars regulating official salutes. 211

November 27,
York.

Hillier to Simon McGillivray. The Lieut.-Governor has applied for further instructions respecting the grant to William McGillivray. 209

November 30,
Stamford.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 77). Claus has drawn for £341, being the dividend due to the Grand River Indians. 213

December 2,
York.

The same to the same (No. 78). Sends memorial and papers from the rector of York (Dr. Strachan). His services deserve that he should have favourable consideration, but as the grant complained of is now remote and been followed by transfer, the propriety of annulling it might be questioned. Recommends the transfer of an equivalent to that alienated to be given to the benefice of York and as the state of the provincial finances does not admit an increase of salary recommends that Dr. Strachan should receive a grant of not less than 2,000 acres. 215

Enclosed. Memorial of Dr. Strachan for an increase of his living equivalent to the dilapidation the diocese has sustained. 218

Report of the committee of council on the land granted to the Church of England at York. 223

December 7,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 79). Transmits memorial from Nathan Hick, who, from having joined a convention of delegates in 1818, was excluded from participation in lands granted to the militia. As the statements in his petition may be relied on and as he is strongly recommended requests a favourable consideration of his case. 230

Enclosed. Memorial of Hick, expressing regret at having joined Gourlay's convention of whose objects he was not aware and praying for the lands to which he was entitled, but for that error. 232

December 9,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 80). Explains the case of Alexander Glen, whose application for land was rejected by the council. The fees defrayed on grants to privileged persons such as U. E. Loyalists, &c.,

1822.

are very heavy, so that the provincial government is under the necessity of restricting free grants.

Enclosed. Memorial and certificates.

Page 235
238 to 244

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1822.

Q.—332—1—2.

Part I begins at page 3, ends at page 275; part II from page 276 to 539.

1815.
July 18.

Harrison to Goulburn (extract). Parliament has in several instances admitted the principle of compensation to individuals in similar cases to those of Upper Canada, but there must be the clearest evidence of the losses sustained the nature of the case will admit of. The Lords of the Treasury suggest the appointment by the Lieut.-Governor's commission of three or four civil and military officers, who have no interest in the result.

Page 339

July 26,
Downing
Street.

Bathurst to Gore. The Treasury has authorized the payment of £1,600 for the losses he (Gore) has experienced, but recommends the appointment of a committee to consider the general subject of losses. 335

1821.
May 10,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (private). Is informed that the report of the Board of Claims was not designed to be final but only to give a general idea of the nature of the claims. A commission should be sent to take information under oath as the proper method of settling the matter. 333

May 31,
York.

The same to the same (No. 30.) Transmits joint address from the two houses of the legislature on the subject of the claims for losses. 332

July 17.

Decisions of the Treasury respecting claims from Canada for damage sustained during the war of 1812. 305

July 25,
London.

Galt to the Treasury. The decision respecting the selected claims must be satisfactory and has no doubt that interest will be allowed, but these form only a small portion of the claims and on the decision of their Lordships—not to recommend any further—he desires to make two observations. First, that the claimants will not take this as a refusal but only as asking time, and second that the whole case of the Canadian claimants has not been considered. The peculiar limits of the Canadian claims. The war did not arise out of local or provincial interests; but out of abstract rights that affected the parent state, which left the province to remain in a defenceless condition, no steps being taken to repair the strongholds or strengthen the garrisons. The troops in the province were 200 Royal Veterans, 36 Royal Artillery, 900 of the 41st Regiment, 400 of the Newfoundland Regiment and 50 provincial seamen barely sufficient for parade duty and to preserve from theft the small stock of public stores. A mercantile express brought the news of the war and it was a fortnight before official intelligence was received so that the province would have been lost but for the spirited loyalty of the inhabitants by whom four well appointed American armies, each of them superior in numbers to the whole regular force in the province were defeated and this was accomplished whilst Prevost thought defence was hopeless and was negotiating an armistice which if conceded would have involved the loss of Upper Canada. Fortunately by the promptitude of the claimants, Brock was enabled to capture Hull and the territory of Michigan. It was in these circumstances the claims originated and for three years they continued to stand against the whole brunt of the American force under every temptation to revolt. They

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1821.

suffered every misery, their hope being in the justice of the paternal state. They cannot now be told surely, that the only claims to be recognised are such as can be shown to be debts regularly contracted for with regular officers. Points out that it is impossible to have the work done in an official manner. He argues strongly on the justice of acknowledging the claims, condemns the principles on which the commissioners proceeded and classified the claims. Page 312

July 26,
London.

Galt to Vansittart. The communication in respect to Canadian claims is not satisfactory, so that he is bound to bring the case before the board more freely than he had supposed would be necessary. Fears that government is not aware of the growing discontent occasioned by the neglect of these claims. 311

July 27,
Lincoln's Inn.

Bannister to Butterworth. Enclosed in Butterworth to Wilmot, 15th April, 1822.

August 22,
York.

Maitland to Dalhousie. Enclosed in Harrison to Wilmot, 1st March, 1822.

August —.

Goulburn to Harrison. Bathurst desires the Treasury before communicating minute to the Governor of Upper Canada respecting the claims for losses, to consider address from the House of Assembly on the subject. The proceeds of forfeited estates were set aside to provide for losses but the fund being very limited, Bathurst suggests that some arrangement might be made for affording relief to which the parties have a strong claim. 329

September 10,
York.

Maitland to Lushington. Enclosed in Harrison to Wilmot, 1st March, 1822.

October 11,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Wilmot, 1st March, 1822.

1822.

January 7,
Coppequin.

J. O. Rock to Bathurst. Having been ordered to send to Canada documents respecting his losses to be laid before the commission, encloses them to be forwarded. 427

January 8,
Fife House.

T. C. R. to Mitford. Sends papers to be put with others for Lord L's (Liverpool) decision. 303

A note followed that Mr. Vansittart sent the papers for the consideration of Lord Liverpool. The question is first whether any or what indemnification should be granted to Canadians for loss of property, in consequence of the operations of the British army or of the enemy, and second, whether a commission should be sent out to distribute the sum granted. All supplies regularly furnished have been paid for. 304

January 14,
London.

Robinson to Wilmot (?) Minute on the clergy reserves, how the one seventh ordered has been secured. Plan for making them more productive. In the letter accompanying the Minute p. 488, Robinson says, he does not know how far Sir P. Maitland and the Council would agree with his plan which is somewhat revolutionary and hesitated about sending it, but its consideration by him (Wilmot?) can do no harm. 469

January 21,
Delaware.

Geary to Bathurst. The sum of thirty pounds sent from his father-in-law through Bathurst has not been received. Asks for such information as may enable him to procure it. 117

January 30,
Whitehall.

Greville to Wilmot. Transmits order to disallow an Act of Upper Canada to establish a provincial Bank and the report of the Lords of Trade giving the reasons. 60

Enclosed. Reasons for rejection. That a similar law was enacted in 1819, and is still in force. 61

January 31,
Montreal.

Hart, Logan & Co. to Ellice. Hear that Robinson, Attorney General of Upper Canada is appointed commissioner to urge that the port of Quebec be regulated by the British Government putting both provinces on an equal footing. Deprecate the idea of this as a mere temporary

1822.

- expedient. The only permanent remedy is the reunion of the two provinces. Page 114
- January 31, London. J. Brant to Wilmot. Sends reply to Bathurst's letter; indisposition prevents him from calling. 354
- Enclosed.* Answer by the deputed chiefs of the Indians of the Grand River to Bathurst's letter of 28th September, contending for their right to the lands in terms of Haldimand's proclamation. 355
- February 2, London. Greenwood, Cox & Co. to Chapman. Ask for certificates for the service of certain Governors, including Maitland in Upper Canada. 119
- February 15, Kingston. Lieut. Hewey to Bathurst. Has asked for a grant of land according to his rank, which cannot be granted without instructions. Applies for an order for the grant. 349
- February 23, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot. Transmits letter from War Office respecting the claim of Capt. Walker for a year's pay in respect to wounds received at Ogdensburg, on 4th October, 1812. 74
- Enclosed.* Palmerston to Lushington. Has received application from Captain Walker for a year's pay for wounds stated to have been received at Ogdensburg, on the 4th October, 1812. No action is reported at Ogdensburg on that date; there was one in February, 1813 and although three militia officers were named as wounded, the name of Captain Walker does not appear. 75
- February 27, London. R. J. Kerr and J. Brant to Wilmot. Ask him to send back the papers left and authenticated copies shall be sent. Haldimand's proclamation distinctly grants the land on the Grand River. They do not understand subtle distinctions. The help they had given when asked. "Is the return for the blood we have shed to be the injustice which has brought us from our distant woods to supplicate in London?" 369
- March 1, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot. In consequence of letters from Maitland and Dalhousie representing the distress of the militia pensioners of Upper Canada in consequence of two years disappointment in the payment of their pensions, asks him to refer the copies of these letters to Bathurst and to move him to take such measures as may settle the disputes between Upper and Lower Canada so that each may be put in possession of such proportion of revenue as shall be sufficient to defray the whole of the Colonial expenditure. Directions will be given to the Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada that the advances out of the military chest are to be repaid and that no greater aid should be afforded out of the funds provided by the Government of Great Britain than the amount expressly granted by Parliament. 76
- Enclosed.* Maitland to Lushington. Sends copy of the estimate of the charges for Upper Canada and account of the revenue applicable to their payment. A large part of the revenue is derived from the proportion of duties levied at Quebec and the failure of a renewal of agreement has left Upper Canada without the means of defraying current charges except by recourse to the military chest. Has sent a full statement to the secretary of the Colonies. 78
- Dalhousie to Harrison. Sends copy of letter from Maitland to be laid before the Treasury. In consequence of the distress of the militia pensioners for the non-payment for two years of their pensions has complied with Maitland's request for an advance of £15,000 sterling from the military chest in three warrants. 80
- Maitland to Dalhousie (?) The legislature of Upper Canada has authorised raising a loan of £25,000 on the assurance of the existing arrears and growing dues from Lower Canada. The distress of the militia pensioners compels him to ask for the issue of warrants for a larger sum than he would otherwise have thought warranted. Has given his secretary three warrants for £5,000. He will explain the position. 82

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March 14,
London. Robert J. Kerr and John Brant to Wilmot. Send certified copies of the proclamation and of other documents which they consider proofs of the validity of their claim. Page 372
Enclosed. Documents sent as proofs of the validity of the claim. 373 to 387
- March 7,
Lambeth. Memorial of John Small, states his military and civil services and his advanced age with accompanying infirmities. Prays that he may be allowed to resign the clerkship of the Crown and pleas and that it may be conferred on his son Charles Coxell Small, who at present performs the duties. 491
In another copy, a note is made on behalf of Bathurst, that such an appointment is contrary to his usual practice which is, only to appoint on death or resignation. 498
- March 12,
London. Talbot to ———. Sends extract from letter to Major Hillier, that explains his objection to furnish the Government of Upper Canada with return of the individuals to whom he may locate land. 514
Enclosed. Extract from a letter from Talbot to Hillier; explaining the difficulties that prevent a proper return being made. 515
Minutes of a conversation with Col. Talbot respecting military settlers in Upper Canada, the terms of their settlements as compared with those in the Talbot settlement, with a diagram. 519
- March 15,
Westminster. Minute of the Board of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that it has considered a memorial of the Governors of King's College in Windsor, Nova Scotia, respecting the dilapidated state of the College and expresses the desire that the prayer of the memorial may be complied with. 94
- March 15,
London. Galt to Vansittart. Proposal to meet the claims of sufferers by the war of 1812 by a loan, half to be charged to the Imperial Government and half to the province. This is the most reasonable method by which the claims could be settled. 127
- March 15,
Grand River. Norton to Goulburn. Is glad to hear his brother is well. If he (Norton) could penetrate to the Pacific it would be a pleasing surprise for them to meet there. Is interested for the five nations, whose cause he thinks is just. Suggests that the decision might be left to Dalhousie. 413
- March 18,
London. Galt to Wilmot. In addition to Canadian claims in possession of Lord Liverpool, is informed that there is a report from the commissioners on others and that Prevost sent accounts, which the board would not take into consideration. Are these papers still in the Colonial Office? Has Government come to any determination respecting them? 130
- March 19,
London. Angus Macdonald to Wilmot. Submits for consideration letter from McGillivray. Is satisfied he will be so kind as to recommend a grant to his brother of the Island of 200 or 300 acres mentioned in McGillivray's letter. 405
Enclosed. McGillivray to Madonald. Describes the island asked for by his brother, John Macdonald, and suggests that a memorial might be prepared and sent to him (Angus Macdonald) for presentation. 406
- March 22,
London. Talbot to Wilmot. Owing to the number of Highland emigrants whom he could not separate, he was obliged to place 50 upon his own land above the number required. Asks for an allowance of land in the same proportion for these 50 as for his other settlers. 526
- March 22,
London. The same to the same. Reminds him of the conversation respecting the reserved townships, situated in the heart of the Talbot settlement forming an obstruction to its condensation. How the reserved townships could be set out and disposed of. 527
- March 26,
London. Robinson to Bathurst. Has been commissioned to present a joint address of the Legislative Council and Assembly on the subject of

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financial relations with Lower Canada. Had also several letters, &c., which he has left at His Lordship's office. Page 429

March 29,
Downing
Street.

Chief Justice Powell to Wilmot. Respecting his leave of absence which he wishes extended. 418

March —,
London.

R. J. Kerr and John Brant to Wilmot. If any communication made by them was improper they regret it. To call on them to prove a purchase before the grant was made would be hard on them as the proclamation was their deed. That question being of law they ask that a case be prepared and, when agreed to, submitted to the law officers of the Crown. The moderation of their demands, the desire of the Indians being for a clear definition of their boundaries, leaving the amount of compensation for the land taken from them to be settled by any three noblemen or gentlemen to whom Government might refer it. 389

April 3,
London.

Robinson to Wilmot. Desires to know if he has taken the proper steps to present the address from the legislature of Upper Canada. 430

April 3,
London.

Talbot to the same. He had been promised that the fees on his land grants would be £5, 11, for each thousand acres, whereas he has been charged £31 odd. Asks that instructions be sent to repay the overcharge beyond the £5, 11, 0. 531

Memorial (undated) from Talbot stating his services and losses and prays that such assistance may be granted as may enable him to support his rank and influence as he had hitherto done. 533

April 4,
London.

Robinson to Wilmot. Shall give every assistance in his power towards framing the provisions for regulating generally the commerce of the Canadas. But the bill as proposed would go a very little way in relieving the difficulty in which Upper Canada is involved by the state of dependence on the legislature of another colony. 433

April 6,
Admiralty.

Croker to Wilmot. Asks him to enclose a packet to Barrie at Kingston. 4

April 13,
London.

R. J. Kerr and John Brant to Wilmot. Send copy of their last communication in reply to a letter of 12th March. 388

April 15,
Bedford
Square.

Butterworth to Wilmot. Sends a letter from Bannister of Lincoln's Inn relative to the case of the Mohawk Indians, which had been mislaid. 101

Enclosed. Bannister to Butterworth, 27th July, 1822 (1821?). Calls attention to the case of the Mohawk Indians and the wrong from which they suffer. 102

April 15,
London.

Powell to Wilmot. His communications with King, the Under Secretary of State, respecting his salary were verbal, but reduced to writing by himself (Powell). The promise of the Duke of Portland was undoubted, but the postponement of its execution was occasioned by the general application from the Judges of Lower Canada. 419

April 15,
London.

R. J. Kerr and John Brant to the same. Recapitulate what they said at the interview on Saturday respecting their claim to the lands on the Grand River. 393

April 16,
London.

Powell to the same. Sends letters received from Inglis corroborating the statement made by him (Powell) to Maitland, that King, Under Secretary, admitted that it was an omission not to estimate for the augmentation in 1797. 421

Enclosed. Inglis to Powell. Respecting the date of the increase of his salary, &c. 422

Extracts from letters of 1798 and 1799. 423

April 18,
London.

Isaac J. Solly to Wilmot. Is obliged for the information that Kerr and Brant are the two chiefs deputed from the Indians. Flatters himself that at the next meeting of the New England Society sure measures will be adopted for the improvement of the Indian Nations. 494

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1822.
April 20,
Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot. Transmits letter from Dunn, Receiver General, Upper Canada, complaining that the legislature has deprived him of certain allowances. Has Bathurst received any information on the subject? Asks for His Lordship's opinion whether it may be expedient to take any and what steps. Page 84
- April 20,
York. Maitland to Bathurst. General satisfaction at the measure for the payment of losses. Nichol has brought additional evidence, which he (Maitland) has admitted although without instructions to that effect. This has encouraged Nichol to present his own claims which are transmitted without recommendation. The necessity for a new commission of inquiry. 341
- April 22,
London. R. J. Kerr and John Brant to Wilmot. In accordance with his letter of the 19th, apply for a deed in fee simple of the undisputed land on the Grand River. 396
- April 23,
London. John Shaw to the same. Sends authority from Robert Irvine of the provincial navy to act for him and asks for the issue of such half pay as may be due to Irvine. 495
- April 25,
London. *Enclosed.* Letters from Goulburn and from Hillier respecting the half pay. 496, 497
- April 29,
Navy Office. R. J. Kerr and John Brant to Wilmot. Have received letter of the 22nd. In theirs of same date they did not imply that their nation had no sort of claim for compensation. Their wish was to obtain the deed and to leave the claim open to further investigation. But as it is made a condition that the claim is relinquished in order to obtain the deed, they by virtue of the authority vested in them relinquish their claim to the disputed district on condition that they obtain the fee simple of the undisputed lands on the Grand River. 397
- May 2,
Downing
Street. Navy Board to the same. Lieut. Glinn, agent at Leith, has been instructed to take out passage to Quebec for Mrs. Craig and three children. 72
- May 4,
London. Vansittart to the same. Draws attention to papers forwarded to him by Galt. 85
- May 6,
London. *Enclosed.* Galt to Vansittart. Several Canadian gentlemen are on the eve of returning. It would be desirable that they should be the bearers of a favourable answer. No effectual relief can be hoped for to the trade and agriculture without they are allowed to import their wheat and which Mr. Robinson gives no encouragement to expect. 86
- May 7,
London. Powell to Wilmot. Asks that Adams, the agent, be directed to pay his (Powell's) salary as it comes due, without the usual certificate of residence. 425
- May 15,
London. R. J. Kerr and John Brant to the same. The dilapidated state of the school at the Mohawk village; how it is supported; the neglect in which it has been left, to the great injury of the people. 399
- May 16,
Ayr. The same to the same. Acknowledges letter assuring them that instructions would be sent to Maitland to give the Nations the fee simple right to all the undisputed lands on the Grand River. 400
- May 18,
London. Greenwood, Cox & Co. to Wilmot. Asks for certificate that Maitland was alive and in the execution of his office from 30th March to 30th June, 1821. 120
- May 28,
London. Auld to Secretary of State. Asks for information about Robert Laughlin, deputy barrack master at Amherstburg, respecting whom he had written to the Barrack department. 99
- May 18,
London. Galt to Harrison. Desires to have an official communication of the decision with respect to Canadian claims. 131
- May 28,
London. The same to Wilmot. Recommends that as claims are decided upon five shillings per pound should be paid. The saving this would effect. The commissioners should only take cognizance of cases already considered to prevent the commission from being interminably kept open. 157

1822.

- How it should be constituted. Asks that all the papers be returned from the Treasury, and that they (Galt and Wilmot) might have half an hour's conversation with the papers before them. Page 132
- June 8, Downing Street. Wilmot to Harrison. Sends memorandum respecting a proposed loan in Canada. 302
Memorandum. 301
- June 12, Downing Street. Bathurst to Maitland The request of Galt in respect to losses by the war of 1812 has been acceded to, that a loan should be raised of £100,000, half the interest to be guaranteed by the Imperial Government. A commission to be appointed by the Governor of Upper Canada. If the sum to be raised is not found to be sufficient, an additional amount may be raised on the same principle. 337
- June 22, Downing Street. Wilmot to ———. Sends letter from Galt, of the 28th ulto., which had better be discussed with him. 136
- June 20. J. Meatly and J. Elliot, on behalf of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, for an interview to have a clause inserted in the Canada Government and Trade bill, to allow members of their society to affirm in voting for representatives to the legislature. 415
- July 1, Kensington. Robinson to Wilmot. There is nothing in the bill to deprive Quakers of their privileges at elections. 436
- July 3, Bedford Square. Butterworth to Gordon. Did the bill passed in Upper Canada in 1818 to enable Wesleyan ministers to perform the rite of marriage, receive the royal assent? 104
- July 3, Downing Street. Small to Bathurst. Asks for a renewal of his leave of absence. 510
- July 6, London. The same to the same. Sends certificate of the judges of Upper Canada of their satisfaction with Small's acting in his father's place. Asks for extension of leave. 499
- July 6, London. The same to the same. In consequence of the difficulty of accepting the resignation of his office in favour of his son, asks that a joint appointment be made of his son and himself. 500
- Enclosed.* Certificate by the judges, that Charles C. Small gives satisfaction in the discharge of his duties acting for his father. 502
- July 12, Bedford Square. Butterworth to Wilmot. The inconvenience to people in the remote parts of Canada from the paucity of clergymen. By an act 38 George 3, the ministers of other denominations besides those of the Church of England and Ireland were authorised to perform the rite of marriage, but the Wesleyans were not included, as they were not then established in the country, but have now become numerous. A bill was passed to remedy this and was sent for the royal assent, but has been mislaid, submits a clause to be inserted in the bill now before Parliament, which he believes to be necessary for the good order of the provinces. 105
- Enclosed.* Clause to authorise any regularly accredited Protestant minister of any denomination to perform the rites of marriage, baptism and burial within the provinces. 107
- July 15, London. Robinson to Wilmot. Is desirous of having an interview in reference to several matters which he delayed bringing forward whilst they were engaged in the consideration of the union of the provinces. 437
- July 17, London. Galt to Harrison. How the loan for claims is to be raised, half to be paid by the United Kingdom and the interest to be charged to the consolidated fund. The establishment of a Canadian stock by this means. 137
- July 18, London. Robinson to Bathurst. Sends list of the representations he was directed to make respecting the affairs of Upper Canada. 438
- Enclosed.* Schedule of matters to be considered. 439
- July 22, London. Small to Wilmot. Asks for an order for payment of his salary. 503

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1822. July 24, Horse Guards.	Taylor to Wilmot. Sends petitions from George Ward, settler in Upper Canada, formerly a sergeant in the 24th regiment. Page 8 <i>Enclosed.</i> Petitions (three in number) stating at great length his services and distress and praying for relief. 9, 23, 42
August 10, Kingston.	W. B. Mends to Wilmot. Has received order for 1200 acres as naval storekeeper, but is prevented from taking advantage of it as a demand is made on him for £300 for fees. Applies to have this difficulty removed. 410
August 13, London.	Isabella Hill to ——. Has thought from a paragraph in a newspaper that £60,000 was granted for sufferers in Upper Canada; her disappointment; asks for information. 351
August 26, London.	Cloughton to Bathurst. Grande Isle formerly belonging to the United States, is now declared to be British property. Many in his neighbourhood left destitute. If he could have a grant of the island, he would send settlers there. 109
August 29, London.	The same to the same. Proposes to purchase Grande Isle for the purpose of carrying on agriculture. 111
August 29, Edinburgh.	Peel to Bathurst. Sends by order of the King, memorial of Robert Gourlay and William Halton for His Lordship's consideration. 157 <i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Robert Gourlay, stating his services in the volunteers in Fifeshire and in the Yeomanry cavalry; his removal to Upper Canada and imprisonment there; sends copies of the Act under which he was tried and of other documents; he being a British subject was not subject to the provisions of the Act under which he was tried. His ineffectual attempt by memorials to the House of Commons to gain a hearing for his case has induced him to address His Majesty direct. 158
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Act for the better securing this province (Upper Canada) against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquillity thereof. 162
	Order of commitment of Robert Gourlay and other legal documents. 172 to 181
	Richard Beasley to Lord Erskine. Sends memorial signed by him as chairman of the Upper Canadian convention of friends to inquiry. 182
	Memorial. 184
	Address of the inhabitants of Niagara district to the Prince Regent. 188
	Parliamentary proceedings on petitions of Robert Gourlay. 200, 248
	Petition of Gourlay. 249
	Affidavit of John Brant and Wester Smith, that at the time of Gourlay's trial he was not mentally capable of defending himself. 259
	Memorandum unsigned respecting the Act for securing Upper Canada against seditious attempts, which when passed in 1804 was not intended to operate exclusively upon aliens, but was to apply to all who had not resided in the province for six months. Whether it is unconstitutional or not is for the legislature which passed it to decide, but Gourlay's banishment produced no public sensation. The writer does not like its terms himself, but there was neither wantonness, corruption, oppression nor cruelty in the exercise of its power as regards Gourlay. 261
	Other documents, reports, notes, &c., on Gourlay. 276 to 299
September 7, Whitehall.	Report of Privy Council that thirty-one Acts passed in Upper Canada should be left to their own operation. 62
September 16, Carlton House.	Order-in-Council. Confirming Act passed in Upper Canada relating to the right of tithes within the province. 63
September 23, London.	Greenwood, Cox & Co. to Wilmot. Ask for certificates that the several officers mentioned are administering the duties of their several offices. 121

1822.
September 23, Cromer Hall. Wilberforce to Wilmot. Returns the papers, but does not send the remarks he had intended. Page 539
- September —, War Office. Merry to the same. Asks for a statement of the salary and emoluments of Marshall, who has applied for his half pay in addition to his income as superintendent of the Lanark military settlement. 90
A duplicate signed by Lukin, dated 16th November. 91
Another letter to the same effect, signed by Merry, dated 24th December. 92
- October 17, Whitehall. Report of the Lords of Trade recommending that thirteen Acts passed in Upper Canada should be left to their own operation. 64
- October 17, Whitehall. Report of the Lords of Trade recommending that with three exceptions, nineteen Acts passed by Upper Canada should be left to their own operation. They are not prepared to offer an opinion on the three Acts, and a fourth has not been returned from the committee of the Privy Council. 65
- October 18, Whitehall. Report of the Lords of Trade recommending that five Acts passed in Upper Canada should be left to their own operation. 67
- October 29, London. Robinson to Bathurst. Transmits documents relative to affairs in Upper Canada which are of great consequence to the colonial government, as they concern the collection of Crown rents on nearly one-third of the lands in Upper Canada. 451
- October 30, London. The same to the same. Submits a minute respecting the appointment of a deputy post master general for Upper Canada. 452
Enclosed. Minute dated 19th October, 1822. 453
- November 11, Edinburgh. Galt to Wilmot. Has received letters from Canada relative to claims and a *Gazette*, giving extracts from letter of 15th June respecting the arrangement made with him for a new commission. A fierce spirit rising between the two provinces and the French party determined to prevent the union of the provinces. Measures for the relief of the Upper Province have excited much dissatisfaction which it is desirable to allay. 139
- November 15, London. Lowther to ———. Sends name and address of person to whom Lord Bathurst might recommend the governor of Upper Canada to give a grant according to his means of cultivating. 402
The name attached is John Ware, Port Hope, District of New Castle, County of Durham, Upper Canada. 403
- November 16, War Office. Lukin to Wilmot. See Merry to Wilmot, September —.
- November 19. J. B. Robinson to ———. Agrees with Galt that the French party in Lower Canada will oppose the union and every measure for the relief of the other province. The people of Upper Canada nearest to Montreal are in favour of the Union, those to the west are against it, fearing the effect that the decision of a majority of French Canadian legislators would have. Government may prevent any positive harm, but no good can be done without the concurrence of the Legislature; the King may prevent bad laws being made, but he cannot force the Lower Canadians to make good ones. Is afraid of the effect of bringing together 90 legislators when it was difficult to control 50. Is afraid of strengthening the democratic branch of the constitution in a remote colony. His experience in a colonial legislature; he managed to carry the measures of government in the Assembly of Upper Canada, but he knows he will fail in the heterogeneous Assembly that was to take its place. Enlarges on his feelings of doubt, but hopes he may be wrong in his fears. Discusses the claims spoken of by Galt, and did not expect the ferment that Galt expected from a re-examination. It was the prevailing opinion that many of the claims were exaggerated, and the report of the commissioners was not intended to be final. Defends his course and that of the Chief Justice, 160

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if they are the persons referred to in Galt's letter. If all the claims were paid without further examination he might not object, but could not advise such a course. Page 142

November 22, Order-in-Council appointing Peter Robinson and George Herchmer
 Carlton House. Markland honorary members of the Council of Upper Canada. 68

November 22, · Freeling to Wilmot. The great expense of collecting the post office
 General Post Office. revenue in Canada leaves but small if any profit in Upper Canada. If government thinks it advisable to establish a separate deputy post master general for Upper Canada he must be a man of experience in the department, and the Post Master General would naturally appoint either the post master of York or Toronto. An unattached deputy post master general would be a novelty and liable to great objection. The routes must be revised in Upper Canada; about twelve months since an extension of posts in Upper Canada was authorized, but the revenue did not cover the additional expense. Does not see how the newspaper containing the government *Gazette* could be allowed to go free, giving it a preference over the other newspapers. By an account just made up of the revenue of Upper Canada alone is sorry to find it does not cover the expenditure. 95

November 25, Small to Bathurst. Complains of the reduction of his fees amounting
 London. to about £600 a year, which would bring him to indigence, and prays that the present rate may be continued during his life. 504

November 26, Robinson to Wilmot. Is pleased at receiving the information relating
 London. to the post office, which corrects the ideas in the province as to the amount of funds derived from the service. If the funds are not sufficient to defray the additional salary the appointment could not be made, and the recommendation of McDonnell by Maitland could not take effect, which is to be regretted as he would be useful. 456

December 3, Adams to Gordon. Only £100 in the estimates for Mr. Smith, instead
 Whitehall. of the £200 as usual. Cannot pay the latter amount without special authority. Mr. Smith is now Sir David William Smith Baronet. 6

December 5, Harrison to Wilmot. Sends copy of letter to the secretary of the
 Treasury. commissioners of audit for documents relative to the accounts of Captain W. Marshall, secretary and storekeeper superintending the Lanark military establishment. 87

Enclosed. Mallet to Harrison. Asks for authority for the credit taken by Marshall for sums advanced to emigrants from Lanark, North Britain, alleged have been given by Bathurst in letters dated 6th May and 5th June, 1820. 88

December 10, Robinson to Bathurst. Transmits letter from Maitland desiring him
 London. to return to Upper Canada to attend the legislature. 459

December 12, Galt to Wilmot. Sends copy of the general principles established for
 London. the commissions on claims. The seventh, ninth and tenth are repugnant to justice and if government had been aware of the monstrous power assumed, it would not have entertained the idea of appointing a second set of commissioners. It may still be expedient to revise the instructions. The large number of cases rejected. Writes this as a personal not an official letter. 150

Enclosed. General principles established by the commissioners. 152

December 13, Galt to Wilmot. There never has been an agent for Lower Canada.
 London. Halton appointed for Upper Canada has been dead for some time. Adams is merely agent for the payment of salaries; such a situation would not suit him (Galt). What he desires is to be the medium of communication with the representatives, merchants, &c., and for the commercial and general interests of the colonies and to attend to public questions. Salary would be subject to the same conditions as that of

1822.
Halton. Under present circumstances there should only be one agent for the two provinces. Page 155
- December 17, A. Sillery to Bathurst. Has been asked to go as chaplain to Upper
Dublin. Canada. Desires to know the conditions on which chaplains would be placed in Canada and their duties. 511
- December 24, Robinson to Wilmot. Criticises Galt's statements respecting the
London. conduct of the commissioners on claims which he is prepared to defend as Galt has made the representation on the information furnished by the claimants he being their agent. 460
- Unsigned and undated memorandum, probably by Robinson, that James Rich (see January 7, page 427) could not have lost anything as he was a drunken man constantly reeling about talking of his battles. If there had been any other of the same name, he would have heard of him had such a person been in a respectable position. 466
- December 24, Merry to Wilmot. See Merry to Wilmot, September —
War Office.
- December 24, Maria Grace to Bathurst. Has sent memorial to be submitted to the
Kilkenny. King. 122
- Enclosed.* Memorial that in consequence of her brother having joined the rebels in 1812, the whole of her father's property was at his death forfeited as being the property of Oliver Grace, guilty of High Treason. She and her mother are thereby left destitute, and she prays for a favourable consideration of their case. 123
- No date. Mundy to Wilmot. Recommends Lieut Bell of the navy who, with his wife and three children, is going to Canada. 409
1823.
January 11, Small to the same (?) Asks for an order for his last half year's
Lambeth. salary, and that the extension to his leave of absence may be given in writing. 509
- January 13, Bathurst to Maitland. For the relief of those who have suffered in
Downing Upper Canada from the War, the sum of five shillings in the pound is to
Street. be paid as an installment. If he believes that any claims should have been rejected, this payment is to be suspended until a revision has been made. 346
- February 10, Barrow to Wilmot. The Lords of the Admiralty have no objection
Admiralty. to grant Charles Hayes an extension of time to supply iron ballast for the establishment in Canada. 3

LIEUT. GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, 1823.

Q 333—1.

1823.
January 31, Maitland to Bathurst. Sends petition from Kingston, praying for a
York. union of the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada. Page 2
- Enclosed.* Petition dated 12th November 1822 with signatures attached. 4
- February 1, Maitland to Bathurst. Encloses memorial of merchants interested in
York. the corn and flour trade for a preference in contracts for flour for the force in the West Indies. 12
- February 3, The same to the same (No. 83). Transmits abstract from the docket
York. books of the Auditor of land Patents of grants which have passed the Great Seal in 1822. 13

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ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land which have passed the Great Seal of the Province between the 1st of January and 31st of December, 1822, inclusive, showing the Number of Grants of each Class made in each District and the Gross Number of Acres granted.

District.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
Home.....	County of York.....	6	50	300	25080	137	49,232 $\frac{6}{15}$
		74	100	7,400			
		49	200	9,800			
		2	300	600			
		1	480	480			
		3	500	1,500			
		1	2,000	2,000			
	1	3,000	3,000				
	County of Simcoe.....	8	50	400	24151	108	
		61	100	6,100			
		1	135	135			
		21	200	4,200			
		1	216	216			
		4	300	1,200			
		1	440	440			
2		500	1,000				
1		700	700				
3		800	2,400				
1		900	900				
1	960	960					
1	1,000	1,000					
1	1,800	1,800					
1	2,700	2,700					
Town of York. {	1	1	1	1 $\frac{6}{15}$	2		
	1	$\frac{6}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$				
Eastern	Town of Gleggarry..... {	2	50	100	300	3	
		1	200	200			
	County of Stormont.... {	1	100	100	500	3	
		2	200	400			
	Dundas.....	1	300	300	300	1	
	Town of Cornwall..... {	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
3		1	3				
Johnstown....	County of Carleton.. {	14	100	1,400	2,957	21	
		1	150	150			
		1	160	160			
		1	175	175			
		2	200	400			
		1	272	272			
	1	400	400				
	County of Grenville.. {	1	100	100	1,800	8	
		1	150	150			
		4	200	800			
		1	300	300			
		1	450	450			

1823.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land.—*Con.*

District.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
Johnstown....	County of Leeds...	1	80	80	6,378	34	11,138½
		1	98	98			
16	100	1,600					
2	150	300					
11	200	2,200					
1	300	300					
1	800	800					
1	1,000	1,000					
Town of Perth		1	5	5			
		2	1	1			
		2	1	2			
Niagara	County of Lincoln.	1	50	50	670	5	670
		3	100	300			
		1	320	320			
Gore.....	County of Wentworth.	1	100	100	400	2	29,054
		1	300	300			
	County of Halton..	60	100	6,000	28,654	118	
		1	154	154			
		43	200	8,600			
		1	300	300			
		4	500	2,000			
		2	600	1,200			
		1	800	800			
		1	1,000	1,000			
		1	1,046	1,046			
		1	1,200	1,200			
		1	1,723	1,723			
1	2,300	2,300					
1	2,331	2,331					
Newcastle	County of Durham...	9	50	450	4,816	30	18,416
		1	66	66			
		16	100	1,600			
		1	200	200			
		1	600	600			
		1	800	800			
		1	1,100	1,100			
County of Northumberland	17	50	850	13,600	61		
	12	100	1,200				
	17	200	3,400				
	1	250	250				
	1	300	300				
	5	400	2,000				
	2	500	1,000				
	3	600	1,800				
	2	800	1,600				
	1	1,200	1,200				
County of Frontenac..	1	100	100	500	3		
	2	200	400				
Midland	County of Hastings..	1	24	24	3,068½	15	
		4	100	400			
		4	200	800			
		1	251	251			
		1	345	345			
		1	400	400			
		2	500	1,000			
		1	1,870	1,870			

Department of Agriculture—Archives

1823.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land.—*Con.*

District.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
Midland.....	Counties of Lennox and Addington..	1	50	50	1,241	9	7,763½
		3	100	300			
		2	150	300			
		1	191	191			
	County of Prince Edward	2	200	400	954	8	
		1	50	50			
		4	100	400			
		1	104	104			
Western.....	County of Essex...	2	200	400	1,188	6	3588 45,175
		1	98	98			
		1	120	120			
		1	140	140			
		1	200	200			
		1	280	280			
	County of Kent...	1	350	350	2,400	14	
		5	100	500			
		8	200	1,600			
	Town of Am- herstburg...	1	300	300	Sq. ft. 45,175	Sq. ft. 45,175	
		1	8,160	8,160			
		1	12,375	12,375			
1		12,535	12,535				
1		12,105	12,105				
Ottawa.....	County of Prescott..	1	Acres. 67	67	867	5	
		4	200	800			
	County of Russell...	1	56	56	756	3	
		1	200	200			
		1	500	500			
		1	500	500			
London.....	County of Middlesex..	11	100	1,100	10,102	42	74,697
		21	200	4,200			
		1	202	202			
		1	283	283			
		2	400	800			
		4	500	2,000			
		1	517	517			
		1	1,000	1,000			
	County of Oxford..	1	95	95	64,595	308	
		111	100	11,100			
		153	200	30,600			
		4	300	1,200			
7		400	2,800				
22		500	11,000				
3		600	1,800				
5		800	4,000				
2	1,000	2,000					
Total.....						Acres. 959 197,286 1/8	Sq. ft. 45,175

S. HEWARD,
Auditor General, U.C.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
UPPER CANADA, 1st January, 1823.

1823.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land.—*Con.*

Recapitulation of the within Grants of Land.	Number of Grants.	Number of Acres		Grants to Sons and Daughters of U. E. Loyalists.	Grants to Surveyors.	Grants to the Militia.	Full Fee Grants.	Grants to Military Claimants.	Grants to Provincial Seamen for services during the late war.	
			Sq. feet.							
Grants under 1 acre (in square feet).....	4	45	175			1	3			
do do 100 acres.....	64	2,821	$\frac{1}{10}$	1		2	17	5	39	
do of 100 acres.....	398	33,800				204	149	33	12	
do over 100 acres and under 200 acres.....	14	2,079		1	1	1	6	5		
do of 200 acres.....	349	69,800		250		26	61	12		
do over 200 acres and under 300 acres.....	7	1,754		1	2		2	2		
do of 300 acres.....	17	5,100			1	3	7	4	2	
do over 300 acres and under 400 acres.....	3	1,015			1		2			
do of 400 acres.....	16	6,400		1		4	11			
do over 400 acres and under 500 acres.....	3	1,370			1		1	1		
do of 500 acres.....	40	20,000				31		5	4	
do over 500 acres and under 600 acres.....	1	517					1			
do of 600 acres (one of which is in lieu of 600 surrendered to the Crown).....	9	5,400				1	6	1	1	
do of 700 acres.....	1	700								
do of 800 acres.....	13	10,400			1	10		2		
do over 800 acres and under 1,000 acres.....	2	1,860			1	1				
do of 1,000 acres.....	6	6,000				5		1		
do over 1,000 and under 2,000 acres.....	7	9,939			3	3		1		
do of 2,000 acres.....	1	2,000						1		
do over 2,000 acres and under 3,000 acres.....	3	7,331			3					
do of 3,000 acres.....	1	3,000						1		
Total	959	197,286	$\frac{1}{10}$	45	254	14	293	266	74	39

S. HEWARD,

Auditor General, U. C.

February 13, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 84). Sends copies of speech and addresses at the opening of the legislature. Page 15

Enclosed. Speech and addresses. 17, 22, 26, 30

February 14, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 85). Trial and conviction of an Indian for murdering another Indian at Amherstburg. Sends papers to show the reason for the stay of execution of the sentence. Has respited him until His Majesty's decision be known. 32

Enclosed. Report of Judge Campbell on the case of the Indian convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Other judges are of opinion that Indians are exempt by treaty from trial before the courts. Has therefore put off the execution till the 30th to enable the Governor to ascertain on what authority the opinion was founded. 34

Charge to the Grand Jury at Sandwich in 1822, discusses the question whether an Indian can be tried for murder, and arrives at the conclu-

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sion that whatever doubts may exist as to the right in land reserved for the Indians, the trial and execution may take place if the crime were committed in a community of Europeans. Page 36

R. Richardson to Justice Campbell. In the case of the Indian convicted of murder, an example should be made, and it would not be easy to find a more proper object. 43

Affidavit of George Ironsides, that the Indian prisoner convicted of murder has threatened if he again obtain his liberty to kill Ironsides, George F. Rapp and J. B. Cadotte. 44

Ironsides to —. Account of the crimes of the Indian tried and convicted of murder. Is not afraid of his threats against himself, but is uneasy about his family. 45

D'Arcy Boulton to Hillier. In reference to the conviction of the Indian for murder, that such an act should be made permissible by any treaty is preposterous. 47

Chief Justice Powell to Hillier. No instance of an indictment against an Indian for homicide has come before him. When an Indian was on trial on a charge of murder and acquitted for want of evidence that is sufficient proof that the reported opinion was not his. 49

Extract from the charge of Chief Justice Powell in the autumn of 1821. 51

Petition of Shawanakishie for pardon on the ground that the law of revenge still existed among the Indians. 55

February 22,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 86). Sends joint letter from two members of the House of Assembly, accompanying two petitions against a union of the provinces. 60

Enclosed. John Wilson and George Hamilton, joint letter accompanying petitions against the union of the provinces. 62

Petition of the inhabitants of the County of Wentworth, in the district of Gore, against the union of the provinces, with signatures attached. 64

Petition from the township of Thorold against the union, with signatures. 85

March 5,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 87). Transmits address from the Legislative Council respecting the contemplated union of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada to be laid at the foot of the Throne. 98

Enclosed. Address of the Council to Maitland expressing their sense of the advancement of the province and their perfect reliance on the wisdom and justice of the Imperial Government; the Council do not feel called upon to pronounce any opinion on the contemplated change. 100

Governor's answer to the address. 102

Address of the Council to the King. 104

March 6,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 88). Transmits petition from Samuel Thompson to relieve him from the sentence of outlawry against him for not having appeared to plead to an indictment of high treason preferred against him in 1814. Has no reason to call in question his plea of loyalty and probity, but points out the discrepancy between the present petition and the one previously presented to him (Maitland). 106

March 8,
York.

The same to the same (No. 89). Transmits petition from Burn for a grant in fee simple of a Crown reserve of which he holds a lease, on the ground of a promise made to him by Gore. There is no record of such a promise and unless Gore can remember it, it is not a case he should feel disposed to recommend. 108

Enclosed. Petition of John Burn of the township of Hope. 110

March 10,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 90). Has received dispatch with petition from Mends for remission of fees on a grant of land lately made him. It having been decided that naval or military officers in actual employ

1823.

are not to be exempt, is not aware of any circumstance to make the case of Mends an exception. Page 113

March 12,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 91). Transmits for consideration petition of the widow of Capt. McGregor of the militia for a pension. 115

Enclosed. Petition from Mrs. McGregor stating that her husband was severely wounded and disabled at Longwood, and praying for a pension to support herself and six children, left destitute by the death of her husband. 116

March 13,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 92). Transmits petition from McNab of McNab for a grant of land to settle part of his clan. His proposal is attended with risk to himself and embarrassment to the provincial government. 118

Enclosed. Memorial by McNab of McNab, stating the distressing circumstances of his clan. Asks for land on which to settle a number, and that a deed should be given him for land set apart, or if that is unusual, that no patents should be issued to his settlers till they produced his certificate that they had performed the conditions under which they had come to settle. 120

March 15,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 93). Forwards copy of petition from Samuel Casey. The performance of the service stated seems amply proved, and its nature prevented Casey from making the necessary exertions for remuneration at the time. He is therefore induced to solicit that the prayer of the petition be granted. 125

Enclosed. Petition from Samuel Casey for remuneration for secret service during the war of 1812. 127

Order by Richard Cartwright and certificate. 129 to 131

March 17,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 94). Refers again to the alien question and to the rejection of young Bidwell, which he believes would lead to an address from the Assembly; the same disqualification equally applies to other persons holding seats there. Had been obliged to stop addresses from the Assembly on subjects with which they had no proper concern. Is afraid that, after the union of the legislature the question may be considered as no longer important, and that the French influence would counterbalance that of the Americans. Thinks this a serious mistake. 132

Enclosed. Resolutions of Assembly that the returning officer at the election for Lennox and Addington acted illegally in rejecting the nomination of Marshal S. Bidwell, but not maliciously, the act arising from a misconception, and that so far as allegiance is concerned Bidwell was eligible for a seat in the House. 136

March 20,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 95). Sends copy of his speech on closing the last session. An unintentional turn given to the address of the Council in respect to the motives for the union led him to dwell on that subject more than he would otherwise have done. The session has closed happily although he had to give the assembly a sharp reproof for improper addresses. 139

Enclosed. Copy of speech. 142

March 21,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 96). Transmits bill reserved for His Majesty's pleasure. 147

Enclosed. Title of bill with certificate that it had been reserved and copy of the act with schedules, &c. 149

Extract from letter from Chief Justice Powell, that he had opposed the bill, as it gave jurisdiction to the district courts in cases not arising in the district, thus conflicting with the power of the court of Kings Bench. 159

March 22,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 97). Has reserved bill granting David Harris of Toronto, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing pot and pearl ashes. 160

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Enclosed. Certificate that the bill is reserved with copy of the same. Page 162

Description of the newly invented pot ash boiling and pearl ash baking machine by Daniel Harris. 169

Opinion of the Solicitor General, that the right of granting a patent is within the royal prerogative, and that the sanction of the other branches of the legislature might be hereafter construed as being necessary to the validity of the patent. 172

March 24,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 98). In order to raise a sum of money to compensate the inhabitants for losses during the war, a bill was passed but it does not provide means for paying the interest. Has reserved the bill. A separate enactment provides for the appointment of a commission to revise the claims, £1000 being set aside for the expense. 174

Enclosed. Copy of the act for defraying the interest on a loan. 177

April 11,
York.

Dr. Strachan to Hillier. Argues against granting the demand of the ministers of the Kirk of Scotland, which would throw obstacles in the way of the Church of England now advancing so rapidly. 183

April 25,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. At the request of the corporation for the management of the clergy reserves sends home three petitions on the subject. 188

Enclosed. Dr. Strachan to Maitland. Sends copy of petition respecting the clergy reserves, and asks him to forward the engrossed petitions to Bathurst for presentation to the King and the other two branches of the legislature. 189

The petition. 191

Ecclesiastical chart of the province of Upper Canada. 208a

April 26,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 99). Transmits petition of Dr. Alexander McDonell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, and as he is proceeding to England he at his own solicitation carries the dispatch. 210

Enclosed. Petition from Bishop McDonell praying for an augmentation to his stipend. 212

June —,
Downing
Street.

Bathurst to Attorney and Solicitor General. Calls attention to letter of the 12th November and to the importance of an early reply. 138

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, 1823.

Q 333—2.

1821.
November 29,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 1st November, 1823.

1823.
February —.

Memorandum of number of Indians on the Grand River. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 1st November.

May 31,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 100). Transmits letter from Rev. Robert Addison, and on the ground of his infirmities, strongly recommends that the prayer of his petition should be granted, he has, however, explained to Mr. Addison the difficulties in the way. Page 216

Enclosed. Addison to Maitland. Calls attention to his memorial for the payment of arrears due to him, and asks to be informed if there is any hope. 218

June 2,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 101). Transmits memorial from David Thompson, astronomer to the boundary commissioners, praying for the grant of an island in the St. Lawrence. A petition had been previously addressed to him (Maitland) by Thompson, who was informed that the Colonial Government was restricted by special instructions from granting islands. 221

1823.

- Enclosed.* Thompson to Maitland. He had bought an island from the St. Rogis Indians in 1817, but retains only nominal possession, as the Indians have no legal right to the islands. His services in preparing maps from Lakes Huron and Superior and Hudson's Bay to the Pacific Ocean during the preparations of which almost incredible hardships and dangers were sustained. Although a settler with a large family, he has neither solicited nor received any grant, and prays for a grant of the island. Page 223
- July 15, Maitland to Bathurst (No. 102). Transmits copies of Acts passed last session. 226
Stamford.
- September 9, John Brant to Claus. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 1st November.
Grand River.
- September 15, Maitland to Bathurst (No. 103). Sends returns of revenue and expenditure of the Colony and of the officers and persons belonging to the several departments with the nature and amount of their emoluments and disbursements for 1821. The military expenditure will, it is presumed, be sent by the commander of the forces. 228
York.
- September 16, Claus to Hillier. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 1st November, 1823.
Fort George.
- September 20, The same to —. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 1st November.
Niagara.
- September 25, Maitland to Bathurst (No. 104). Transmits petition from Sir John Johnson for an island in the Niagara River on the faith of an alleged compact with the Indians with his father, Sir William Johnson. All the islands being reserved sends the petition, but sees no reason to recommend that its prayer be complied with. 230
Queenston.
- Enclosed.* Petition from Sir John Johnson, signed by William Claus, his attorney, for confirmation of the title to an island in the Niagara, it having been stipulated in the treaty with the Senecas in 1764, that all the islands from the great falls of Niagara to the rapids at the entrance of Lake Erie were to be the property of Sir William Johnson. 232
- Fifth article of the treaty referred to. 234
- September 27, Maitland to Bathurst (No. 105). Sends memorial from Halliday. It has been explained to him, that it has been found expedient to discontinue the establishment to which he was attached. 236
York.
- Enclosed.* Memorial of John Halliday, teacher, for the continuance of his salary. 238
- September 29, Hillier to Claus. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 1st November.
Stamford.
- September 30, Maitland to Wilmot Horton. Is favourable to the plan for disposing by sale of the Crown reserves. The hesitation to adopt a measure respecting land that is thought would prevent settlement; the belief of its hindrance learned by experience to be wrong. Has not changed his views on the Crown reserves, but he was opposed to having them considered as disposable to reward services which would have stripped the Crown without securing any lasting influence. It did not appear to him as to the writer of paper No. 1, that the King would obtain any influence through them except from a wise and beneficial application of the rents. Approved of the sale, as the reserve would thus be more effectually secured to the Crown than in its present shape. The growing hostility to the reserves. The effect of an invasion of the country on the Crown reserves. The benefits of the proposed plan of which he approves and which would open to the colony a living source of supply in the bosom of the parent state. References to papers respecting collection of Crown rents, &c. Criticisms on the statements in the papers enclosed. Advocates opening a land office in London giving statement of the maps, &c., requisite for supplying information. The difficulty of regulating the sales in London

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and in Canada respectively. Transmits documents bearing on the consideration of the question of Crown reserves. Page 241

Enclosed. Papers Nos. 1, 2, 3. 255, 262, 275

Nos. 4 and 5 follow. 281

October 15,
Queenstown.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 106). Transmits petition from Lieut. James McGregor of militia. At the close of the late war, seven wounded officers of militia were awarded pensions, to be paid out of provincial funds. These were paid for two or three years. In 1821 a change was made in the Act and no provision was made that year for special pensions, but the officers were informed their pensions would be continued out of the Crown reserves to such as presented certificates from the board. This had been denied to Mr. McGregor on the ground of the slight nature of the wound which could easily be cured. He has been denied a special examination and went to Quebec when Dalhousie appointed a medical board. The importance of this as setting aside the authority of a provincial board by which the pension list had been materially reduced. McGregor had also granted letters of attorney to three persons for the same payment and also applied for it personally. There was no need to report this as the board had withheld a certificate, but if it had been reported McGregor would no doubt have been dealt with severely. 282

Enclosed. Memorial of James McGregor for payment of his pension. 288

Proceedings of a medical board on the case of Lieut. James McGregor. 290

October 23,
Stamford.

Hillier to Claus. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 1st November.

November 1,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 107). Recapitulates the correspondence previously held respecting the claim of the Indians to the lands on the Grand River, of which they claimed as their right an additional amount to that actually held. Doubts of Kerr being entitled to represent the opinions of the Indians. Is afraid of the consequence of giving the Indians their land in fee simple; as they may certainly lose their lands by their ignorance and unbounded profusion of which speculators would have been at hand to take advantage. Reasons given by most of the Indians for declining to accept a title to their lands the same as that of the white man. Their exemption from municipal taxes under present titles which they cannot escape when their titles are changed, nor can they prevent their lands being sold in execution to satisfy debts. These questions are discussed by the Indians, but those in favour of the fee simple charged the department with conjuring them up. The divided state of the Indians on the subject. 316

Enclosed. Hillier to Claus. Kerr and Brant, chiefs of the Mohawk nation, have as their deputies, relinquished on the part of the Five Nations all pretensions to lands recently purchased from the Chippewas, to which the Five Nations had no claim. His Majesty is favourable to the request from the Five Nations for a grant in fee simple for the lands purchased in their favour in 1784. A meeting of the Five Nations is called to decide formally on the subject. He (Claus) is to point out that after the completion of the grant, the annual presents should cease. The indulgence of lands being granted in fee simple should be restricted within as narrow limits as possible. 328

Brant to Claus. The Six Nations at a full council have agreed to accept a deed for the lands they now hold. The majority are anxious to possess the fee simple right to the lands agreeable to the orders of His Majesty's government. 331

Claus to Hillier. Transmits deed and letter from John Brant. The unwillingness of the Indians to accept the grant in fee simple, a large

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majority having been against it in February, but they have since been worked upon. Seven trustees have been nominated in the deed. The military should attend at all meetings held at a distance from the post and in a matter of such importance to the Indians and to the women and children, the military officers should be present, and the papers might be laid before them at the general delivery of presents when the military attend. The deed is to trustees, not one of whom has signed his name, and to their successors in office. Page 332

Claus to ———. Account of the Council meeting given by the eldest son of the late Onondaga chief, Clear Sky, with the numbers voting for and against the acceptance of the grant in fee simple. 336

Indians who are named as trustees to receive a deed in fee simple for the lands on the Grand River. The names are given with a sketch of each of the trustees. A note says: "It will be observed that not one of the trustees write their names, and but one man can be called sober, all the others are drunkards." 339

Hillier to Claus. The Lieut.-Governor will not refuse to transmit the paper purporting to express the wishes of the chiefs of the Five Nations, but he cannot expect it will be received as official not being authenticated either by an officer of the Indian department or of the troops, which is a precaution always observed. Nor is he aware that His Majesty's government intends to permit the Five Nations to name the trustees. Circumstances lead to a doubt if the chiefs have collected or understand the opinions of the Five Nations which they believed themselves authorized to bring before the government. The chiefs and warriors are to be informed that the document has been forwarded, and they are to be afforded an early opportunity of delivering in the regular manner the sentiments they may wish to express. The apprehensions of those whose fears have been excited as to the security of their farms are to be set at rest. 342

Maitland to Bathurst, 29th November, 1821. Sends details of a plan for the amelioration of the Indian tribes, which will diminish expense and reserve a sufficient supply of land for the Indians. If the plan should be adopted, suggests that the lands for sale should be advertised at home, as more than one society and individual in England are desirous of attaining tracts in that particular part of the country. Has suggested in the plan that the trusteeship should be vested in the society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and that no person connected with the Indians should be employed in such a trust. Learns that no reliance is to be placed on the authenticity of the signatures to a petition lately forwarded by the Indians. 345

Plan proposed for the amelioration of the Indians, showing the result of the sales under trustees for the benefit of the Indians after deducting lands for the chiefs and for the heads of families. 347

Number of Six Nations living on the Grand River, winter, 1823. 355
Petition for deed in fee simple with signatures and certificate. 357, 363

November 20,
York.

Maitland to Wilmot Horton. Has learned that information is wanted respecting the expense for Indians, and what saving, if any, could be effected. The difficulty, as Indian affairs are in the hands of the military. The value of the goods is about £23,500 annually issued to the Indians, about £4,500 being for cessions of land, which cannot be reduced without a breach of faith. If the purchase had not been made, most of the province would have remained a wilderness and the emigrants from Great Britain must have been expelled. The increase of population and strength and the consumption of British manufactures are national benefits cheaply purchased by the charges they have entailed upon the Treasury. At all events, under the circumstances, the measures were

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those of necessity, and sanction cannot be withheld without a breach of faith. The claim to presents by the Indians is not founded on a special contract, but on usage and necessity, and cannot be withheld without creating irritation and distress. The importance attached by the United States to securing the friendship of the Indians who inhabit their territory contiguous to the boundary; the expenditure on this account has been singularly large as compared with their other expenditure. Cannot officially communicate with government on matters relating to the Indian department, but directs attention to small reductions which have a pernicious effect, that of discontinuance of the blacksmith, for instance, to the injury of the Mississaugas who, besides had made his continuance in government pay a condition in the sale of their land. Sends correspondence on the subject of reductions. Page 292

	<i>Enclosed.</i> Queries by Major Hillier and replies by Colonel Claus respecting payment and presents to the Indians	301
	Memorandum of purchases made from the Indians.	303a
	Darling to Maitland. Transmits scale of reductions it is proposed to make in the Indian Department.	304
	Proposed reductions.	305
	Maitland to Darling. Transmits memorandum on reductions.	309
	Memorandum.	310
	Lands proposed to be sold to defray the annual charge of presents to Indians in payment of tracts of land purchased from them.	314
November 21, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 108). Transmits bond given by the naval officer of Upper Canada for the execution of the duties of his office.	365
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Bond by the naval officer, John Powell.	367
November 22, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 109). The provincial legislature met on the 11th. Sends his speech and addresses in reply.	370
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech.	372
	Address of Legislative Council.	375
	Reply.	378
	Address of the Legislative Assembly.	379
	Reply.	382
December 27, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 110). Long and elaborate argument in opposition to the claims of the Church of Scotland to a portion of the clergy reserves.	384
December 28.	The same to the same. Claus, trustee for the Six Nations on the Grand River, has drawn for their dividends.	408

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1823.

Q.—334.

1822. December 24, Lake Erie.	Lieut. Jackson to Goulburn. Sends memorial and certificate for such quantity of waste lands as he may be entitled to from his rank. Page 252
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial. 253
1823. January 1, London.	Certificate signed by Captain Montresor. 254
	Greenwood, Cox & Co. to Wilmot. Ask for certificates as to the period of services of Maitland, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada and Warde, Governor of Barbados. 162
January 9, London.	John Galt to the same. Gives a summary of the claims for losses made, rejected and allowed; believes that the payment of a dividend of five shillings cannot be objected to and recommends that a mercantile house be employed to execute the agency so as to save cost of exchange. 184

1823. January 10, London.	Gillespie, Moffat, Finlay & Co., to Wilmot. Tender to distribute the money to be paid in Upper Canada for damages caused by the late war. The charge for bills of exchange and how they were to be drawn.	Page 163
	Calculation of the saving to be effected by their offer.	166
January 11, London,	Galt to Wilmot. In event of government agreeing to pay five shillings on the amount of the Upper Canadian claims, recommends the acceptance of Gillespie & Co.'s offer.	186
January 20, London.	Robinson to the same. The incorporation of a provincial bank; it might act as agent for the raising of money for the sufferers by the war as proposed by Galt. How it could be made useful.	285
January 22, London.	Galt to Harrison. The arrangements that will be necessary to pay over the dividend of five shillings to the sufferers by the war.	187
January 27, London.	The same to Wilmot. Proposals of arrangements to repay the payments to the sufferers by the war by a sinking fund or a lottery.	190
January 27, London.	The same to the same. Respecting the best method of drawing for the payment in Upper Canada of the sufferers by the war.	193
January 27, London.	The same to the same. Recapitulates the measures proposed and taken to pay the sufferers by the war.	196
January 28, Winchelsea.	Henry Powell to the same. Respecting the grant to his son of 1,000 acres which includes two islands regarding which there is some obstacle. His son is willing to have a clause that he will give up possession of the islands if wanted for government purposes on being remunerated for his outlay.	271
January 28, London.	Robinson to Wilmot. The claimants for losses in Upper Canada having employed a private agent, he would not trouble government with suggestions unless referred to. Objects to the employment of mercantile agents as the claimants are nearly all indebted to mercantile houses and it would not be fair if the money intended for those debtors should pass through the hands of one creditor. Remedies that might be applied which would only partially remove the evil. His diffidence in proposing that the newly chartered bank should act as agent, not being sure if the directors would undertake to negotiate the payment, but he had no idea of the objections raised by Galt; sends statement respecting the bank which may remove injurious impressions. Sees no objections to Galt's proposal that the matter might be left in the hands of the Lieut. Governor, nor does he see why the Receiver General might not manage the transaction.	288
	Notes on banks and on the circulating medium of the Canadas.	294
	Statement of the terms on which government has agreed to convey a limited number of settlers from Ireland to Upper Canada.	301
January 30, Winchelsea.	Henry Powell to Wilmot. Further respecting the two islands for which he has written on behalf of his son.	274
January 31, Treasury.	Lushington to the same. Respecting the sums deposited by settlers repaid to them in Canada, and amount restored to the Treasury to represent the amount paid in Canada to the settlers.	37
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Statements.	39 to 41
February 10, London.	Galt to Wilmot. Presumes that the changes in the terms of the proposed loan have arisen from its being supposed that the loan was to be raised in Canada. Is still ready to go on with the arrangement as at first agreed to. Objects to the intricacy of the scheme as now proposed, by which two loans would be necessary.	200
	Remarks on the government loan.	203
	Reid to Galt. That no reasonable arrangement can be made to borrow by Canada unless the British Government should guarantee the whole of the interest; to guarantee only half the interest would necessitate two loans; the one not guaranteed would be negotiated with difficulty.	204

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- Hullett Brothers & Co. to Galt. The plan for borrowing differs so much from what they understood that it is not practicable in the present state of the money market. 42
- February 11, Treasury. W. Ash to ——. The little likelihood of lands in Canada selling to advantage for some time to come. How they might be disposed of, but is satisfied the finances of the colony cannot be put on a satisfactory basis by sales of land; new taxes should be imposed by the legislature. 42
- February 12, Winchelsea. Henry Powell to Wilmot. Is sending a memorial for land in Canada, it being his desire to be near his only child, Major Powell. 275
Enclosed. Memorial. 277
- February 13, Lincoln's Inn. S. Bannister to Wilmot. Sends on his brother's behalf, suggestions on colonising Upper Canada. He is desirous of taking an active share in the management of a settlement there, being a naval officer he has obtained permission of the Admiralty to make the offer. 77
Enclosed. Sketches of plans for settling in Upper Canada, a portion of the unemployed labourers of Great Britain and Ireland. 78
- February 15, London. Memorial of John Small for leave to resign the office of Clerk of the Executive Council, and to have his allowances increased as Clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas. 321
- February 25, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot. Applies again for copies of letters to Marshall, Secretary, &c., at the Lanark settlement, asked for in December. 45
- March 5, Foreign office. Conyngham to Wilmot. Sends copy of a note from the American minister for the revocation of proceedings in outlawry against John McDonnell, a citizen of the United States. 13
Enclosed. Papers relating to the case. 14
- March 5, Glengarry. Address of the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada to the King on his accession, expressing their loyalty; their exertions to defend the interests of Great Britain; the blessing that had sprung from their misfortune in being obliged to leave their native country, and their gratitude for the liberality shown towards them. 263
There are upwards of 80 signatures, including those of the Bishop, magistrates, officers of militia, and others.
- March 6, Lanark. Memorial by John Murdoch for salary during the time he was school-master at Perth. 257
Enclosed. Certificates by the magistrates of Perth of the good character and efficiency of Murdoch. 260
- March 10, London. Robinson to Wilmot. Long statement respecting the case of McDonnell for whom Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan asks the rescinding of the sentence of outlawry and elaborate discussion on the law of allegiance due to the place of birth. 305
- March 14, London. Small to the same. Sends memorial for an additional grant of land. 324
Enclosed. Memorial. 325
- March 25, London. Bird to Wilmot. Requests an interview respecting land. 136
- April 4, Treasury. Harrison to the same. In reference to application from a son of the late W. Jarvis, refers to letter of 6th July, 1815, and to directions to pay Jarvis £1,000 as satisfaction for his claims. If on reconsideration Bathurst does not consider that sum enough, the Treasury will pay such sum as Bathurst shall decide to be proper not to exceed £1,000. 46
- April 29, London. Kirklands to the same. Sends further documents in support of Walker's claim for wounds received at Ogdensburg. 256
- May 6, Horse Guards. Taylor to the same. Sends for the consideration of Bathurst, memorial of W. Tully of the Carleton militia. 7
Enclosed. Memorial of W. Tully. He has only received 100 acres and a town lot the amount given to those with the smallest means of cultivation. Asks for 500 acres. 8
Certificate of character. 10

1823.
May 15
Doctor's
Commons. Law officers to Bathurst. If the king is pleased to reverse the out-
lawry of McDonnell, the reversal can be effected either by a *nol. pros* or
by a general pardon to McDonnell. Page 30
- May 17,
Liverpool. P. Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Note of tools required by an emi-
grant. 317
- Enclosed.* List of the tools required. 319
- May 19,
Musselburgh. Galt to Bathurst. No advice had been received in Canada of the
instructions to pay a dividend of five shillings on the claims of sufferers
and Maitland had not assented to the bill providing for the interest of
the loan. The sensation caused by those things. If the assent has been
withheld because the consolidated fund of Canada is exhausted, provision
for the interest should be made by new taxation. It may be proper
to counteract the impression made among the creditors of the claimants.
206
- May 26,
Stamford. ——— to ———. Sends extraordinary *Gazette* with the reason
assigned for cancelling the instruction to pay five shillings in the pound
which is a mere evasion on the part of the government as in the com-
munication made to the Assembly by Maitland, not a word was said
about the money being raised in Canada. Argument in support of this
view. 209
- May 28,
Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. The Treasury will allow to go duty free,
tools for the preparation of hemp in Upper Canada. 48
- June 2,
Whitehall. Adams to the same. Sends bill for £600 drawn by Bishop MacDonell
of Upper Canada for which there is no advice. Presumes it is for the
salaries of Roman Catholic teachers for two years. 3
- June 2,
Treasury. Harrison to the same. An order has been sent to investigate the
claims of officers of Militia of Upper Canada for arrears and to issue
warrants for the amounts ascertained to be due. 49
- June 2.
William Maitland to ——— Sends letter from Adams respecting £500
paid by Garden of Montreal at the request of Bishop Macdonell to pay
the Catholic Schoolmasters. Is confident that Adams will be instructed
to pay the amount. 269
- June 5,
Fort William. Donald Cameron to Bathurst. Prays for a tract of land for a settle-
ment he proposes to make of poor emigrants who are about to sail from
the neighbourhood. 140
- Enclosed.* Certificate of character of Cameron. 141
- June 6,
War Office. Merry to Wilmot Horton. Lieut. Jarvis, of the incorporated militia of
Upper Canada was granted a pension under the provincial Statute of
57 George 3. The Secretary at War desires to know the provisions of
the Statute. 62
- June 19,
Whitehall. Hobhouse to the same. Asks for a perusal of the charter of Justice of
Upper Canada. 25
- June 30,
War Office. Merry to the same. Has laid letter before the Secretary at War that
pensions are given in Upper Canada to persons who lost an eye or were
disabled in the late war with the United States. Lord Palmerston asks
if it is to be understood that no information can be given as to the pro-
visions of the pension Act of 57 George 3. 63
- July 1,
Abusky. Hugh Heasey to Secretary of the Colonies. Urges the case of William
Fraser who had lost every house on his farm in 1815 which he has every
reason to suppose was done by the enemy. 160
- July 9,
Whitehall. Hobhouse to Wilmot Horton. Peel desires before taking the King's
pleasure of the case of the Indian, to be informed if there is any such
treaty as is alluded to in Campbell's letter of 9th September, 1822. 26
- July 11,
Treasury. Lushington to Wilmot Horton. Sends extract from report of the
Audit Office so far as relates to the sum issued to Allan for discharge of
claims of the militia of Upper Canada, and the Lords of the Treasury
desire to know if Allan has sent account of the application of the sum.
50

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- Enclosed.* Extract from report relative to sum paid to William Allan. Page 51
- July 14, Musselburgh. Galt to Bathurst. Has received copy of the extraordinary *Gazette* from Canada. In the copy sent by His Lordship there were omissions which might be explained, but he protested against the use made of his name especially as it is to account for a new procrastination in a business marked by delay and reluctance in almost every stage of the proceedings. Elaborate statement respecting the loan for the sufferers. 215
- Enclosed.* Extract from a dispatch received by the Lieut.-Governor from the Secretary for the Colonies. 225
- Notes by Maitland on the loan. 229
- July 18, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. No preference can be given to flour from Canada as the contracts are given by competition on condition that it keeps sweet and good for six months after delivery. It will depend on the Canadian merchants themselves whether they can obtain the contracts or not. 52
- July 19. Peel to Bathurst. Sends application from a discharged clerk, a man of good character. What are the most favourable terms on which he can be permitted to settle in Upper Canada? 27
- July 25, War Office. Lukin to Wilmot Horton. The Secretary at War desires an answer to letter of 30th ulto., respecting the provincial Statute 57 George 3, regarding pensions to the militia of Upper Canada. 64
- July 26, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Orders have been sent to the War Office to examine the nature and effects of the wound received by Capt. H. Walker, in an attack on Ogdensburg on the 4th October, 1812. 54
- Enclosed.* Palmerston to Harrison. Orders sent for the examination of Capt. H. Walker. 55
- July 26, Edinburgh. Campbell to Bathurst. Reports that Maitland had a doubt in regard to his (Campbell's) authority to exempt settlers from the payment of certain fees. The express conditions made with the emigrants. A few lines from him (Bathurst) would set the matter right. 142
- Enclosed.* Correspondence relating to the exemptions mentioned in the preceding letter. 145 to 158
- July 28, London. Bicknell to Gordon. Having given up the office of treasurer to the society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and been succeeded by Markland, it may be necessary to intimate the same to Adams, authorizing him to pay to Markland, the sum voted by Parliament for the work of the society in the Canadas. 137
- July 30, Whitehall. Adams to the same. Will require an official notice of the appointment of Markland to succeed Bicknell as the treasurer of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel. 4
- August 24, Cappelquin. Musgrave to Bannister. Reports the exertions of Hogan, an American, to get emigrants in Ireland for the United States, and the offer he has made them. How he is beset with applicants, contradicting Peel's statement of the unwillingness of the poorer classes to emigrate. Hogan has sent off about 600 in two vessels. 126
- August 27, Cappelquin. The same to the same. Since writing, Hogan, it has been discovered, is an impostor, or at least made false representations and has suddenly disappeared. He has not swindled any one. 131
- August 27, Leamington. Memorandum respecting the loan for the relief of the sufferers. 231
- August 29, Dublin. John Astle to ——— Offers to contract for carrying emigrants to Canada. The encouragement should be given after their arrival and arrangements made for their reception and settlement. 68
- September 3, Whitehall. Hobhouse to Wilmot Horton. Peel is desirous to relieve Sam. Thompson from the disqualification of outlawry, but the necessary instrument cannot be prepared till he is made acquainted with the constitution of the courts of justice of Upper Canada. 28

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- September 11, Taylor to Wilmot Horton. Transmits memorial from Lieut. Browne
Horse Guards. of the 21st. Page 11
- September 11, John Astle to ——— How emigrants are carried and the rates on
Dublin. board ship for passages, &c. The want of arrangement to receive them
on landing, the local authorities appearing to view them with jealousy
and thus the United States become the final receiver of the superfluous
population. About 4,000 persons annually emigrate from Dublin and
about 20,000 from all Ireland. How the emigration is distributed, the
persons being mostly small farmers with from £10 to £50, but they all
plead poverty. Mechanics find employment easily, but agriculturists
having to go to York for information, cross to Ohio or New York. The
difficulties interposed in the way of immigration to Canada by rules
that are adapted for Van Dieman's Land. Other criticisms on this
system. "A well regulated immigration will do more to quiet Ireland
than Martial law." 70
- September 19, Galt to Wilmot Horton. The Treasury has decided that until the
London. Legislature of Upper Canada make a special appropriation or reduce the
annual demand on account of the war losses no more would be done there.
As he understands it, when the colony has done this the Treasury will then
be in a condition to go to Parliament for a grant. Is persuaded that no
time will be lost in instructing the Governor to obtain the necessary
concurrence of the legislature, and also that he be directed to have pay-
ment made of the five shillings in the pound. Felt surprise at the
cause of the failure being attributed to his fault; had suppressed his
pain, but hoped the statement would not be repeated. It is sufficient for
him to have suffered from Maitland's indiscreet publication, but it would
be ridiculous to ask for a public explanation of a public inadvertency. 236
- September 20, Wilmot Horton to Davison. Sends documents for him to read in
Ipswich. reference to Galt's business. 239
- September 23, Harrison to Wilmot Horton. The Lords of the Treasury see no reason
Treasury. to depart from the conditions expressed in letter of the 15th February
last to Sir P. Maitland, respecting the payment of the claims of the
sufferers by the late war. Maitland has been already authorised to dis-
tribute the sum of £57,412 10s. without even the delay of waiting till
the colonial legislature had voted an equal sum, which was the basis of
the original proposition. 56
- October 11, Musgrave to Bannister. Congratulates him on doing justice to Upper
Cappoquin. Canada. Australia has firm hold of the press. Canada is represented
as covered with large trees in summer and snow in winter, whilst New
South Wales is represented as a garden of Eden. The cost of his book
prevents the sale it would otherwise have. 133
- October 15, Harrison to Wilmot Horton. Repeats the application made by the
Treasury. Secretary at War for account of the annual amount of Lord Macaulay's
salary, &c., as secretary to a board for the investigation of claims in
Canada. 58
- October 23, Herries to Wilmot Horton. The Lords of the Treasury regret they
Treasury. have no funds to enable them to grant Mrs. McGregor a pension. 59
- October 30, Adams to the same. Applies to have a specific order to pay the Chief
Whitehall Justice his salary as Executive Councillor during his absence. 5
- November 24, James Stephen, jr., to the same. Legal opinion on the proceedings of
Lincoln's Inn. the arbitrators on the claims between Upper and Lower Canada. In
case of the duties levied under British Acts of Parliament, the arbitra-
tors are not to decide on the claims, but are to report to the Treasury
which will decide. The duties levied under agreements by the two pro-
vinces are to be decided and reported to the Treasury, which has no
power to rescind or alter the decision. 33

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1823.
December 3,
London.

Gourlay to Wilmot Horton. In consequence of a report that Hume had in the House of Commons complained of the ill usage to him (Gourlay) he wrote to him (Horton) that he would lay before the House of Commons not only a statement of grievances, but an exposé of the weakness and wickedness of the provincial government and for public reference the letter was printed. Had written also to Hume that he would attend in London as soon as required, but did not move expecting the arrival of deputies from Canada, sure that the Government bill would not be approved of. The deputies had arrived, but had only seen the Ministers in private. Objects in strong terms to the principles of the government in respect to emigration as being wasteful to the nation and as not securing any lasting benefit. The extent of the British Empire described. war is only suspended and despots may stir up strife; how by peaceful means Great Britain could secure the Empire of the world by the gradual establishment of free trade, with a grand system of emigration and the reform of the poor laws. The ignorance of the principles of emigration; instances the failures of Penn, Selkirk and another. His own views led to neglect and worse. His belief in the benefit of misfortunes as the price that must be paid for all that is excellent. Is sanguine of good even by telling him (Horton) that he is as blind as a bat with regard to the true principles of emigration. Page 167

Enclosed. Copies of correspondence with the Earl of Pembroke and others on the subject of emigration. 175

December 4,
Treasury.

Herries to Wilmot Horton. Transmits bill drawn by Robinson, superintendent of emigration from the South of Ireland, dated "Perth, Upper Canada," 18th October last, for Bathurst's consideration. 60

December 9,
War Office.

Merry to the same. Transmits letter from Greenwood, Cox & Co. To report if it is likely that the civil appointment of Lieut. Colonel Foster will exceed £383 per annum, as that amount would not preclude him from receiving his half-pay. 65

Enclosed. Greenwood, Cox & Co., to the Secretary at War. To authorize the issue of Colonel Foster's half-pay together with the pay of his civil appointment; which it is stated will not exceed £100 per annum. 66

December 16,
Musselburgh.

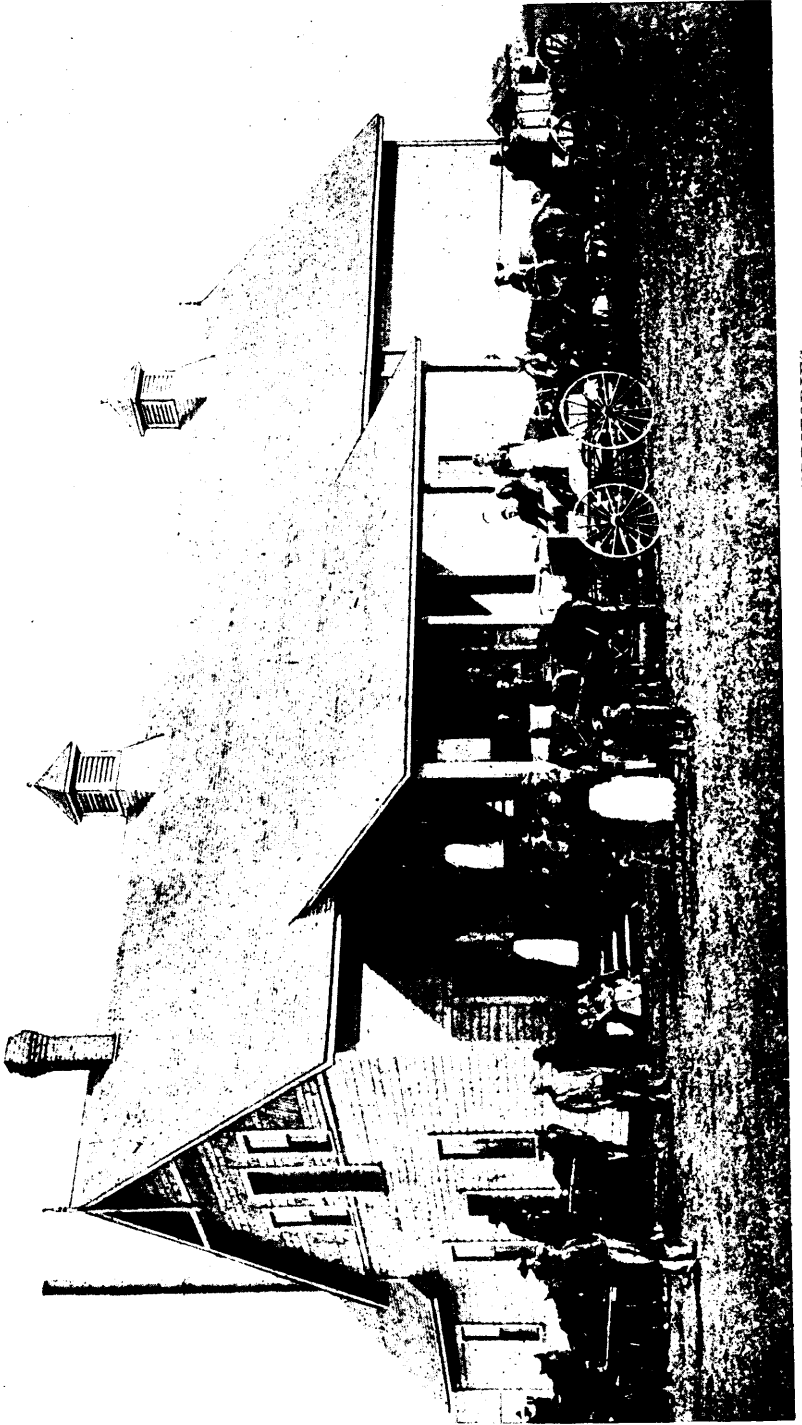
Galt to Wilmot Horton. Bishop Macdonell has lent him (Galt) the reports on Canadian Crown Lands. Sees ample means there to satisfy the claims if properly taken up; has called the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the subject, the obstacles having chiefly arisen from the Treasury. The prejudiced statements made against the claims; shall regret if it become imperative to accuse any one. 249

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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

OF

AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

1897

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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1898

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APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

BEING REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING.

OTTAWA, 1st March, 1898.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first report as Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion of Canada. It includes a brief summary of the work which was under my charge as Dairy Commissioner since my third annual report in that capacity. Particulars of the progress of that work were furnished and published in each year in the evidence which I gave before the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

In addition to the office of Dairy Commissioner, I had held the office of Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm until December, 1895. I was permitted to resign the latter position and was entrusted with the duties of Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion of Canada.

In order to make the information which it contains as accessible as possible to those who may consult its pages, the report is arranged into parts under the following headings :—

- Part I. Introductory.
- “ II. Summary of Dairying Service in the Provinces.
- “ III. Dominion Dairy Stations.
- “ IV. Winter Dairying Movement.
- “ V. Cold Storage.
- “ VI. Visit to Great Britain and Ireland.
- “ VII. Trial Shipments of Fruit.
- “ VIII. Eggs and Poultry.
- “ IX. The Production of Pork.
- “ X. Dairy Legislation.
- “ XI. Registration Numbers of Cheese Factories and Creameries.
- “ XII. Financial Statement.
- “ XIII. Miscellaneous.
- “ XIV. Report of the Assistant Dairy Commissioner.
- “ XV. Reports of Agents in Great Britain.
- “ XVI. Dairy Bacteriology.

The value and usefulness to the people of much of the work undertaken, have resulted in a great measure from the ability, integrity, diligence and hopefulness of the men who have served in various capacities in carrying it on. They were engaged solely because of their fitness for the duties to be entrusted to them ; and they have been loyal to their work, to their chief, and to the Department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART I

INTRODUCTORY

INTRODUCTORY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Soil and Climate ; Building Materials and Farm Labour ; The Direction of Progress ; Co-operation was necessary ; The Path of Progress ; The Order of Progress ; The Evidence of Progress ; The Necessity of Progress ; Government and Co-operation ; Public Meetings and the Newspapers ; Exports of Butter and Cheese.

PART I

INTRODUCTORY

Those resources which can be realized upon through agriculture, are still the chief ones from which must come increase of wealth for the benefit of the people of Canada. These resources are : (1) fertility of soil, including rainfall and general reliability of climate ; (2) materials suitable for the construction of buildings ; and (3) competent available labour. To these may be joined the social, industrial and educational attainments of the people, which provide home markets, and the means wherewith to supply outside markets, with a high class of agricultural products. The resources may be exhausted or wasted, and they may be improved by skilful use.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

The soil of Canada is not excelled by that of any land where the people follow farming for a living. But fertility of soil alone is not a source or assurance of wealth to the people who live on it. It must be managed by skilful, industrious, economical farmers, with methods adapted to meet the changed and still changing demands of such markets as are accessible

Canada has a climate admirably adapted for growing very large quantities per acre of such plants as are suitable for the cheap production of cattle products. No country is superior to Canada as a home for cattle, swine, poultry, horses and sheep. The bracing weather of Canadian winters is followed by the warmth and humidity of genial summers, under which crops grow in almost tropical luxuriance. At the same time the cool evenings and nights give to plants a robustness of quality which are not to be found in tropical regions, and also make life for the people comfortable and healthful.

All the world knows that Canadian-grown wheat is the finest for bread-making that is to be found anywhere. The oats and oatmeal of Canada are unsurpassed in substance and flavour ; and the pease, beans and rye are second to none. While the matchless quality of Canadian cereals is acknowledged, the superior character of many other Canadian food products has been overlooked. Wheat, flour, oatmeal and pease, are not perishable food products, and have found their way into distant markets in a condition as good, or almost as good, as when they left the granary and the mill. It has been quite otherwise with many other things. Until the cold storage system was introduced, the damaging influence of warm weather on animal products such as butter, eggs, meats, cheese and poultry, was not adequately guarded against.

In all the settled districts of Canada lying eastward of the great lakes and westward of the Rocky Mountains, apples of the finest quality in flavour, in substance, in colour and in size can be grown ; and in areas containing hundreds of square miles, pears, peaches, and grapes are grown in large quantities in the open air. Everywhere the climate is favourable to the growth of small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and many others.

It is thus possible to follow such mixed or diversified farming as will best maintain the fertility of the soil, give employment to a large rural population for the area occupied, and permit the sale of concentrated or relatively high priced products. It can be profitable in proportion to the wisdom and skill with which the intelligence and energy of the people are applied.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Everywhere the supply of building materials is sufficient, and nearly everywhere reasonably cheap, for the construction of houses for the people and buildings for the shelter of domestic animals. As the climate of Canada imposes a period of about six months during which live stock must be fed in stables, it is important that the shelter should be sufficient at all times to keep the animals in comfort. The main general requirements are that the stables be abundantly light, clean, comfortably warm, well ventilated, cheap and convenient for feeding and cleaning.

FARM LABOUR.

Available labour is improving in quality every year. The labour on Canadian farms has been characterized by diligence, and every sort of forceful persistence under difficulties. But in many districts until recently, it has not been of that quality that enabled farmers to turn out fine food products of the highest grade. It was largely concerned with the production of grain, fodder and primitive agricultural products, besides being employed part of the year in clearing land, in lumbering or in fishing. It had not the experience to turn out food products of animal origin, or of fruits, so fine and at such low cost as to give the largest possible measure of profits. It would not be disparaging to the ability of a carpenter to say that his labour might be of poor quality as applied to the work of blacksmithing. He might burn a great deal of coal unnecessarily, waste iron and make clumsy horse-shoes. That would not mean that he could not do carpenter work very well. The farmers generally have had ability of a high order for the kinds of work they had to do.

In the production of things on farms, a great deal of horse-power has been used. Thus the cost has been reduced, so far as the labour element that entered into the cost of production was concerned. The farmers of Canada are applying as much of labour-saving skill, by the best methods of growing and making what they have to sell, as the farmers of any other country are. The reduction in the cost of production and increasing prosperity must come in some other way than through harder work by the farmers.

THE DIRECTION OF PROGRESS.

The revenue and profits from their labours may be greatly increased:

(1.) By larger crops from the same amount of labour and area of land, through the use of selected varieties of seeds; (One variety of oats may yield ten bushels per acre more than another variety under similar circumstances.)

(2.) By improvements in the methods of cultivation in the fields; (A crop of Indian corn under one method of cultivation may yield four tons of fodder per acre more than it would yield under another method in the same field during the same season.)

(3.) In conserving the fertility of the soil by growing such crops as clover, pease, horse beans and others which seem to gather plant food from the free nitrogen of the atmosphere; (The roots of the clover plant when ploughed up and under, and the manure from the other crops on which animals have been fed, add much to the fertility of farms.)

(4.) By making one kind of live stock, suited to their taste their farm and markets, the special stock of the farm with several other kinds subordinate to it; (Cattle should be the live stock on most farms, with swine, poultry, horses and sheep, of relative importance in the order named. On other farms each of the other kinds may be the special one.)

(5.) By the selection, breeding, feeding and management of the various breeds of animals in such a way as to obtain the largest value in product per head; (The profit-making performance of each individual should be watched as far as practicable.)

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

(6.) By adding to the number and variety of products which they have to sell, and by having these for sale at the seasons of the year most advantageous for selling at comparatively good prices;

(7.) By further improvements in the quality and condition of all they have to sell; (In cereals, plumpness and cleanness add to the value per bushel; and in all animal products, such as milk, butter, cheese, beef, pork, poultry, eggs, mutton, lamb and wool, the best quality in the best condition will fetch about one hundred per cent more per pound than poor quality in barely saleable condition. The same is true of fruits.)

(8.) By the use of means for protection against injury from insects and fungus diseases; and

(9.) By the use of cold storage for all perishable food products, so that they may be delivered to the ultimate consumer in a state of perfect preservation. (The market value of all fine foods depends chiefly upon their condition, and their production is not and cannot be made profitable unless such means are taken for their preservation that the consumers, no matter where they live, will get them without being spoiled.)

In these and other parts of their work, the Department has been endeavouring to help the farmers with information and illustrations. While the leaders among farming communities in all districts are well informed on the newest and best methods that relate to their business, and on the preferences and demands of the markets, the great mass of the farming population in Canada, from the very nature of their occupation, are comparatively isolated, and are not in the way of readily learning from others, or from outside sources without some guidance or direction. The commercial classes as a rule have opportunities and facilities for informing themselves on the progress of all that affects their interests, and they often give valuable information to the farmers as to the kinds of product for which there is an active demand at remunerative prices, and as to the style in which it should be prepared for market, and the package, if any is required, in which it should be placed. But to make that instruction readily acceptable by the farmers, it seems desirable that it should come from some governmental authority, particularly at the beginning of any movement that may have wide reaching effect on the occupation of the whole or of a large proportion of the farming community. Sometimes the merchants or middlemen are able to make large profits on partly spoiled or inferior goods, but whenever that is the case, the loss from the lower price at which they are sold, comes back in some form and at some time on the original producers. Now-a-days, profits for the producers are possible only from goods of the very best quality.

CO-OPERATION WAS NECESSARY.

While certain parts of farm work and business can be conducted with the greatest success by the individual, as independently of his fellow citizens as any one can act in a civilized community, part of the management of agriculture, from which profits to the individual are derived, can be conducted with most advantage through some form of co-operation. At the beginnings of new forms of agricultural work in Canada, it seems essential that the farmers should co-operate until they have obtained the ability and facilities for doing what they may continue to do either singly or in a co-operative capacity afterwards. At first when a new settler needed to build a house for himself he resorted to the common "bee." That form of co-operation is still well known in many localities. It was a means whereby not only the muscular labour, but the knowledge and skill which every man in the locality had gained from experience, were for a time available to the individual at whose place the "bee" was held. Now-a-days, a farmer does not build his house or add to it by the means of a neighbourhood "bee," because he can hire masons, carpenters and other skilled workmen, and obtain by purchase all the building materials which he requires. However, in the old days, men would have made progress slowly in making houses and clearances for themselves unless others had co-operated with them and helped them to erect their cabins. Had any one in a new settlement said, "Why should I tax my time to help a new comer who is going

to be a competitor with me in supplying the markets?" and let his selfish sentiment find expression in a refusal to co-operate with his neighbours, his conduct would have been short-sighted and hurtful to himself. On the other hand, it would have been of decided advantage to him as an individual, and manly and fitting in him as a member of the community to help the new comer. Every new branch of farm work, and every new industry and business arising out of the development of the natural resources, which can be successfully settled and established in Canada, is simply a new neighbour among other productive labourers for promoting the wealth of the country. Any branch of farming that can be improved or developed is a means whereby the welfare of the whole community will be advanced.

THE PATH OF PROGRESS.

There have been many and great changes in the methods of agriculture during recent years. It has grown to mean more than the cultivation of land. In its primitive state, the practice was to disturb the bosom of mother earth, plant seeds, reap, and eat the crop. Muscular strength was its mainstay, and the constant exercise of rigorous self-denial its almost only economy.

Now, agriculture may be said to include not only the cultivation of the land but the culture of the people who live on land. As Canada is essentially an agricultural country, most of its wealth must come first from its farms. Wealth may be defined as anything that ministers to the wants and happiness of man and the ownership and possession of which can be transferred from one person to another. Its original sources are the sun, soil, air, water, plants, animals and labour. It is the task of the agriculturist to so manage these agents and agencies as to obtain the largest and best service for himself and his fellows from them.

His effort must be directed by intelligent purpose, if he is to prove successful in his avocation. The outcome of true culture is the exercise of intelligent purpose in the activities of life; and that in his occupation stamps the good farmer as a man of real culture. It is a false and mischievous notion which imagines that culture consists in or is shown by a life of idleness in the midst of beautiful and luxurious surroundings. That is not culture; it is corrosion of the fibres of muscular, mental and moral life. In all countries and ages culture has followed wealth—and then forsaken those who lived only selfishly to enjoy it.

THE ORDER OF PROGRESS.

Moral courage and intellectual enjoyments rest upon and rise from the basis of a people like Canadians who are well-fed and well-clothed, who live in comfortable houses, and who keep themselves perfectly clean. The sentence is not new which says: "That is not first which is spiritual but that which is natural." It is equally true that that is not first which is mental and moral, but that which is material; and that is not first which is patriotic, but that which is profitable. Hence the need and benefit of whatever helps to make farming pay.

THE EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS.

One need not look in blue books or tables of statistics for evidence of the progress made in Canada, but rather into the daily lives of the farmers. Their mental activities are indicated by the increasing numbers of agricultural papers, newspapers and journals, which find circulation among them; and by the increasing numbers of public meetings which are held throughout the whole Dominion to discuss different phases of their business. Through these meetings the members of the farming community are training themselves to examine, to act and to speak upon questions which affect their welfare, with clearness, fairness, directness and force.

Progress in agriculture is also revealed by the fact that the farmers are finding themselves remunerative employment during the whole year. Formerly, harvesting and

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hayings were the busy months of the year ; many of the others were spent without earning any direct revenue. Now, the winter months, by the feeding of cattle, the making of butter, the production of bacon and the keeping of poultry, are really reaping seasons to the farmers, as much as August or September. The varied mental activities which these occupations require have brought a higher standard of thinking and management.

THE NECESSITY OF PROGRESS.

(One of the causes of progress is the world-wide competition created by the general diffusion of knowledge, the enormous extension of railway and shipping facilities, the building of telegraphs and the circulation of newspapers. These have made the New Zealand farmer a next door neighbour, in market competition, to the Canadian ; and have brought the coolie of India with his wheat into direct competition with the settler in the vast and fertile plains of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. The Canadian farmer is therefore compelled by the stress of competition to turn his attention to those classes of products which he can exchange to the best advantage. He can do that successfully by selling those which call for skill in their production and manufacture, as he is thereby lifted above competition with the low order of labour which prevails in such countries as India and Russia.

The stern necessity which continuously confronts the farmer of giving full value for all he gets, has compelled some improvement of the quality of his products. A business man or speculator may acquire a good deal—we carelessly and incorrectly say, may make a great deal—of wealth by a happy or unhappy stroke of luck. It is the law of the farmer's business to get wealth only for full value given. To them as a class it is committed in a peculiar manner and measure to preserve the moral integrity of humanity by respecting the rights of others, since willingly or unwillingly they have known no other experience.

Where shall the farmer look for guidance in fitting himself for the future changes which progress implies ?

(1.) To the Agricultural Societies, Exhibitions and Illustration Stations, which furnish object lessons and stimulations provoking him unto better works ;

(2.) To voluntary associations, farmers' conventions, meetings of clubs and Farmers' Institutes, which make the information of the leading farmers the common property of all ;

(3.) To the Departments of Agriculture of the Provincial Governments and the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion, through the various agencies which they provide.

THE GOVERNMENT AND CO-OPERATION.

Co-operative methods for the promotion of the public good are both desirable and necessary ; and the government itself in the exercise of its functions is one way by which the people co-operate for their own benefit. The protection of life and property is now recognized as only the primary function of a government ; and the making of one's country a desirable land to live in, is a responsibility inseparable from the carrying on of government in the highest order of civilization. While an organization for co-operation does not in itself create energy, it may so control and direct it, as to do the greatest amount of good work at the least expense.

The aim and effort of this branch of the Department has been to gain the confidence of the farming community in its ability and its willingness to help them in their work :—

(1.) The co-operation of farmers with the Department has been sought in every undertaking ;

(2.) Farmers have been encouraged in every way practicable to enlarge the sphere of co-operation with each other ; and

(3.) In some cases it has been necessary for the Department of the Government to do for the individual farmer what he could not do for himself.

(1.) Many instances of the work of the Department in gaining the co-operation of the farmers with it, are evident where the Department has started a Government dairy station in a district where co-operative dairying had not been introduced, and where it has been afterwards successfully conducted by the farmers themselves.

(2.) Evidences of success in encouraging the farmers to enlarge their co-operation with each other are abundant in the co-operative creameries which are in operation during the winter months in all parts of Canada. These resulted from the starting of two winter dairying stations under the management of the Department in 1891-92. These illustration stations were copied by dairymen in all parts of Canada.

(3.) The individual farmer could not for himself provide cold storage accommodation for the safe transportation of butter, poultry, eggs, dressed meats, or tender fruits from the places of production to the ultimate market in Great Britain. The merchants who handled these goods had not singly enough business to enable them to arrange for a regular cold storage service on the railways or the steamships. That was arranged for by the Department of Agriculture, and equal opportunities were given to all shippers to take advantage of it. This may be cited as an instance of a Department of the Government doing for the people what they could not singly do for themselves.

Such action need not be feared as tending to lessen the enterprise of the individual or to destroy his self reliance and independence. It rather increases and stimulates both through the larger opportunities for their exercise which it provides. In no sense or case can such co-operation interfere to the injury of any business already established which is promoting the prosperity of the country. On the contrary, such co-operation will provide openings for the exercise of skilful management, commercial talent and industrial ability, with the best chances for remunerative returns to the individual.

The nature of the Departmental work carried on for these objects has been in a large measure experimental. Every experiment is capable of rendering a two-fold service. (1) It may discover what was before unknown, and thus add to the sum of human knowledge; and (2) it may illustrate and demonstrate a method of applying what was already known. There is much room and urgent need for illustration stations to make the second part of that service practically useful to the great body of farmers.

All of the work which involves commercial management and responsibility, by the Government may be best carried on by it for only a specifically limited period of time and for the definite purposes of experimental investigation or illustration. Then as soon as anything has been thoroughly demonstrated, it should be left to the management of voluntary associations of farming and business communities, or to the control of individual enterprise.

The summaries of the particular work undertaken in the several provinces, in Part II., show the application of Departmental help to dairying along the lines indicated. Assistance of a similar character is now being extended to other branches.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

Conventions and meetings of farmers and others were held and attended in the provinces and territories by the Commissioner and members of his staff. These were used for conveying information appropriate to the conditions of the various localities.

The newspapers gave valuable assistance in securing large and representative attendances at nearly all the meetings; and also by publishing reports of the proceedings. This branch of the Department is deeply indebted to the press of Canada for more than courteous treatment, and also for generous co-operation in its capacity as a powerful educator of the people. The Commissioner and his assistants are personally, and officially, under a sense of gratitude and obligation to editors and other journalists who have greatly aided them in putting before the public whatever information of a practically helpful sort they had to impart.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

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

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

BUTTER.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To France.	To Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British Indies.
	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868..	10,649,733	1,698,042	534,707	1,015,702	.....	1,496	14,870	95,777	26,986
1880..	18,535,362	3,058,069	2,756,064	111,158	.....	.....	24,710	163,290	2,847
1881..	17,649,491	3,573,034	3,333,419	58,522	.....	.....	30,574	143,935	6,584
1882..	15,161,839	2,936,150	2,193,127	529,169	.....	.....	32,052	169,270	10,538
1883..	8,106,447	1,705,817	1,330,585	206,154	.....	.....	29,446	131,341	8,291
1884..	8,075,537	1,612,481	1,395,652	46,618	.....	.....	16,455	151,224	2,532
1885..	7,330,788	1,430,905	1,212,768	16,695	.....	15,172	21,473	161,862	2,835
1886..	4,668,741	832,355	652,863	17,545	.....	.....	17,577	142,485	1,885
1887..	5,485,509	979,126	757,261	17,207	.....	.....	23,789	180,238	631
1888..	4,415,381	798,673	614,214	13,468	.....	.....	5,226	164,329	1,431
1889..	1,780,765	331,958	174,027	7,879	.....	.....	22,921	124,349	2,782
1890..	1,951,585	340,131	184,105	5,059	.....	.....	29,342	119,989	1,636
1891..	3,768,101	602,175	440,060	10,054	.....	20,447	24,021	101,649	5,944
1892..	5,736,696	1,056,058	877,455	6,038	.....	5,160	27,207	133,770	6,428
1893..	7,036,013	1,296,814	1,118,614	7,539	.....	1,175	35,042	127,412	7,032
1894..	5,534,621	1,095,588	936,422	6,048	1,125	.....	25,560	109,263	14,170
1895..	3,650,258	697,476	536,797	5,365	.....	267	35,028	108,439	11,580
1896..	5,889,241	1,052,089	893,053	2,729	.....	9,370	34,299	105,472	7,166
1897..	11,453,351	2,089,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHEESE.

1868....	6,141,570	620,543	548,574	68,784	.....	.....	891	1,054	340
1880....	40,368,678	3,893,366	3,772,769	114,507	.....	.....	170	5,710	210
1881....	49,255,523	5,510,443	5,471,362	28,500	.....	.....	14	10,027	540
1882....	50,807,049	5,500,868	5,571,076	18,436	.....	.....	242	8,196	2,318
1883....	58,041,387	6,451,870	6,409,859	24,468	.....	.....	202	15,490	1,863
1884....	69,755,423	7,251,989	7,207,428	24,866	.....	.....	188	19,248	262
1885....	79,655,367	8,265,240	8,178,953	86,978	.....	.....	205	15,899	1,207
1886....	78,112,927	6,754,626	6,729,134	15,478	80	90	156	9,139	546
1887....	73,604,448	7,108,978	7,065,983	30,667	.....	.....	211	11,982	165
1888....	84,173,267	8,923,242	8,834,997	83,153	5	.....	828	9,087	172
1889....	88,534,887	8,915,684	8,871,205	31,473	.....	.....	1,582	11,208	216
1890....	94,260,187	9,372,212	9,349,731	6,425	.....	370	2,154	12,777	755
1891....	106,202,140	9,508,800	9,481,373	13,485	.....	.....	1,954	9,104	3,884
1892....	118,270,052	11,652,412	11,593,690	39,558	2	.....	2,124	12,942	4,096
1893....	133,946,365	13,407,470	13,360,237	23,578	.....	.....	2,689	18,679	2,297
1894....	154,977,480	15,488,191	15,439,198	9,552	.....	173	3,036	21,948	14,284
1895....	146,004,650	14,253,002	14,220,505	5,058	.....	16	5,463	9,785	12,175
1896....	164,689,123	13,956,571	13,924,672	10,359	299	.....	4,861	7,509	8,871
1897....	164,220,699	14,676,239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

IMPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following table, from the Board of Trade returns of Great Britain for eleven years (ended 31st December), shows the total quantities and value of butter and cheese imported into Great Britain :—

BUTTER.			CHEESE.		
Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£ Stg.		Cwt.	£ Stg.
1886.....	1,543,566	8,141,438	1886.....	1,734,890	3,871,359
1887.....	1,513,134	8,010,274	1887.....	1,836,789	4,514,382
1888.....	1,671,433	8,913,045	1888.....	1,917,616	4,546,408
1889.....	1,927,842	10,244,636	1889.....	1,907,999	4,490,970
1890.....	2,027,718	10,598,848	1890.....	2,144,074	4,975,134
1891.....	2,135,607	11,591,181	1891.....	2,041,317	4,815,369
1892.....	2,183,009	11,965,190	1892.....	2,232,817	5,416,784
1893.....	2,327,474	12,753,593	1893.....	2,007,462	5,160,918
1894.....	2,574,835	13,456,699	1894.....	2,226,145	5,474,940
1895.....	2,825,662	14,245,230	1895.....	2,133,819	4,675,130
1896.....	3,037,718	15,344,364	1896.....	2,244,525	4,900,342

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART II

SUMMARY OF DAIRYING SERVICE IN THE PROVINCES

PART II

SUMMARY OF DAIRYING SERVICE IN THE PROVINCES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Purchase of Cheese for Investigations; The chief needs in each Province; Dairy Stations in Ontario; Dairy Schools; Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe; Agricultural Conferences; Joint Work in New Brunswick; Travelling Dairies; Dairy Station at Nappan; Dairy Stations in Prince Edward Island; Travelling Dairies in Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia.

PART II

SUMMARIES OF DAIRYING SERVICE IN THE PROVINCES

During the years 1891 and 1892, particular attention was given to the improvement of the cheese industry by carrying on experiments in the different methods of manufacture, in testing the percentage of fat in milk, and getting at the quantity and quality of cheese that might be made from milk containing different percentages of fat. In the course of that experimental work, cheese was made at different factories in the provinces.

A small quantity of cheese was also purchased in the Maritime Provinces. Farmers there were not quite sure that the cheese made in those provinces could be sold in England at as good a price as the cheese made in Ontario. Consequently a small quantity of selected cheese from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was purchased and shipped to Great Britain with the experimental cheese from Ontario and Quebec. During the two years, 3,394 boxes of cheese were purchased, which were made mainly for experimental use. The agreement in most cases was that the cheese should be paid for at the factory where they were made, at about one-eighth of a cent per pound above the highest market price. After these cheese had served the purposes of investigation, they were sold on account of the Department. The whole loss to the Department in the course of these commercial transactions, was less than \$200; and that included all the shrinkage in weight and depreciation in quality of some of the cheese which were kept a long time for testing. By the sales of the cheese from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in Great Britain, the dairymen of those provinces were made aware that cheese from them could be sold at prices equal to those of the Ontario cheese.

These experimental investigations were the first, so far as I know, undertaken to determine a basis whereby milk for cheese-making could be paid for according to its quality. The information gained as to the results (1) from using different quantities of rennet in cheese-making, (2) from the heating of the curd during the process of manufacture to different temperatures, and (3) from the use of different quantities of salt during the different months of the season, has guided the cheese-makers in their practice, and has brought about greater uniformity and excellence in the general quality.

The work in each province was planned for the purpose of being as quickly helpful as possible to the farmers and dairymen under the circumstances which were found to be existing.

In Ontario the chief needs seemed to be the improvement of the general quality of the cheese to the standard of excellence attained at the leading factories, and the introduction and extension of butter-making during the winters at factories where cheese-making was conducted in the summer months.

In the province of Quebec, the pressing need of the dairymen was the general grading up of the quality of the cheese and the butter, especially in the districts known as the French-speaking districts. An effort was made to meet that need by using the Dominion Dairy Station at St. Hyacinthe as a dairy school, at which courses of practical instruction were provided for cheese-makers and butter-makers, and also for the inspectors of the syndicates of cheese factories and creameries.

In the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the evident requirements of the farmers were guidance and assistance in establishing co-operative cheese factories and creameries in many localities, at first for operation during the summer months only, and afterwards for use during the whole year. Of equal urgency and perhaps greater importance than that, was the matter of encouraging the farmers to grow crops of Indian corn fodder, to reduce the cost of feeding their milch cows in winter.

As there was, and will likely continue to be, a comparatively large quantity of butter made at home dairies, travelling dairies were introduced and used for several seasons to give practical illustrations in the use of hand power cream-separators and the whole process of butter-making, at meetings called for that purpose.

In Manitoba and the North-west Territories, travelling instructors were sent with travelling dairy outfits. These served the purpose of giving illustrations of the process of butter-making, and of imparting information at suitable centres on the steps to be taken to establish co-operative creameries.

In British Columbia, as home-dairying was the rule, a travelling dairy was sent to various places in different seasons; and when farmers were ready to support co-operative creameries, an expert was sent to assist them. That has been followed by visits of instruction to the various creameries in the province.

ONTARIO.

In 1891-92, the cheese factories at Mount Elgin and Woodstock, in Oxford County, were rented for the winter by the Department. They were fitted up for the making of butter. Butter-making was conducted during the winter of 1891-92, and also during the winters of 1892-93 and of 1893-94. In 1894, the butter-making plant which had been loaned to companies of farmers at these creameries, was disposed of, and the joint-stock companies of farmers thereafter continued the business of butter-making themselves.

During the winter of 1892-93, winter butter-making was conducted by the Department also, at dairying stations at Wellman's Corners and London. In the winter of 1893-94, butter-making was conducted at Wellman's Corners and Chesterville; and was carried on during the winter of 1894-95 at Wellman's Corners, Chesterville and Renfrew. At Wellman's Corners the butter-making plant was disposed of to the owner of the factory. It was removed from Chesterville. The full equipment of the creamery was owned from the beginning by the joint-stock company at Renfrew.

In 1894, a dairy school had been erected at Kingston, Ont., as a branch of the School of Agriculture and Mining there. I was instructed and authorized to take charge of that for the winter. Short courses of instruction were arranged especially for cheese-makers and butter-makers who had had experience for one season as a workman in one of these branches. Each course included practical instruction for two weeks, and each student could take both courses, and repeat them. The school was opened 13th Dec., 1894. During the winter of 1894-95, the courses were attended by 109 pupils; and 91 pupils attended the courses during the session of 1895-96. A special course in cheese-making was established. The instruction at the dairy school was followed by an inspection of the work of the cheese-makers at the factories which they managed during the summer. Those who passed the examination at the school successfully, and whose work during the summer was satisfactory to the expert sent to visit their factories, were granted diplomas. Since 1896 the Dairy School at Kingston has been conducted by the Department of Agriculture of the province of Ontario. It secured as Superintendent Mr. J. A. Ruddick, who had been in charge of the school.

QUEBEC.

The Assistant Dairy Commissioner has been energetic and successful in holding meetings, in giving addresses and by other means instructing farmers, cheese-makers and butter-makers at different points. He has been accompanied at different times by an expert in cheese-making or butter-making. He has also regularly delivered lectures to the students in each course at the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe.

In 1892, that school was erected and equipped by the Dairy Association of the province of Quebec, which also contributed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum towards its maintenance. The management was undertaken by the Commissioner for this Department. Short courses of instruction were arranged for, with practical illus-

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trations and demonstrations in the making of cheese, the making of butter and the testing of milk. During the school term in the winter of 1892-93, the number of pupils was 214. During the season of 1893-94, no less than 268 took the courses. During the season of 1894-95, the attendance had risen to 328, and for the season of 1895-96, there were 274 students on the roll. Since that time the school has been managed by the Dairy Association of the province of Quebec. The Assistant Dairy Commissioner has continued to deliver a series of lectures to the students of each course, and \$3,000 per annum have been contributed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to assist in the maintenance of the school.

During the winter of 1894-95, butter making was conducted at the creamery at Lennoxville.

During the summers of 1896 and 1897, the Dairy Superintendent from St. Hyacinthe was engaged by this Department to visit the creameries in the different parts of the province and to give expert instruction in the manufacture of butter, in the management of creameries and in the construction of cold storage rooms at them. During the season of 1897, an inspector also visited creameries which had provided cold storage rooms; and gave instructions to owners at creameries where it was proposed to erect them or to improve those already in existence.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Agricultural Conferences.

One special feature of agricultural progress in the Maritime Provinces during the year 1894, was the presence of Their Excellencies the Governor General and the Countess of Aberdeen at three great agricultural conferences held severally at Charlottetown, P. E. I., Fredericton, N. B., and Truro, N. S. The Governor General's attendance and addresses did much in awakening and directing the attention of the farmers to recognize and make the most of the resources of their own country.

The gatherings were estimated at from three to eight thousand people; and doubtless they greatly quickened a wholesome spirit of enthusiasm, hopefulness and enterprise in the farmers of those provinces, as nothing else had done there previously. These gatherings were promoted and helped by the Provincial Governments in each case. The Lieutenant Governors and Provincial Premiers were on the platforms and delivered speeches. Honourable W. D. Hoard, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, attended the meetings as a matter of generous international courtesy, and contributed greatly to their success. The general effect of the conferences was to encourage the farmers, and to stir them up to the task of developing the agriculture of their provinces and making them better places to live in. These assemblages were probably the largest of the kind ever held in Canada. The reports of them in the newspapers throughout Canada and also Great Britain, proved useful for advertising the excellence of the agricultural products of the Maritime Provinces, and also for calling attention to the opportunities which many districts in them offer to intending emigrants from the old country. The conditions of life in the provinces down by the sea are more like those which prevail in England, Scotland and Ireland than in any other place on this continent. The soil is fertile, the climate reasonably equable, and the land well watered. Church and school privileges are provided everywhere. The roads are fair, and settlement in agricultural portions of the provinces is close. Land is cheap, and producers have access to the markets of Great Britain and Europe with shorter railway and water routes than from any other part of the continent. These are among the points which were made prominent at the conferences, in addition to a great volume of appropriate information from the several speakers. The reports of the conferences also made mention of the fact that tourists in search of a cool climate, beautiful scenery and quiet resting places, would find themselves surrounded by country comforts in hundreds of places in these provinces at very moderate costs. Such tourists constitute one of the best markets for farm products.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In 1892, a programme of work for the diffusion of information (1) on butter-making at private dairies, (2) on the further extension of co-operative dairying at cheese factories and creameries, and (3) on the growth of Indian corn for fodder and ensilage, was undertaken under the joint management of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. During that time five different experts were employed. The expenses of these were met by the Provincial Government. A scheme was also drawn up for the formation of dairymen's associations in every county. It has worked well. These local dairy associations in many cases have arranged for the building of cheese factories or creameries, and conducted them successfully.

In 1892 and 1893, a dairy station was conducted at Kingsclear. It was afterwards managed by the joint-stock company of farmers who owned the creamery building and the plant.

A butter-making station was conducted at Sussex, N.B., during the winter of 1893-94, where cheese factory premises had been fitted up with the necessary butter-making apparatus and conveniences.

In the spring of 1894, a dairy school was begun and thirty students took the short course of instruction. It was continued in 1895, when fifty-four students were in attendance; in 1896, the number of students was forty-seven; and in 1897 the number on the roll was sixteen. Experts from the Provincial Government assisted in giving instruction in the school in 1895, 1896 and 1897.

The Travelling Dairy was introduced into New Brunswick in 1893. It went into the more sparsely settled districts and gave instruction in butter-making, particularly for home dairying. Posters were sent out on which the programme of the work for the day was given. This programme included the testing of milk, the use of centrifugal cream separators, the making and packing of butter, in fact the whole art of butter-making, from the handling of the milk until the product was packed and ready for the market. In 1893, the Travelling Dairy visited sixty-eight places. Incidentally it rendered a most valuable service, in showing farmers who brought skim-milk and butter-milk to be tested, that in some cases there was forty per cent of the butter-fat left in the skim-milk, owing to the insufficiency of the methods used for setting the milk. In other cases as much as five per cent of butter-fat was discovered in the butter-milk, when there should be only about one fourth of one per cent left in it.

In 1895, a summer dairy station was conducted at Eel River. Farmers extended very little support in supplying milk.

NOVA SCOTIA.

An experimental dairy station was established on a site at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Nappan, and cheese-making was begun 3rd July, 1893. The buildings were erected with capital furnished by persons of the neighbourhood, and the Department of Agriculture provided the plant for cheese-making and butter-making. In 1897, the buildings were purchased by the Department of Agriculture, which now owns the whole station. In 1894, nineteen young men learned cheese-making and butter-making at this station and were afterwards in positions in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. A Superintendent of Dairying for the province has acted as travelling Instructor, visiting the cheese factories and creameries and addressing meetings of farmers since 1891.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

During the course of meetings held in Prince Edward Island in 1891, I had intimated that if the farmers would erect a suitable building for a cheese factory, the Department would place the necessary machinery in it, and run it as a government dairy station. At that time there was not any co-operative dairying done on the island, except in one small co-operative cheese factory. The farmers in the vicinity of New

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Perth formed themselves into a joint stock company. They erected a suitable building, the Department supplied the plant, and in 1892 it was carried on by the Department as a cheese factory. Probably not less than one thousand farmers visited the dairy station at New Perth during the season. In consequence, the farmers in many other districts decided that they would form joint stock companies, erect suitable buildings, and put in the necessary plant at their own expense, if the Department of Agriculture would undertake to manage the manufacturing and marketing business for them at a fair charge until they acquired sufficient experience to carry it on successfully themselves.

In 1893, the Department conducted 11 dairy stations, patronized by 1,187 farmers. In 1894 there were 16 cheese factories and 2 creameries under the charge of the Department. Winter butter-making was begun in 1894-95, and the Department carried on that work at 3 places. In 1895 there were 28 cheese factories and 2 creameries under management of the Department. During the winter of 1895-96 one central butter factory, with 5 separating stations tributary to it, were conducted. All the cheese factories and creameries were erected and equipped at the expense of joint stock companies of the farmers themselves, with the exception of the plant loaned to the first cheese factory in 1892, and the butter-making plants provided for that factory in the winter of 1894-95, and also for the central butter factory at Charlottetown in the winter of 1895-96. Full particulars of the places and the amount of business carried on are presented in Part III. of this report.

In the season of 1896 the Department withdrew from the management of the larger cheese factories, and 17 of them were taken charge of by the directors of the joint stock companies. They conducted them with economy, efficiency and success. Eleven of the cheese factories which had been managed by the Department in 1895 were continued under its control, and 2 small new cheese factories were added to the number. Butter-making was conducted at 2 creameries and 9 cream separating stations in the winter of 1896-97.

In 1897 the Department withdrew from all commercial responsibility in connection with the running of the cheesefactories and creameries. They have since been conducted by the joint stock companies of farmers. The Dairy Superintendent for Prince Edward Island, who had been most efficient and energetic in carrying on the work for the Department, resigned his position in 1897 to engage in a business for himself in connection with the carrying on of co-operative dairying.

Two travelling instructors were employed by the Department to visit cheese factories and creameries during the season of 1897, and one of them has been continued to visit the eighteen creameries which are in operation during the winter of 1897-98.

The growing of Indian corn for fodder has been greatly extended on the Island. When the work was taken up by the Department in 1890, it was estimated that the area devoted to the growth of Indian corn fodder was not more than ten acres. Three pound sample bags of an early ripening variety suitable to the Island were distributed free at meetings held in 1891. In 1896, it was estimated that the area of Indian corn for fodder on the Island was about 10,000 acres. Many of the leading farmers have put up silos, and others stook the fodder corn and have it in a fair state of preservation for feeding during the winter.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

In 1894, two experts visited the new creameries and cheese factories during the summer. They were furnished with travelling dairy outfits, and visited that season sixty-three places. Among many other evidences that the work was acceptable and useful to the people, was a resolution passed by the Dairymen's Association of Manitoba, commending the work of the travelling dairy, and saying: "No work of the kind has had so useful results or is meeting with such general appreciation." An extract from the report of the annual meeting of one of the Farmers' Institutes of Manitoba, at Virden, said: "The travelling dairy meetings were large and enthusiastic. Over two hundred farmers were in attendance, and the work of instruction will do a great deal of good."

In 1894 a dairy station was erected at Moosejaw, N.W.T., by a joint stock company of farmers. It was conducted by the Department as a dairy station during 1895, and in 1896 creameries were conducted as dairy stations by the Department at Moosejaw, Indian Head and Prince Albert. The work at these stations paved the way for the application of the plan by which creameries in the North-west Territories were assisted in 1897. During that year sixteen creameries and sixteen tributary cream separating or cream-collecting stations were conducted by the Department. Full particulars will be found in Part III. of this report.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In 1894 work of instruction by means of a travelling dairy was done on the mainland and on Vancouver Island. In 1895 an expert instructor assisted in establishing creameries, and spent several weeks at them giving instruction to those who wished to learn buttermaking. In 1896, further work with the travelling dairy was continued.

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REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART III

DOMINION DAIRY STATIONS

PART III
DOMINION DAIRY STATIONS

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PART III

DOMINION DAIRY STATIONS

In 1891, I had the honour to draw up a memorandum on the establishment of experimental dairy stations. The objects of these stations were defined in that memorandum, which was published in full in my report of 1890.

In substance they were as follows:—

(1.) To begin and extend a new branch of dairying, in the making of butter throughout the winter months, in places where cheese was made during the summer time, and to promote winter dairying generally;

(2.) To introduce co-operative dairying in those parts of the country where creameries and cheese factories were not established; and

(3.) To bring about the use of the best methods of manufacturing dairy products in all the provinces, and by that means to establish a reputation for uniformly fine Canadian cheese and butter.

When the dairy stations were established, there was not any intention of assuming the commercial responsibility of carrying on the business of making and selling butter and cheese for the farmers for a long period.

FOR WINTER DAIRYING.

The first Dominion dairy stations were established at Woodstock and Mount Elgin, Oxford County, Ont., the former being opened on the 21st of November, 1891, and the latter on the 4th of December, 1891. The business basis on which the butter making business was carried on was set forth in the agreements with the proprietors of the cheese factories and the patrons who supplied milk.

The substance of these was as follows:—

1. The company owning the premises are to put the boiler-room into a frost-proof condition, and to put double windows and double doors where they are required, in order to make the making-room tenable during the winter.

2. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to pay \$100 as rent for the use of the premises and such of the apparatus in them as he may desire to use.

3. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to put into the factory the additional apparatus and equipment necessary for the manufacture of butter.

4. That apparatus and equipment may become the property of the company when the butter-making season is ended, by mutual agreement as to price, or the Dairy Commissioner may remove the same.

5. The company shall keep the buildings fully insured, as usual, for their own benefit

6. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to remove the butter-making apparatus and utensils, and to leave the building in at least as good a state for cheese-making as when he took possession of it for butter-making, at any time when notified to do so, after the middle of April.

7. At Mount Elgin and Woodstock, in conformity with a promise which was made to the effect that the terms of the original agreement would be good for two years, at the option of the proprietors and patrons of the factory, the Dairy Commissioner agrees to manufacture butter from the milk furnished at the factory, at the rate of 3 cents per pound of butter. That rate includes all charges for labour, tubs, fuel, salt and other furnishings. (At other stations the charge for manufacturing was put at 3½ cents per pound of butter. The specially low rate of 3 cents per pound was made at

first, to induce the farmers to go into this new departure in dairying. Now that it is recognized as profitable to them, the charge for manufacturing is put at or near what the actual cost will be to the patrons when the business is large and is run by them on their own behalf.)

8. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to sell the butter to the best of his ability, and to pay to the patrons who supply milk, the net proceeds from all sales of products (after deducting the charge for manufacturing), in proportion to the quantity of butter which is obtained from the milk furnished by each patron, as determined by the Babcock milk tester.

9. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to pay an advance of 15 cents per pound of butter to the patrons after the end of every month.

10. The patrons will receive at the factory about 80 pounds of skim milk, and 10 pounds of buttermilk per 100 pounds of milk furnished; and in case the buttermilk be sold, it will be accounted for to the patrons, and the proceeds distributed to them.

The following is a list of the dairy stations which were started as winter butter-making stations in places where cheese-making had been carried on during the summer, with a summary of the amount of business carried on at these stations during the several years :

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1891-92 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in Ontario.

Name of Station.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk supplied.	Average percent of Pat.	Lbs. of Butter manufactured.	Lbs. of Milk per lb. of Butter.	Lbs. of Butter per lb. of Pat.	Charge per lb. for making.	No. of days Station was in operation.	Gross Value of Product.
Mt. Elgin.....	52	245,142	4.07	11,062	22.16	1.1	3 Cts.	125	2,074.37
	No. of Patrons supplying Cream.			Made from gathered Cream.			Collecting Cream and Charge for making.		
	No. of Patrons supplying Milk.			Made from Milk received.					
Woodstock.....	40	68,221	3.34	9,111	27.20	1.1	4	152	2,275.55

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1892-93 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in Ontario.

Name of Station.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk supplied.	Lbs. of Butter manufactured.	Lbs. of Milk per lb. of Butter.	Average net value to Patrons per 100 lbs. of Milk.	Average net price realized for Butter per lb.	Manufacturing charge.	No. of days Station was in operation.	Gross value of Product.
Mount Elgin.....	95	497,274	23,798	20.89	94.96	22.84	3	127	5,443.73
Woodstock.....	57	345,226	15,120	22.83	26.53	22.75	3	135	3,440.88
Wellman's Corners.....	62	302,728	14,037	21.70	29.91	22.89	3	123	3,237.23
London.....	22	122,370	5,563	21.99	93.00	23.95	3	135	1,332.89

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SUMMARY of the Business for the Season 1893-94 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in Ontario.

Name of Station.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk received.	Average per cent of Fat.	Lbs. of Butter manufactured.	Lbs. of Milk per lb. of Butter.	Average net value to Patrons per 100 lbs. of Milk.	Average price received for Butter per lb.	Charge per lb. for making.	No. of days Station was in operation.	Gross value of Product.
						Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		\$ cts.
Mount Elgin	90	450,385	3·86	19,903	22·62	91·6	24·23	33	130	4,860·83
Woodstock	44	302,208	3·68	12,395	24·38	85	24·42	33	123	3,011·71
Wellman's Corners	53	314,018	3·23	14,160	22·17	93	24·34	33	121	3,430·25
London	2	81,934	3·44	3,156	25·00	78	25·00	33	172	789·00
Chesterville	23	145,817	4·33	6,322	25·50	82	24·70	33	82	1,388·99

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1894-95 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in Ontario.

Name of Station.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk received.	Average per cent of Fat.	Lbs. of Butter manufactured.	Lbs. of Milk per lb. of Butter.	Average net value to Patrons per 100 lbs. of Milk.	Average price received for Butter.	Manufacturing charge.	Lbs. of Butter per lb. of Fat.	No. of days Station was in operation.	Gross value of Product.
						Cts.	Cts.	Cts.			\$ cts.
Chesterville.....	47	247,256	4·18	11,576	21·3	79·53	20·4	33	1·12	150	2,371·78
Renfrew	60	296,326	3·44	12,107	24·4	73·24	*21·47	33	1·18	102	2,593·91
†Wellman's Corners..	76	460,683	3·67	19,090	23·2	71·73	*20·1	33	1·17	126	4,037·24

* Including proceeds of buttermilk. † 9·03 lbs. milk made 1 lb. cheese; net value of milk made into cheese, \$1 per 100 lbs. ‡ And 1,833 lbs. cheese.

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1894-95 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Station at Lennoxville, Quebec.

No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk received.	Lbs. of Cream received.	Lbs. of Butter manufactured.	Average per cent of fat in Milk.	Lbs. of Milk per lb. of Butter.	Average net value to Patrons per 100 lbs. of Milk.	Average price realized for Butter per lb.	Manufacturing charge.	Lbs. of Butter per lb. of Fat.	No. of days Station was in operation.	Gross value of Product.
						Cts.	Cts.	Cts.			\$ cts.
44	331,979	1,330	15,226	3·96	22·2	76·09	20·39	33	1·13	178	3,109·75

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1894-95, at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in Prince Edward Island.

Name of Station.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk received.	Average per cent of Fat in Milk.	Lbs. of Butter manufactured.	Average Price realized for Butter.	Lbs. of Butter from 1 lb. of Fat.	Net Value per lb. Fat to Patrons who delivered their own Milk.	Net Value per lb. Fat to Patrons who had their Milk hauled.	Manufacturing Charge.	Number of Days Station was in operation.	Average net Value per 100 Lbs. Milk.	Gross Value of Product.
					Cts.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		\$ cts.	
Tryon	66	158,350	3.88	7,364	20.10	1.20	18.75	17.16	31	180	83.75	1,479.75
Crapaud ..	44	97,157	3.96	4,972	20.08	1.29	21.36		33	180		997.47
New Perth ..	96	349,720		16,655	21.08				33	210		3,512.04

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1895-96 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in Prince Edward Island.

Name of Station.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk received.	Lbs. of Butter manufactured.	Average per ct. of fat in Milk.	Quantity of Butter made from 1 lb. of fat.	Average price realized for Butter.		Net value of fat to Patrons per lb.	Manufacturing charge.	No. of days in operation.	Lbs. of Milk per lb. of Butter.	Gross value of Product.
						Lbs.	Cts.					\$ cts.
Central Creamery	650	1,825,124	80,117	3.87	1.13	19.84	18.67	34	150			16,078.00
do (May, '96).....	279	429,536	15,928	3.46	1.07	18.00	15.72	33	30			2,897.96
Crapaud (May, '96).....	24	29,242	1,209	3.52	1.17	18.00	16.61	33	30			217.71
Tryon (May, '96).....	23	22,973	873	3.38	1.12	18.14	15.95	33	30			158.38
New Perth (June, '96).....	86	189,474	7,389	3.40	1.14	17.89	13.23	34	30			1,247.85
M. H. North (June, '96).....	39	66,754	2,500			17.99		33	30	26.70		454.08

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1896-97 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in Prince Edward Island.

Name of Station.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk received.	Lbs. of Butter manufactured.	Average per cent of fat in milk.	Quantity of Butter made from 1 lb. of fat.	Average price realized for Butter.		Net value of Nov. and Dec. Fat to Patrons.	Net value of Fat during balance of season to Patrons.	Manufacturing charge.	No. of days in operation.	Gross value of Product.
						Lbs.	Cts.					Cts.	Cts.	$ cts.
Central Creamery	118	321,238	14,362	3.9	1.14	19.65	18.59	18.43	34	180		2,822.64
Dunk River	79	249,585	10,226	3.8	1.07	19.66	14.91	14.97	34	180		2,010.95
Hampton	46	163,415	8,031	4.1	1.19	19.45	19.17	18.85	34	140		1,562.67
Hazelbrook	55	327,671	14,136	3.7	1.13	19.74	19.47	17.92	34	165		2,791.98
Hillsborough	43	204,597	8,280	3.7	1.08	19.60	17.73	17.32	34	165		1,630.02
Kensington	76	262,395	11,622	3.8	1.16	19.65	19.39	18.20	34	170		2,284.32
Mt. Stewart	55	130,072	5,473	3.8	1.08	19.48	17.33	17.26	34	180		1,066.11
Montague	37	127,157	4,987	3.5	1.10	17.03	14.92		34	165		849.20
Murray Harbour North	42	162,934	6,647	3.6	1.10	17.02	14.99		34	180		1,131.86
New Glasgow	27	63,081	3,013	4.0	1.19	19.19	20.59		34	135		573.21
New Perth	68	254,189	10,927	3.7	1.15	17.03	15.65		34	180		1,860.69

*Average net value of fat for season.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

STATEMENT showing progress of Winter Dairying in Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces in Stations managed by the Department of Agriculture.

Year.	Number of Dairy Stations.	Number of Patrons.	Lbs. of Butter made.	Lbs. of Cheese made.	Value of Product.
1891-92	2	92	22,697		4,349 92
1892-93	4	236	58,518		13,454 73
1893-94	5	218	55,936		13,480 78
1894-95	7	433	86,990	1,833	18,101 94
1895-96	5	991	108,016		21,053 98
1896-97	11	646	97,704		18,588 65
1897-98	1				

COMBINATION FACTORIES

Illustrations and demonstrations given at these dairy stations have been followed to such an extent that it is estimated there are now not less than 150 cheese factories in Canada fitted with the plant for manufacturing butter during the winter months. In beginning this business the simplest and cheapest plan was followed, and the cheese-making apparatus was removed from the floor of the cheese-making room and replaced by the butter-making plant. Since the practicability and profitableness of winter dairying have been demonstrated, it is found desirable to construct and fit up the factories in such a way that the cheese-making plant and butter-making plant will both be in position and ready for use at any time. Full plans for a combined cheese factory and creamery may be obtained by application to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Where owners of cheese factories may still desire to equip them for the making of butter during the winter months, with as little enlargement and alteration as possible, it will be sufficient if the making room is made reasonably close with a lining inside of two thicknesses of building paper, between two-ply of matched lumber. If the cheese factory is equipped with all the plant necessary for cheese-making, the additional apparatus required for fitting it up for the manufacture of butter on the centrifugal cream separator plan, and the approximate cost are given underneath.

APPARATUS FOR A CREAMERY.

In the aggregate the cost of making the alteration and putting in the machinery apparatus and utensils which are required, need not exceed the amounts mentioned.

Centrifugal cream separator or separators (capacity 3,000 lbs. of milk per hour)	\$330 00
1 Milk-receiving and heating vat (300 gallons)	45 00
2 Cream vats (200 gallons each)	75 00
1 Revolving churn (250 gallon size)	34 00
1 Power butter-worker	35 00
1 Hand butter-worker	9 00
1 Pair butter scales	8 50
1 Large dipper, 1 small dipper, 1 strainer dipper, etc.	5 00
2 Butter spades, 2 butter ladles, 1 butter packer, etc.	2 00
1 Butter printer (lettered)	5 00
1 Butter trier	4 00

Carried forward \$552 50

APPARATUS FOR A CREAMERY—*Concluded.*

Brought forward	\$552 50
1 Strainer for cream, 1 hair sieve	3 00
1 Four-gallon cream-fermenting can	6 00
1 Buttermilk tank	6 00
1 Elevated skim-milk tank, with pipe and valve for conducting milk to wagons	15 00
1 Stove	10 00
Stencil-plates	3 00
Carpenter-work, shafting, pulleys, belting, hangers, pipes, fittings, freight and teaming	150 00
	<u>\$ 745 50</u>

In some cheese factories the articles which are mentioned below do not form part of the equipment. They are really essential for carrying on the business in the best way, and should not be counted as a charge upon the cost of altering a cheese factory and fitting it for butter-making, although they are necessary in the butter factory :

1 Babcock milk tester	\$ 18 00
1 Ejector for elevating the skim-milk	8 00

For getting this winter dairying movement understood by and acceptable to the farmers at the beginning, credit is due to the energy, tact and leadership of Mr. T. J. Dillon, and Mr. J. A. Ruddick, who personally were a means of enlisting the interest and securing the support of the patrons for the first season until it had an opportunity of commending itself to their judgment.

FOR DAIRY SCHOOLS.

Following up the work of the travelling dairies, a Dominion dairy station was practically used as a dairy school at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., and later on at Sussex, N.B., and at Kingston, Ont. Short courses of instruction were provided for cheese-makers and butter-makers. Students were required to take part in the practical work of testing milk, making cheese and making butter according to the most approved methods. The number of students who attended and took the courses at these schools for the several years, are shown in the following table :—

Year.	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Sussex, N.B.	Kingston, Ont.
1892-93	214		
1893-94	268	30	
1894-95	328	54	109
1895-96	274	47	91
1897		16	

Two of the schools were fitted up with several makes of centrifugal cream separators. Every student attended a course of ten or twelve lectures on subjects connected with dairying. Lectures were followed by discussions of an hour or more.

In the province of Quebec there are syndicates of cheese factories and creameries. A syndicate is a group of from fifteen to thirty factories, the representative of which

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

agree to contribute a stated amount for the payment of an inspector. These have been assisted by the Provincial Government to the extent of half of the expenses up to \$250 for each syndicate, as the Government's share. A special course of instruction was provided for the inspectors of these syndicates; and afterwards a condition for their qualification as inspectors was that they should possess a certificate from the dairy school at St. Hyacinthe.

TO INTRODUCE CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

At places where dairy stations were established to introduce and extend co-operative dairying among farmers, the plan was followed of getting a joint stock company of farmers to provide suitable buildings and premises, the Department providing the manufacturing plant. The first dairy station for this purpose was started at New Perth, P.E.I. The farmers formed themselves into a joint stock company and erected a building suitable for cheese-making. The Department put in the full plant. At first the farmers were reluctant to supply milk, fearing that the venture would not prove successful. However, after the station was opened, most of the farmers in the vicinity gave it hearty support. Mr. T. J. Dillon, who had been successful in this pioneer work at the winter dairy station at Mount Elgin, in 1891-92, was put in charge of the dairy station at New Perth, P.E.I. He estimated that not less than 1,000 farmers visited the dairy station during the summer. In many other districts the farmers decided that they would form joint stock companies, erect the buildings and put in the necessary plant at their own expense, provided the Department would undertake to manage the manufacturing business for them until they acquired sufficient knowledge to carry it on satisfactorily themselves.

The following is the form of the agreement which has been entered into between the several companies and myself. All subsequent ones were substantially similar to it.

AGREEMENT WITH THE COMPANIES AND PATRONS.

MEMORANDUM of agreement between the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, and
..... in the matter of manufacturing cheese at.....
during the season of 189 ..

1. On behalf of the.....(hereinafter called the company), it is agreed that the company shall provide convenient premises and a cheese factory, suitably equipped with all necessary apparatus and utensils for the manufacture of cheese.

2. On behalf of the company it is agreed that the cheese factory building and premises (equipped as stated in paragraph 1), shall be put under the control and direction of the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion.

(a.) Any charge or claim on the premises or building on behalf of those persons who advance money for the erection and equipment of the building, or any other persons whatsoever, are not to be considered as claims upon the Dairy Commissioner or the Department of Agriculture.

3. On behalf of the directors and shareholders of the company it is agreed that they shall use all reasonable means to promote the interests of the factory and to secure patrons who will furnish a supply of milk.

4. On behalf of the company, it is agreed that the company, or the patrons of the factory, shall deliver the milk at the factory.

(a.) The whey is to be disposed of for the benefit of the patrons in such a way as may be agreed upon between the company and the patrons of the factory.

5. In consideration of the foregoing, the Dairy Commissioner agrees to manufacture from the milk which is received, a first-class quality of cheese at the manufacturing rate or charge of one and a quarter cents ($1\frac{1}{4}$) per pound of cheese manufactured.

(a.) The right to reject any milk which he considers unfit for use in making first-class cheese, is reserved to the cheese-maker.

6. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to provide the fuel, cheese boxes and all other dairy furnishings which are necessary, and to care for the cheese until they are cured and fit for the market.

7. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to market the cheese to the best of his judgment and ability, and to pay to the several patrons, the net proceeds realized from all sales of cheese, after deducting the manufacturing charge of one and a quarter cents ($1\frac{1}{4}$) per pound of cheese, and such a further charge as the company require for payment of the drawing of the milk from the milk-stands of the several patrons to the factory.

8. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to advance to the patrons, after the end of every month, such a sum on account as he may estimate to be about two-thirds of the net value of the milk.

9. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to insure the cheese against loss by fire, as trustee for and on behalf of the patrons, to the amount of two-thirds of their market value; but the factory buildings and the apparatus and utensils therein are to be insured by the company on their own behalf, and the Dairy Commissioner is to accept no responsibility in that connection.

10. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to keep the premises and machinery in a good state of repair from ordinary wear and tear.

11. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to pay to the company a rent of (equal to . . . per cent on the cost of the buildings and equipment), for the use of the factory and premises for the season of 189

Signed at this day of 189

The following tables show the volume of business conducted at the dairy stations in Prince Edward Island in the several years, during the summer months:—

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1892 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Station at New Perth, Prince Edward Island.

Number of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk supplied.	Lbs. of Cheese manufactured	Average price realized for Cheese.	Lbs. of Milk per lb. of Cheese.	Net value of Milk to Patrons per 100 lbs.	Manufacturing charge per lb.	No. of Days in operation.	Gross value of Product.
			Cts.		Cts.	Cts.		\$ cts.
143	669,168	63,018	10·12	10·61	71·82	2½	127	6,381 98

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1893 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in Prince Edward Island.

Name of Station.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk supplied.	Lbs. of Cheese manufactured.	Lbs. of Milk per lb. of Cheese.	Average price realized for Cheese.	Net value of Milk per 100 lbs. to Patrons.	Manufacturing charge.	No. of Days in operation.	Gross value of Product.
						Cts.	Cts.		\$ cts.
Cornwall	60	577,764	53,508	10·79	10·59	74·90	1½	120	5,668 32
Dunk River	76	546,256	51,406	10·62	10·35	74·62	1½	120	5,320 89
Gowan Brae	133	311,843	30,772	10·13	10·53	75·93	1½	96	3,241 56
Kensington	91	469,807	42,800	10·97	10·68	72·18	1½	107	4,570 93
Morell	82	127,444	11,636	10·95	10·21	67·82	1½	60	1,188 91
Murray Harbour North	157	476,527	44,363	10·74	10·56	73·21	1½	114	4,686 07
New Perth	121	750,433	66,938	11·21	10·54	68·99	1½	118	7,060 67
Red House	99	295,649	28,137	10·57	10·66	76·20	1½	98	3,001 72
St. Peter's Bay	104	260,384	23,767	10·97	10·51	70·36	1½	94	2,499 71
Mount Stewart	121	226,813	20,582	11·02	10·49	66·76	1½	75	2,159 88
Union (V. R. B.)	143	922,870	83,315	11·07	10·53	71·32	1½	120	8,770 13

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1894 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in Prince Edward Island.

Name of Station. — (Cheese Factories.)	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk supplied.	Lbs. of Cheese manufactured.	Lbs. of Milk per lb. of Cheese.	Average price realized for Cheese.		Net value of Milk to Patrons per 100 lbs.	Manufacturing charge per lb.	No. of days in operation.	Gross value of Product.	Average per cent of fat in Milk.	Net value of Butter fat per lb.
					Cts.	Cts.						
Cornwall.....	74	845,987	79,565	10 63	9 74	68 31	14	143	7,780 05	.....	.....	.....
Dunk River.....	89	797,554	74,687	10 67	9 74	68 57	14	129	7,279 92	.....	.....	.....
Gowan Brae.....	75	297,784	29,286	10 16	9 74	68 94	14	115	2,853 10	.....	.....	.....
Grand River.....	108	323,467	30,937	10 45	9 77	70 57	14	86	3,025 27	.....	.....	.....
Hampton.....	62	421,523	39,873	10 57	9 75	71 29	14	122	3,889 81	.....	.....	.....
Montague.....	86	407,065	37,313	10 90	9 73	68 63	14	143	3,631 06	.....	.....	.....
Morell.....	58	208,002	19,596	10 62	9 69	64 95	14	110	1,899 59	.....	.....	.....
Mount Stewart.....	51	184,595	18,248	10 11	9 71	69 82	14	145	1,773 50	.....	.....	.....
Murray Harbour North.....	70	401,336	37,149	10 80	9 74	66 66	14	135	3,619 17	.....	.....	.....
" South.....	104	262,529	24,331	10 78	9 73	64 79	14	101	2,367 18	.....	.....	.....
Red House.....	81	466,833	44,007	10 60	9 76	66 90	14	124	4,297 88	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Bay.....	67	262,260	24,300	10 79	9 70	64 23	14	122	2,357 42	.....	.....	.....
Union (V.R.B.).....	145	1,393,631	133,466	10 44	9 75	70 59	14	176	13,015 98	.....	.....	.....
Winsloe.....	107	803,961	76,032	10 57	9 81	70 95	14	123	7,459 72	.....	.....	.....
Kensington.....	106	811,475	77,296	10 49	9 74	.....	14	142	7,531 58	.....	3 57	19 59
New Perth.....	73	600,413	56,332	10 65	9 92	.....	14	150	5,589 43	.....	3 55	20 22

Name of Station. — (Creameries.)	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk supplied.	Lbs. of Butter manufactured.	Average per cent of fat in Milk.		Quantity of Butter made from 1 lb. of fat.		Average price realized for Butter.	Manufacturing charge per lb.	No. of Days in operation.	Gross value of Product.	Net value of butter fat to Patrons.
				Cts.	Cts.	Lbs.	Cts.					
Tryon.....	73	572,888	23,828	3 64	1 14	17 33	34	148	4,158 92	.....	12 78	.....
Crapaud.....	76	480,746	20,684	3 81	1 12	17 95	33	162	3,713 20	.....	13 78	.....

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1895 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in Prince Edward Island.

Name of Station.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk supplied.	Lbs. of Cheese manufactured.	Lbs. of Milk per lb. of Cheese.	Average price realized for Cheese.	Net value of Milk to Patrons per 100 lbs.	Manufacturing charge per lb.	No. of Days in operation.	Gross Value of Product.	
<i>Cheese Factories.</i>										
					Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		\$ cts.	
Alberton.....	114	416,436	39,106	10.64	8.40	51.96	1 1/4	119	3,287 70	
Campbellton.....	105	380,661	36,187	10.51	8.38	52.66	1 1/4	108	3,035 64	
Cardigan.....	74	235,424	22,023	10.69	8.54	52.43	1 1/4	90	1,881 48	
Cornwall.....	76	994,627	93,441	10.64	8.40	51.08	1 1/4	167	7,859 77	
Dunstaffnage.....	75	630,054	58,923	10.69	8.48	51.46	1 1/4	150	4,999 25	
Gowan Brae.....	88	410,316	39,492	10.39	8.38	51.13	1 1/4	132	3,311 43	
Grand River.....	127	527,982	49,025	10.76	8.34	51.45	1 1/4	115	4,090 37	
Hampton.....	69	621,297	58,602	10.66	8.55	57.87	1 1/4	150	5,014 33	
Morell.....	49	239,837	22,407	10.70	8.36	50.11	1 1/4	115	1,873 85	
Mount Stewart.....	65	338,814	32,112	10.55	8.41	51.23	1 1/4	126	2,709 45	
Murray Harbour North.....	71	408,912	37,535	10.89	8.42	51.05	1 1/4	137	3,162 64	
" South.....	82	348,183	32,143	10.83	8.42	50.49	1 1/4	136	2,708 38	
New Dominion.....	108	575,244	53,891	10.67	8.42	53.05	1 1/4	117	4,539 88	
New Glasgow.....	111	609,898	55,160	11.05	8.42	49.66	1 1/4	115	4,646 63	
O'Leary.....	124	331,024	31,102	10.64	8.34	47.72	1 1/4	100	2,597 15	
Orwell.....	98	716,246	65,344	10.96	8.45	52.91	1 1/4	156	5,527 32	
Red House.....	99	526,981	48,862	10.78	8.38	51.71	1 1/4	135	4,099 32	
Stanley Bridge.....	110	901,009	81,254	11.08	8.32	50.73	1 1/4	135	6,760 54	
St. Peter's Bay.....	89	387,758	36,905	10.50	8.35	54.28	1 1/4	134	3,085 09	
Winsloe.....	115	1,052,603	97,041	10.84	8.39	52.54	1 1/4	157	8,149 54	
						Net value of fat to patrons.				
Dunk River.....	137	1,231,543	114,013	10.80	8.42	14.30	1 1/4	167	9,603 98	
Emerald.....	97	559,670	51,766	10.81	8.37	13.96	1 1/4	133	4,337 59	
Hazelbrook.....	94	914,539	87,520	10.44	8.40	16.98	1 1/4	147	7,357 90	
Hillsborough.....	95	1,007,219	95,984	10.49	8.42	16.06	1 1/4	183	8,091 67	
Kensington.....	133	1,036,312	97,568	10.62	8.44	14.96	1 1/4	155	8,238 84	
Montague.....	125	704,875	65,889	10.69	8.41	16.09	1 1/4	160	5,534 23	
New Perth.....	110	799,600	75,222	10.62	8.50	16.62	1 1/4	139	6,398 54	
Union.....	135	1,690,558	158,752	10.64	8.49	15.70	1 1/4	174	13,481 77	
Name of Station.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk received.	Lbs. of Butter made.	Average per cent of Fat in Milk.	Quantity of Butter made from 1 lb. of Fat.	Average price realized for Butter.	Net Value of Fat to Patrons per lb.	Manufacturing charge per lb.	No. of Days in operation.	Gross Value of Product.
<i>Creameries.</i>										
										\$ cts.
Tryon.....	95	820,028	34,335	3.44	1.21	18.96	15.61	3 1/2	180	6,509 39
Crapaud.....	87	618,962	28,337	3.66	1.25	19.28	17.49	3 1/2	210	5,471 67
New Perth (Oct. 21 to Nov. 30).....	86	127,457	5,992	3.48	21.42	23.99	3 1/2	40	1,285 13

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1896 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in Prince Edward Island.

Name of Station.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk supplied.	Lbs. of Cheese manufactured.	Average lbs. of Milk per lb. of Cheese in June and July.	Average lbs. of Milk per lb. of Cheese in Aug., Sept. & Oct.	Average per cent. of fat in milk.	Net value of June and July Fat to patrons, per lb.		Net value, August, Sept. and Oct. Fat per lb. to patrons.	Mfg. charges, per lb.	No. of Days in operation.	Gross value of Product.
							Cts.	Cts.				
Alberton	45	272,374	26,299	10·82	9·98	3·5	14·61	21·83	11	142	2,397 90	
New Perth	93	611,869	59,244	10·71	10·13	3·5	15·64	21·48	11	120	5,529 02	
							Net value of June & July Milk to patrons, per 100 lb.	Net value, Aug., Sep. and Oct. Milk to patrons, per 100 lbs.				\$ cts.
Cardigan	42	289,148	27,407	11·15	10·19		50·23	76·02	11	142	2,537 11	
Gowan Brae	38	179,114	17,124	10·77	10·12		51·89	76·91	11	122	1,537 39	
Morell	46	196,505	18,732	10·58	10·40		52·61	72·88	11	121	1,699 20	
Mount Stewart	86	468,379	44,390	10·80	10·35		53·20	75·63	11	142	4,058 06	
Murray Harbour, N.	44	344,754	31,885	11·57	10·48		47·42	73·38	11	120	2,994 46	
Murray Harbour, S.	63	272,576	26,687	10·32	10·10		54·78	77·07	11	120	2,398 05	
North Lake	56	215,597	21,357	10·33	9·95		53·99	76·74	11	127	1,977 34	
St. Peter's Bay	48	232,720	21,978	10·82	10·37		53·70	76·58	11	127	1,990 91	
Abram's Village	115	237,572	23,453	*10·12			*66·58		11	98	2,133 73	
Campbellton	38	145,372	13,775	*10·55			*57·89		11	120	1,236 89	
O'Leary	25	36,550	3,958	† 9·23			†94·74		11	60	395 75	

* Represents average for season. † In operation in September and October only.

STATEMENT showing Progress of Dairying in Prince Edward Island in Stations under control of the Department of Agriculture.

Year.	No. of Stations.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Butter made.	Lbs. of Cheese made.	Value of Product.
<i>Summer Season.</i>					\$ cts.
1892	1	143		63,018	6,381 98
1893	11	1,187		457,224	48,168 79
1894	18	1,505	44,512	802,418	86,242 78
1895	30	2,957	68,664	1,737,269	159,650 47
1896	13	739		336,289	30,885 81
1897	0				
<i>Winter Season.</i>					
1894-95	3	206	28,991		5,989 26
1895-96	5	650	108,016		21,053 98
1896-97	*11	646	97,704		18,588 65
1897-98	0				

* Nine of these were separating stations only.

At the close of the manufacturing season, a full statement of the business transacted at each creamery was supplied to each patron. The following is a specimen sheet of the summary of business.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS FOR THE SEASON OF 1896, AT THE NEW PERTH DAIRY
STATION, NEW PERTH, P.E.I.

Cheesemaking began on 1st July and ended on 31st October.

Milk was supplied by 93 patrons.

The quantity of milk supplied was 611,869 lbs.

The quantity of cheese made was 59,244 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

The quantity of fat in July milk was 7,395·34 lbs.

The quantity of fat in August, September and October milk was 14,445·03 lbs.

The average lbs. of milk required to make a lb. of cheese in July was 10·71 lbs.

was 10·13 lbs.

The average per cent of fat in July milk was 3·41.

The average per cent of fat in Aug., Sept. and Oct. milk was 3·62.

The quantity of cheese made from 1 lb. fat in July was 2·69 lbs.

The quantity of cheese made from 1 lb. fat in Aug., Sept. and Oct. was 2·71 lbs.

The average price realized for July cheese was 8·02 cents per lb.

The average price realized for Aug., Sept. and Oct. cheese was 9·99 cents per lb.

The net value of July fat to patrons was 15·639 cents per lb.

The net value of Aug., Sept. and Oct. fat to patrons was 21·480 cents per lb.

RECEIPTS.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sold to Patrons July cheese, Statement No. 1	1,585 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 84	
" " Aug., Sept. and Oct. cheese, Statement No. 1	535 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 55	
" John Podmore, Esq., Statement No. 2	56,896	5,327 11	
" locally	156 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 13	
" Agriculture and Dairy Commissioner (for Exhibition)	71	6 39	
	59,244 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,529 02	5,529 02
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Charge for manufacturing 59,244 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb.			740 56
Company's charge, 2 cents per 100 lbs. milk			122 36
Cash paid milk drawers—Statement No. 3			392 45
Freight and truckage on July cheese			14 20
Divided among patrons—			
Cash, per Statement No. 1		2,317 00	
Cheese " No. 1		180 39	
Butter " No. 1		118 12	
Balance due by patrons, Statement No. 1		36 59	
Balance paid by cheque, 8th December, 1896, Statement No. 1		1,625 24	
		4,277 34	
LESS—Balance due by Patrons		17 89	
			4,259 45
			5,529 02

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing accounts of the Patrons of the New Perth Dairy Station, P.E.I., from 1st July to 31st October, 1896.

Names.	Pat in July.	Value.	August, Septem-ber and Octo-ber fat.	Value.	Total Milk sup-plied.	Total fat.	Total value.	July Cheese.	August, Septem-ber and Octo-ber Cheese.	Value.	Butter sold to Patrons.	Value.	Balance due by Patrons.	Money advanced on account.	Total value ad-vanced on ac-count.	Balance due Patrons.	Balance due by Patrons.
	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Totals	7305 34	1,156 60	14445 03	3,102 85	6118 60	21840 37	4,259 45	5854	5354	180 39	7 34	118 12	36 59	2,317 00	2,652 10	1,625 24	17 89

After this come in the details of each Patron's account.

The table showing the volume of business at the dairy stations in Prince Edward Island during the winter months is at page 8 of this report.

WITHDRAWAL FROM MANAGEMENT.

In 1895 there were twenty-eight cheese factories and two creameries conducted by the Department in Prince Edward Island. It was not considered desirable to continue the commercial management of all these factories by the Department. I sent the following letter to the patrons and shareholders :

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, 23rd March, 1896.

To the Shareholders and Patrons of the Dairying Companies of Prince Edward Island :

DEAR SIRS,—When I visited Prince Edward Island in my official capacity as Dairy Commissioner in 1890, I advocated the establishment of co-operative cheese factories and creameries. When a joint stock company of farmers was formed at New Perth, to erect buildings for a cheese factory there, I was authorized by the Dominion Government to take the management of it for one year. Fortunately, one of my valued assistants, Mr. T. J. Dillon, consented to go to Prince Edward Island, to act as Dairy Superintendent for the province.

During the first season of 1892, all the business of the factory was undertaken by this Department. The following year the directors of the company took charge of the drowing of the milk and the disposal of the whey.

Since 1892 co-operative dairying on the island has grown very fast.

At the beginning of this work in Prince Edward Island, it was neither proposed nor intended that the Government should assume control of manufacturing cheese and butter, and at no time since has it been the purpose to retain the control of the cheese factories and creameries, after sufficient educational help was furnished to enable the joint stock companies and patrons to manage the whole business successfully themselves. I think the time has now arrived when the larger cheese factories should be managed by the directors of the companies owning them ; and I ask the farmers of Prince Edward Island, who are interested in the success of these cheese factories, to again accept my counsel—which I think has been useful to them in the past—and take the commercial responsibility of carrying on the business at the several factories, into their own hands.

I recommend the joint stock companies, who own the several factories on Prince Edward Island, to take the business into their own hands, solely, because I think it is better for the dairy business on the Island that they should do so ; and this course is consistent with the attitude and action of the Dairying Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture since the work was begun. It is not to be taken as an intimation of the withdrawal of assistance and supervision on behalf of the Government ; but for the stability, progress and prosperity of the dairying movement in Prince Edward Island, this is the wise course for them to pursue. I am confident the directors of the companies can carry on the business at as low a cost for manufacturing and management, as the charge which has been made by the Government.

I have received communications from the directors of several of the factories, expressing anxiety lest the business should go back, and in some cases, altogether go down, if the commercial responsibility is not taken for another year by this Department. It is said on their behalf that the joint stock companies and patrons fear difficulties with which they may not be able to cope successfully, in three parts of the business,—namely, (1) in the marketing of the cheese, (2) in the purchasing of supplies, such as rennet, bandages, etc., and (3) in the manufacturing of uniformly fine cheese throughout the season.

I desire to point out under these three heads, what has been done and will be done to ensure continued success.

1. **MARKETING.**—This may be held to include the selling of the cheese, the storing of the cheese (if that be thought necessary), and (in that case), the obtaining of advances of money on account, in order that the patrons may receive some payment every month for the milk supplied by them during the previous month.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

I am informed that an agent of at least one firm, that exports large quantities of Canadian cheese and butter, will be on Prince Edward Island during the season of 1896 to buy and ship cheese, as they are ready for sale.

Several firms in Great Britain, of excellent reputation, who import large quantities of Canadian cheese and butter, are ready to receive cheese or butter from Prince Edward Island on consignment and to sell the same at the highest prices obtainable. They are ready to make arrangements with Prince Edward Island firms to advance up to eighty-five per cent of the value of the cheese or butter at Charlottetown, when consigned to them.

It is more than probable that as much value can be obtained by selling the cheese regularly every month, as by holding them until the autumn. In that case, no cold storage for cheese would be required.

I am to take charge of a few of the smaller factories on the Island, where such help is really necessary until the patrons are ready to supply larger quantities of milk; and every opportunity will be given to the directors of the companies who manage their own factories, to sell their cheese at the time when I sell the cheese of the factories which are under my management.

In case any circumstance should arise which may prevent the directors of the several companies from disposing of their cheese at satisfactory prices in any of the ways which I have mentioned, if my services can be of substantial benefit to them, the Government will doubtless grant me permission and authority to act as salesman for the disposal of the cheese of even those factories on Prince Edward Island, which are managed by the companies of farmers themselves.

2. PURCHASING FACTORY SUPPLIES.—At least two firms, from whom I purchased in the past, are ready to sell factory supplies of similar quality at equally low prices direct to the joint stock companies of farmers. A stock of these factory furnishings will be on hand at some warehouse or depot in Charlottetown.

3. MANUFACTURING UNIFORMLY FINE CHEESE.—In most cases the directors of the companies can engage for 1896—if they have not already done so—the services of the cheese-makers who made the cheese at their factory during the past year, or made cheese at some other factory on the island. They can thus secure the services of experienced, competent men, who know the details of the business thoroughly.

To give the directors of the dairying companies information which they might not be able to obtain otherwise, an assistant instructor in cheese-making will be appointed, to help Mr. Dillon, in order (1) that all the factories may be visited frequently and regularly, (2) that instruction and advice may be given to the several cheese-makers, and (3) that a report on the condition of the factory and the quality of the cheese may be furnished to the directors. This course will entail a larger expenditure of money on behalf of the Department, than if the commercial control and management of the factories were continued by the Government. The change is not advised for the sake of reducing the expenditure on Prince Edward Island, but it is for the purpose of putting the business as quickly as possible upon a safe and satisfactory basis, for future extension.

The season of 1895 was a most difficult one in which to dispose of cheese at satisfactory prices. I look for a more active market in 1896. The stocks of cheese at the present time are reported to be smaller than they were at this season for several years. The make of cheese in Great Britain was much less in 1895 than in 1894, and the importations of cheese from Australasia have been considerably less during the past winter than in former years. These facts all point to a steady and active demand for cheese during the coming summer.

I regret the delay in making the final settlement with the patrons of the factories for the business of 1895. Every effort has been made to obtain the highest possible price and to be ready for a settlement with the patrons at the earliest possible moment.

I am, yours very truly,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON, *Commissioner.*

In the season of 1897 it was decided to leave the management of all the cheese factories and creameries entirely in the hands of the joint stock companies of farmers. The following is a copy of a letter sent to the patrons and shareholders of the various companies in that connection :—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, 20th March, 1897.

To the Shareholders and Patrons of the Dairying Companies in Prince Edward Island :

DEAR SIRS,—In a circular letter to you a year ago I said : (here is quoted part of circular.)

After the issuing of that circular and during the season of 1896, seventeen of the cheese factories which until then had been managed by this Department were taken charge of by the joint stock companies through their boards of directors. The result of the season's work has shown that the directors found much less difficulty than they feared in carrying on all the branches of the business on their own responsibility. So far as I have been able to learn, the directors of the several companies have carried on the business economically, satisfactorily and successfully, even more so than the Department could have done it for them.

The outlook for the cheese factories in Prince Edward Island for the coming season is as good as it has been at any time since they were established. Present market conditions point to a steady and active demand for cheese and butter during the coming season.

I am directed by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture to state that the Department will withdraw from the commercial responsibility, and from the actual management of all the cheese factories and creameries in Prince Edward Island, after the end of April of the present year. The Department will continue to employ two travelling instructors in cheese-making and butter-making, to visit all the factories on the island frequently and regularly. They will give instruction and advice to the several cheese-makers and butter-makers, and report on the factories and the quality of the cheese and butter to the directors.

In withdrawing entirely from the responsible management of the factories, I desire to mention that the generous assistance and co-operation which we have received from the shareholders, the patrons and the public generally in Prince Edward Island, have made it possible to establish in these few years what is practically a new, important and profitable business, destined to grow very largely in the near future to the advantage of the whole population of the province.

Out of it I hope there will come directly and indirectly many substantial benefits. Among these which should be immediately planned for and enthusiastically worked for are : (1) an increase and improvement in the beef, bacon and ham trades ; (2) the application of cold storage methods to the handling of poultry and eggs, with great increase in their production and improvement of the quality as supplied to the ultimate consumers ; (3) direct and regular steamship communication between the Island and Great Britain. I am glad to be authorized to say that the Department of Agriculture will, as far as practicable, assist in bringing these hopeful possibilities into actual fruition.

Personally, I am greatly indebted to the people of Prince Edward Island for the confidence, consideration and kindnesses they have extended to me, and to Mr. T. J. Dillon, Dairy Superintendent, and others of the staff, for loyal and energetic assistance.

I am, faithfully yours,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON, *Commissioner.*

Two travelling instructors were employed by the Department during the season of 1897 to visit these cheese factories and creameries, and the business may now be considered as thoroughly well established and self-sustaining in the Island. The joint stock company of farmers at New Perth has agreed to take over the cheese-making plant which was the property of the Department there, and they are negotiating for the purchase of the butter-making plant. The butter-making plant at the central creamery

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at Charlottetown, has been leased for the year of 1897-98 to Mr. T. J. Dillon, who is conducting a creamery there for the farmers in the vicinity.

OTHER DAIRY STATIONS.

The following table shows the business carried on, on similar lines during the several years, at the other dairy stations conducted by the Department.

SUMMARY of the Business for the Seasons of 1892 and 1893 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Station at Kingsclear, N.B.

Year.	No. of Patrons.	Inches of Cream received.	Lbs. of Butter manufactured.	Quantity of Cream per lb. of Butter.	Average Price realized for Butter.	Manufacturing charge.	No. of Days in operation.	Gross value of Product.
				inches.	Cts.	Cts.		\$ cts.
1892	64	28,756	23,691	1.22	19.59	{ 34 44 }	137	4,642 19
1893	66	27,469	22,890	1.2	21.43	{ 33 44 }	177	5,098 88

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1896 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Station at Eel River, N.B.

Number of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk received.	Lbs. of Cheese manufactured.	Net value of Milk to Patrons, per 100 lbs.	Manufacturing charge.	Number of days Station was in operation.	Gross Value of Product.
			Cts.	Cts.		\$ cts.
9	29,378	2,818	72.7	14	81	249 03

SUMMARY of the Business at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Station at Nappan, N.S., from 1893 to 1897.

Year.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk supplied.	Lbs. of Cheese manufactured.	Lbs. of Milk per lb. of Cheese.	Average price realized for Cheese.	Lbs. of Butter manufactured.	Lbs. of Milk per lb. of Butter.	Average price realized for Butter.	Average net value of Milk per 100 lbs. for season.	Manufacturing charge.		Number of Days in operation.	Gross value of Product.
										Cheese.	Butter.		
					Cts.			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		\$ cts.
1893.....	48	403,159	30,954	10.8	10.87	2,949	23.03	24.23	76.79	23	44	170	4,093 84
1894.....	72	934,859	51,567	10.7	9.91	15,136	25.13	20.20	65.00	23	44	233	8,243 31
1895.....	50	788,759	35,603	11.05	8.44	16,002	24.69	19.98	57.06	23	44	365	6,204 06
1896.....	27	430,936	6,446	10.9	9.5	14,622	24.6	19.5	61.04	23	44	365	3,450 74
1897.....	29	461,727	13,781	10.6	9.5	12,560	25.13	19.0	60.00	23	44	237	3,671 96

SUMMARY of the Business for the Seasons of 1894-95 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Station at Moosejaw, N.W.T.

Year.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk supplied.	Lbs. of Butter made from Milk.	Quantity of Cream supplied.		Lbs. of Butter made from Cream.	Total quantity of Butter made.	Average net price of Butter at Creamery.	Manufacturing charge per lb.	Number of Days in operation.	Gross value of Product.
				Inches.	Lbs.						
1894	56	342,240	17,208	6,315	9,023	36,041	23,727	19.3	4	132	3,653 54
1895	60	393,034	17,208	30,138	9,023	36,041	53,249	19.3	4	191	10,923 37

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1896 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in the North-West Territories.

Name of Station.	No. of Patrons.	Lbs. of Milk supplied.	Inches of Cream supplied.	Lbs. of Butter manufactured.	Average value of Butter at the Creamery.	Manufacturing charge per lb.	Number of Days in operation.	Gross value of Product.
Indian Head, Assiniboia	79	1,870	29,155	32,322	16.94	4	140	6,015 88
Moosejaw, Assiniboia	71	394,332	45,141	72,589	17.20	4	183	13,620 75
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan	61	225,453	16,144	27,110	16.09	4	142	4,889 80

As the success of the dairy stations in the older provinces had been complete, it led to the extension of the principle of assisting in the establishment and maintenance of dairy stations in the North-West Territories to become co-operative creameries and to be managed as such by corporate associations of farmers themselves.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES CREAMERIES.

I was authorized to issue the following circular, setting forth the plan to be followed in granting assistance to creameries in the North-West Territories:—

OTTAWA, 19th October, 1896.

I am directed by the Minister of Agriculture to state that a sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) was placed in the Supplementary Estimates by the Government and voted by Parliament at its last session, "To promote the Establishment and Maintenance of Creameries in the North-West Territories."

It is to be expected that this assistance to dairying in the North-West Territories will increase the value of the Dominion lands, and will promote the well-being of the population there by affording the farmers a favourable chance of producing and marketing those food products which can be carried to distant markets with the smallest proportion of their value being absorbed in transportation charges.

The creameries proposed to be maintained will furnish a means by which the farmers will be able to obtain full market values for their milk. They will thus be encouraged to increase the number of milch cows, to raise more cattle, to feed more swine, to keep larger flocks of poultry, and to enlarge their sources of steady income.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

FOR NEW CREAMERIES.

The following is the plan proposed for districts where creameries are not already in existence :—

1. A loan of a sum sufficient to provide the equipment for a creamery, or creameries, or skimming stations, may be made to a Joint Stock Company of farmers, or a Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association.

(a.) The company, or butter and cheese manufacturing association, shall be duly incorporated and registered.

(b.) The company, or association, shall provide suitable buildings and premises and a sufficient water supply.

(c.) The buildings shall be erected and equipped according to plans approved by the Department of Agriculture.

(d.) The milk from at least 400 cows shall be guaranteed by the company or association.

(e.) The creamery shall be located on a site and at a place approved by the Department of Agriculture.

2. The Government shall take the management of the creameries, for the equipment of which these loans are made, and shall manufacture and market the butter, for the account of the patrons, at a charge of four cents per pound of butter.

3. The Government shall pay advances to the patrons, after the end of every month, of such sums as the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, may estimate to be about two-thirds of the net value of the milk and cream supplied by them severally.

The advance payments shall be made in even dollars, and no advance payment shall be made for less than two dollars (\$2).

4. The Government shall charge a rate of not less than one cent per pound of butter, in addition to the charge for manufacturing and marketing ; and the revenue from that rate shall be placed to the credit of a loan fund, and applied in such manner as the Minister of Agriculture may arrange, (1) to the repayment of the loan from the Government and (2) to the payment of any debts which may be due on the buildings and premises.

5. The Government shall continue to control the manufacturing and marketing of the butter of each creamery for a period of at least three years, unless the loan be repaid sooner, and the joint stock company, or the butter and cheese manufacturing association, gives intimation that it desires to assume control.

6. The Government will pay annually, as rent for the use of the buildings and premises, a sum not exceeding seven per cent of their value.

7. When the repayment of the loan in full is accomplished, the equipment of the creamery may be vested in the joint stock company, or the butter and cheese manufacturing association, in return for the issuing of paid-up shares to the patrons in the company or association, in proportion to the amounts paid in by them severally to the credit of the loan fund.

If, and when, the farmers in any district desire to avail themselves of the help proposed to be given by the Government, they should at once take steps by calling a public meeting, organizing a butter and cheese manufacturing association, and appointing canvassers for the several sections in the district to ascertain the number of cows from which milk would be supplied to a creamery, in case one was provided. These canvassers might use canvassing sheets, with a heading similar to the following :—

In the event of a creamery being established at under the management of the Dominion Department of Agriculture,—

We, whose names are subscribed hereto, agree to furnish milk to the creamery, from the number of cows, placed opposite to our respective names, for a period of five months, during at least each of two years from the time the creamery is opened.

Names.	Addresses.	Number of Cows.
.....
.....
.....

When the sheets are filled up and certified to, they should be forwarded by the secretary of the company or association to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairy-ing, Ottawa, Ont.

Plans showing the size and construction of the buildings required will be furnished on application.

FOR CREAMERIES ALREADY BUILT.

In those districts where creameries are already established, and where the owners or farmers who are patrons desire to put them under the charge of the Government for a few years until the business is well established, modifications of the foregoing plan may be made to meet the conditions and requirements of each case.

In cases where the owners or patrons of such creameries desire to transfer the management to the Government for a few years, under this plan, they should send to the Commissioner a full statement of particulars.

A copy of the "Ordinances of the North-west Territories," providing for the incorporation of butter and cheese manufacturing associations, is attached.

It is recommended that the capital stock of each association consist of shares of one dollar each, and that the number of shares be not less than 4,000.

Copies of rules, such as may be agreed upon for the regulations and management of the association, as required by section 4 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1889, will be sent on application to the Commissioner, Ottawa.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON, *Commissioner.*

In carrying out the foregoing plans, I visited the North-west Territories during the month of February, and made arrangements whereby the Department of Agriculture took the management of sixteen creameries and sixteen cream separating or cream collecting stations, tributary to the fully equipped creameries. Seven new creameries were built; and nine old creameries, which were in inextricable financial difficulties, are being put on a sound basis and will be managed by the Department for a term of three years.

AGREEMENTS TO MANAGE CREAMERIES.

The difficulties which the first creameries in the North-west Territories experienced were those common to nearly all pioneer efforts. The want of experience on the part of those who undertook the management, in some cases a lack of adequate capital, and also the absence of established and competent commercial agencies for the handling of the butter, resulted in unavoidable losses. These losses, which fell on the joint stock companies or individuals owning the creameries, caused fear among the patrons that the proceeds of the butter might somehow be in part diverted, or taken, to pay obligations of the owners of the creameries. The lack of confidence thus caused, hindered the

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

creameries from receiving sufficient support or enough milk or cream to make their operations profitable.

In many cases there was an abundance of cattle feed in the localities. The settlers had a fair number of cows. Only the manufacturing conveniences and commercial agencies, that would command the confidence of the people, were necessary to enable them to obtain a good revenue from their farms and herds. The Department has undertaken to manage these creameries for a period of 3 years.

The following is the form of agreement which was entered into between the various associations of farmers and the Department :—

Provisional agreement between the Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association, Limited, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion of Canada.

1. It is proposed to form the Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association as per copy of Declaration attached hereto.

2. It is proposed that the said Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association (hereafter called the Association), when formed, shall provide suitable buildings and premises and a sufficient water supply, all to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, for carrying on the business of manufacturing butter at _____, in the North-west Territories, in accordance with the plan as stated in the circular entitled "North-west Territories Creameries," dated at Ottawa, 19th October, 1896, copy of which is attached hereto.

3. On behalf of the association, it is agreed that the said association shall give and assure to the Department of Agriculture, free and undisturbed possession of the creamery buildings and premises for a term of not less than three years from the first day of May, 1897.

(b.) Any charge or claim on the buildings or premises on behalf of those persons who advance money for the erection of the buildings, or any other persons whatsoever, is not to be considered as a claim upon the Department of Agriculture, except in so far as provision is made in sections 8 and 9 of this provisional agreement.

4. On behalf of the directors and shareholders of the association, it is agreed that they shall use all reasonable means to promote the interests of the creamery and to secure patrons who will furnish a supply of milk or cream.

5. On behalf of the association and patrons of the factory it is agreed that the milk or cream shall be delivered at the creamery free of charge to the Department of Agriculture.

6. In consideration of the foregoing, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, agrees to manufacture from the milk or cream which is received, a first class quality of butter at the manufacturing rate or charge of four cents per pound of butter manufactured.

(b.) The right to reject any milk or cream which he considers unfit for use in making first class butter, is reserved to the butter-maker.

7. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying agrees to provide the labour, fuel, ice, packages and all other furnishings which are necessary, and to care for the butter in a cold storage room until it is shipped from

8. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying agrees to market the butter to the best of his judgment and ability, and to pay to the several patrons the net proceeds realized from all sales of butter and butter-milk, after deducting the manufacturing charge of four cents per pound, and such further charge of not less than one cent per pound of butter as may be made for a loan fund, to be applied in such a manner as the Minister of Agriculture may arrange, (1) to the repayment of the loan from the Government, and, (2) to the payment of those who may have provided the buildings, premises and water supply.

(b.) The net proceeds realized from sales of butter are to be paid to the several patrons in proportion to the quantity of butter made from the milk or cream furnished by them severally.

9. For the season of 1897, the loan fund charge shall be one cent per pound of butter manufactured, and it shall be applied to the repayment of the loan from the Government for providing the apparatus and equipment of the creamery.

(b.) Provision is to be made for the issuing of paid up shares in the association to the patrons of the creamery in proportion to the amounts paid in by them severally under the charge for the loan fund.

10. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying agrees to pay to the association annually as rent for the use of the buildings and premises, a sum not exceeding seven per cent of their value.

11. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying agrees to insure the butter against loss by fire, as trustee for and on behalf of the patrons to the amount of two-thirds of its estimated market value; but the creamery buildings and premises are to be insured by the association on its own behalf, and the Department of Agriculture is not to accept or have any responsibility or liability in that connection.

12. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying agrees to keep the creamery buildings and premises in a good state of repair from ordinary wear and tear.

Dated at this day of 189

LIST OF CREAMERIES.

The following is a list of the creameries and separating stations with the sums advanced to the Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Association at each. These amounts are to be repaid to the Department through the loan fund. In some instances the sums advanced were larger than was at first intended, but they appeared to be necessary to enable the Department to get the business on such a basis as to enlist the sympathy, gain the confidence, and obtain the support of the farmers in the several districts.

Calgary and two tributary stations.....	\$ 3,704 35
Craven (tributary station)	Nil.
Duck Lake (tributary station)	670 41
Fort Qu'Appelle (tributary station).....	Nil.
Grenfell	1,753 87
Indian Head	382 66
Innisfail and five tributary stations.....	5,417 86
Lebret (tributary station).....	63 76
Maple Creek	1,565 84
Moffatt (tributary station).....	508 20
Moosejaw	1,658 78
Moosomin	1,850 90
Prince Albert	1,201 38
Qu'Appelle	1,752 03
Red Deer and one tributary station	199 57
Regina	735 01
South Edmonton and two tributary stations	3,989 97
Wetaskiwin and one tributary station	1,911 77
Whitewood	2,165 93
Wolseley	1,823 37
Yorkton	1,561 38
	<hr/>
	\$ 32,917 04

During the season of 1897, at the end of each month, the Department advanced to the patrons ten cents per pound on the quantity of butter made from the milk or cream supplied by them severally. The buttermilk in most cases was left to be disposed of by the directors of the various creameries. The butter was sold by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying to the best of his judgment and ability, and the net proceeds

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

after deducting the charges were paid to the patrons, in proportion to the quantity of butter made from milk or cream furnished by them severally.

Payments were made by the distribution of official cheques from Ottawa payable at par everywhere. In many cases these passed as currency in the transaction of business before they were returned to headquarters. They not only served a useful purpose as money, but they illustrated thoroughly the commercial advantages from having a farm product which could be sold for cash during every month of the summer.

The following table shows the volume of business transacted at the different creameries to the 31st October, 1897 :

SUMMARY of the Business for the Season of 1897 at the Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in the North-west Territories.

Name of Station.	No. of Patrons.	Inches of Cream supplied.	Lbs. of Milk supplied.	Lbs. of Butter manufactured.	Average price realized at the Creamery.		Net Value of Butter to Patrons per lb.	Manufacturing charge per lb.	No. of Days in operation.	Gross Value of Product.	
					Cts.	Cts.				\$	cts.
Calgary	31	7,065	168,957	14,071	19·4	15·4	4	143		2,729	80
Edmonton	90	13,901	327,451	27,364	17·62	12·68	4	148		4,840	26
Grenfell	80	35,319	.....	39,706	17·64	11·50	4	120		7,047	20
Indian Head	61	20,362	.....	22,715	17·33	13·43	4	156		3,959	21
Innisfail	81	19,143	390,645	38,621	18·87	13·91	4	150		7,304	36
Maple Creek	21	9,943	.....	9,921	20·28	12·72	4	100		2,033	99
Moosejaw	57	35,277	191,077	49,265	17·86	14·04	4	168		8,887	74
Moosemin	113	35,331	.....	31,583	17·48	12·68	4	135		5,586	09
Prince Albert	43	8,601	261,891	20,104	16·95	12·95	4	144		3,409	34
Qu'Appelle	97	27,020	.....	25,960	18·52	13·52	4	127		4,808	85
Red Deer	66	22,079	225,067	30,148	18·59	14·70	4	150		5,639	83
Regina	74	31,864	.....	30,502	17·56	13·65	4	150		5,383	63
Wetaskiwin	47	2,669	342,980	17,691	18·49	13·68	4	122		3,306	43
Whitewood	131	48,908	.....	46,871	17·77	10·50	4	120		8,340	08
Wolseley	47	5,888	339,330	20,029	17·93	13·09	4	122		3,624	91
Yorkton	109	54,586	.....	49,352	16·74	9·94	4	144		8,362	48

A summary setting forth the particulars of business at each creamery was prepared, and a copy was sent to each patron. Following is a specimen :

DOMINION OF CANADA, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH.

SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS FOR THE SEASON OF 1897 AT THE DAIRY STATION, MOOSEJAW, ASSA.

The station was in operation from 12th May to 30th October.

Milk and cream were received from 57 patrons.

The quantity of milk received was 191,077 pounds, containing 6,632·9 pounds of fat, yielding 7,773 pounds of butter.

The quantity of cream received was 35,277 inches, yielding 41,492 pounds of butter.

The total quantity of butter made was 49,265 pounds.

The average price realized for butter at the creamery was 17·86 cents per pound.

The net value of the butter, including proceeds of buttermilk, after deducting cost of making, was 14·04 cents per pound.

RECEIPTS.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sold in Great Britain, per Statement No. 1	23,007	3,699 95	
Taken by Dept. of Agriculture for experimental shipment, 144 boxes	8,064	1,466 52	
Sold at Calgary	560	101 75	
" Revelstoke	6,384	1,226 97	
" Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	2,170	477 40	
Local sales per E. Moorhouse	8,755	1,770 64	
Taken by patrons	325	58 04	
Proceeds of buttermilk		86 47	
	49,265		8,887 74
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Charge for making 49,265 lbs. at 4c. per lb.			1,970 60
Divided among patrons, per Statement No. 2:—			
Cost of hauling milk and cream		229 11	
Butter taken out by patrons		58 04	
Cheques paid on account		4,411 00	
Balances paid Feb. 8, 1898		2,221 23	
		6,919 38	
LESS—Balance due from patron		2 24	6,917 14
			8,887 74

STATEMENT No. 1, SHOWING BUTTER SOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ACCOUNT SALES OF 161 BOXES BUTTER EX. "LABRADOR," SOLD BY ANDREW CLEMENT & SONS, LTD.

						GLASGOW, 3rd November, 1897.				
	Marks.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	at	£	s.	d.	£	s.
44 Boxes Butter	K. 9	22	0	0	92s.	101	4	0		
38 " "	" 10	19	0	0	96s.	91	4	0		
44 " "	" 11	21	3	22	93s.	102	1	0		
35 " "	" 12	17	2	0	96s.	84	0	0		
161		80	1	22					378	9 0
<i>Charges.</i>										
Sea freight, railway charges and handling						14	16	5		
Cold storage						5	9	3		
Discount, two months, at 5 p.c.						3	3	1		
Commission, 3 p.c.						11	7	0		
									34	15 9
									£345	13 3
						\$1,659 12				

ACCOUNT SALES OF 135 BOXES BUTTER EX. "VANCOUVER," SOLD BY ANDREW CLEMENT & SONS, LTD.

						GLASGOW, 3rd November, 1897.				
	Marks.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	at	£	s.	d.	£	s.
42 Boxes Butter	K. 6	21	2	0	93s.	99	19	6		
46 " "	" 7	23	0	8	93s.	107	5	7		
47 " "	" 8	23	2	0	93s.	109	5	6		
135		68	0	8					316	10 7
<i>Charges.</i>										
Sea freight, railway carriage and handling						11	4	0		
Cold storage						3	7	6		
Discount, two months, at 5 p.c.						2	12	9		
Commission, 3 p.c.						9	9	10		
									26	14 1
									£289	16 6
						\$1,399 21				

STATEMENT No. 3, SHOWING MANUFACTURING ACCOUNT.

MOOSEJAW, ASSA.

Expenditure.

D. M. Robb, ice	8	110 50
Simpson & Co., fuel		35 60
McDonald & Riddell, sundry supplies		168 45
C. W. Mack, apparatus		1 75
E. A. Baker & Co., fuel and supplies		318 71
Dominion Bag Co., bags		103 13
T. W. Robinson, sundry supplies		10 06
Rutherford & Son, boxes		422 80
D. Derbyshire & Co., supplies		6 50
E. H. Moorhouse, sundry supplies		177 94
Brass & Dow, apparatus		14 80
Dominion Express Co., freight on supplies		9 50
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., freight on supplies		141 14
S. M. Barre, supplies		7 48
Lyman Sons & Co., chemicals		6 46
Robinson & Hamilton, supplies		3 05
Moosejaw Creamery Association, sundry supplies		34 50
J. S. Peirce & Co., sundry supplies		4 65
Windsor Salt Co., salt		146 75
E. H. Moorhouse, salary, season 1897		360 00
J. W. Stevenson " "		197 60
Jas. Christie " "		150 00
T. J. Dillon, book		2 25
J. A. Kinsella, sundry supplies		10 00
Queen City Oil Co., wax		0 57
Laurie Engine Co., compound		2 71
J. H. McNairn, parchment paper		42 67
		<hr/>
		8 2,489 57
LESS--Supplies on hand--		
Boxes	8	199 00
Bags		24 00
Acid		6 80
Salt		72 00
		<hr/>
		301 80
		<hr/>
		8 2,187 77

Revenue.

Charge for making 49,265 lbs. at 4 cts. per lb. 8 1,970 60

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

OTTAWA, 8th February, 1898.

In order to give as much information as possible to the various patrons, I sent the following circular letter to them:—

OTTAWA, 25th February, 1898.

TO THE PATRONS AND SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CREAMERIES IN
THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

DEAR SIR,—A portion of the butter from all the creameries, with the exception of Maple Creek, was exported to Great Britain.

These shipments were made:

(1.) To get the butter from the North-west Territories known in the British markets;

(2.) To make known the localities, where the creameries are situated, as good places for dairying and live stock farming; and

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

(3.) To obtain as good or probably higher prices than could be obtained from the western markets of British Columbia.

The results were fairly satisfactory in directing public attention in Great Britain to the North-west Territories, and in getting butter from the creameries there favourably known in several markets. But through unforeseen occurrences during the summer, the returns from the butter shipped to Great Britain were not as high as were expected. The following extracts from letters from four of the firms to whom shipments were made furnish explanations of the causes.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS *re* CONSIGNMENTS OF BUTTER FROM CREAMERIES IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

From Andrew Clement & Sons, Limited, Manchester

Sept. 29th, 1897.—“We cabled you to-day that we had sold 100 boxes Moosejaw at 96s. We have not been very anxious to clear in face of the fact that the market is as bad as it could be, and that there is every prospect of an improvement during October, especially as prices have gone extremely high in America. The quality is giving satisfaction, but a little extra salt would be an improvement. They are too mild.”

Dec. 1st, 1897.—“We may say that we are not finding anything like the same difficulty with our customers this year, they are taking the goods freely when the quality is right.”

Dec. 29th, 1897.—“Canadian butter has got a footing here now, which it never had before, and at equal prices to Australian or New Zealand.”

Jan. 21st, 1898.—“The total imports of butter from all countries for the first three weeks of the year show an increase over the same period of last year of 35,000 cwts. Markets have staggered under the burden, and it is hard to give anything like accurate quotations for continental makes, which seem to have been sold at very irregular prices. Towards the close of the week there has been a steadier feeling, but it will take another fourteen days of low prices to clear the market. Canadian has come well out of the ordeal. Ruling prices are as under:—

Choicest Danish and Swedish	100s. to 105s.
“ Canadian	96s. to 100s.
“ Australian	92s. to 96s.”

Jan. 22nd, 1898.—“We have had an exceptionally mild season, which has been most detrimental to the butter trade. We find Manchester very hungry for fancy Canadian, for which they can make better prices than for Australian.”

From Messrs. Hodgson Bros., Liverpool.

Sept. 22nd, 1897.—“We examined your shipment of butter most carefully and found it of choice quality. We made the two lots, H. 10 and 13, to be the best. These two lots were just the right colour and character that is wanted in this market. The other three lots were a little more coloured, and, in our judgment, scarcely so fresh. At the same time they were good butters, and such as would command a ready sale here.

From Geo. & Jno. Nickson & Co., Limited, Liverpool.

Sept. 18th, 1897.—“The butter you send we find on examination to be of a fine quality, but too high in colour for many portions of the United Kingdom, and it would be quite unsaleable in most of the large centres, such as Liverpool and Manchester, but we shall get full value for it through some of our country representatives. When sending us any future consignments we would suggest that a portion should consist of butter of a much paler colour, so that we can distribute it throughout Lancashire and Yorkshire.”

Oct. 12th, 1897.—“In the meantime, though the market is bad at the moment, we think you cannot do better than to commence now and to continue with small shipments so long as you feel disposed to continue. We are making a market for your goods, and have very little doubt that results will be quite satisfactory to the Government in the long run.”

Nov. 10th, 1897.—“We are pleased to be able to report that the quality of butter shipped by you has been satisfactory, and with regular shipments we are certain we could bring up a demand for your brands.”

Dec. 4th, 1897.—“In reference to the butter market generally, as we have previously explained to you in our previous letters, owing to an extraordinary mild season and practically an Indian summer which we have enjoyed this year, our pastures have been as green as in the months of April and May, and consequently the prices that have been realized we fear have been unsatisfactory to your Department.”

Dec. 31st, 1897.—“The drawback undoubtedly to butter has been the exceedingly mild and open season we have had, and with the exception of a snap of two days' frost just at Christmas Day, we have practically had our grass as green as in the early spring. This state of things prevailing in Ireland and on the continent has its effect, as you can imagine.”

Jan. 3rd, 1898.—“In reference to butter, as we have endeavoured to explain in our previous letters, owing to an exceptionally open autumn even at the present time our pastures are as green as in early spring. The same applies to Ireland and Denmark.”

From W. Weddell & Co., London.

Oct. 6, 1897.—“The butters came safely to our hand on 2nd October. We have carefully examined them, and, like the first consignment, they are not perfect. There is a considerable number of boxes slightly fishy, and others are off flavour. They are rich, well made, and good textured butters. It is in the flavour where the deficiency lies.

“The market is in a state of almost absolute stagnation. Stocks are accumulating owing to supplies far exceeding the demand. For the five weeks ending last Saturday, 2nd October, the imports were 2,636 tons in excess of the corresponding weeks last year. During these five weeks the following countries have sent us in excess of the same period in 1896 these amounts: Denmark, 882 tons; Canada, 864 tons; United States, 634 tons; and Russia, 297 tons. It is this enormous influx of imported butter, combined with a large home production, that is causing a dormant market.”

The foregoing extracts are from letters not intended for publication; and give a fair account of the butter situation in Great Britain.

In addition to the large receipts of butter from foreign countries, and the large make in Great Britain, consequent on the exceptionally mild weather there, the great engineers' strike shook the confidence of buyers and broke the markets from three to four cents per pound in a less number of weeks. So many market-depressing circumstances are not likely to be in combination again for several years.

Where a small quantity of butter from any creamery is shown on the summary of business as “taken by the Department,” it was shipped to a particular firm in Great Britain for the purpose of developing trade in Canadian creamery butter. In some cases it was sold at apparently bargain prices. In those instances, instead of making the returns to the patrons at the actual net proceeds, the Minister of Agriculture authorized me to make the returns for the patrons' accounts at the same price as the average price realized from sales of butter from other creameries in the North-west Territories, by the four firms from whose letters I have quoted. The comparatively small loss was met by the Government and charged against the vote for expenses in connection with trial shipments of products.

The great fall in the prices for butter in Great Britain affected the prices obtainable in British Columbia for the butter made in the autumn. Before the creameries in the North-west Territories were closed, butter was being delivered in British Columbia markets, from Montreal and points in Ontario, at lower prices than from the creameries

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in the North-west Territories. I had to reduce the price to twenty and a half cents, delivered at Vancouver or other points in British Columbia, to be able to sell.

I include in this circular a statement showing the quantity of butter manufactured and the average price at each of the creameries. For this see page 27.

A statement of the expenditure on manufacturing account is attached to the summary of business.

The Minister of Agriculture has authorized me to state that where there is a balance at the credit of the manufacturing account at any creamery, such balance will be put to the credit of the loan fund, or used to provide any additional equipment required at the creamery where it accrued.

I invite the co-operation of the directors at the different creameries in the effort to keep the expenses as low as possible. Everything that can be saved on the manufacturing expense account, is so much gained to the butter and cheese manufacturing associations.

The operation of these creameries has conferred much benefit incidentally on those who carry on butter making in home dairies. The shipment of such a comparatively large quantity of butter out of the Territories has, I think, caused the price of dairy butter to be advanced from 25 to 100 per cent. I hope the patrons of the creameries will not grudge their neighbours, who are not so situated as to be able to avail themselves of the creameries, this benefit which has come to them.

The outlook for the season of 1898 is a promising one. The increasing demand for butter in British Columbia and the Klondike region will doubtless take all the butter from the creameries in the North-west Territories. Arrangements have been made for packing it in packages of small size, from twenty-eight-pound boxes downwards.

A few shipments of butter have been sent during the winter from Calgary to Japan. Very favourable reports have been received of these, and it is proposed to pack a considerable quantity of butter in one, two and five pound tins for that market and also for the Klondike market.

Two creameries only, namely, that at Innisfail and that at Red Deer, are being kept in operation during the winter. It is proposed to open the other creameries as early in the season as a reasonable supply of milk or cream can be obtained.

I need not remind you that I counselled you in the spring of 1897 not to expect too great things from the creameries in the North-west Territories during the first season of their management by the Department. There were many unusual obstacles to overcome. The butter-makers were nearly all new to the localities and to the conditions of the country. The cream-gathering routes had to be laid out in a somewhat provisional way, and the cream collectors had to acquire experience in their work. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the results from the creameries in the North-west Territories in 1897 will, I trust, be fairly satisfactory to you.

I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks to the directors of the various associations, and to the patrons for their kindly assistance, their patience and their cordial support of the endeavours of this Department to serve the farmers in a thoroughly practical way. Knowing that the experience gained during the past year will enable all the officers and employees of the Department to carry on their work even more efficiently than in the past, I invite you to do all you can to support the creamery during 1898.

I hope that, at the end of the three years term during which the Government has undertaken to run these creameries, they will be on a good financial basis, will have given the farmers good value for the cream supplied, and will have done much to draw population to the North-west Territories, to increase the prosperity of its inhabitants and to make life and labour there more pleasant and profitable.

I am, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

TABLE showing number of Dominion Dairy Stations in North-west Territories.

Year. — (Summer Season.)	Number of Dairy Stations.	Number of Patrons.	Pounds of Butter made.	Value of Product.
				\$ cts.
1894.....	1	56	23,727	3,653 54
1895.....	1	60	53,249	10,923 37
1896.....	3	211	132,021	24,526 43
1897.....	16	1,148	473,903	85,264 15

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART IV

WINTER DAIRYING MOVEMENT

PART IV

WINTER DAIRYING MOVEMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Benefits to the Cheese Industry; Falling off in Export Butter Trade; Mild Flavours in Butter wanted; Winter Dairying practicable and profitable; Returns to Patrons at Dairy Stations; First Exports of Winter-made Butter; Advance of twenty cents per pound; Further Improvements in Production; Fodder Corn; Cutting the Corn; Robertson Mixture for Ensilage; Quantity of Nutrients per acre; Ensilage from other crops; Rations for Cows; A Silo; Covering the Ensilage; On the Making of Butter; Separating the Cream; the Setting of Milk; Ripening of Cream; A "Fermentation Starter"; Churning; Working of Butter; Preparing Packages and Packing Butter; Handling of Dairy Butter; Appendix—The Fattening of Cattle.

PART IV

WINTER DAIRYING MOVEMENT

To make his business profitable the dairyman must carry it on during the whole year. Milk and its products have been as a rule dearer in winter than in summer. A large amount of capital is invested in cows, barns and cheese factory and creamery buildings. It is wasteful policy to permit so much capital to be unproductive during five or six months of the year. In the past it has been not only unproductive but a source of expense. Considerable labour on farms during the winter is absorbed into the unremunerative chores of the farm buildings, unless animals are kept yielding a product, or increasing in value. Cows must be fed during the winter. If a direct revenue can be obtained, the work can be done with more enjoyment, more of it will be undertaken, and more profitable methods will be applied. Other branches of farm management, such as the raising of young stock, the fattening of swine, and the keeping of laying hens, will grow out of it. There are few more discouraging and joyless occupations than attending on cows all winter, without any revenue from the work.

There are hundreds of men who are employed as cheese-makers during the summer months and who unwillingly are comparatively idle during the winter months. If the capacity and ability which they possess, can be applied to making butter during the winter months, so much will be gained.

When dairymen obtain a satisfactory revenue from cheese factories during the summer, and get hardly any income during the winter, they can make only very slow progress in bettering their circumstances. The patrons who send most milk to the cheese factories in summer, might also send relatively the largest quantity in winter. As a result of the immediate revenue from butter-making in winter cows get better care and better feeding. As a consequence, they give more milk the following summer. After winter dairying was begun at the first Government dairy stations, the President of the Mount Elgin Dairy Company, who had thirty cows and had milked them during the winter, stated that during the month of May of the following year he obtained twenty-five per cent more milk from his herd of cows than he had ever obtained in that month in any previous year. Doubtless that was mainly owing to the fact that the cows were kept in a fairly warm stable during the winter months and fed on succulent feed to induce a large flow of milk. Unless cows on the average are made to milk during ten months in the year, they are likely to become unprofitable as milkers. It will not do to let the cows become a leisurely class, on holidays for five or six months of the year.

The by-products of dairying in the form of skim-milk and butter-milk are more valuable for the raising of stock, the feeding of swine and the growing of chickens, during the winter and very early spring months than they are during the summer. The dairymen have not been, and cannot be fully prosperous until they have a revenue coming in regularly during the whole year.

BENEFITS TO THE CHEESE INDUSTRY.

The systematic movement in favour of winter dairying at creameries was publicly begun at a convention held at Ingersoll in 1887. It was advocated continuously and consistently for several years. A few men alleged that it would injure the cheese trade of Canada, but their fears have proven to be quite groundless. A warning came to

some of us, from the conditions of the cheese markets, that Canada should not increase the production of cheese very greatly at the expense of neglecting butter for an export trade.

The demand for fine creamery butter in Great Britain has usually been active at fairly high prices from September onwards until the end of March. The increase of dairying in Australasia and of winter dairying on this continent and also in Europe has tended of late years to bring the prices of butter during the winter months and those obtainable during the summer months to more nearly the same level.

The export butter trade had shrunk very much. In 1880 it was valued at \$3,058,069, and in 1890 it had fallen to \$340,131. That was due to the very rapid extension of the export cheese trade, which had grown from \$3,893,366 in 1880, to \$9,372,212 in 1890. The milk of cows was turned towards cheese-making instead of being turned into dairy butter as formerly. The loss of the export market for butter was hastened by the great change in the taste of the customers, who at one time preferred the full, although rather strong flavoured, but pure butter, to the mild-flavoured imitation butter. Now the consumers in Great Britain would rather use mild-flavoured oleomargarine than the stronger-flavoured pure butter which may have been imperfectly made and very imperfectly preserved. By that change in the tastes of the consumers, the prices for dairy butter fell off very greatly; and the tremendous increase in the production of imitation butter in other countries nearly destroyed the demand altogether.

Consequently from 1890 onwards it appeared that dairy farmers could find safety in enlarging their business by following a new course. If they should keep on increasing the production of cheese only, and at the same time enlarge the yield of milk per cow and lengthen the milking season, the inevitable result would be a reduction in the prices of cheese. In 1890 Canada was exporting to Great Britain about forty per cent of the total quantity of cheese imported. Safety for the dairy business, therefore, seemed to lie in turning larger quantities of milk into butter. Unless that was done I did not see any escape from an era of very low prices from over production of cheese.

The plan recommended was to make butter at the season of the year when the butter markets are relatively high, namely from October to March, and to make it in much larger quantities in the summer months, with provision for shipping it without spoiling, so that it would reach the market when the price was reasonably high without any deterioration in quality. The winter dairying movement helped to protect the cheese trade while adding a new source of revenue from the management of the farms.

MILD FLAVOURS WANTED.

During the winter and summer, British consumers want flesh-flavoured, fresh-made butter without any evidence of staleness. They want also in most markets a butter of mild flavour and not heavily salted. They also want it pale in colour, lighter than ordinary straw colour, at most seasons of the year. In passing I may mention that they are great sticklers for neat, nice-looking, clean, undamaged packages. The demand from all markets to-day, is for a finer, a daintier class of foods. People who work in all kinds of factories will not take strong tasting foods; they will not buy strong-flavoured bacon, and they cannot be tempted, except by a very low price, into buying strong-flavoured butter or strong-flavoured cheese.

The increase in the consumption of fine butter in Great Britain is enormous, and so long as the quality is kept fine, fresh-flavoured and mild, it is likely that there will be a demand equal to all of the increased production.

IT WAS PRACTICABLE AND PROFITABLE.

Although it seemed evident that butter-making at creameries in Canada during the winter was a business which could be developed with profit to all concerned, there were difficulties in the way of getting it established. Some objectors said that it was not practicable because the roads were bad during the winter, and milk or cream could not be delivered regularly. Others said that the weather was too cold and that the cows

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could not be kept in milk satisfactorily. Others said that the cows would be so weakened by being milked during the winter, that summer dairying would be much injured. It was also alleged that the cream and milk would become frozen, and thus the quality of the butter would be greatly injured. It was evidently necessary, if the business was to be established, that it should be demonstrated on a comparatively large scale, whether it was entirely practicable, and whether it could be made satisfactorily profitable. The two dairy stations at Woodstock and Mount Elgin, Ont., were established to settle these points. Practical experience seemed to be the only means of meeting the objections. I was able to say after an experience of three years in the management of those winter dairy stations that we had not found a single obstacle that could not be overcome by good management. Cold weather is a suitable time for making good butter. Even without artificial cold storage it does not spoil readily then. I had some cream frozen solid and afterwards had butter made from it, and it was quite as fine as any that was produced. I took samples to be examined by the members of the Butter and Cheese Association of the Board of Trade of Montreal, numbered from one to nine, and let the experts say which one was the best. They picked out sample No. 9 as the finest of them all, and that was the one made from cream which had been frozen as a test. When cream has been frozen it is usually necessary to add a fermentation starter to it, and to ripen it in the usual way for about twenty hours before it is churned. Particulars of the whole process of butter-making are given further on in this part of the report.

It might be demonstrated as practicable, but still might not be profitable. The average prices realized by the farmers who supplied milk to the dairy stations in 1893-94 were as follows:—

Name of Station.	Average per cent of Fat.	Average net value per 100 lbs. Milk.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average price realized for Butter.
		Cts.	8 cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Mount Elgin, Ont.	3.86	91.6	1 19	63	24.23
Woodstock, Ont.	3.68	85.0	0 95	79	24.42
Wellman's Corners, Ont.	3.83	93.0	1 25	73	24.34

The net cost to the Department for maintaining the first two dairy stations was as follows:—At Mount Elgin during the winter of 1891-92 the income from the manufacturing charge was \$331.86, and the expenditure amounted to \$746.59. However, the dairy station was also used as a dairy school at which some twelve butter-makers were trained. Thus all the expenditure over income was not totally lost. During the second winter of 1892-93 the income was \$713.94 and the expenditure for maintenance was \$672.31. Others were established in later years to give the demonstration a wider range of service for the farmers; and now the proof that butter-making at creameries in winter time is practicable and profitable, is in evidence at the more than 150 creameries in actual operation during the current winter of 1897-98.

FIRST EXPORTS OF WINTER-MADE BUTTER.

By practical experiments and demonstrations, the illusory obstacles were caused to disappear. In the winter of 1894-95, a new difficulty arose. While the production of butter during the winter months was making satisfactory progress, letters were received from many farmers saying that they could not find a market for the winter-made butter. At that time the butter from the Government winter dairy stations was selling at twenty-one and a half cents and twenty-two cents per pound. The merchants who were usually in the market to buy and export butter, at that time of the year were carrying large quantities of butter made during the previous summer. A great quantity of it had not

been kept in refrigerators, or even fairly cool storage, and therefore was partly spoiled. Thus it was that the usual channels of commerce for the exportation of butter were blocked by the speculative action of dealers who bought the summer's make of butter without providing for holding it in undeteriorated condition, although holding it for an advance in the market. Thus while the Department was recommending the farmers to go into winter-dairying extensively, there was no satisfactory demand for the butter after it was made. The causes which brought about that state of affairs were unusual. That led me, as Dairy Commissioner, to recommend to the Government to accept creamery butter of fine quality, and to ship it to Great Britain, for two objects :

(1.) To relieve the home market from the surplus of winter-made butter that could not be sold for local consumption, and which in the absence of an export demand threatened to bring the price of finest butter down by four or five cents per pound ; and

(2.) To demonstrate that winter-made butter would make for itself such a name in the British markets that afterwards a good demand would exist at profitable prices.

The winter-made butter had been greatly improved in quality, and was quite as fine as the best Australasian, and almost as good as the best Danish. However, the British merchants did not know that. All things considered it seemed an opportune time to make shipments in order to attract customers who might be large buyers the following year if they had the chance of judging of its qualities for themselves. Consequently, I was authorized to issue the following circular :

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, 12th February, 1895.

SIR,—I have been directed by the Honourable A. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, to take charge of shipments of fresh-made creamery butter for export to Great Britain.

In consequence of unfavourable conditions, which exist at the present time for the marketing of all the fresh-made creamery butter in Canada, this action appears to be desirable and necessary :

(1.) In order to establish a good reputation for fresh-made winter creamery butter, by putting it on the market in the best condition ;

(2.) In order to attract the attention of British consumers to the excellent quality of Canadian creamery butter when it is supplied to them without deterioration in quality ;

(3.) In order to show the farmers in Canada that an outlet may be found through the British markets for all the creamery butter of fine quality which they can furnish, and that at prices remunerative to them ;

(4.) In order to take up in an immediately advantageous way the question of putting Canadian creamery butter on the British markets, to be followed up throughout the summer by cold storage service and accommodation, during transit from the creameries to the warehouses in Great Britain.

To enable the managers of creameries to make payments to the patrons who supply the milk or cream, I have been authorized to pay advances at the rate of twenty cents per pound on creamery butter of finest quality, made between the 1st January, 1895, and the 30th of March, 1895, when put up in neat, clean packages and delivered to the order of the Dairy Commissioner at Montreal. The freight charges to Montreal will be paid by the Dairy Commissioner.

Directions.

1. Butter which is intended for export, according to this announcement, should be shipped immediately "to the Dairy Commissioner, at Montreal."

2. The quantity of butter made in different weeks should be marked with a distinguishing letter or figure.

3. After the first shipment, the butter should be shipped from the creameries to Montreal once every week until the end of March.

4. The net weight of butter in every package should be marked distinctly on it.

5. A statement of the name of the creamery, the name of the treasurer, the number of packages, the net weight of butter, the date when made, the distinguishing marks,

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the shipping mark, the route by which and the date when shipped, should be forwarded promptly by mail to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. Proper forms will be furnished on application.

6. The use is recommended of the square butter boxes, holding fifty-six pounds net each. They are made of spruce wood, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch or one inch thick, and twelve inches deep, eleven inches wide, twelve and a half inches long, inside measurements. They should be lined inside with parchment paper. If not obtainable in the locality, they will be furnished at cost price on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

7. In colour, the butter should be *distinctly less yellow*, than "June grass butter"; and it should be salted at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce of *fine butter salt* per pound of butter.

Creamery men, who have a quantity of butter in excess of the local demands, should dispose of it somehow for consumption as soon as practicable. If any surplus of Canadian creamery butter be held in Canada as late as the end of March, although by reason of the cold weather, it may not be injured in quality, it will reach the British market at a time when fresh-made dairy butter from the English and French dairies will be plentiful there. That would probably leave disastrous losses to the shippers, the manufacturers and the farmers.

After the aid which is hereby offered by the Government for the present season, the butter merchants will doubtless be prepared to handle the winter-made butter for export thereafter.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON, *Dairy Commissioner.*

THE QUANTITY AND COST.

As a result of that, a quantity of 75,926 pounds of butter was handled; 34,684 pounds of it were obtained from the Government dairy stations and 41,242 pounds of it from various creameries, as per following table:—

	Lbs. of Butter.
Government Dairy Stations at—	
Tryon, P. E. I.	3,362
Crapaud, P. E. I.	2,967
Lennoxville, P. Q.	6,197
Renfrew, Ont.	5,246
Wellman's Corners, Ont.	11,536
Chesterville, Ont.	5,376
Various creameries	41,242
Total.....	75,926

In handling the butter a quantity of it was found unfit for export, not on account of its quality, because all butter of inferior quality was rejected, but on account of the packages in which it was put up. The quantity sold in Montreal as being in packages unsuitable for export to Great Britain amounted to 18,651 pounds. It was sold in Montreal at an average of 20.16 cents per pound. After deducting the freight charges and selling commission in Montreal, it realized an average net price of 18.84 cents per pound. The quantity exported to Great Britain under the Government advance of twenty cents per pound, was 57,275 pounds. The highest price realized in Great Britain was ninety shillings per cwt. for twelve packages from the Government Dairy Station at Lennoxville. The lowest price realized in Great Britain was sixty-three shillings per cwt. for six packages. The average net price realized in Montreal for the whole quantity exported, after deducting all expenses from Montreal, was 14.50 cents per pound.

The following table shows the expenditure and revenue, indicating that the whole loss on the shipments under the twenty cents per pound advance was \$3,751.91 :—

Expenditure.	Lbs. of Butter.	8 cts.	Revenue.	Lbs. of Butter.	8 cts.
Government dairy stations.....	34,684	6,936 80	Sold in Montreal.....	18,651	3,514 88
Various creameries.....	41,242	8,254 06	Sold in Great Britain.....	57,275	8,304 73
Freight charges.....		243 71	Balance.....		3,751 91
Storage charges.....		136 95			
	75,926	15,571 52		75,926	15,571 52

Such assistance by the Department with public funds was beneficial also to the manufacturers of cheese. Those who support the winter creameries are the same men who are patrons of the cheese factories, and the help which the patrons of the winter creameries received at the critical time until the business was well established, has led to a great increase in the quantity of milk supplied to the several factories, as well as to the fitting up of new creameries for making butter during the winter.

The expenditure was part of the educational and experimental work in getting butter-making at creameries in winter well established in Canada. The producers, the patrons of all creameries, received for all the output of their factories during the months of January, February and March, from three to five cents per pound more than they would have otherwise obtained, and the output was doubtless twelve times greater than the quantity handled by the government. The expenditure also gave some consumers in Great Britain a small quantity of Canadian creamery butter at a time when butter there was low in price. That led to the opening of new markets for Canadian butter, and was reported by the largest shippers in Montreal to have created a more active demand during the following summer, by the advertising which Canadian creamery butter had received through the action of the Department.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN PRODUCTION.

Since there is an active demand in the home markets of Canada, as well as in Great Britain, for fine creamery butter made during the winter, and since it is quite practicable to carry on the business in such a way as to produce a good article, what is needed is such further improvement in the methods of producing and handling milk and in the methods of manufacturing and marketing butter as will reduce the cost as low as possible and give the product the highest exchange value. At the dairyman's home-end of the business, there are difficulties still to be overcome.

A milking cow is a sensitive animal, and responds quickly in her milk-yield to favourable or unfavourable conditions. A comfortable stable is essential to profitable winter dairying. The requisites are that the stable be well lighted, and moderately warm. The temperature should not go below 45 degrees, nor above 65. It should be kept clean and the cows must be kept clean. Currying the cows once a day in the stable will often increase the yield of milk per cow, and add as much to the net revenue from the herd as though the price of butter was raised two cents a pound. An uncomfortable condition will prevent a cow from giving her maximum yield of milk, and will not conduce towards letting milk be of the best quality. Where the cow stables are old and badly constructed, they may be made at least comfortable in a temporary way by nailing boards around the inside, and stuffing closely between them and the outside wall with straw.

It is a good plan to whitewash the inside of the cow stable twice a year. That practice in the stables of Great Britain has contributed greatly to the healthfulness of the cattle, and doubtless also to their productiveness.

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In handling cows for winter butter-making, it is desirable to have some fresh-calved cows in the herd. Let a farmer plan ever so well to make all his cows calve in September, in the course of a few years, he will find that they drop the calves at different seasons of the year; and a dairyman can make the largest revenue, by having some cows "coming in fresh" at all seasons of the year. By that means he will have a more regular supply of milk; it will have a richer, better flavour, and will show a more thorough separation of the cream from the milk, whether the milk is set in shallow pans or deep setting pails. By the use of a centrifugal cream separator, there is not much difference, as it separates practically all the butter-fat from the milk, even where all the cows in the herd have been calved for a long period. Further information on this point is noted at page 18.

An abundant supply of succulent feed should be provided for use in the autumn, winter and spring. Ensilage of which Indian corn forms the greater part, seems to be the cheapest and the best. If the ensilage be made from a mixture of Indian corn, horse beans, or Soja beans and the heads of sunflowers, it will be possible to keep the animals at a lower cost than is usually the case where only corn ensilage is used. It is difficult in a few years to arrive at an exact knowledge of the relative value of the different feeds for the production of milk. There is so much variability in the cows, that the same cow under similar conditions will yield larger quantities of milk during one season than during another.

FODDER CORN.

In the cultivation of the Indian corn crop, a few points are important. They are still either unknown or overlooked by many farmers. A corn crop should get a good start. The land should be fully manured near the surface, or the corn should be planted in a seed bed prepared by the ploughing under of sod or clover.

If the land be foul with weeds or grassy, a surface cultivation at two intervals of ten days each, early in the spring, will give the weeds a chance to start, when they will be destroyed by the tillage preparatory to the planting of the corn. The labour of keeping the field clean during the summer will be very much lessened by such a treatment in the spring.

A variety of corn should be selected which will arrive at the glazing stage of growth before the usual period of frost in the autumn.

It should be planted in rows or hills not less than three feet apart. If in rows, it should be planted so thin that stalks will not be closer than three to the foot in each row; if in hills, from four to six stalks per hill. If the seed be sound and of a high percentage of vitality, about twenty pounds of seed per acre is enough.

It is usually a good plan to harrow the corn crop with light harrows when the plants are about four inches above ground. That is particularly beneficial if the ground is at all crusted, as after a rain. But the ground should be dry enough to be in good working tilth before the harrowing is done. The cultivation should be frequent and always shallow. The roots of the corn plant grow out sideways; where the cultivation cuts these off, great injury to the crop is done.

The best stage at which to cut the corn crop for ensilage, is when the kernels in the ears are of full size, but before they begin to harden. That is usually the stage when the lower leaves of the corn stalk become yellow and withered. At that time the plants will contain the largest quantity of digestible matter, and will be in their best condition for preservation. The feeding value per acre is greatest when the crop is nearly mature but not ripe.

CUTTING THE CORN.

The cutting of fodder corn by hand has been found to be the most economical method for most farmers. If the crop be allowed to wilt in the fields until it loses from fifteen to twenty per cent of its moisture, a pleasant aromatic odour will be developed, which leaves the ensilage with a more agreeable smell.

The crop should be cut in the autumn before there is any risk of frost, which would damage it to some extent, if it came before the cutting was completed. After it is partly dried, it may be stored loosely, with the stalks standing on end in a shed, barn or loft. The stalks should never be laid on their sides in large bulk or they will heat and mould. If the corn be left in the field tied securely at the tops by hay rope, straw rope, or binding twine, it will keep with little waste until later in the fall, when it can be taken to the barnyard, where a contrivance can be made almost as serviceable for a small lot of corn as a silo. It is not a new plan for those who live in western Ontario, but it is new to the people in many parts of Canada. It consists in taking a number of forked stakes and driving them into the ground. By laying poles in the forks, one can make a simple corn trestle. By laying down a few old rails, like the base for a stack, the corn can be placed on end, leaning against that trestle to the thickness of two or three feet on both sides. Then ordinary rails or poles can be placed on the outside of the corn, on both sides, lengthwise, the whole being tied near the top of the corn by hay or straw ropes. Then, if a few boards be put on the top and on both sides—allowing them to overlap—they will shed all the rain. The corn stalks can be fed from the end, with very little more waste than when the crop is put in a silo; and the outlay required for stooking or stacking it in that way is very little. Any man can make a contrivance of that kind in a few hours. I have found that method to be quite successful in past years, and the main risk incurred, is that if one puts straw on the rails for a foundation, it will become a harbour for mice; but barring that difficulty, the corn “saves” well, and the waste is only a little weathering on the outside stalks.

ROBERTSON MIXTURE FOR ENSILAGE.

This mixture is composed of Indian corn, horse beans and the heads of sunflowers. It appears to be a combination which will give cattle a food containing all the nutrients required. Experimental work is still in progress to discover whether a variety of Soja beans may be obtained which will grow well in those localities where the horse bean seems to be unsuited, mainly from its liability to attacks from fungous diseases and insect pests.

Indian corn—the great sun-plant of the continent—is undoubtedly the most serviceable crop which has been used for ensilage; but although it be ever so well preserved as to succulence, odour, flavour and colour, it is an incomplete food for cattle. With a marvellous proclivity for storing up starch, gum and sugar out of the elements of the air, the corn plant becomes a veritable accumulator of sun-strength and energy. Its carbo-hydrates or “heat-producing parts” are largely in excess of its albuminoids or “flesh-forming parts.” These latter are present in no mean quantities in fodder corn per acre; but, for a wholesome, economical, complete food, they are out of correct proportion to the other constituents.

The horse bean or small field bean (*Faba vulgaris*, var. *equina*) seems to meet the needs of the case by furnishing a high percentage of albuminoids. This plant grows with a stiff, erect stem of quadrangular shape. It attains here a height of from three to five feet; and it grows in England and Scotland to a height of from three to six feet.

In Canada, it is grown in field crops, to a height of from three and a half to five feet. It bears pods from within six or eight inches from the base of the stalk to near its top. The ripened beans are of a grayish-brown colour, and of an oblong, round-shape, about one-half inch in long diameter and about three-eighths inch in short diameter.

Although albuminoids and carbo-hydrates (in the form of starch, gum, sugar and fibre) may be contained in an Indian corn and horse bean mixture in nearly correct proportions, it is still an incomplete food, from deficiency in fat. The sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) grows luxuriantly over the whole of the temperate zone of this continent, and the seeds contain a large percentage of fat. The variety known as the “Mammoth Russian” grown in rows three feet apart, with the plants eighteen inches distant in the rows yielded at the rate of seven and a half tons of sunflower heads per acre. From the analyses made by Mr. Shutt, it was established that they contained 352 pounds of albuminoids and 729 pounds of fat per acre.

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The following chart shows the quantities of nutrients which may be obtained per acre :

QUANTITIES OF NUTRIENTS PER ACRE.

	Albuminoids.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fats.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Indian corn (9,000 pounds dry matter)	873	7,371	288
Horse beans (twelve tons, green)	653	1,814	167
Sunflower heads (seven and a half tons)	352	2,373	720
Hay (mixed, two tons)	271	2,888	97
Roots (carrots or mangels, twenty tons)	480	4,320	68

One object sought to be gained by the feeding of cattle is the elaboration of these crude nutrients into finer forms of food fit for human use. An intelligent man buys milch cows and feeds them on cornstalks ; the cows eat cornstalks, and he is able to drink cream. The soil, the plants and the animals are all instruments of conversion ; and the objective is an abundance of food and service for mankind.

TIME TO PLANT.

The time at which Indian corn for fodder may be planted with the best results, is during the last ten days of May, or late enough in the season to escape frosts at night, and early enough to give the plants the advantage of as long a season for growing as is practicable. The horse beans and sunflowers are less liable to injury from frost than Indian corn.

Throughout the province of Ontario and the western portion of the province of Quebec, the horse beans may be planted with advantage from two to three weeks later than the Indian corn. Throughout the Maritime Provinces, they may be planted at or about the same time as the corn.

The sunflowers should be planted as early in the spring as is practicable—otherwise, the heads may not ripen in time to be put into the silo.

PROPORTION.

The mixture should contain about ten tons of Indian corn fodder, to about three tons of horse beans, and about one and a half tons of sunflower heads. To obtain it in these proportions, it should be grown at the rate of one-quarter of an acre of sunflowers, and half an acre of horse beans, to every acre of Indian corn.

HOW TO PLANT.

The Indian corn should be planted and cultivated as already indicated. The horse beans should be planted separate from the Indian corn, in rows three feet apart and with from three to six grains per lineal foot in every row. The machinery which is used for sowing, planting and cultivating Indian corn may be used for them also. They do well on clay soils. They are a crop which appears to do well on wet undrained land. Sunflower seeds are to be planted by themselves in rows three feet apart. Considering the cost of the seed, it is economy to sow about five pounds of seed per acre. Not more than one plant per foot in each row should be allowed to grow. If they come

out thicker they should be thinned out, leaving one plant (the most robust one) for every twelve or eighteen inches in each row.

The Robertson mixture is to be fed with about four pounds less meal or grain per head per day than is given with ordinary Indian corn ensilage. In the appendix to this part of the report, there is information on the fattening of cattle on the mixture.

ENSILAGE FROM OTHER CROPS.

Ensilage has been made from such crops as mixed grains—oats, barley and pease; also from pease; also from rye; also from clover.

In a test at the Experimental Farm, ensilage was made from a crop of mixed grains—oats, barley and pease. It was put in the bottom of a silo and about 100 tons of green Indian corn put on top of it. After the corn ensilage was fed, the mixed crop ensilage came out in excellent condition and was fed to cattle and calves as late as May and June in the following year.

In another test a crop of pease was cut when the pods were filled but not ripe, and put into the silo. The pease ensilage was fairly well preserved, but it gave off a very strong smell of ammonia whenever the surface was disturbed.

In another test a crop of rye from two acres was put into a silo on the 16th July. Feeding was commenced immediately. It had been allowed to ripen and wilt rather too much. For the making of rye ensilage the crop should be cut decidedly on the green side and put into the silo without much wilting.

A quantity of clover from the second crop in the season has been put into a silo. When put in without being run through the cutting box, it packed unevenly with slack spaces in places. These became slightly mouldy. The bulk of the clover was well preserved and was relished by the cattle.

In the making of ensilage from mixed crops, rye or clover, it is desirable to put the crops into the silo in a green and succulent condition. They should be run through the cutting box to provide for even distribution and close packing. They must be weighted heavily, either by the application of artificial pressure, or by being put into the bottom of a silo to be filled shortly afterwards with Indian corn ensilage. The small spaces between the fine stalks of such crops as oats, pease, rye, clover and grass, hold sufficient air to cause them to mould and decay unless pressure be applied to expel it.

A silo offers a convenient place for the saving of such crops when the weather is unfavourable for curing them in the dry fodder condition; but whenever they can be cured as dry fodder the results are better than when they are made into ensilage.

A SILO.

A silo is a convenience which every dairy farmer should have. It need not be an expensive structure. It requires to be strong enough to hold corn fodder when cut into lengths of from one-half to one inch. It should be fairly close, so as to exclude the air after the ensilage has settled.

The main features are strength to resist the outward pressure of its contents, exclusion of air by the construction of the sides, and a fair depth of holding capacity, in order to permit the ensilage to settle into a compact mass. Sufficient strength of sides can be obtained in most silos by the use of 2 x 10-inch or 2 x 12-inch studs, placed from 18 inches to 2 feet apart. A clay or earthen floor is most economical, and as good as any that can be put in. The inside of the walls of the silo may be finished by a single lining of lumber, nailed to the studs horizontally. The lumber should be tongued and grooved and dressed on the inside. If each alternate board be allowed to extend at the corners, so as to make a lock-joint, that will give additional strength to the structure. The corners of the silo, on the inside, should be filled by the use of a board or plank 10 inches wide, set on end. The triangular space behind it should be filled with sand or saw-dust. I consider that studs 2 x 10-inch or 2 x 12-inch, with one ply of sound tongued and grooved lumber, nailed horizontally on the inside, are sufficient for an efficient pre-

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servation of the ensilage. Additions to that method of construction may be advantageous in a few cases for convenience.

To build one with the least outlay of cash, the farmer who has some standing timber may get out timbers hewn on one side. These may be put in a mow in the barn and lined on the inside with one thickness of lumber tongued and grooved and nailed on horizontally. This big bin, or silo, should be constructed with the corners interlocked by every second board passing through and being nailed on the corner post. That effectually prevents the spreading of the silo at the corners.

If a portion of the ensilage around the sides becomes frozen, that is more an inconvenience than a loss. It should be mixed with the warm ensilage, from the middle of the silo, before it is offered or fed to the cattle.

COVERING THE ENSILAGE.

In filling a silo particular pains should be taken to spread the ensilage evenly over the surface; otherwise the leaves and lighter parts may lie in one place, and the stalks and ears in another. The ensilage at the sides and corners of the silo should be trodden down as compactly as possible. Then immediately after the silo is filled, it should be covered with a layer of four or six inches of cut straw, and that by about eighteen inches or two feet of any kind of rough straw.

In the feeding out of the ensilage, it is not a good plan to expose a large surface in the silo at one time. Where practicable, only as much of the surface of the ensilage should be uncovered as will cause a depth of about six inches to be removed from it by feeding every day. A half or one-quarter of the ensilage may be uncovered at one time, and it may be cut down with a hay knife, leaving a perpendicular face which will mould very slightly. Where too large a surface of ensilage is exposed to the air, it becomes offensive to the smell and gives rise to the growth of moulds. These some times contaminate the stable, and spread the belief that the feeding of ensilage imparts a flavour to the milk. Such flavours get into the milk through the atmosphere, and not through the feeding of the cow.

RATIONS FOR COWS.

It does not seem profitable to give good milking cows of average size and ordinary breeding more than from seven to nine pounds of grain or mixed meal per day each, even when they are giving their maximum flow of milk for the season. Every farmer must compose the rations for his cows out of the materials which he has available, but as a sample ration, the following may be useful for guidance. The bulky-fodder part of the ration may be mixed in the following proportions. If the roots can be pulped, and the hay and straw passed through a cutting box, so much the better:—

- 50 pounds of ensilage,
- 15 pounds of mangels, carrots or beets.
- 5 pounds of hay.
- 5 pounds of straw.

As much of that as each cow will eat up clean may be fed twice a day, and with it should be fed from three to nine pounds of meal or ground grain, according to the capacity of the cow, which a good feeder will soon be able to estimate. A feed of uncut hay or straw may be given in the middle of the day. When a cow in fair condition of flesh has passed the flush of her milking period, the allowance of grain may be gradually reduced, until a cow which has been milking for eight months or more, will be receiving not more than three pounds of meal per day in addition to the bulky fodder part of the ration. Meal may be obtained from the grinding of pease, oats, barley or wheat, when that grain is sufficiently cheap. When feed is to be bought from any outside source, it is usually profitable to feed two pounds per head per day of oil-cake or cotton seed meal, and two or three pounds per head per day of wheat bran. A model mixture of meal for milking cows would be in the proportion of one part cotton seed meal, one part of oil-cake, two parts of bran and two parts of mixed meal from such grains as are available on the farm.

Carrots, mangels and sugar beets are more suitable roots for the feeding of milking cows than turnips. Turnips are admirably adapted for the feeding of growing, fattening, or dry stock. All cattle seem to be improved in health and vigour by some allowance of roots per day in addition to the succulent feed in the form of ensilage.

STRICT CLEANLINESS IS NECESSARY.

The udder, the flanks and the belly of the cow should be brushed clean and then rubbed with a dampened or wet cloth, before milking. That prevents the falling of dust particles and other things from the skin and hair of the cow into the milking pail. There is need for as much cleanliness as can be practised and attained. There is no benefit from the aëration of milk in the stable during the winter. By the aëration of milk, either or both of two results are effected. A little of the odour, or cause of the odour in the milk from volatile oils, is taken out, and germs of all kinds from the air are taken in. There is nothing in the air of an ordinary cow stable which by getting into the milk can improve it. Therefore the less contact the milk has with that the better. There is no natural volatile odour from milk which makes it unsuitable for butter-making, unless the cow has been fed on some food unsuitable in that respect, such as turnips; and aëration will remove only a very unimportant part of that. The so-called cow smell of pure clean milk, becomes a delicious fragrance, whereas the cowey smell which comes from stable filthiness, manure and other things is abominable.

SOURCES OF FLAVOURS IN BUTTER.

The flavour of butter comes from one of three or from all of three sources. The butter-fat has a slight flavour which is much more perceptible in the milk of fresh-calved cows, than in the milk of those which have been milking for more than six months. Another flavour in butter, although not an essential one, is the flavour which results from the addition of salt. The third and important flavour of butter is that which comes from the ripening of the cream. That is a flavour which can be controlled very largely by the manner in which the cream is prepared for churning. The fermentation, or ripening of the cream, is brought about by minute forms of life which get into the milk or the cream from the atmosphere, the utensils, the cow or the milker. The action of these low forms of life on milk or cream is fermentation; and they produce a flavour and odour, in other words a taste and smell, peculiar to themselves. If the atmosphere of a stable or dairy building smells offensive, then the strong probability is that the minute forms of life present in the atmosphere will produce similar offensive smells in the dairy products made from the milk or cream exposed to it. On the other hand, if the atmosphere of the dairy building has an agreeable smell, the butter or cheese made from milk or cream exposed in it, will likely have a flavour and odour which are agreeable. In cases where bacteria, which become the causes of such undesirable odours and flavours, have contaminated the milk or cream, the practice of pasteurizing it can be adopted with advantage. The word pasteurizing comes from the name of that most eminent and beneficent Frenchman, Louis Pasteur, who did so much to discover the conditions under which the most minute forms of life exist. By the heating of milk or cream to a temperature of about 155 degrees Fahr. and maintaining it at that temperature for five minutes, nearly all the living organisms which it contains are destroyed. That temperature does not quite sterilize the milk or cream, or destroy all forms of life, in spore or fully developed form, which may exist there. But for practical commercial purposes, it destroys the forms of life which in the ripening of the cream or the curing of cheese produce undesirable flavours. When cream has been pasteurized, then there should be added to it a small quantity of cream, butter-milk, or skim-milk, containing these forms of life or ferments which by their action produce the flavours and odours of a desirable sort. That is called "a fermentation starter." Particulars in regard to that are given in paragraphs 19 to 22 on pages 18 and 19.

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CONCLUSIONS.

Thus, by winter dairying, particularly if carried on in a co-operative way at creameries, a great addition may be made to the revenue of the farmers, without much necessary outlay of anything except labour which can thus be spread more evenly over the whole year. A good deal of the exacting and hard labour of the farm houses, hitherto laid upon the women, may be transferred to the creameries; and co-operation will leave more leisure as well as more profit. If the farmers will look after those important points in winter dairying and summer dairying, keep cows in good condition on succulent and cheap food, and so manage that the product will be of the best quality obtained at the least cost, they will find themselves richer, more capable farmers and business men, and altogether better citizens. An extension of winter dairying in its proper place in the farm economy of Canada, will do as much and perhaps more, for the material welfare of the country, than any one thing I have knowledge of at this particular time. Its development need not cause the neglect of other branches, such as the fattening of cattle, the development of the swine industry, an increase in the production of poultry and eggs, and the growth and exportation of fruits.

ON THE MAKING OF BUTTER.

A thimbleful of milk of average quality contains over ten millions of globules of butter-fat. They are lighter than the liquid or serum of the milk, in which they float, and when it is left at rest they rise to the top. Cream is only that part of the milk into which the globules of fat are gathered in larger numbers than they are in the whole milk. It has no constant or regular percentage of butter-fat. There may be only eight pounds or there may be seventy-five pounds of butter-fat in 100 pounds of cream.

SEPARATING THE CREAM.

Two methods of separating the cream from milk are in common use; one is known as the natural or setting method, and the other as the mechanical or centrifugal method.

In the natural method, the force of gravitation attracts the heavier portion of the milk, commonly known as skim-milk, downwards in the vessel which contains it, with the result that the globules of fat are pushed upwards towards the top. The serum of milk is the name given to the heavier portion consisting of water, containing the casein, albumen, sugar and ash, nearly wholly in solution in it. Sometimes the serum becomes viscous or sticky, and a small quantity of it adheres to the surface of the globules of fat, and like a coating of gum hinders their movement upwards.

A small quantity of lacto-fibrin occurs in milk after it is drawn from the cow, and its delicate mesh is similar to the fibrin which forms in blood, causing it to clot after it is drawn from an artery or vein. That also retards the separation of the globules of fat into cream.

In the mechanical method, centrifugal force is applied to the milk in a metallic bowl which is made to revolve very rapidly, in some machines at a rate of over 7,000 revolutions per minute. By the force thus applied, the serum of the milk is thrown outwards against the resisting inside of the bowl, and the globules of fat are pushed inwards towards the centre. In the form of cream they are then conducted by a mechanical device into one vessel, while the serum, which is practically the skim-milk, is conducted into another vessel. The machine which is used for this purpose is called a centrifugal cream separator.

The following paragraphs are based upon the information derived from tests conducted at the experimental dairies, of which particulars are contained in the annual reports.

THE SETTING OF MILK.

1. All milk should be carefully strained immediately after the milking is completed.

2. When shallow pans are used, they should be placed in a room with a pure atmosphere, at a temperature as even as possible at between 50° and 60° Fahr.

3. When deep-setting pails are used, the water in the creamer or tank should be kept below 45° Fahr. or as near 45° Fahr. as is practicable. It is advantageous to have a supply of ice for use in the water.

4. When an abundant supply of cold water from a flowing spring is not available, the cooling power of fresh cold water may be applied economically by conveying it in a pipe to the bottom of the tank or creamer, and allowing the warmed water to run off from the top. If the water be scarce, the overflow may be carried into a watering-trough for the live stock of the farm.

5. It is advantageous to set the milk as soon as practicable after it is drawn from the cows.

In a test with deep-setting pails, it was found that the quantity of butter fat not recovered in the cream, and consequently left in the skim-milk, was 11.48 per cent greater when the setting of the milk in ice water was delayed one hour, than when it was set immediately after it was drawn.

6. There was not much difference in the percentage of butter-fat recovered into the cream, due to the temperature at which the milk was set, when between 88° and 98° Fahr. The loss of butter-fat unrecovered from the skim-milk was 2.53 per cent greater when set at 78° than when set at 98° Fahr.

7. The milk should be left undisturbed for about twenty-two hours. The quantity of butter fat not recovered into the cream was 8 per cent greater when the milk was set for only eleven hours than when it was set for twenty-two hours, in deep-setting pails in ice-water.

8. With ordinary milk, there is no gain from adding water "to thin it" when it is set. There was practically no difference in the percentages of butter-fat not recovered into the cream when, (1) twenty-five per cent of water at 160° Fahr. added to the milk, (2) twenty-five per cent of water at 60° Fahr. added to the milk, and (3) no water added to the milk, were the differences of treatment in the setting of milk, in deep-setting pails in ice-water.

CREAMING MILK FROM COWS CALVED MORE THAN SIX MONTHS.

9. The milk from cows which have been milking more than six months does not yield its cream so readily as the milk from cows more recently calved.

During the cold weather of autumn and winter, by the setting of milk (in deep-setting pails, in cold water, at a temperature of 38° to 40° Fahr., for twenty-two hours) from cows which had been milking for periods of from six to twelve months, about 33 per cent of the total quantity of butter-fat in the milk was left in the skim-milk.

When the milk of cows, which had been milking for periods of less than six months each, was set as stated above, from 7 to 15 per cent of the total quantity of butter-fat in the milk was left in the skim-milk.

Where the milk of one fresh-calved cow was added to the milk of eight cows which had been milking for periods exceeding six and a half months each, and the milk was set as stated above, about 14 per cent of the total quantity of butter-fat in the milk was left in the skim-milk.

During the autumn and winter when the milk from cows which had been milking for periods of more than six months each was set in shallow pans for twenty-two hours, from 5 to 15 per cent of the total quantity of butter-fat in the milk was left in the skim-milk.

By the use of the centrifugal cream separator all the butter-fat in the milk, except about 3 per cent of the total quantity, may be recovered into the cream from the milk of cows at all stages of lactation and during all seasons of the year.

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SEPARATING CREAM BY THE CENTRIFUGAL METHOD.

10. The milk for the separator should be carefully strained and heated to a temperature of 80° or 85° Fahr. If it be used at a lower temperature, the cream is apt to become thick and clotted in the separator. Cold milk has a greater density than milk at a higher temperature; the higher the temperature up to 85° Fahr., the greater the efficiency of the separation of the cream, all other conditions being equal.

11. Particular care should be exercised to prevent the use of any bitter milk. If any appreciable quantity of bitter milk be mixed with the general supply, the result will be a yield of butter which is likely to be more or less bitter in flavour. In very bad cases, the butter may become quite oily. These are both serious defects.

12. Where the heating and cooling conveniences are rather limited, the milk may be separated at a temperature of 80° Fahr.; but in those cases, the inflow of milk should be lessened and be regulated according to the percentage of butter-fat which is discovered to be left in the skim-milk. That should not exceed one-tenth of one per cent. The Babcock milk tester should be used every day to check the percentage of fat in the skim-milk and in the buttermilk. For the testing of the skim-milk, the sample should be composed of small quantities taken from the outflow of the separator at different times.

13. The efficiency of the separation of the cream depends largely upon the skill and management of the operator, although there are differences in the capacity and construction of the different centrifugal machines. The thoroughness of the separation of the fat into the cream depends mainly upon (1) the speed at which the separator is run (2) the temperature of the milk, and (3) the quantity of milk run through per hour. The operator should study carefully the instructions which are issued by the manufacturer or agent of the separator which he uses. It is desirable that the separator be run at its maximum speed, and that it be not exceeded. The separator should be set exactly level, and it should be kept so. Where belt machines are used, the belts should not be intensely tight; and in setting up the machines and calculating the speed between the engine and the separator bowl, from three to five per cent should be allowed for slippage of belts.

14. When the quantity of cream to be separated can be regulated by a set-screw in the bowl, it should be set to allow from fourteen to sixteen per cent of the quantity of average milk to flow through the cream outlet. A good rule is to take off cream which contains from twenty to twenty-five per cent of butter-fat, or cream which contains about one pound of butter to from three and a half to five pounds of cream. The set-screw inside the machines should be loosened occasionally, to prevent it from becoming immovably set.

THE RIPENING OF THE CREAM.

15. The cream from the centrifugal separator should be cooled quickly after it is received from the machine.

16. The cream from the setting method should be kept cold and sweet until the quantity intended for one churning has been gathered.

17. "Fermentation starter" is the designation applied to the portion of fermented or sour milk, buttermilk or cream, which is added to the cream to ripen it for churning. The ripening of the cream consists of the development of the ferment or ferments which are added to it, or which get into it from the atmosphere, from contact with vessels or utensils, or from other sources.

18. It is quite important that every butter-maker should have on hand a fermentation starter of pure, clean flavour, and of a uniform smooth consistency.

19. The following is the way in which a culture of lactic ferment was made at the Central Experimental Farm dairy, from which "fermentation starters" were prepared:—

A quantity of about two quarts of skim-milk was heated to 205° Fahr. The temperature was maintained at that point for ten minutes, after which, and while exposed to the atmosphere of the butter-making room, by stirring, dipping or pouring from one vessel to another, it was cooled to 80° Fahr. It was left in a closed glass-stoppered

bottle at the ordinary temperature of the dairy-room, from 60° to 70° Fahr. for five days. It was then found to be coagulated and to possess a mild pure lactic-acid flavour, which became more distinct after it had been kept in cold water at a temperature of 40° Fahr. for three days. That was the culture. The flavour of it was such as was characteristic of cream from which fine flavoured butter had always been obtained; and "fermentation starters" for the ripening of cream were prepared from it. A culture of ferments can be prepared successfully by that method only when the atmosphere in which it is exposed has no undesirable odour. Otherwise a similar odour is likely to be developed from the use of the culture.

20. A "fermentation starter" may be prepared from skim milk which is pure, sweet and free from taint. It should be heated to 150° Fahr. and left at that temperature for ten minutes. It may then be cooled to a temperature of 80° Fahr., when a portion of the culture, as described above, at the rate of ten per cent of the quantity of the skim-milk should be added to it. That becomes the "fermentation starter."

21. The "fermentation starter" should be left to ripen at a temperature not exceeding 80° Fahr. for twenty hours. When the flavour and odour are distinctly acid it should be placed in cold water at a temperature of 40° Fahr. in order to arrest a further development of the ferment.

22. The bacteria cultures for the making of "fermentation starters" may now be obtained also in the market from firms who deal in dairy supplies.

23. Where no undesirable flavour exists and no difficulty has been experienced in churning, some buttermilk of pure, nice flavour may be used as a "fermentation starter" for the cream. If at any time the flavour of the butter seems to deteriorate from that method, a new "fermentation starter" should be secured, as described in paragraphs 19 to 22.

24. The "fermentation starter" may be added to the cream at the rate of from five to ten per cent of the quantity of cream.

In any case where the cream has become somewhat tainted, if the taint be of fermentation origin, a larger quantity than usual of the fermentation starter should be added. This may in a great measure check the development of the taint and leave the particular fermentation of the starter which is added, to be the prevailing one in the cream and butter.

During the winter months particularly, but also at other times, butter of a better quality and more regular flavour can be obtained by pasteurizing the cream before the fermentation stater is added, than by ripening it without that treatment. To pasteurize cream, it should be heated to a temperature of about 155° Fahr. It may be heated by an apparatus specially constructed for the purpose; or it may be heated in an ordinary cream vat by the application of steam in the usual way. On a small scale it may be heated by immersing a tin vessel containing the cream into hot water, and stirring it occasionally until the temperature of 155° Fahr. is reached. It may be left at that temperature for five minutes, after which it should be cooled to under 50° Fahr.

Cream for butter-making should not be pasteurized if it is so sour as to be at all coagulated. The heating would harden the curd and prevent particles of it from being separated from the butter.

25. The temperature of the cream, when set to be ripened, may vary from 65 to 80° Fahr. according to the season; the higher temperature is used during the late fall and winter.

26. The temperature at which the cream is set for ripening should be maintained about six hours, during which time it may be stirred occasionally. After that, it should be left undisturbed until ripe for churning. No close cover over the cream vat need be used. A clean canvas cover is sufficient. Care should be taken to purify the canvas or other cover frequently.

27. If for any reason it is desired to churn the cream while sweet, the churning should be commenced at a temperature of five to eight degrees colder than for the churning of sour cream. In all our examinations, the butter from sweet cream has been rated from two to three points lower in valuable commercial flavour than butter from a portion of the same cream which had been ripened or soured.

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28. Although it is usually not desirable that turnips should be fed to milking cows, when they are fed, the odour and flavour may be prevented from appearing in the butter.

In a trial which was made from the milk of cows which were being fed the excessive quantity of ninety pounds of turnips per head per day, the odour and flavour of turnips was not perceptible in the butter which was made after the following treatment was given to the cream :—

The cream was heated to 150° Fahr. and stirred at that temperature for ten minutes while it was still sweet. It was afterwards cooled, ripened and churned in the usual way. A portion of the cream from the milk of the same cows was ripened and churned in the usual way without being heated above 68° Fahr.

The butter obtained from the cream which was not heated above 68° Fahr. had a distinct odour and flavour of turnips; while the butter obtained from the cream which was heated to 150° Fahr. was excellent in odour, flavour and grain, and was without any perceptible odour or flavour of turnips.

From the cream heated to 150° Fahr. before being ripened for churning eight-tenths of one pound less of milk was required to yield each pound of butter, than from the cream from a portion of the same milk which was not heated above 68° Fahr.

29. It has not been found advantageous to thin the cream by adding a quantity of water to it before it is churned or before it is ripened. Quantities of water were added to cream at the different rates of ten, twenty, twenty-five and thirty per cent of water added; and the conclusions were that (1) the churning was slightly less efficient in the recovery of the butter-fat, (2) the quantity of marketable butter obtained per 100 pounds of milk was one ounce less, (3) the butter was not so firm or solid in the grain, and (4) the churning period at an equal temperature was longer by from one minute to thirty minutes when water was added to the cream than when cream was churned without the addition of water.

CHURNING.

30. The preferable degree of ripeness in the cream will be indicated by the following points,—a mild, pleasant acid taste, a uniformly thick consistency, and a glossy appearance, somewhat like white oil paint. If not at the exact temperature desired for churning, it should be cooled or warmed to that point, which may range from 54° to 64° Fahr. according to the season. It should be strained into the churn and the churn should not be filled to more than two-fifths of its capacity.

31. If butter colour is to be used, it should be added to the cream before the churning is commenced.

32. The regular speed of a factory revolving churn should be about sixty-five revolutions per minute; and when butter granules are formed in the churn, a few gallons of weak brine (salt and water) at a temperature not above 50° Fahr., should be added, to assist in the separation between the granules of butter and the buttermilk, and also to give a firmer body to the butter.

33. The churning should then be continued until the granules of butter become a little larger than clover seed. The buttermilk should then be drawn off and a quantity equal to the buttermilk, of pure cold water, at a temperature of from 50° to 58° Fahr., according to the season, should be put into the churn, for the purpose of washing out the buttermilk from the butter granules. The churn should receive a few quick revolutions, and the water should be drawn off immediately. Attention to this is of some importance, as the water will contain more or less curdy matter, which, if allowed to settle on the sides of the churn, forms a film there, where it is apt to adhere to the butter when that settles gradually as the water is drawn off.

34. After the butter has been left to stand for some twenty minutes, it should be salted at the rate of from one-quarter of an ounce of salt per pound of butter, to one ounce of salt per pound of butter, according to the preferences of the market which is to be supplied. The very finest quality of pure butter salt only should be used. That which is of a uniform fineness of grain and velvety to the touch is suitable.

35. Care should be taken to prevent the salt from being exposed to an atmosphere that may leave on it impurities causing foul odours and taints, as these may readily be introduced into the butter by that means.

THE WORKING OF THE BUTTER.

36. After the butter is salted it should be left for two or three hours, to allow the salt to dissolve. Then, by a second working, the excess of moisture may be expelled, the salt thoroughly mixed, and any streakiness in colour corrected. It is not necessary that butter to be put in small prints, or for immediate consumption in a local market, should be worked the second time. The second working makes it drier. Care must be taken that the butter be not overworked and made greasy. This may result from the butter being worked at a temperature either too high or too low. Where practicable, it should be worked at a temperature which leaves it in a waxy condition, causing it to bend about one-half towards the under layer when it is being doubled on the butter worker. A temperature of 50° Fahr. will usually put the butter in the best condition for being worked. Sometimes injury results from a larger quantity being placed on the butter worker than can be handled conveniently.

PREPARING PACKAGES AND PACKING THE BUTTER.

37. Where the butter packages are not tin or paraffine lined, they should be filled with strong hot brine and left to soak for a day. The brine may be used several times if boiled each time. The insides of the packages should be lined with butter cloth or parchment paper—preferably the latter. If the parchment paper be soaked for few minutes in a one per cent solution of formalin and afterwards dried, the growth of mould will be prevented. The paper may be soaked in brine immediately before being fitted inside the package, which will then be ready for filling.

38. In packing, the butter should be pressed against the side of the package, keeping it slightly hollow in the centre of the package, the object being to pack the butter so close to the side that no air spaces will be left between the butter and the package. These are often seen when a tub or box of butter is "stripped." Care must also be exercised in using the packer, not to move the butter more than is really necessary to make it compact. When the package is filled, the surface should be smoothed with a hardwood ladle or scraper, and then covered with fine butter cloth or strong parchment paper.

CLEANING THE UTENSILS.

39. In the washing of churns and all other vessels for milk or cream, they should first be rinsed with cold or tepid water. The addition of washing soda, or a small quantity of borax to the water, will increase its cleansing properties. They should then be washed with warm water, and scalded with water "boiling hot." The use of a brush for the cleansing of dairy utensils is much preferable to the use of a dishcloth.

40. All wooden utensils and vessels should be scalded, cooled and dipped into cold water before they are used. Small wooden utensils should be kept floating or immersed in cold water.

41. Where closed drains flow from a dairy or creamery, they should be flushed out occasionally with a solution of crude carbolic acid followed by hot water.

HANDLING OF DAIRY BUTTER.

Much of the butter, especially the home-made dairy butter which is shipped to distant markets, is injured by the way it is handled by the merchants. The following extract from a circular issued by a well-known firm in Toronto, contains valuable information in that connection.

"There are several unfortunate conditions that exist in our Canadian butter trade which have to be faced. We think we are within the mark when we state that not-

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withstanding the increase in the number of creameries recently, probably two-thirds of the butter produced in Canada is made in the home dairy. This butter is usually brought to the local merchants in lumps of various sizes, varying from one to ten pounds or more, and sold for cash, or more frequently traded for goods. In this way the merchant will receive butter from many customers having different facilities for butter-making, and marketed in all kinds of weather. It is to these merchants that we especially address this circular. We know that a great deal of butter received by merchants is quite equal to the finest creamery. There is, however, quite enough of very inferior butter made, which, when mixed with the good butter, spoils the whole parcel. We have frequently been not a little amused, while visiting the different towns buying butter, to have each merchant tell us that he himself is very particular in buying butter, but that his neighbour "Jones" will take anything that comes along. A little later we call on neighbour "Jones" and he tells us the same thing of "Smith," and so it goes. Trade is so keen that the majority of merchants are afraid of giving offence to a customer, and it is a well-known fact that farmers' wives are very sensitive as to the quality of their butter.

"The bad and the good grades of butter are often bought without discrimination, and then all are mixed together, and allowed to stand on tables, or dumped into boxes, there to remain possibly for weeks before finally packed in tubs. The cellars and other rooms in which butter is stored are often contaminated by foul odours, and where these conditions exist it is impossible to have good results. We suggest the following methods, which, if adhered to, we think will help to materially improve the quality of butter handled by merchants:—

"FIRST.—Prepare a special room in the cellar in which only butter is stored; the room if possible should be chilled with ice. This room should be thoroughly white-washed once or twice during the season; it is best to add to the whitewash a small quantity of common salt. The salt will assist in making the whitewash adhere to the walls or partitions better than if the lime is used alone in the water.

"SECOND.—When received, care should be taken to class the butter according to grades in colour and quality. This will save time in the packing process. The butter should be packed every day. In order to get a uniform colour in each tub, the butter may be worked on any of the ordinary table mixers; but in no case should the hands be used for this process. None but experienced persons having good judgment should be allowed to do the mixing. Care should be taken that the butter is not overworked, as in this way the grain is often destroyed.

"THIRD.—The person who is working the butter should have, by his hand, ordinary pickle, which may be made by using three pounds of salt, two ounces of saltpetre, and one gallon of water. A small portion of this should be sprinkled over the butter from time to time as it is mixed. This will serve the purpose of washing the butter and freeing it from any buttermilk that may remain in the product."

APPENDIX,—THE FATTENING OF CATTLE.

Experimental tests in the fattening of steers were commenced at the Centra Experimental Farm in December, 1890. The main object of the experiments was to obtain information on the comparative cost of fattening steers:—

(1.) Upon a ration of which the bulky-fodder portion was mainly **corn ensilage, hay and roots**;

(2.) Upon a ration of which the bulky-fodder portion was mainly **hay and roots**;

and
(3.) Upon a ration of which the bulky-fodder portion was mainly **corn ensilage**.

For the purpose of arranging such data as would be obtained from the tests in a manner which would be clear to the farmers and useful to them in making a comparison between the cost of feeding steers on the three different classes of rations, a cash value was estimated for the component fodders in each. The prices at which the several fodders were valued for the purposes of these comparisons, are higher than the cost of

production to the ordinary farmers, and may be higher or lower than the prices which could be realized from their sale as fodders.

The values at which the calculations for the different years were made, are as follows :—

TABLE I.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Corn ensilage..... Per ton.	1 40	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
Robertson mixture ensilage..... "				2 50	2 50
Hay..... "	8 00	8 00	8 00		8 00
Roots (turnips, mangels and carrots)..... "	4 00	4 00	4 00		4 00
Straw..... "	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	
Oil-cake and cotton-seed meal..... "	30 00	30 00			
Mixed grain (pease, barley, wheat)..... "	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
Frosted wheat..... "		12 00	12 00		
Mixed grain (equal parts by weight pease, barley, wheat, oil-cake, bran)..... "					20 00

The following table shows the rations which were fed in 1891-92. In 1890-91 instead of two pounds of oil-cake in each ration, there was one pound each of oil-cake and cotton-seed meal. Otherwise the rations were the same for the two years.

TABLE II.

Ration No. 1.	Lbs.	Ration No. 2.	Lbs.	Ration No. 3.	Lbs.
Corn ensilage.....	20			Corn ensilage.....	50
Hay (cut).....	10	Hay (cut).....	20		
Roots.....	20	Roots.....	40		
Straw (cut).....	5	Straw (cut).....	5	Straw (cut).....	5
Oil-cake.....	2	Oil-cake.....	2	Oil-cake.....	2
Pease (ground).....	2	Pease (ground).....	2	Pease (ground).....	2
Barley (ground).....	2	Barley (ground).....	2	Barley (ground).....	2
	61		71		61

Feeding tests were continued during 1892-93 to obtain further data for a comparison of the economy of using the bulky-fodder portions of rations, No. 2 (**hay, roots and straw**), and No. 3 (**corn ensilage and straw**). Instead of equal quantities of meal being added to the different rations, an equal quantity of meal per head per day, was fed to the animals which were classed for comparison in the two groups.

Four steers (two of them two-year-olds and two of them one-year-olds) were arranged into Group I. and were fed on ration No. 2, as under; and four steers of similar age, quality and breeding, were put into Group II. and fed on ration No. 3, as under.

TABLE III.

Ration No. 2.	Lbs.	Ration No. 3.	Lbs.
Hay (cut).....	20	Corn ensilage.....	50
Roots (turnips).....	40		
Straw (cut).....	5	Straw (cut).....	5
	65		55

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The animals were allowed as much of the mixture as they would eat. The meal, which was fed in addition, was a mixture of equal parts by weight of ground barley, pease and frosted wheat. The two-year old steers in both groups were given five pounds per head per day of the meal; and the one-year old steers in both groups were given four pounds per head per day of the meal. Occasionally, when the animals "were off their feed," the meal was reduced for a few days.

The full particulars of the feeding and the weights are given in the report of Experimental Farms, 1893.

The following is a summary of the results from the feeding tests for three years with two-year-old steers.

Conclusions. From the tests of 1890-91 it appears that:—

(1.) During the feeding period of 20 weeks, the steers which were fed upon ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage, straw and meal**), GAINED in weight, on the average, thirty-three pounds per head MORE, and COST 7.33 cents per head LESS, per day for feed consumed, than the steers which were fed upon ration No. 2 (**hay, roots, straw and meal**);

(2.) During the feeding period of twenty weeks, the steers which were fed upon ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage, straw and meal**), GAINED in weight, on the average, sixty-one and a half pounds per head MORE, and COST 3.68 cents per head LESS, per day for feed consumed, than the steers which were fed upon ration No. 1 (**hay, roots, corn ensilage, straw and meal**);

(3.) When the experiment was ended, the steers which were fed upon ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage, straw and meal**) were in the most attractive condition of the three lots for handling and selling.

Conclusions. From the tests in 1891-92 it appears that:—

(1.) During the feeding period of eighteen weeks, the steers which were fed upon ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage, straw and meal**), GAINED in weight on the average fifty-five and a half pounds per head MORE, and COST 3.75 cents per head LESS, per day for feed consumed, than the steers which were fed upon ration No. 2 (**hay, roots, straw and meal**);

(2.) During the feeding period of eighteen weeks, the steers which were fed upon ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage, straw and meal**), GAINED in weight on the average thirty-six pounds per head MORE, and COST 3.81 cents per head LESS, per day for feed consumed, than the steers which were fed upon ration No. 1 (**hay, roots, corn ensilage, straw and meal**);

(3.) The cost of feed consumed per 100 lbs. of increase in live weight, was 62.95 per cent greater on ration No. 2 (**hay, roots, straw and meal**), and 48.32 per cent greater on ration No. 1 (**hay, roots, corn ensilage, straw and meal**) than it was on ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage, straw and meal**).

Conclusions. From the tests in 1892-93 it appears that:—

(1.) During the feeding period of twenty-four weeks, the steers which were fed upon ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage, straw and meal**) GAINED in weight on the average nineteen pounds per head MORE, and COST 5.06 cents per head LESS, per day for feed consumed, than the steers which were fed upon ration No. 2 (**hay, roots, straw and meal**);

(2.) The cost for feed consumed per 100 lbs. of increase in live weight, was 66.34 per cent greater on ration No. 2 (**hay, roots, straw and meal**) than it was on ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage, straw and meal**).

Conclusions. From these tests for three years with two-year old steers, it appears that:—

(1.) On the average the steers which were fed on ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage, straw and meal**) GAINED in weight on the average 35.8 pounds per head MORE, and COST 5.38 cents LESS per head per day for feed consumed, than the steers which were fed upon ration No. 2 (**hay, roots, straw and meal**).

(2.) On the average of two years, the cost of feed consumed per 100 pounds of increase in live weight, was 64·64 per cent greater on ration No. 2 (**hay, roots, straw and meal**) than it was on ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage, straw and meal**).

The following tables show the **average of the results** from six animals (two two-year-old steers, two one-year-old steers and two two-year-old heifers) fed upon ration No. 2 (**hay, roots, straw and meal**) and from seven animals (three two-year-old steers, two one-year-old steers and 2 two-year-old heifers) fed upon ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage straw and meal**) for the whole feeding period of twenty-four weeks :—

TABLE IV.

Ration.	—	Weight November 22.	Weight May 9.	Increase in Weight.	Increase per Head per Day.
Hay, roots and straw	Average of six animals	Lbs. 1,024	Lbs. 1,201	Lbs. 177	Lbs. 1·05
Corn ensilage and straw..	Average of seven animals	997	1,225	228	1·35

TABLE V.

Ration	—	Bulky-fodder per Head per Day.	Meal per Head per Day.	Cost per Head per Day.	Cost per 100 lbs of Increase.
Hay, roots and straw	Average of six animals	Lbs. 44·00	Lbs. 4·41	Cts. 13·87	\$ 13 35
Corn ensilage and straw..	Average of seven animals	50·31	4 36	9·26	6 95

Conclusions. From these tests it appears that :—

(1.) During the feeding period of 24 weeks, the animals which were fed upon ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage, straw and meal**) GAINED in weight on the average 51 lbs. per head MORE, and COST 4·61 cents per head LESS per day for feed consumed, than the animals which were fed upon ration No. 2 (**hay, roots, straw and meal**).

(2.) The cost for feed consumed per 100 lbs. of increase in live weight, was 92·08 per cent greater on ration No. 2 (**hay, roots, straw and meal**), than it was on ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage, straw and meal**);

(3.) The cost of feed consumed per 100 lbs. of increase in weight was *lowest* in the case of a grade Shorthorn heifer (viz., \$5.44 per 100 lbs. of increase in weight), fed upon ration No. 3 (**corn ensilage, straw and meal**).

Feeding tests were begun in 1893-94 to gain information on the comparative cost of fattening steers :—

(1.) Upon a ration of which the bulky-fodder portion was **Indian corn ensilage and straw**; and

(2.) Upon a ration of which the bulky-fodder portion was **Robertson mixture ensilage and straw**. See page of this part.

For the feeding tests of 1893-94 **six steers** were purchased. They were rough cattle with little good breeding and they did not appear to thrive well. Two animals, one steer "Finlay" and one heifer "Polly," reared on the Experimental Farm were fed

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on the same rations. They did fairly well and showed a low cost per 100 lbs. of increase in weight.

The **eight animals** were put in two groups and fed from 3rd January to 17th January on a ration composed as follows :—

	Lbs.
Indian corn ensilage.....	50
Roots (turnips and mangels).....	30
Hay.....	15
No meal or grain.	

From 17th January to 23rd May, a period of eighteen weeks, they were fed on the following rations :—

Group I.—4 animals on Ration No. 3.	Lbs.	Group II.—4 animals on Ration No. 4.	Lbs.
Indian corn ensilage.....	50	Robertson mixture ensilage.....	50
Straw.....	5	Straw.....	5
Mixed grain (equal parts by weight of pease, barley and wheat, all ground.)		Mixed grain (equal parts by weight of pease, barley and wheat, all ground.)	

The animals were allowed as much of the bulky-fodder part of the rations as they would eat. The mixed grain was weighed out to each animal separately. The animals in group I. were allowed 5 lbs. per head per day, and from 11th April that was increased to 7 lbs. per head per day. The animals in group II. were allowed 1 lb. per head per day, and from 11th April that was increased to 3 lbs. per head per day. The Indian corn ensilage fed during January and February, was of poor quality, being made from Thoroughbred White Flint and Mastodon Dent corns, which had not grown to near maturity.

As in former years, the comparison between the cost of feeding steers on the different rations was based upon the cash value which was estimated for the component fodders in them as in table I.

The following tables show, (1) the quantity of fodder consumed per head per day, (2) the quantity of meal consumed per head per day, (3) the increase in weight per head for the period of 18 weeks, (4) the increase in weight per head per day, (5) the cost of feed per head per day, and (6) the cost per 100 lbs. of increase in weight for feed consumed.

TABLE VI.

GROUP I.—ON Indian corn ensilage and straw.

Name.	Fodder per day.	Meal per day.	Increase in weight.	Increase per day.	Cost per day.	Cost per 100 lbs. of increase.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cts.	\$ cts.
Finlay.....	40·66	5·44	204	1·61	9·87	6 13
Dick.....	47·62	5·44	167	1·32	10·63	8 05
Jack.....	51·35	5·44	142	1·12	11·00	9 82
Billy.....	60·65	5·44	146	1·15	12·05	10 47
Average.....	50·07	5·44	164·75	1·30	10·88	8 33

TABLE VII.

GROUP II.—ON Robertson mixture ensilage and straw.

Name.	Fodder per day.	Meal per day.	Increase in weight.	Increase per day.	Cost per day.	Cost per 100 lbs. of increase.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cts.	\$ cts.
Joe.....	62·87	1·66	81	0·64	9·94	15 53
George.....	59·88	1·66	95	0·75	9·55	12 73
Pat.....	49·34	1·66	93	0·73	8·16	11 17
Polly.....	38·34	1·66	111	0·88	6·71	7 62
Average.....	50·60	1·66	95	0·75	8·59	11 39

Conclusions.—(1.) In this test the animals on the **Robertson mixture ensilage** with the small allowance of grain per day during the first twelve weeks of the feeding period did not show a satisfactory gain.

(2.) During the last six weeks of the feeding period (with the increase of 2 lbs. of meal per head per day) the animals of group I gained 34 per cent of the total increase in weight of the whole feeding period of 18 weeks; and the animals of group II gained 52 per cent of the total increase in weight of the whole feeding period of 18 weeks.

In 1894-95 feeding tests were continued for a comparison of the cost of fattening steers on a bulky-fodder ration composed of,—

(1.) **Indian corn ensilage, roots and hay.**

(2.) **Robertson mixture ensilage, roots and hay.**

Eight steers were divided into two groups as nearly even as possible.

From 19th December to 10th April, a period of sixteen weeks, they were fed on the following rations:—

Group I.—4 animals on ration No. 1.	Lbs.	Group II.—4 animals on ration No. 4.	Lbs.
Indian corn ensilage	50	Robertson mixture ensilage	50
Roots (turnips).....	25	Roots (turnips).....	25
Hay	5	Hay	5
Mixed meal (equal parts by weight of pease, barley, wheat, all ground, oil-cake and wheat bran).		Mixed meal (equal parts by weight of pease, barley, wheat, all ground, oil-cake and wheat bran).	

The animals were allowed as much of the bulky-fodder part of the rations as they would eat. The mixed grain was weighed out to each animal separately. The animals in group I. were allowed 6 lbs. per head per day, and the animals in group II. were allowed 2 lbs. per head per day.

The following tables show, (1) the quantity of fodder consumed per head per day, (2) the quantity of meal consumed per head per day, (3) the increase in weight per head for the period of 16 weeks, (4) the increase in weight per head per day, (5) the cost of feed per head per day, and (6) the cost per 100 pounds of increase in weight for feed consumed

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TABLE VIII.

GROUP I.—On Indian corn ensilage, roots and hay.

Steer.	Fodder per day.	Meal per day.	Increase in weight.	Increase per day.	Cost per day.	Cost per 100 lbs. of increase.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cts.	\$ cts.
No. 1.....	50·06	6	210	1·87	13·50	7 20
No. 2.....	49·99	6	165	1·47	13·49	9 15
No. 3.....	55·13	6	170	1·51	14·26	9 39
No. 4.....	55·46	6	170	1·51	14·31	9 42
Average.....	52·66	6	178·75	1·59	13·89	8·70

TABLE IX.

GROUP II.—On Robertson mixture ensilage, roots and hay.

Steer.	Fodder per day.	Meal per day.	Increase in weight.	Increase per day.	Cost per day.	Cost per 100 lbs. of increase.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cts.	\$ cts.
No. 5.....	63·11	2	165	1·47	12·45	8 45
No. 6.....	64·74	2	200	1·78	12·72	7 12
No. 7.....	63·75	2	215	1·91	12·55	6 53
No. 8.....	52·50	2	123	1·09	10·69	9 73
Average.....	61·02	2	175·75	1·56	12·10	7·71

After 10th April a change was made, and the steers of group I. were put on ration No. 4, on which the steers of group II. had been fed; and the steers of group II. were put on ration No. 1, on which the steers of group I. had been fed.

One steer of group I. became sick, and the corresponding steer in group II. was also dropped out of the test. The test after the change of rations was made was continued from 11th April to 5th June, a period of 8 weeks. During the last week of the test, the supply of corn ensilage became exhausted, and the steers of group II. were fed on ration No. 4 for that week. The allowance of meal during that week was reduced to 2 lbs. per head per day. That accounts for the average quantity of meal per head per day for the period of 8 weeks being 5·5 lbs. instead of 6 lbs. which was the quantity fed per head per day for seven weeks. It is not considered that the one week of different feeding made any appreciable difference in the results.

The following tables show, (1) the quantity of fodder consumed per head per day, (2) the quantity of meal consumed per head per day, (3) the increase in weight per head for the period of eight weeks, (4) the increase in weight per head per day, (5) the cost of feed per head per day, and (6) the cost per 100 lbs. of increase in weight for feed consumed.

TABLE X.

GROUP I.—On Robertson mixture ensilage, roots and hay.

Steer.	Fodder per day.	Meal per day.	Increase in weight.	Increase per day.	Cost per day.	Cost per 100 lbs. of increase.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cents.	\$ cts.
No. 1.....	59·14	2	78	1·39	11·79	8 46
No. 2.....	56·26	2	94	1·67	11·31	6 73
No. 3.....	58·08	2	76	1·35	11·61	8 55
Average.....	57·82	2	82	1·47	11·57	7·83

TABLE XI.

GROUP II.—On Indian corn ensilage, roots and hay.

Steer.	Fodder per day.	Meal per day.	Increase in weight.	Increase per day.	Cost per day.	Cost per 100 lbs. of increase.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cents.	\$ cts.
No. 5.....	62·02	5·5	64	1·14	14·80	12 93
No. 6.....	61·00	5·5	54	0·96	14·65	15 19
No. 7.....	53·39	5·5	43	0·76	13·50	17 60
Average.....	58·80	5·5	53	0·95	14·31	14·93

The following table shows for the whole period of 24 weeks, 19th December to 5th June, the cost per 100 lbs. of increase in weight while the animals were being fed on the different rations :—

TABLE XII.

Rations.	Total increase in weight.	Cost per 100 lbs. of increase.
	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Indian corn ensilage, roots and hay, Groups I. and II.....	876	9·85
Robertson mixture ensilage, roots and hay, Groups II. and I.....	951	7·75

Conclusion.—From this test it appears that :—The cost for feed consumed per 100 lbs. of increase in live weight was 27·1 per cent greater on ration No. 1 (Indian corn ensilage, roots, hay and meal) than it was on ration No. 4 (Robertson mixture ensilage, roots, hay and meal).

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REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART V

COLD STORAGE

PART V
COLD STORAGE

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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PART V

COLD STORAGE

The purpose of agriculture is to produce foods. The surplus foods, above what are consumed on the farms, form the basis of commerce in Canada. The carrying on of commerce is the exchanging of something for something else. It has come to be mainly the exchanging of some product, or article, or service for money. In such transactions, from the production of a crop of wheat to the serving of bread on the table of the consumer, and from the care of a pasture field to the filling of the butter dish on the table, different interests are concerned. In considering how the original producer and the ultimate consumer can both obtain the largest measure of value and service, for their labour and what else they have to give in exchange, the interests of other labourers must be recognized.

Besides the producers—those who grow cereals, fruits and other things, those who make butter, fatten cattle and swine, keep poultry, &c., &c.—there are those who buy and collect those products. The interests of the buyers or collectors of farm products are not identical with those of the producers, but both can obtain larger profits when all the commodities sold by the one and handled by the other are of excellent quality, and in the very best condition. When food products become spoiled to any extent the value is lessened, and consequently, a loss falls on somebody.

The interests of the carriers or transportation companies are directly concerned in the quality, condition and value of the products to be handled.

The interests of the wholesale dealers, who are sometimes a separate class from those who buy and collect the products, and also sometimes a separate class from those who retail or sell the products in small quantities, are relatively large, and the business chances from them also are improved when products are of good quality with the least possible risk of deterioration while in their possession.

The interests of the retail merchants—the distributors—are most important in the development of agriculture. Where these merchants—provision merchants, fruit merchants, green-grocers, butchers, bakers and others—can obtain a steady supply of Canadian products of first class quality, not likely to spoil in their possession, they have a chance for fair profits and are likely to push the sale of these goods with their customers, more than they would push the sale of goods of irregular quality which are liable to create fault-finding, or goods likely to go out of condition, increasing the risk of loss.

Finally, there are the interests of the consumers. When they obtain a fine quality of farm products in the best condition, larger quantities of them are consumed. The class of customers who live in towns and cities, and who are well able to pay high prices for such products, select only those which are to their taste, in composition, in condition and in appearance.

In planning to provide or assist in providing a system of cold storage, regard must be had to all these interests. Men are concerned with the production of wealth and the progress of the country in those different capacities. The middlemen, the buyers, the collectors, the transportation companies, the wholesale merchants, the retail distributors, are quite as essential to the carrying on of the nation's or country's business with profit, as are those who are called the producers or the consumers. The labourers who are producers of commodities, or render service in any capacity, become the consumers in relation to those who do likewise in another capacity. The farmer is a consumer to the manufacturer of furniture and clothing, as much as the carpenter and the shoemaker are consumers in relation to the farmer.

VALUE DEPENDS UPON CONDITION.

Every food commodity may be said to have two values, or to acquire its value from two different sources. The exchange value, according to which it can be exchanged at a certain rate for other things, will depend in a large measure upon its scarcity relative to the demand which exists for it. The exchange value, or range of market price, is affected and settled by many causes and circumstances. That part of the question is not touched by cold storage, except in so far as cold storage will conserve the quality of the food product, and thus give it a higher intrinsic value. That would give it a higher exchange value in the same market at the same time, than it would have had if it had not been preserved in an unspoiled condition.

The intrinsic or food value of the commodity does not fluctuate greatly. A given quantity of wheat of a standard grade when in the same condition is always practically of the same food value. It can nourish a certain number of people for a certain length of time. The intrinsic food value of a pound of butter, does not change except in so far as its condition changes. The exchange value or market price may fluctuate greatly, independently of the condition of the butter. But when the condition of the butter becomes bad, its food value and its relative market value are greatly reduced. The same is applicable to all perishable food products, such as butter, meats, cheese, eggs and fruits. The market value of nearly all these things is determined by the fineness of their flavour, the richness of their body and the niceness of their appearance. The composition does not so much determine the value as the condition, the flavour, the colour and the general appearance. Consequently the production of these foods is not and cannot be made as profitable as it should be, unless such means are taken as will preserve them in an unspoiled condition until they are in the hands of the consumers, no matter where they may live.

The consumers of food products in Great Britain are the customers for all nations of the world that produce a surplus of these things. Denmark, Germany, France, Scandinavia, Russia, Hungary, the United States, the Argentine Republic, and all other civilized countries are engaged in a most strenuous competition for the best place in the British markets with their farm products. Of the twelve classes of food products of which Canada has a surplus for export, Great Britain imported in 1896 to the value of over \$600,000,000. These twelve classes are breadstuffs, animals for food, dressed meats, cheese, butter, eggs, fish, raw fruit, lard, condensed or preserved milk, potatoes, poultry and game. The British market is a most discriminating market. There is a great range of difference in the price of any one food commodity at the same time. When, for instance, poultry is in the very best condition it sells relatively dear, and when it is inferior in quality, dilapidated in appearance and out of condition, it sells very cheap. To enable Canadians to get the best class of customers, and the relatively highest price for their products, it must be possible to deliver these products to the consumers in Great Britain in the very pink of good condition. While the British market is the chief outside one available for perishable food products at the present time, a much larger quantity of several of these products, such as butter, is consumed in the home market of Canada, than is exported. Probably four pounds of butter are consumed in Canada for every one that is exported. The price which is obtainable for the quantity exported will, to a large extent, govern the price for the quantity which will be consumed in the home market. Hence the great importance of having what is sent to Great Britain landed there in its very best condition.

QUALITY AND PRICE GOVERN THE DEMAND.

The activity and extent of the demand for perishable food products depends very largely upon the excellence of the quality and relative highness or cheapness of price. I am informed by retail merchants that when a family uses fresh-made creamery butter during the winter, the total quantity of butter consumed is more than twice larger than when the same family purchased only a good quality of autumn-made butter held over during the winter, as it used to be, in cellars and other unsuitable places. When

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Canadian creamery butter, Canadian turkeys, Canadian tender fruits and Canadian eggs are delivered in Great Britain through the use of cold storage conveniences in a perfectly preserved condition, the increased demand which they will create for themselves will more than equal the capacity of the Canadian farmers to increase the production of these things. It is to be hoped also that by that means a large class of consumers of relatively high priced foods will prefer Canadian products to all others, and thus there will be returned to Canada a fair proportion of the price paid by the wealthy classes there for very dainty products. Then such preservation of the quality of products will lead to such increased production that there will be a very rapid and great extension of the export trade. As an instance of what has already resulted largely from the cold storage service, which was provided in even a primitive way on steamships for the season of 1895, it may be cited that the total exports of butter from Montreal during the season of navigation, have been as follows:—

1894	32,055 packages.
1895	65,664 “
1896	107,321 “
1897	220,200 “

Another instance may be cited. In the autumn of 1897, a shipper of apples from western Ontario divided a lot of 592 barrels into two shipments. The apples were reported to me to be of the same varieties, of the same sort and all packed in the same way at the same time. One shipment of 267 barrels was forwarded in cold storage; they were reported to be landed all in good condition and were sold at 18 shillings per barrel. The other part of the lot containing 325 barrels was sent without cold storage; 205 barrels of them were reported as landing in a slack or wet condition. The whole lot was sold at an average of 8 shillings per barrel. In the former case when the apples were sent in cold storage, none of them were reported as arriving slack or wet, whereas in the latter case no less than 63 per cent were reported as arriving in a damaged condition. The apples were early fall varieties, and were forwarded in the autumn to Glasgow and Liverpool. This matter of storage for apples is more fully discussed in Part VI. of this report, dealing with trial shipments of fruit; but it is cited here to show the possibility of the extension of trade through the safe carriage of perishable products.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

The difficulties in shipping perishable food products to Great Britain have been the long distance, deterioration in transit and the cost of freight. As a rule the transportation charges have been reasonable. The freight charges from points in Canada to Great Britain on fine food products are a very small proportion of their value to the farmers here. As a rule the actual freight charges on cheese shipped from Ontario and Quebec, between the shipping station nearest to the factory and the ports of London, Bristol, Liverpool or Glasgow, do not exceed five or six per cent of the value of the cheese as sold at the factory. The average freight charges on creamery butter, with cold storage, as a rule do not exceed four per cent of the value of the product. These figures refer to transportation charges only and not to any charges for insurance or commission in selling. The sort of transportation for farm products is one of the very important questions affecting the profits of the farmers. An improvement in the ordinary roads whereby the farmer can take a larger load to market at a less cost from tear and wear of horses, harness and wagon, is of advantage to him. The same applies to the conveyance of products by railway and steamship to their ultimate destination.

It is to be borne in mind that Canadians have to compete in Great Britain with producers from other countries like Denmark, Australasia, the Argentine Republic and the United States. It is reported that there were 96 steamships in 1894 fitted with refrigerator compartments for the carriage of dressed meats and butter from Australasia and South America to Great Britain.

BENEFITS FROM COLD STORAGE.

In 1885-86 Professor Fjord, of Copenhagen, commenced experiments to discover the best methods for delivery of butter from Denmark by cold storage. Comparisons were made between the qualities of different samples of butter made in the same way, but in one case kept in chilled rooms at temperatures from 35 to 43° Fahr., and in the other case kept in ordinary cellars at a temperature of 59° Fahr. After the butter had been kept for 30 to 38 days, a comparison was made of the quality, first at Copenhagen, and also at Newcastle and London, England. The test showed that the butter kept in refrigerator rooms compared with the butter kept in the ordinary cellars, as follows:—

- In 119 cases it was better ;
- In 5 cases it was equal ;
- In 1 case it was inferior.

The quantity of butter exported from Denmark to Great Britain in 1885 was 42,289,632 pounds. The quantity exported in 1897 was 149,489,312 pounds.

THE USES OF COLD STORAGE.

The chief uses of cold storage in agriculture and commerce, are :

- (1.) To preserve products ;
- (2.) To prolong the marketing season and the period of consumption ;
- (3.) To give the owner some chance to choose a time for selling.

But its main and comprehensive use is to keep products in their best condition on their way from the places where they were produced to the places where they are to be delivered to the ultimate consumer. And as a rule the sooner they are delivered to the consumer after they are ready for use, the better will be the results to all concerned.

It has been complained of a little in certain quarters that cold storage may encourage and permit much speculation in food products ; and by throwing the epithet of "speculator" at a buyer, some of the producers and some of the consumers consider that his transactions are thereby condemned. If a man actually buys butter or cheese on speculation, he thereby proves his faith in the future of the market for his purchase. The period for the production of cheese in Canada is only about six months, and the cheese made during that time are spread over twelve months of consumption. A legitimate and bona fide speculator is usually a beneficial factor in commercial life ; and such a buyer will steady the market and pay higher prices for products when means exist for keeping them in good condition until they are to be consumed.

THE PRESERVATION OF BUTTER.

All that can be expected in the case of butter, is that Canadian creamery butter will be put on the market in such a condition that by its excellent qualities, it will command the highest price which is being paid at that time. The intrinsic quality of butter is changed by the processes of fermentation. The exclusion of air from the surface of the butter is not sufficient to preserve it. The germs which bring about changes and ultimate spoiling are in the butter and become active whenever the temperature is favourable for their growth. In the making of butter in many cases, the butter-maker adds to the cream a fermentation starter for a somewhat similar purpose to that for which the housewife adds yeast to the batter in making bread. By the addition of a suitable fermentation starter, as fine butter may now be made in January as in June. If one could introduce a fermentation stopper as he does a fermentation starter, the butter might be expected to remain entirely unchanged. The stopping of fermentation may be accomplished by raising the temperature sufficiently high to destroy the ferments in the butter or other product. In the case of butter, that temperature (155° Fahr.) would spoil the butter as a commercial commodity. On the other hand if the temperature be reduced to freezing point, while the forms of life,

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which carry on fermentation and bring about changes in the butter, will not be destroyed, their activity will be prevented so long as the butter is held at that temperature. Consequently, if butter is to be kept for a period longer than one month, it should be put into a refrigerator at a temperature of about 20° Fahr.; and that becomes an effectual fermentation stopper. Butter is a substance difficult to cool or to heat quickly. If a full package of butter be put in a room at a temperature of from 36 to 34° Fahr., several days may elapse before it is cooled to the same temperature in the middle of the package; whereas if the package of butter be put into cold storage at a temperature of 20° Fahr., the whole of it within twenty-four hours will be cooled to a temperature of at least 36 or 34°, at which the process of fermentation in the butter does not go on.

TEMPERATURES FOR STORAGE.

The following is a list of the temperatures at which it seems desirable to hold the different products in their best conditions.

	Degrees Fahr.
Butter (for long periods).....	20
Cheese (for long periods).....	36
Tender fruits, such as early apples, pears, peaches, tomatoes (for long periods).....	38 to 34
Dressed beef, mutton, pork and poultry.....	32 to 30
Eggs.....	36 to 34

In order to secure the best results from the use of cold storage in warehouses and on board the steamships, it is necessary that the goods be handled in the best possible way when they are removed from the cold storage chamber. During warm weather, the packages should be left unopened for about two days, until the products become gradually warmed up to near the temperature of the surrounding air. If that be not done the cold surface of the products will cause the moisture out of the warm air to be condensed on them. In the case of eggs, fruits and meats, particularly, that will cause them to have an appearance called "sweating" and to become rather unsightly. The packages should be left closed for at least two days, in a room where the temperature is the same as that of the air in which they are to be handled afterwards. Otherwise, moisture from the air will be condensed on the surface of the products and give them a most undesirable appearance. The so-called "sweating" of eggs is not an exudation of moisture through the shells of the eggs, but is entirely a condensation of moisture from the air. That applies also to meats which are covered by cloths. The covering should not be removed from the quarters until they have been hung for a short time at the temperature of the atmosphere at which it is to be cut up. A difficulty in the carrying of meats in cold storage has been experienced from their liability to become mouldy on the surface when they were removed from the cold storage room and left in a room at a warm temperature. Experiments are being carried on at the present time to find if such development of mould cannot be prevented in a simple way, which will also improve the appearance of the meat and in no way affect it injuriously.

COOLING BY VENTILATION.

Ordinarily, cheese do not require to be carried in cold storage, but it would be of decided advantage if they could be carried on the steamship in a chamber thoroughly ventilated and cooled. When cheese are held in bulk at a temperature of about 60° and upwards, they generate heat by the process of curing which goes on. The demand in Great Britain has been growing for some years in favour of a softer cheese, a cheese which is soft in body as well as fine in flavour. It is not possible to send cheese of soft body during the summer months to Great Britain, and have it arrive there in good condition, by the carrying methods which have been in use on the steamships. If a current of cool air could be driven into the hold in which cheese are stowed, from one

of the refrigerator plants, that would be of decided advantage. In any case provision should be made for ventilating such holds. Ventilating shafts could be provided by means of which cool air could be admitted to the bottom of the hold. Then during the nights in warm weather, an electric fan could be used for taking out the warm air from the top of the hold. That would induce a current of cold air to come in through the ventilating shaft.

Similar equipment could be used for the ventilating of the holds in which late autumn and winter apples are carried. I brought that matter to the attention of the steamship agents before the season for shipping apples in 1897 began, by sending each of them a copy of the following letter :—

September 29th, 1897.

DEAR SIRS,—The net returns from a recent shipment of autumn apples carried to Great Britain in cold storage are reported to have been twice as large as those from apples carried in the usual way at the same time.

Every year a large percentage of the apples from Canada to Great Britain are reported back to the shippers as “wet,” “slack” or “wastey.”

For the safe carriage of fruits, it seems necessary that they should either be carried at a temperature at or below 40° Fahr., or in a chamber so thoroughly ventilated that the heat produced by the fruit itself will be carried off.

When apples or other fruits are kept at a temperature above 40° Fahr., they continue to ripen, or go towards decay. The process in both cases generates heat. At the increased temperature thus caused, the process of ripening or decay is further hastened; and that generates still more heat.

In the carriage of apples by your line, could you arrange to have the hold, in which the apples are put, thoroughly ventilated? Would it be practicable to drive cool air into the bottom of the hold by means of a fan, or could a ventilating duct, such as conveys air to the stokers, be arranged to conduct air into the bottom of the hold? Provision should be made also for the escape of the warm air from the upper part of the place where the apples are stowed.

I am calling the attention of the growers and shippers of apples to the desirability of packing the fruit :—(1) in barrels or boxes so constructed as to permit of ventilation through each package; and (2) tight enough to hold each fruit firmly in place.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner.

NEED FOR COMPLETE CHAIN.

To make the chain of cold storage service complete, and adequate to the commerce in agricultural products, it is necessary that there should be cold storage at buildings where the products are to be held; cold storage on railways for transportation to the ports for ocean shipment; and cold storage accommodation on steamships for the safe carriage of the products to Great Britain. An absence or defect of any one link of the chain, would result in the goods being spoiled through that particular omission.

BEGINNING OF THE SERVICE.

In 1895, about 80 per cent of the creamery butter sent out from Canada to Great Britain was sent by Avonmouth. That indicated that a cold storage service on the line from Montreal to Avonmouth and Bristol was needed. Liverpool and Glasgow came next as ports receiving butter from Canada.

In 1895 cold storage accommodation of an excellent sort was available to the public at Montreal at the warehouse of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company. It was arranged that the Department would pay part of the usual charges of cold storage

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of butter there if such butter was fresh-made creamery butter and afterwards shipped to Great Britain in cold storage chambers provided on board the steamships. For the season of 1895, it was arranged with the representatives of lines of steamships from Montreal to Avonmouth for Bristol, from Montreal to Liverpool and from Montreal to Glasgow, that the Department would fit up insulated compartments on a number of steamships for the carriage of butter, which has been cooled in a cold storage warehouse before being put on board. The Department agreed to pay the expense of fitting up the insulated compartments, and guaranteed to the steamship companies earnings on the space occupied by these compartments, at the rate of 20 shillings per 40 cubic feet. The butter was to be carried for any shipper in those insulated compartments at the current charge quoted for butter and cheese, and the earnings from such charge were to be credited on the amount guaranteed by the Government. Altogether ten steamships were fitted up with insulated compartments. A circular containing detailed information on the matter was issued.

The expenditure by the Department for this service in 1895 was as follows :

Paid for the fitting up of insulated compartments on steamships.....	\$6,623 03
Paid on guarantee of earnings on space on steamships.....	3,438 24
Montreal Ice Exchange.....	233 11
Paid for G. T. R. cold storage service.....	1,439 98
do C. P. R. do do.....	1,329 95
do I. C. R. do do.....	37 50

After beginning in that simple and comparatively inexpensive way, which was serviceable and successful as far as it went, it was decided to enlarge and improve the cold storage service on steamships. In 1896 arrangements were concluded with Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., to fit up three steamships of their line with refrigerating plants, to carry butter at a temperature of 30° and cheese and fruit at temperatures of from 34 to 35° Fahrenheit. Each of the steamships was to have a cold storage room of 20,000 cubic feet, or space to carry 300 tons of cheese or butter. Two steamships of the same line were also to be fitted up with cold storage compartments for the carriage of chilled butter. They were to be cooled by the use of galvanized iron cylinders to be filled with ice and salt, and the butter was to be thoroughly chilled before it was put into them. However, owing to the failure of the company with whom they had contracted to put in the refrigerator plants, to do so in time, insulated compartments cooled by ice only were used during 1896.

The expenditure by the Department for this service in 1896 was as follows :—

Paid for the fitting up of insulated compartments on steamships, and on guarantee of earnings on space on steamships.....	\$ 7,718 09
Paid for G.T.R. cold storage service.....	1,062 64
do C.P.R. do do.....	805 08
do I.C.R. do do.....	181 25
do C.A.R. do do.....	72 00
do O. & P.S. do do.....	6 00
do D. Co. R. do do.....	24 40
Paid Coté, Boivin & Co. for insulating cars, and ice on Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.....	375 00

COLD STORAGE ON STEAMSHIPS.

From the beginning thus made the cold storage service was extended. By your directions arrangements were made for providing mechanical refrigeration on seventeen

steamships leaving Montreal for ports in Great Britain during the season of 1897. The following are the arrangements which were made for that service:—

(1) A weekly cold storage service from Montreal to London jointly by the Allan and Thomson lines of steamers. The agents in Montreal are: For the Allan line, Messrs. H. & A. Allan; for the Thomson line, Messrs. Robert Reford & Co.

(2) A weekly cold storage service from Montreal to Avonmouth for Bristol by the New Dominion line. The agents in Montreal are Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co.

(3) A nearly weekly cold storage service jointly by the Allan and Dominion lines from Montreal to Liverpool. The agents in Montreal are: For the Allan line, Messrs. H. & A. Allan; for the Dominion line, Messrs. D. Torrance & Co.

(4) A nearly fortnightly cold storage service from Montreal to Glasgow jointly by the Allan and Donaldson lines. The agents in Montreal are: For the Allan line, Messrs. H. & A. Allan; for the Donaldson line, Messrs. R. Reford & Co.

Intending shippers may learn the names of the steamships, the exact dates of sailings and other particulars, on inquiry from the agents of the several lines.

Owing to the difficulty in getting delivery of the refrigerating plant in good season, three steamships so arranged for were not fitted up with mechanical refrigerating plant in time to be used during the season of 1897. The service rendered by the cold storage accommodation on board the other steamships was considered satisfactory by the shippers of butter, which was the main product carried in cold storage.

The following is a blank of the form of agreement which was signed by the representatives of the various steamship lines:—

Memorandum of Agreement for Providing Cold Storage on Steamships from Montreal to

1. It is agreed by to fit steamships of the line, sailing between Montreal and with refrigerating plant and insulated chambers, to give a service from Montreal to for the season of 1897, 1898 and 1899, the act of God and perils of the seas and navigation always excepted, for the carriage of butter, cheese and other perishable products in cold storage at a temperature of 30 to 35° Fahr. for butter, and about 34° Fahr. for cheese and fruit. Each steamship is to have a cold storage capacity of about cubic feet.

2. It is estimated that the cost of the refrigerating plant and insulation, complete, will be:

For steamers with duplex machines and about 10,000 cubic feet each, \$10,000 per steamer

3. It is agreed that shall carry in cold storage butter, cheese and other perishable products as demand for space may arise, at a charge not exceeding ten (10) shillings per ton of 2,240 pounds of butter and cheese, and at the same charge for an equivalent space occupied by other products, in addition to the current charge for freight on butter and cheese not in cold storage.

4. It is agreed that the Government shall pay not less than one-half the original cost of fitting steamships with refrigerating plant and insulated chambers, as mentioned in clauses 1 and 2, payment to be made in three equal annual instalments and estimated at \$1,666.67 per ship per annum, or about in all.

5. Neither the Government nor the steamship owners shall be responsible for the condition of the cargo in cold storage from any cause whatever, but every reasonable precaution shall be taken by the steamship company to protect the cargo.

6. (a) It is agreed that about one-half of the cold storage space on each steamship—or such proportion of the cold storage space on each steamship as a recognition of the interests of all the shippers shall indicate as being a fair proportion for the shippers in Montreal—shall be reserved for cargo in cold storage locally engaged and shipped at Montreal until three days before the sailing of the steamship;

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

(b.) In cases where the space available for cargo from Montreal is not sufficient for the quantity of cargo offered, the said space shall be allotted to the several shippers on a basis *pro rata* :

(c.) To entitle shippers from Montreal to a share in the allotment of space, the application shall be made in writing to the steamship agent at least three days before the sailing of the steamship ; and the applications for space for shipment from places other than Montreal shall be made at least four days before the sailing of the steamship ;

(d.) In all cases, fresh-made creamery butter shall have the preference over other cargo ;

(e.) Space, sufficient for two carloads of products, which may be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture as being products sent forward as trial shipments, shall be reserved on each steamship, if notification be given to the steamship agent seven days before the sailing of such steamship ;

(f.) The expenses for special fittings or accommodation required for such trial shipments are to be paid by the Department of Agriculture ; but if such fittings become part of the permanent cold storage equipment of the steamship, they are to be counted as part of the initial cost of fitting the steamship with cold storage chambers, and are to be settled for on the basis agreed to in that connection ;

(g.) When the Department of Agriculture reserves a portion of space in any steamship for trial shipments, the Department shall pay freight charges at such a rate as the space would have earned at the current charge for butter and cheese.

7. If required by the Government, steamers to call at Quebec to take on board not less than 500 packages of butter on steamers fitted with mechanical refrigeration, cargo to be delivered alongside steamer in the river, promptly on arrival of steamer at Quebec.

8. If further cold storage space is required from Montreal to, the Line are to have the first offer of any assistance that may be given by the Government towards providing the same.

9. It is jointly and severally agreed by, that the steamers of the Lines shall arrange their sailings so as to give a weekly cold storage service from Montreal to in accordance with clause 1 of this agreement.

All subject to ratification by Parliament.

Dated at Ottawa, 1897.

Witness :

Arrangements were made for a cold storage service from Halifax to Bermuda and Jamaica by the steamship "Beta."

The arrangements for providing a fortnightly cold storage service from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., to London, were not carried through in time to provide the service in 1897. But agreements have been signed for providing regular fortnightly cold storage service by the Furness line from these ports to London, beginning in the season of 1898.

Negotiations were carried on for some time with the object and hope of arranging for a direct steamship service with cold storage accommodation from Prince Edward Island to Great Britain, but were not successful.

In addition to safe carriage by the means of cold storage for perishable food products, it is wholly desirable that the steamships carrying them should arrive regularly at their destination in Great Britain. If the steamships carrying butter or any other perishable product, could sail so as to arrive at the port of debarkation on a stated day every week, that would help to create a steady and good demand and a more satisfactory outlet for the product. Regularity of supply, excellence of quality and a practically perfect condition are necessary to win and to retain the best class of trade. This should not be lost sight of by the producers and shippers of the commodities for which this service is provided.

COLD STORAGE ON RAILWAYS.

Arrangements were made with the railway companies to run refrigerator cars fully iced regularly on the main lines leading to the shipping ports of Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax. The arrangements with railway companies were that the Department was to guarantee that the earnings on each car from its starting point to its destination should be equal to two-thirds of the carload rate between these places. Each car was to take up lots of butter, and other products requiring cold storage, at all stations between the starting point and destination. Shippers making use of these refrigerator cars were charged the regular less-than-carload rates from the shipping point to the destination. No extra charge was made to them for the cold storage service or for the icing. The freight charges for all products carried on these cars to the destination was credited on the amount of earnings guaranteed by the Department, and the Department was called upon to pay only the difference where it occurred. Exact particulars as to when the cars left the various stations were furnished by the local agents of the various railway companies, and by circulars issued by these companies. The following are the particulars :

On the *Canadian Pacific Railway* :

Weekly from Windsor to Montreal via Toronto ;

On alternate weeks from Teeswater and Owen Sound, via Toronto, to Montreal ;

Weekly from Pembroke, via Ottawa, to Montreal ;

“ Labelle to Montreal ;

“ Quebec “

“ Scotstown “

“ Warden “

“ Mansonville “

“ Edmundston, N.B., to St. John, N.B.

On the *Grand Trunk Railway* :

Weekly from Sarnia, via London, Hamilton and Toronto, to Montreal ;

On alternate weeks, from Wiarton and Goderich, via Stratford, Guelph and Toronto, to Montreal ;

Weekly from Meaford, via Allandale and Toronto, to Montreal ;

“ Orillia, via Belleville, to Montreal ;

“ Chaudière Junction “

“ Massena Springs “

“ Coaticooke to Montreal.

On the *Quebec and Lake St. John Railway* :

Weekly from Chicoutimi to Quebec.

On steamer of the *Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.* :

Weekly from Chicoutimi to Quebec.

On the *Intercolonial Railway* :

Weekly from Rimouski to Quebec and Montreal ;

“ Moncton, N.B., to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.

Manitoba and the North-west Territories :

The Canadian Pacific Railway arranged for a refrigerator car service where required in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

REFRIGERATOR CARS.

In some instances in past years, refrigerator cars have been such in name only. The insulation has not been thorough ; the doors have not been quite close ; the cars have not been thoroughly clean, and the pipe through which the water from the melted ice opened into and out of the car was without any trap. That permitted the cooled air to flow out, and the cooling influence of the ice was left along two hundred miles or less of railway track, without benefiting the contents of the car.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

The cars used for this service in 1897 on the Canadian Pacific Railway have been satisfactory, and special cars were prepared by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Intercolonial, which carried their contents in excellent condition. The main points to be looked after in a refrigerator car are:—

1. The car should be properly insulated, particular attention being given to the insulation of the floor of the car and to the corners where the sides of the car meet the floor and the roof. At these places, the paper, hollow spaces and all insulating materials should be carried around without interruption.

2. After a car has been in use there should be frequent examination of the doors to see that they shut in such a way as to be perfectly closed. A space one eighth of an inch or less between the bottom of the door and the floor will permit the cold air to flow out and thus waste a great deal of ice unnecessarily.

3. The outlet of the water from the melted ice should have such a trap that the cold air cannot flow out. If there be a direct opening through the bottom of the floor, the cold air will flow out thereby and thus waste the ice without cooling the interior of the car.

4. The ice-boxes should be filled before the car is loaded; and there should be a plentiful supply of ice in them until it is unloaded.

5. The car should be forwarded with all possible despatch.

6. After every trip the car should be thoroughly cleaned to prevent any bad smells from arising which might taint the products to be afterwards carried in it.

7. Fish, coal oil and beer should not be carried in cars intended to be afterwards used for the transportation of butter and eggs.

COLD STORAGE AT CREAMERIES.

Since it is so important that creamery butter should be landed in Great Britain in good condition, provision must be made for keeping it in that condition before shipment as well as during transit. At only very few creameries, in Canada, was there anything like adequate cold storage accommodation. Butter was frequently put in store-rooms, in cellars, at a temperature of 45° or over. When such butter was held for even a week or longer, it lost something of the fine bloom of its fresh-made flavour. If the owner of a creamery cannot afford or does not provide a cold storage room where the butter can be kept at a temperature of about 34°, from one day after it is made, it should be shipped at least every week to some place where it can be properly kept. And then if it is to be kept to wait a better market, or for any other purpose, it can be kept without deterioration. If advice or information only were given to creamery owners, probably one out of ten would take it and act upon it, immediately. That way of providing cold storage would be very slow, and meanwhile the cold storage service arranged for on the railways, and the cold storage chambers arranged for on the steamships, would not be carrying butter in the very pink of condition, and therefore would fail to return as valuable service as otherwise they might. I was authorized to issue an announcement, which was practically the same as the one which appears on page 18.

The following is a copy of the application to be filled in by those who apply for the bonus:—

Cold Storage at Creameries.

When this application is duly filled up it is to be sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The undersigned hereby applies for the bonus offered, as per circular of the Department of Agriculture, dated 26th October, 1896, to those who provide cold storage at creameries, said bonus amounting to one hundred dollars, of which one-half is payable this year.

And in support of his application, the undersigned solemnly declares :—

1. That he is the owner or authorized agent of the owner of _____ creamery situate in the Township (or Parish) of _____, in the County of _____, in the Province of _____;

2. That in accordance with the regulations contained in circulars of the Department of Agriculture, Cold Storage for Creameries, dated 26th October and 14th December, 1896, he has provided cold storage accommodation at said creamery, viz. :—

(a) A cold storage room measuring _____ feet in length, by _____ feet in width, by _____ feet in height; and thoroughly insulated in the following manner :

Walls,
Ceiling,
Floor,

(b) An ice house measuring _____ feet in length, by _____ feet in width, by _____ feet in height, in which the ice is insulated in the following manner :—

3. That up to the date of this application, the temperature in the cold storage room has been maintained continuously under _____ degrees Fahrenheit; and the undersigned agrees that the temperature shall be kept as nearly as practicable continuously under _____ degrees Fahrenheit until the end of the season;

4. That the undersigned during the months of April, May and June, has manufactured _____ lbs. of butter at said creamery, and undertakes to manufacture at least the quantity of 15,000 lbs. mentioned in Circular Cold Storage for Creameries No. 1, by the end of the season.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned has affixed his name in the presence of two witnesses, at the date and place hereunder mentioned.

Signature of applicant.

Date

Place

We, the undersigned, _____ and _____ of the Township (or Parish) of _____ in the County of _____ Province of _____ solemnly declare that the statements aforesaid are known by us to be true.

(Signatures of Witnesses.)

Date

Place

I, the undersigned, _____ have examined the creamery mentioned in this application, and certify that the statements contained in said application appear to me to be correct, and that I believe _____ to be entitled to the bonus.

Date

Place

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

To be filled up and sent at the end of each month to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH.

REPORT on Temperature of Cold Storage Room at Creamery.

Size of Room: ft. x ft. x ft. high.

For the month of 189..

Date.	Temperature.		Remarks.	Date.	Temperature.		Remarks.
	A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	
1				17			
2				18			
3				19			
4				20			
5				21			
6				22			
7				23			
8				24			
9				25			
10				26			
11				27			
12				28			
13				29			
14				30			
15				31			
16							

Highest temperature during the month..... Fahr., on..... day of month.

Lowest temperature during the month..... Fahr., on..... day of month.

Certified correct,

..... Signature.
 P. O.
 County.
 Province.

According to that plan the bonus for the first year—1897—has been paid at this date, 7th April, 1898, to the owners of

40	creameries in the province of Ontario.
16	“ “ Quebec.
3	“ “ New Brunswick.
1	“ “ Nova Scotia.
1	“ “ Prince Edward Island.
3	“ “ Manitoba.
	“ “ British Columbia.
5	“ North-west Territories.

In consequence of the comparatively small number who had provided cold storage accommodation and availed themselves of the bonus for 1897, I was authorized to issue the following announcement, extending the bonus for one year :

BULLETIN: COLD STORAGE FOR CREAMERIES, No. 1.

OTTAWA, 18th November, 1897.

In order to have creamery butter in a perfect state when it is delivered to the consumers in Great Britain, it should be protected in cold storage from one day after it is made. Cold storage cannot improve the quality of butter ; but it can preserve such quality as it has, without much change for a few weeks. As the Government has arranged for what is practically a chain of cold storage service from the producers in Canada to the consumers in Great Britain, it is necessary that the owners of the creameries, the manufacturers of butter and the farmers who furnish the milk or cream, should all co-operate to bring about the best results. Very few creameries are yet equipped with sufficient or efficient cold storage accommodation.

The cost of a new ice-house and refrigerator room, adequate to store the make of butter at a creamery for two or three weeks while awaiting shipment, is estimated at from two hundred (\$200) to five hundred dollars (\$500) per creamery. At most creameries there is already an ice-house, and at least a room that goes under the name of a cold storage room. The necessary alterations and improvements to those existing buildings would cost probably from one hundred (\$100) to two hundred dollars (\$200) per creamery.

I am directed by the Minister of Agriculture to state that a sum was placed in the Estimates by the Government and voted by Parliament at its last session “for cold storage on steamships, on railways, at warehouses, and at creameries, and for expenses in connection with trial shipments of products, and for securing recognition of the quality of the same outside of Canada.” Part of this sum is to be used in assisting the owners of creameries to provide suitable cold storage rooms.

When a bonus was made available for the current year, a great many of the owners of creameries did not appear to understand the benefits which would result to themselves from providing cold storage ; and some did not learn of the offer of the Government bonus in 1897, in time to construct the cold storage for use during that summer. To encourage the owners of creameries to provide the cold storage which is so necessary, I am authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to intimate that the Government will extend the provisions of the bonus offered in the circular published 26th October, 1896, for *one* year only.

To those owners or lessees of creameries who provided cold storage in 1897 and obtained the bonus of fifty dollars (\$50), the further bonuses of twenty-five dollars (\$25) each for the seasons of 1898 and 1899 will be paid, if and when the refrigerator room has been kept in use according to the regulations during those two seasons.

To the owners or lessees of creameries who have not obtained the bonus of fifty dollars (\$50) for 1897, the Government will grant a bonus of fifty dollars (\$50) per creamery if and when they provide and keep in use a refrigerator room according to the plans and regulations during the season of 1898, and the further bonuses of twenty-five dollars (\$25) each for the seasons of 1899 and 1900, if and when the refrigerator

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

room has been kept in use according to the regulations during those two seasons. All subject to ratification by Parliament.

Thus the owner of a creamery who provides the necessary refrigerator room and keeps it in use according to the regulations during the three years ending 1899 or 1900, as the case may be, may receive altogether a bonus of one hundred dollars (\$100) per creamery.

Plans showing the style of construction recommended for the insulation of the cold storage room and the method of storing the ice and cooling the room, will be furnished on application to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Ottawa.

These require that the walls of the cold storage room shall have two still-air spaces, with an inside finish of two thicknesses of one-inch lumber, with two layers of building paper between them. The still-air spaces can be made most economically and effectually by the use of a thick, tough quality of building paper. The bottom of each still-air space is to be filled with mineral wool, or saw-dust or dry sand, to a depth of at least six inches, to prevent the admission or exit of air. Where the air can enter or escape from the hollow space in a wall, it becomes a flue rather than a still-air space, and is not efficient as part of a non-conducting wall.

The hollow and still-air spaces on the sides of the cold storage room are to be continued on the ceiling, without interruption at the corners; and each thickness of paper used on the sides is to be continued on the ceiling and under the top thickness of lumber on the floor. The floor is to be at least two inches thick, with two thicknesses of building paper between the top and underneath boards or planks of the flooring.

The cooling is to be effected by means of cylinders to be filled with ice, or ice and salt, as shown on the plan, or by some other efficient method, to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture. The temperature is to be maintained under 38° Fahr. continuously.

The butter-maker must keep a record of the temperature of the cold storage room taken once a day. Forms for the keeping of the record will be supplied by the Department of Agriculture in duplicate for each month; and one copy when filled up is to be sent at the end of the month to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Ottawa.

The quantity of butter to be manufactured at the creamery is to be on the average not less than 2,000 pounds per month.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

Bulletins and blue-prints were also issued giving information on the construction of cold storage at creameries, of cold storage buildings small size, cold storage buildings ice overhead, and cold storage building ice at end.

For the excellent workmanship of the original drawings, I am indebted to Mr. T. W. Fuller, of the office of the Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works. I cannot acknowledge too heartily the patience and ability with which he carried out every direction.

COLD STORAGE INSPECTORS.

Two cold storage inspectors were employed during the season. One was employed to visit the creameries in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, where cold storage buildings had been constructed, where they were being constructed, or where information was desired as to the methods of construction. He also gave information to business men and others on the methods of construction and management which would enable them to keep products in the best condition at the least expense for buildings and maintenance.

Another cold storage inspector was stationed in Montreal to look after the condition of the refrigerator cars on their arrival, to inspect the cold storage compartments on steamships and to look after through shipments of products intended for the cold storage chambers on steamships, so that they might not be exposed to heat and to damage after the arrival of the railway cars in Montreal. Any shipper may write or telegraph to the

cold storage inspector at Montreal giving the particulars of his shipment, and the inspector will render all the service he can in seeing that the goods are taken care of in the best way after they arrive at Montreal. No charge is made for his services; but if it be necessary at any time, from the goods having missed the steamer by which they were to be sent, to have them stored in a cold storage warehouse until the sailing of the next steamship with cold storage for the port for which they are intended, any actual outlay in connection therewith will be charged forward on the bill of lading.

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

Plenty of cold storage accommodation is available at the port of Montreal. As there was not any cold storage at the ports of Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown, information was furnished to persons at those ports, on the character and size of the buildings required. On behalf of the Department an offer was made to persons at those places of a guarantee of revenue equal to five per cent for three years on the amount necessary to be invested in buildings and plant. Cold storage accommodation was provided at the port of Quebec, and an account has been received from the Quebec Cold Storage Company for the amount of \$3,725.16, to cover the deficit in the carrying on of the business, and the guarantee of five per cent on the cost.

Largely owing to the fact that a cold storage service on steamships could not be arranged last year from the ports of St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown, those who were negotiating for building cold storage warehouses at those points postponed action.

A small cold-storage building was provided at Revelstoke, B.C. That was an exceptional case. There had been, and there still is, a large demand for butter, eggs, poultry and meats throughout the whole mining region south of Revelstoke. Merchants in the Kootenay could buy these perishable products at Spokane Falls and other places in the United States, and have them delivered twenty-four or twenty-six hours after they were ordered; while they alleged that they had often to wait four or five days to get them from the North-west Territories. The purpose of providing a cold-storage building at Revelstoke was to permit lots of perishable food products to be sent there for storage whence they could be distributed throughout the mining region in less time and at as low rates of freight as from United States points. That cold-storage building was particularly useful in affording facilities for the handling and distribution of butter from the Government creameries in the North-west Territories to markets in British Columbia.

A small cold-storage building to provide for trial shipments of tender fruits such as peaches, pears, tomatoes and grapes, was erected at Grimsby, Ont.

The particulars in connection with the trial shipments of fruits are given in Part VII. of this report.

METHODS FOR COLD STORAGE.

In all methods of providing cold storage, thorough insulation of the chamber or building is essential. To show how important that is, it may be mentioned that where a ton and a half of ice per week may be required for cooling a cold storage chamber in the atmosphere of a Canadian summer, about seven-eighths of that quantity is consumed by the heat coming through the walls and doors from the outside, and from the leakage of cold air from the inside. Only one-eighth of the quantity would be required directly for cooling the butter or other products put in such a chamber. Particular directions, with drawings, showing the methods for insulating the buildings, are given in this report.

The work which any cooling agent has to do in providing adequate cold storage may be defined as:

1. To cool the chamber or place.
2. To cool the materials or commodities put in it.
3. To cool the air getting into the chamber.
4. To take up the heat coming through the walls.
5. To take up any heat generated by the contents of the chamber.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

COOLING POWER OF ICE.

The cooling agent to be employed may be ice or some mechanical device in the form of a refrigerating plant. The principles of refrigeration are based on the common laws of heat. Heat is a form of energy, and when anything loses it, something gains an equal measure of it. When a cheese-maker cools a vat of milk by running cold water outside of the vessel containing it, the heat which is taken from the milk is taken up by the water and carried off by it. In cold storage the cooling agent is always something with a capacity for absorbing heat and carrying it away from the object and place to be cooled. In nearly all methods water is the substance to which the heat is transferred to be, as it is said, run to waste, in other words to be transferred to some other place in which the presence of additional heat is of no consequence.

When a body in a solid condition becomes liquid, it absorbs heat. And on the other hand when a liquid body becomes solid, it gives up a measure of heat equal to that which it absorbed. The principle may be illustrated by the following simple trial: If a pound of water at a temperature of 32° Fahr. be mixed with another pound of water at a temperature of 142° the temperature of the two pounds so mixed will be the average, namely, 87°. But if a pound of ice at a temperature of 32° be mixed with a pound of water at 142°, the temperature of the two pounds when the ice is thoroughly melted, will not have been increased and will be 32° Fahr.

When ice is used to cool a building the water from the melting ice absorbs heat, as in the case used for illustration, where a pound of ice was put with a pound of water at a temperature of 142° Fahr., and in melting absorbed all the heat above 32° which that water contained. When salt is mixed with ice it causes the temperature to fall lower than that of freezing point. It may thus be brought even as low as zero Fahr., or 32° below the freezing point of water.

When a liquid becomes a vapour it absorbs heat. If one pours a small quantity of ether on his hand, the liquid ether vaporizes so rapidly that it disappears; but in vaporizing it has absorbed heat so quickly from the hand as well as from the atmosphere, that the part of the hand, where the ether was, is left in a cold condition. This can be carried to the point of almost, if not wholly, freezing the skin.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

The cooling agent which is used in mechanical refrigeration, is usually anhydrous ammonia, or some other gas. When the vapour is put under high pressure at a low temperature it becomes liquid. When allowed to escape from the pressure inside coils of pipe, it absorbs heat rapidly. These coils of pipe may be either in the chamber to be cooled, or they may be contained in a tank filled with brine. In the latter case the heat is absorbed by the vapour from the brine, cooling it to any desired temperature, usually from 20° Fahr. to 10° Fahr. The brine so cooled may be pumped through coils of pipe distributed in the chamber to be cooled. The brine at the temperatures mentioned passing through pipes in a warmer chamber, absorbs the heat of the chamber, and carries it back to the brine tank, where the heat is absorbed by the vapour of the anhydrous ammonia or other gas inside coils of pipes in the tank. It will thus be seen that the circulation of the brine through a chamber may be used to reduce it to a temperature within 4° or 5° of the temperature at which the brine enters it. The closeness to which the temperature of the chamber can be brought to the temperature of the brine depends (1) upon the thoroughness of the insulation of the chamber, (2) upon the proportion of the cooling area of the brine pipes to the cubic content of the room, and (3) upon the quantity and character of the things put in the room to be cooled.

The vapour of the ammonia or other gas is conveyed inside pipes from the brine tank to a condenser, where some of the heat which it has taken up is given off. It is then conducted to a compressor, where it is compressed at a temperature usually between 90 and 150 pounds per square inch. That makes the latent heat which it had absorbed and contained in its vaporous condition, active and potent heat. While

in this hot condition, it is passed through coils of pipes over which cold water is caused to flow. The water absorbs the heat from the ammonia vapour and carries it off, as is said, to waste, while the ammonia vapour being cooled under this pressure, is again liquified. It is again released and passes as a vapour through the coils in the brine tank. It again conveys heat out, which it ultimately leaves in the cold water flowing over the coils. This system really involves the use of three cooling agents, each of which carries the heat from one stage to the other. The cold brine conveys the heat from the cold storage chamber to the brine tank. The ammonia vapour conveys heat from the brine tank to the condenser, and the water conveys heat from the condenser to waste.

In some forms of refrigerating plants, the heat is conveyed from the cold storage chamber in a current of air. Air is caused to pass over pipes filled with brine or ammonia vapour, or over pipes filled with ammonia vapour over which brine is caused to run. The heat which is brought by the current of air from the cold storage chambers is absorbed by the brine and the pipes containing the vapour of ammonia; the air having lost the heat, or in other words having been cooled, is then passed into the chamber. The agent for conveying the heat from the chamber in this case is a current of air. The heat is again conveyed by the ammonia vapour to the condenser where it is carried to waste by running water, as in the former case. There are many devices whereby the principles briefly and imperfectly set forth in the foregoing paragraphs are applied.

CIRCULATION WITHIN THE CHAMBER.

In the placing of the ice to cool a chamber or building, in the placing of galvanized iron cylinders or tanks to contain ice or salt, and in the placing of coils of pipes through which brine is caused to circulate, it is important to so arrange them that there will be a circulation of the air within the chamber to be cooled, in such a way that the moisture in the air will be caused to condense on the ice, on the iron tanks, cylinders or pipes. They should be so placed also as to cause such a circulation of the air in the chamber or place to be cooled, that all parts of it and all products placed in it shall be at the same temperature throughout the room.

It was necessary to give information on the methods of storing ice which could be adopted with the least expense and the greatest success in keeping the ice available for use during the warm season. In the storage of ice in a cheap ice-house, the following points are essential to prevent waste by melting:—

(1.) Protection of the ice from currents of air. (These are likely to get in around the bottom of the building.)

(2.) Provision for the drainage of any water from melted ice.

(3.) Close packing of the ice, any spaces between the blocks being packed with pieces of broken ice when the house is being filled during cold weather.

(4.) Ventilation over the covering which protects the ice from the ordinary atmosphere.

THE STORAGE OF ICE.

Ice is melted only when the temperature is above 32° Fahr. The increase in temperature comes from some source external to the ice. When a lump of ice is left lying on the ground in warm weather, it is melted by the heat from the ground on which it lies, and by the heat from the air which surrounds it. To prevent that, insulating materials of different sorts have been used. An insulating material for this purpose is any substance which prevents, or almost wholly prevents, the passage through itself of the form of energy known as heat. Different substances conduct heat more or less rapidly, and are spoken of as being good conductors or poor conductors of heat. Whatever is a good conductor of heat would be a very poor insulating material; and a substance is a good insulator in proportion as it is a poor conductor, or non-conductor, of heat.

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For the preservation of ice during the summer, the requirements are that it shall be separated from the ground by some insulating substance, such as dry saw-dust, dry shavings, or air in hollow spaces formed by wood and paper, or by some other insulating material. If the saw-dust or other material becomes saturated with water it loses its insulating qualities. It becomes then practically a heat-conducting material, like a body of water. The ice should also be protected from the heat of the atmosphere when the temperature is higher than 30° Fahr.

An efficient form of a cheap floor for an ice-house is made by using 12 inches of cobble or broken stones, covered with coarse gravel or sand. The top of that should be covered with not less than six inches of dry saw-dust. The saw-dust becomes an insulating layer, preventing the warmth of the ground from melting the ice. Where dry saw-dust is not available, a layer of dry straw, chaff or hay 18 inches thick before the ice is put on it, may be used instead. The bottom of the ice-house should be so arranged as to prevent any current of air inwards or outwards, and yet permit ready drainage of any water from melting ice.

To prevent the sides of the mass of ice stored, from being **melted by the influence of the atmosphere**, it is sufficient to use a building of simple balloon frame, covered by one thickness of clapboards outside, to keep any rain from wetting the insulating material which surrounds the ice. The outside wall of an ice-house is more effective to protect the contents of the building from the heat of the rays of the sun, when it is whitewashed, or painted almost white. If the inside of the studs of the balloon frame be sheeted with one thickness of inch lumber, the hollow space between the clapboards and the inside sheeting will be a flue for the circulation of air and will prevent the sun's rays, where the building is exposed to them, from warming the inside of the walls enough to make an appreciable difference in the temperature of the insulating material which lies between the walls and the ice. Cut dry hay and cut dry straw when packed fairly close between the ice and the walls make good insulators. A thickness of not less than 18 inches should be used. A layer of saw-dust 12 inches thick may be used, but if it becomes wet on the side next to the ice, the water or dampness is likely to permeate the whole of the saw-dust, and thus to destroy its non-conducting properties. When fine hay and straw are used, care should be taken to have them **thoroughly dry and cut fine**. A serious risk in the use of hay and straw is that they may contain small particles of ice, or snow. When hay or straw is used in such a way, the small particles of ice, hail or snow mixed with it melt and make the whole of the insulating material damp. To that extent they destroy its efficiency.

For the **covering of the top of the ice** a layer of saw-dust, one foot thick, is sufficient, *if it be put on dry and left undisturbed*. When saw-dust has to be moved frequently for the taking out of ice from time to time, the warmer portion of the saw-dust lying near the surface becomes mixed with the other portions and may be put back close to the ice. That causes a slight melting of the ice; and the dampness thus caused makes the layer of saw-dust wet, and to that extent destroys its insulating properties. For that and other reasons, notably convenience in removing and replacing, it is desirable to use **a layer of long dry straw or hay** two feet thick as a covering on the top of the ice. When the hay or straw is removed from a part of the surface, to permit ice to be taken out, it may be put back again with little waste of ice and almost no loss of the non-conducting qualities of the covering.

Where ice is covered with a layer of saw-dust, or hay, or straw to preserve it from melting, provision should be made for ventilation over the top. The covering layer might become heated otherwise. If the rays of the sun beat on the roof of the ice-house, and there be not sufficient ventilation in the gable ends or on the roof to allow the heated air to escape, that part becomes practically a mild-tempered oven for melting the contents of the building.

CONSTRUCTION OF ICE-HOUSE.

It can be made of any size required for the holding of ice for a creamery refrigerator, or other purpose. Fifty pounds of ice, when packed, may be taken to occupy one cubic foot of space. Therefore, every 40 cubic feet of capacity in a building is equal to the holding of one ton of ice. Where the wall of the ice-house is not insulated, the ice should be packed in the building 12 inches from the inside of the walls, and that space should be packed full of thoroughly dry saw-dust; where that is not convenient, an 18-inch space may be left and packed with cut hay or straw, entirely free from ice chips and snow.

For the filling of the ice-house a slide of strong planks may be made, and a rope passing through a pulley inside the ice-house can be used for pulling up the blocks of ice. It is important that the ice should be packed as closely as possible. Any spaces between the blocks should be packed full of broken ice in order to prevent the presence or circulation of air around the several blocks.

Illustrations are given to show the plan which may be followed in the construction of a cheap and simple ice-house.

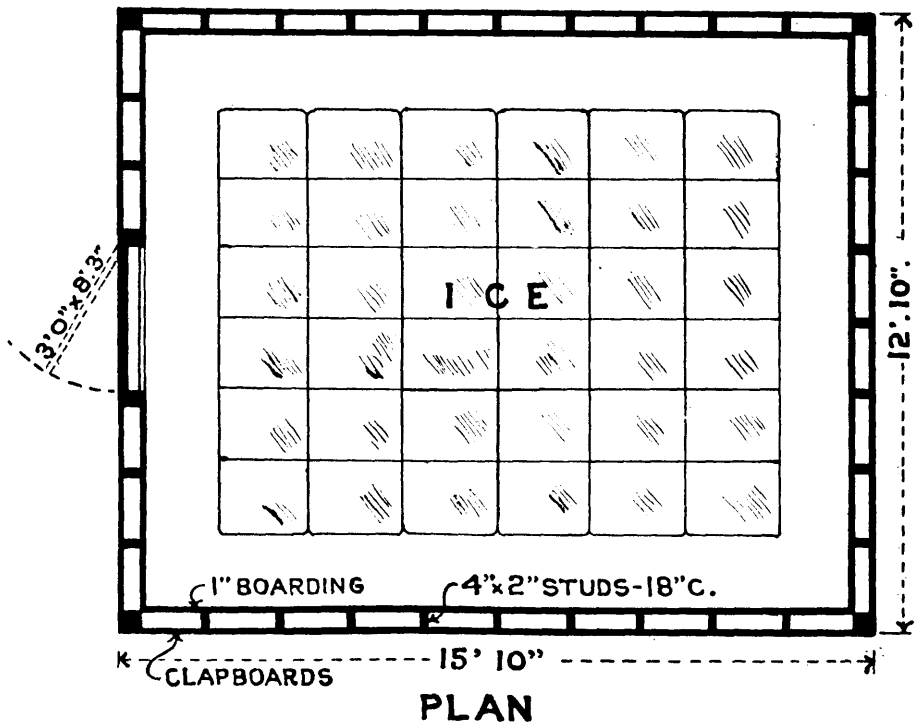


Fig. 1.

Figure 1 is the ground plan of an ice-house not insulated.

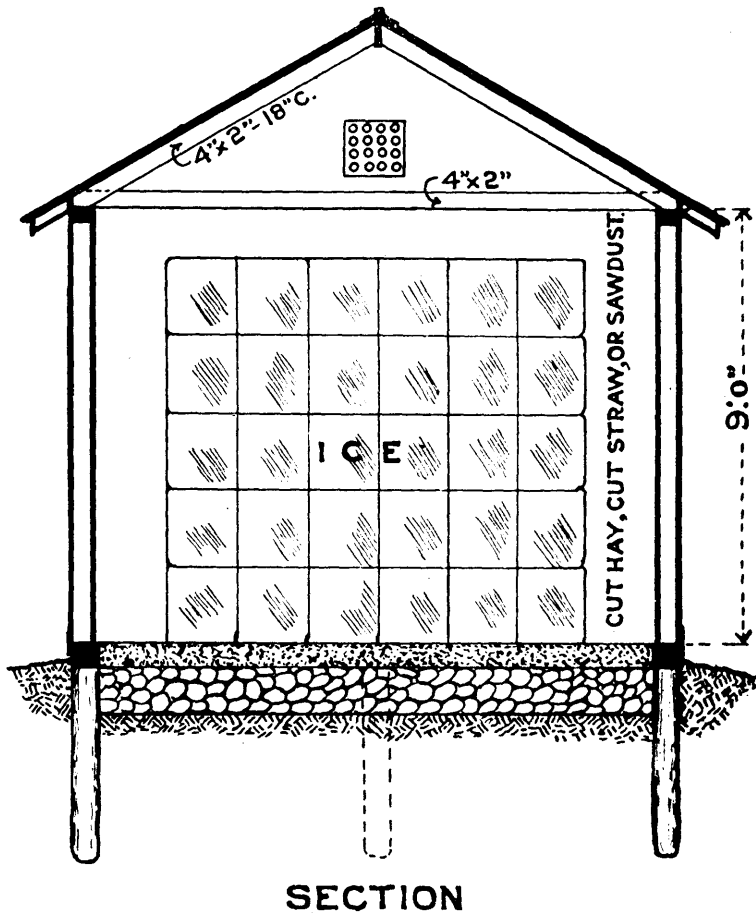


Fig. 2.

Figure 2 is a section of an ice-house not insulated.

During the summer months, care should be taken to have the ice-house banked around with earth one foot higher than is shown in the drawing.

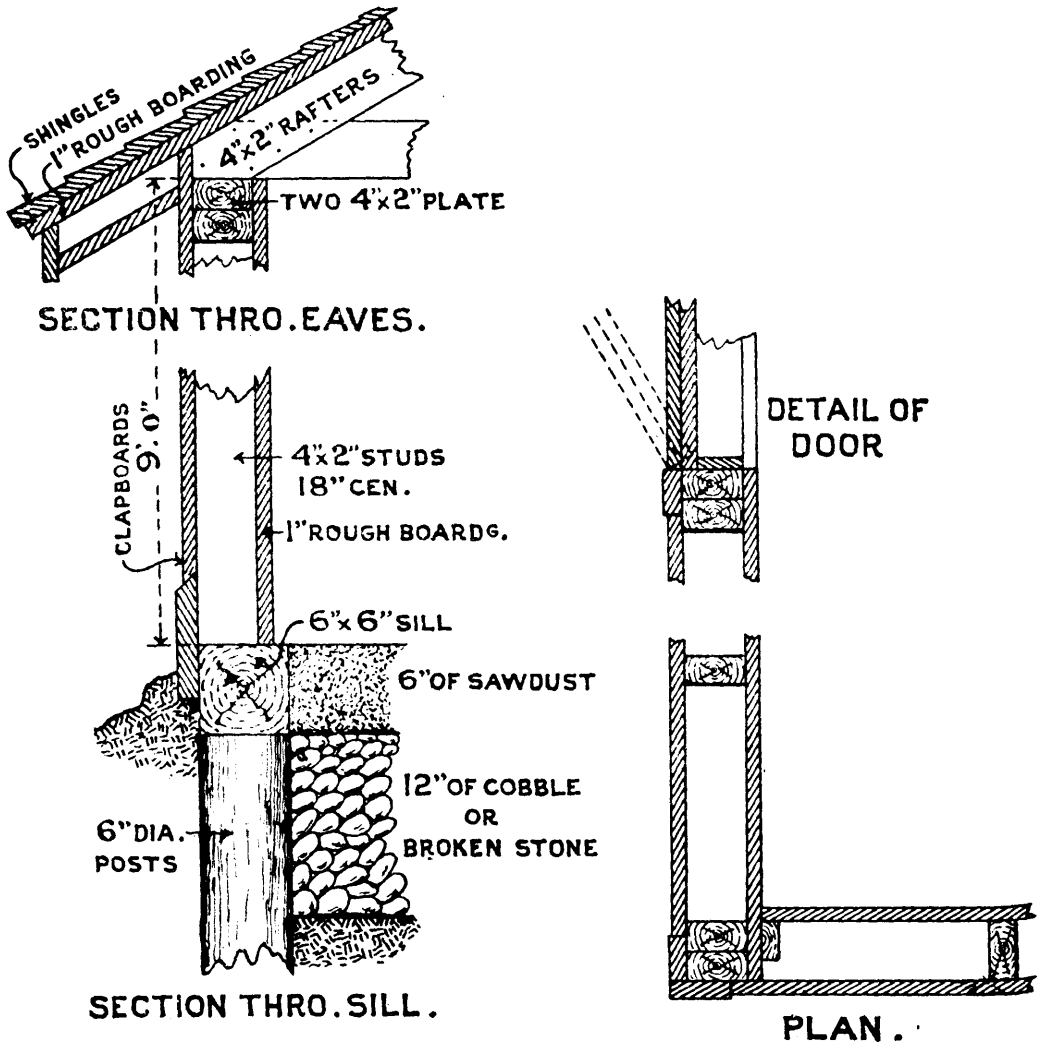
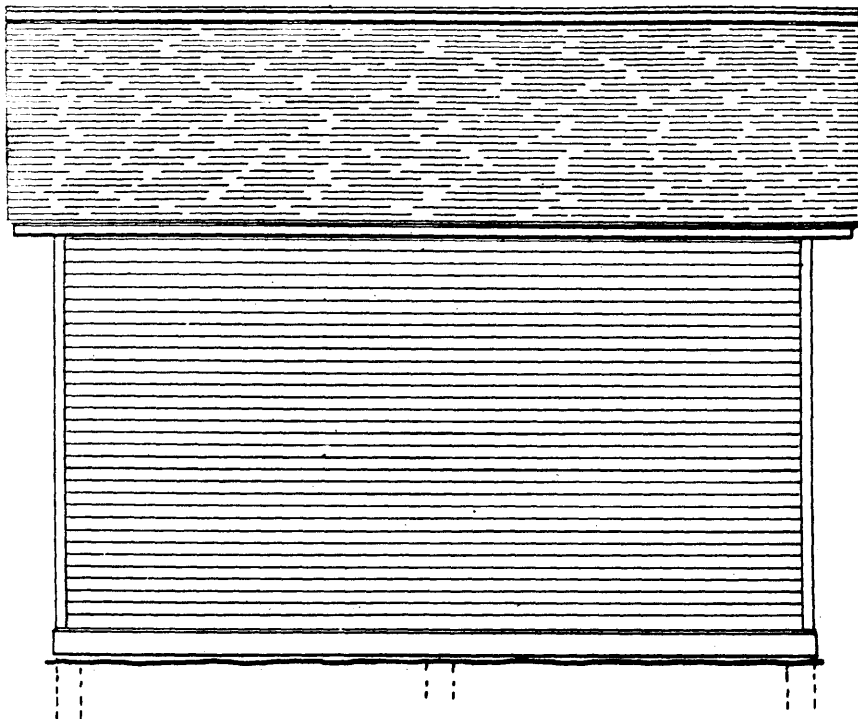


Fig. 3.

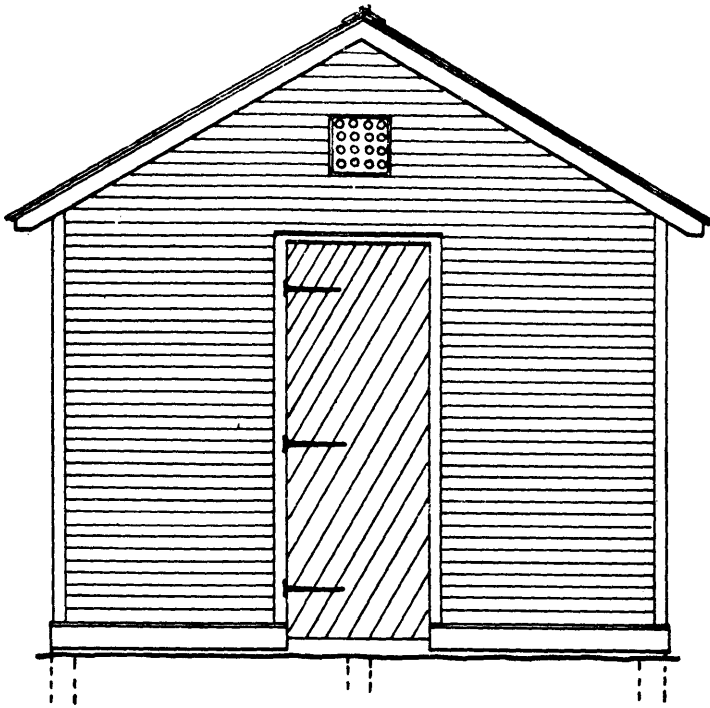
Figure 3 shows the details of construction and the character and sizes of materials to be used.



SIDE ELEVATION.

Fig. 4.

Figure 4 shows the side elevation of the building.



END ELEVATION.

Fig. 5.

Figure 5 shows the end elevation of the building.

CONSTRUCTION OF REFRIGERATOR ROOM.

Blue prints of drawings were issued showing the method by which cold storage rooms at creameries can be improved in construction, so as to entitle the owners to the bonus and so as to give them adequate cold storage accommodation. The following illustrations show the methods of improvement recommended.

When the floor of the cold storage room is carried on sleepers lying on mortar, gravel or sand, the space under the floor and between the sleepers should be insulated by a layer six inches thick of mineral wool or dry sand.

The insulating efficiency of hollow spaces in the wall depends upon the closeness of their construction. If the air in them can circulate, to that extent their insulating quality is lessened. To prevent the circulation of air every precaution should be taken in putting on the building paper to make the places where it laps thoroughly close; and two layers of building paper should be put on between every two thicknesses of boards. The hollow spaces between studs should be filled at the bottom to a depth of **six inches with mineral wool**. If put in carefully, mineral wool will hold the air in confinement and prevent it from getting in or getting out. Air in circulation is practically always conveying heat or cold, and is one of the best distributors or carriers of heat or cold. But it is slow to convey heat, except by its own motion, and thus it becomes an insulator which offers the greatest obstruction to the transference of heat through itself, when it has not freedom to circulate. If the spaces in the wall could be filled from bottom to top with mineral wool the insulation would be all the more thorough; but that would add unnecessarily to the cost of the building. Mineral wool

is vermin-proof. If sawdust should be used in its stead, the insulating quality of the sawdust would be satisfactory; but sawdust is apt, after a few years, to become musty, and to give off smells which would taint butter. It also becomes a harbour and nesting place for mice and rats. Mineral wool can be bought for about \$15 per ton in large quantities; it may cost more when bought in small quantities. One hundred pounds of it will pack from forty to forty-five lineal feet of wall, six inches deep in the hollow space, six inches wide, between the studs. The cheap quality of mineral wool is suitable for this purpose, and wherever practicable it is of advantage to have six inches of it at the bottom of every hollow space to prevent any air from getting in or out. If mineral wool be not obtainable conveniently, **dry, fine sand may be used instead.**

Building paper is an excellent insulating material. It is practically air-proof, and thus prevents circulation of air through itself; but if the places where it laps over, in being put on, are not made perfectly close, that air-proof quality is lost. Particular pains should be taken in putting the building paper on to see that it is not torn at any place and that there are no holes in it. Wherever a hole appears a patch should be tacked on, making that part close. **Two layers** of building paper should be used between the boards as shown on the drawing.

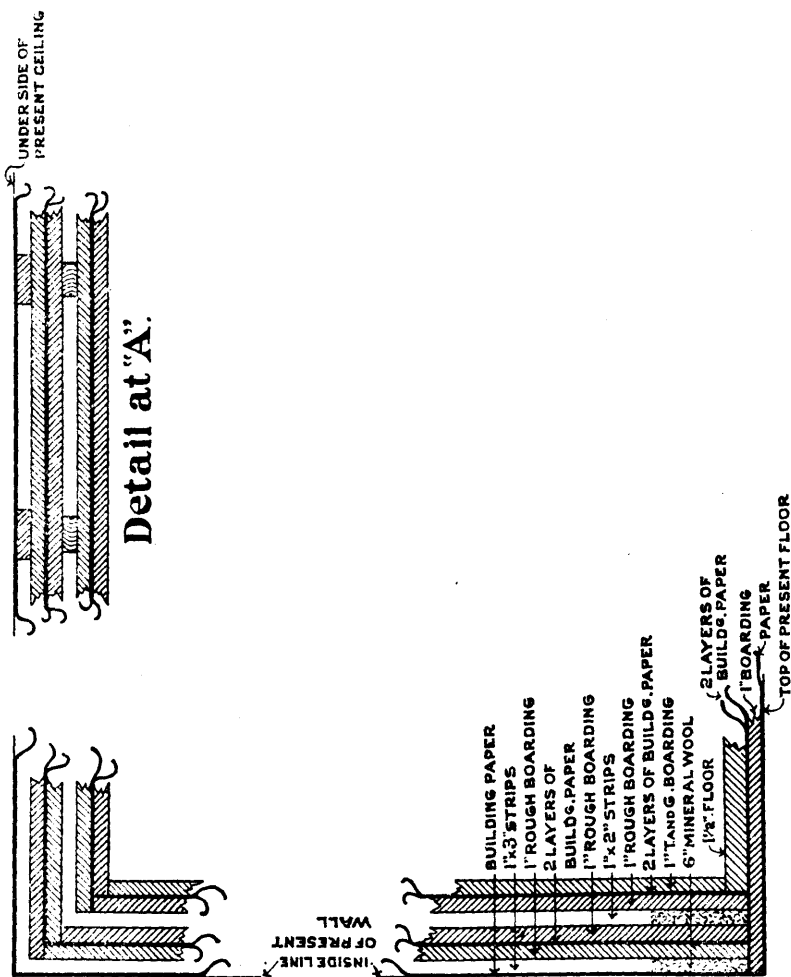


Fig. 6.

Figure 6 shows the details of construction for insulating the inside of a storage room, to make it suitable as a refrigerator room for butter.

The layers of paper and the hollow spaces in the sides of the wall, should in every case be continued around **in the ceiling without interruption**. If the walls be finished up past the ceiling and then the ceiling be brought against them, touching only the inside of them, the air may find admission inwards and outwards through cracks or slight openings between the ceiling and the walls. Where the layers of building paper and the hollow spaces in the wall are continued around without interruption in the ceiling, the insulation is thorough and air cannot get out or in at the corners.

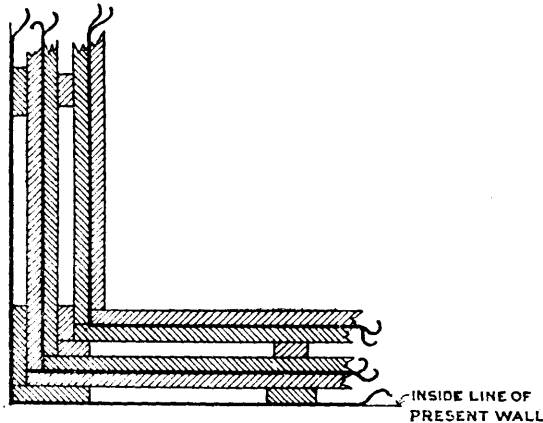


Fig. 7.

Figure 7 is a detail of the plan for improving refrigerator room.

The layers of paper in the walls should also, where practicable, be brought down **under the top thickness** of the flooring lumber. If an opening occurs in the floor, or between the floor and the walls, then the cold air of the refrigerator will flow out through that, as water would flow out of a vessel if a hole existed in the side or bottom of it. It is necessary that the paper used should be free from all offensive odour. **Tar paper is not suitable**. It should be strong, and it is preferable that it should be water-proof and vermin-proof. Different qualities of paper cost different prices. Paper suitable for use may be purchased, costing from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per 1,000 square feet.

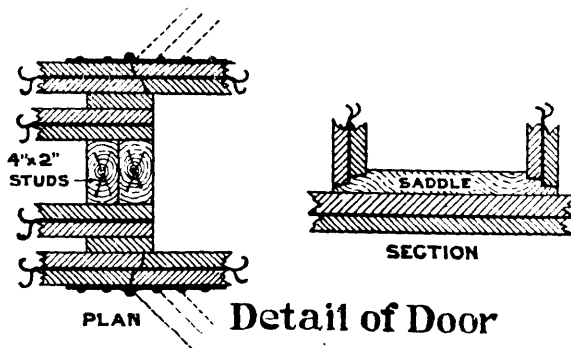


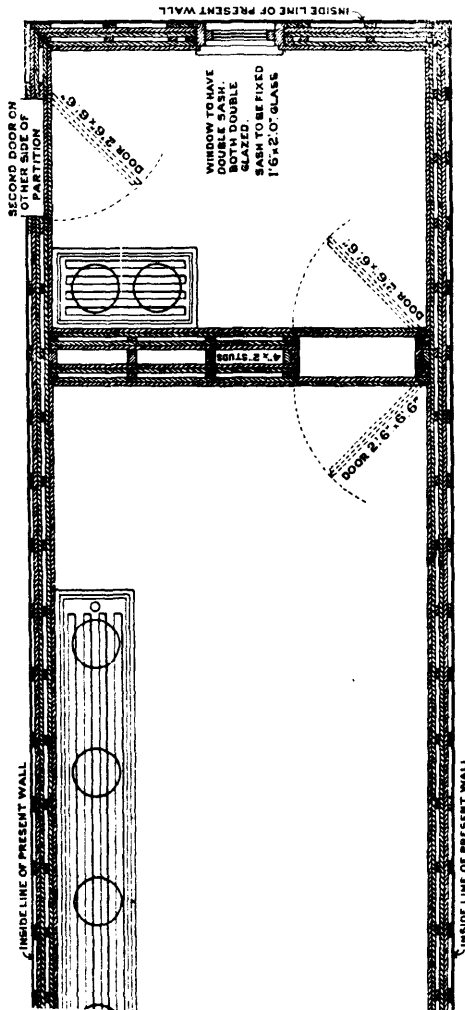
Fig. 8.

Figure 8 is the detail of doors showing the attachment of one to both sides of the wall.

The lumber for insulation should be spruce, basswood, hemlock or other wood free from objectionable odour. **No pine** or other wood of strong odour should be used. All rooms should be whitewashed inside before being used for the storage of butter.

When the door of a refrigerator room is opened into a chamber or place where the air is warm, the cold air of the refrigerator flows out quickly, and the warm air of the other place flows in. To prevent injury from that cause to butter which may be held in a refrigerator, it is recommended in every case that a receiving room or ante-room be constructed. The door of it may be closed before the door of the refrigerator is opened. It is a good plan to hang a **thick, close, canvas curtain** in the doorway; and also to have a board about one foot high fitted closely on the saddle of the door between the jambs. In creamery work the ante-room, or receiving room, may also be used for the temporary storage of butter while waiting to be worked a second time. The doors should be of double thickness, and one door should be hinged on both the inside and the outside of each wall.

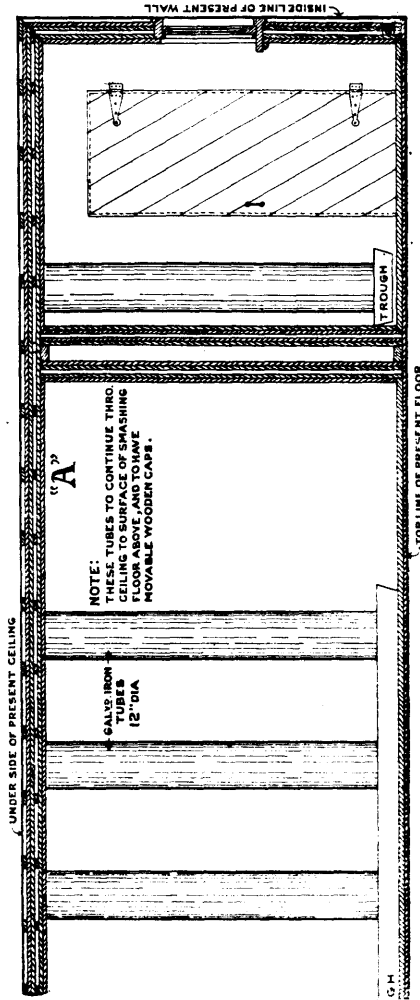
Attention to these small matters will permit the refrigerator to be kept at a uniformly low temperature for the preservation of its contents. If butter be cooled to a temperature of even 35° Fahr. during twenty-two hours of the day, and left to warm up to 45° Fahr. during the other two hours, the injury to the butter is considerable, and the damage lessens its keeping qualities and its commercial value.



Plan of Refrigerator.

Fig. 9.

Figure 9 shows part of the plan of a refrigerator. The room may be continued to any length which is required. It shows also the construction and arrangement of the receiving room.



NOTE:
Lumber throughout to
be spruce or bass-wood
(no pine)

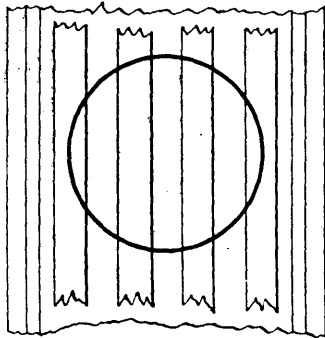
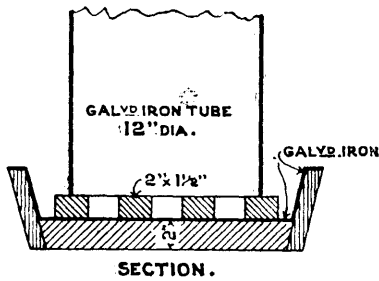
Fig. 10.

Figure 10 is a section of part of refrigerator room and receiving room.

The cooling agent which is recommended for use in the refrigerator rooms at ordinary creameries is ice; and in warm weather, the use of salt and ice is recommended. From 3 to 6 per cent of salt should be mixed with the ice. When salt is put with the ice it causes it to melt quickly, and thereby reduces the temperature of the mixture below the freezing point of water.

The galvanized iron cylinders as shown in Figures 10 and 11, should be about 12 inches in diameter and extend from the ceiling to the floor. They should be made of galvanized iron, of about No. 22 gauge. These galvanized iron cylinders should pass up through the ceiling of the refrigerator room; and the places in the ceiling through which they pass should be made thoroughly close. A good plan is to pack around each cylinder with three inches of mineral wool where it passes through the ceiling. The top of each galvanized iron cylinder should open into the ice smashing floor on a level with that floor. Each cylinder should

have a movable wooden cover to fit in



PLAN

Detail of Tubes.

Fig. 11.

Figure 11 shows detail of galvanized iron tubes, or cylinders, and of the trough.

and on it, in such a way as to prevent the ice and salt in it from being melted or affected by the warm air in the smashing room. The brine of the melted ice and salt, from the galvanized iron cylinders, will flow into the trough, and from the trough by an iron pipe with a trap in it, into the drain. The place where the pipe passes through the floor of the refrigerator should be made close, in order to prevent cold air from flowing out. Wherever the galvanized iron tubes or pipes pass through the ceiling **they should be packed** around with mineral wool. The refrigerator chamber should be constructed practically as though it were to be made water-tight. Air will find exit through smaller openings than water, and the aim should be to make the refrigerator practically air-tight.

To show how important it is that the insulation be thorough, and also that the storage-room be made as nearly air-tight as practicable, it may be mentioned that where a-ton-and-a-half of ice per week is required for cooling, about **seven-eighths of that quantity** is consumed by the heat coming through the walls and doors from the outside, and by the leakage of cold from the inside. Only **one-eighth of the quantity** is required directly for cooling the butter from 55° Fahr. to 35° Fahr. In other words, seven-eighths of the cooling power is used up in maintaining the low temperature to which the room has been reduced, and one-eighth is taken to cool the butter put in from day to day.

The room should not be larger than is actually necessary. A refrigerator room 8 ft. x 12 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in. high is large enough for the storage of 10,000 lbs. of butter in square boxes.

If the insulation of the refrigerator be made in the manner shown on the plans, about one and a-half ton of ice per week should be sufficient to keep the temperature constantly at or below 35° Fahr. during even the hottest weather of summer. That applies to a refrigerator in a creamery turning out about 400 lbs. of butter per day. Where a larger quantity of butter is to be cooled and kept cold, a larger quantity of ice must be used.

The following table shows the size of ice-house required for creameries turning out different quantities of butter:—

Pounds of Butter made during summer season.	Tons of Ice required.	Size of Ice-house in cubic feet.
25,000	50	3,500
50,000	100	5,500
75,000	150	8,000
100,000	200	10,000

Allowance is made for the quantity of ice required to cool cream in an ordinary creamery, and for as much as will keep the cold storage room for butter at a temperature not above 35° Fahr. continuously.

For the cooling of butter from a temperature of 55° Fahr. to 35° Fahr., every pound of ice at a temperature of 32° Fahr. has a cooling power equal to about fifty pounds of water at a temperature of 32° Fahr.

COLD STORAGE TO BE ATTACHED TO CREAMERY.

Blue prints of drawings were also issued showing the methods of construction which might be adopted in erecting an ice-house and cold storage room to be attached to an ordinary creamery. In these plans the ice-house was partially insulated by the use of

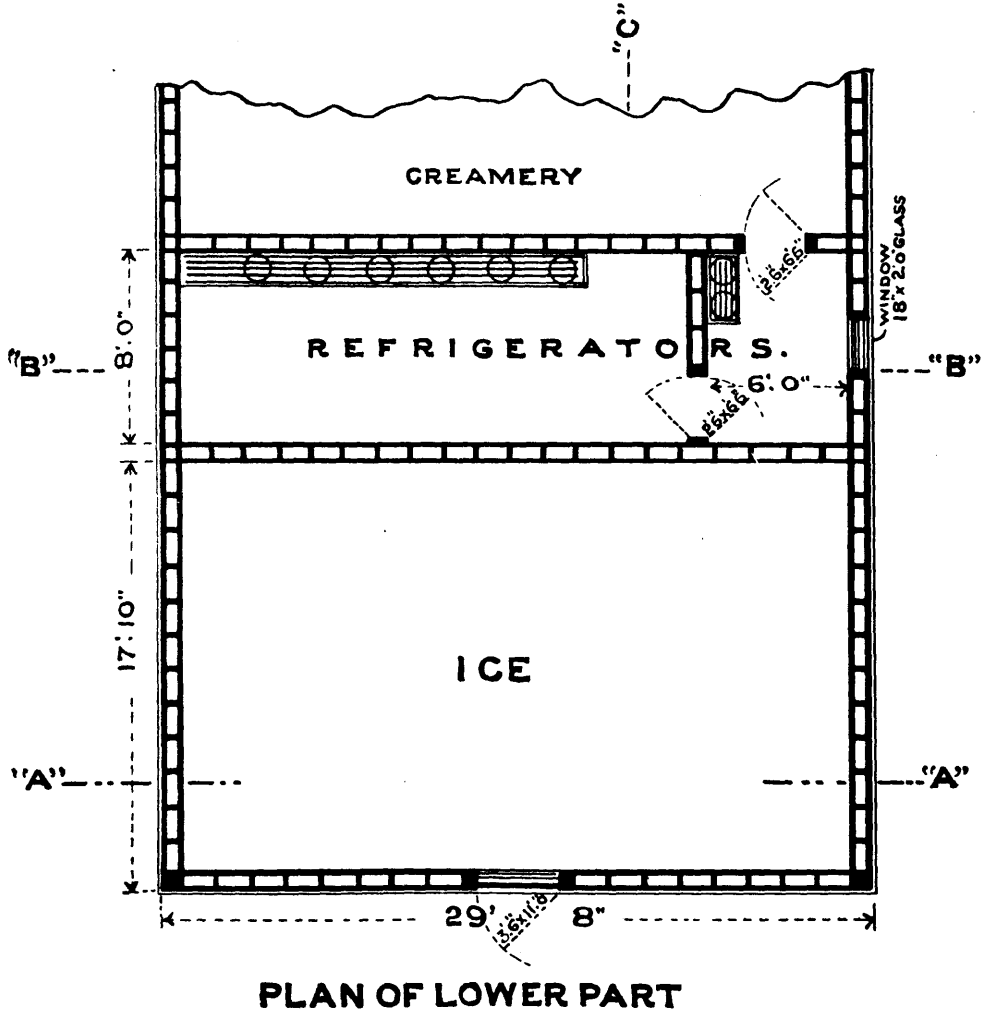


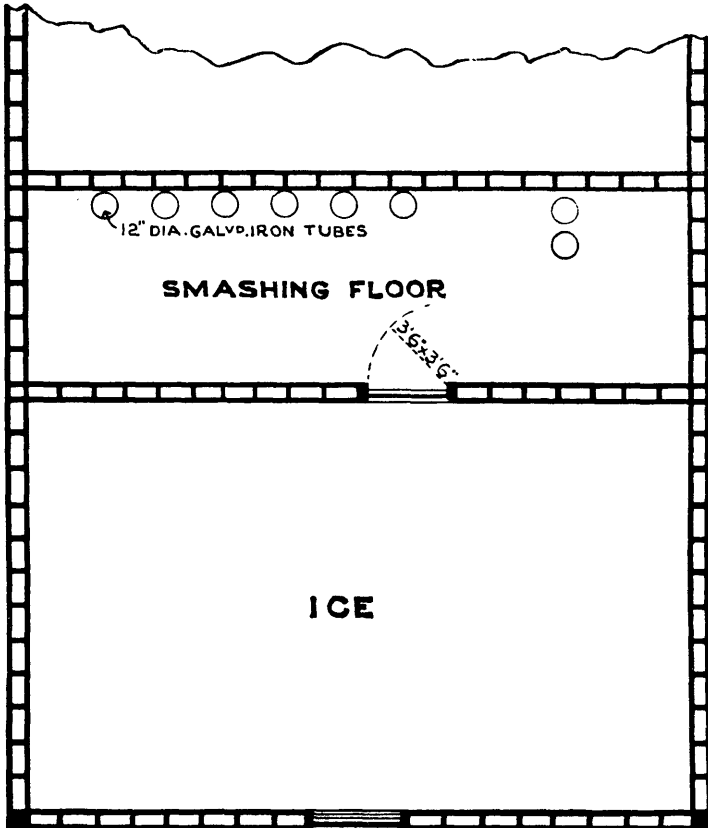
Fig. 12.

Figure 12 shows the plan of lower part of refrigerator room and ice-house.

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building paper and hollow spaces in the walls. The ice is to be stored as already described.

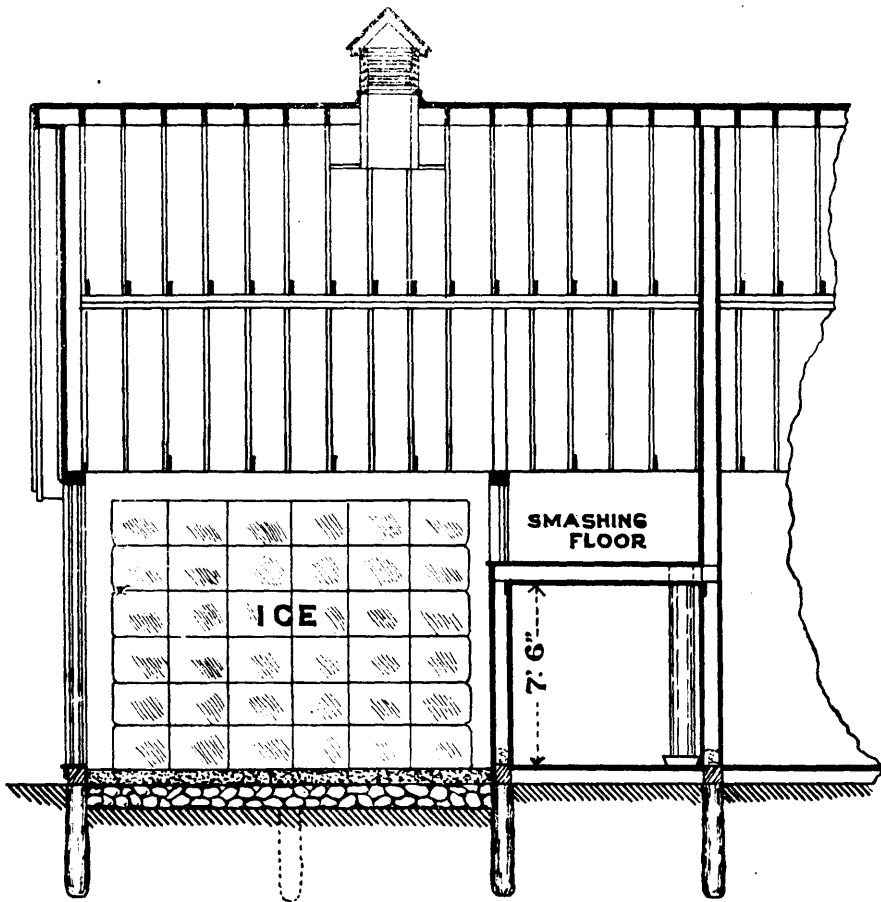
Where the ice-house of a creamery is to be opened frequently, for obtaining ice to cool the cream or for other purposes in the working room, it cannot be used for the storage of ice, left in position there, to cool the butter storage room by direct circulation of air. The frequent opening of the ice-house admits warm and damp air. That interferes with maintaining a uniformly cold temperature in the storage room. Consequently it is better to have the ice stored and protected from wasting by a covering of sawdust or long straw as already recommended. The ice necessary for cooling the cold storage room is to be taken from the ice-house and put into the galvanized iron cylinders as often as is required.



PLAN OF UPPER PART

Fig. 13.

Figure 13 shows the plan of the upper part, having a smashing floor over the refrigerator room with the galvanized iron tubes opening flush with the smashing floor. The ice (or the ice and salt), is to be shovelled from this floor into the galvanized iron tubes. A good plan is to cover each tube with a coarse canvas sack filled with sawdust, or cut hay or straw. That is an easily removable cover and protects the ice against the warm air of the smashing floor.

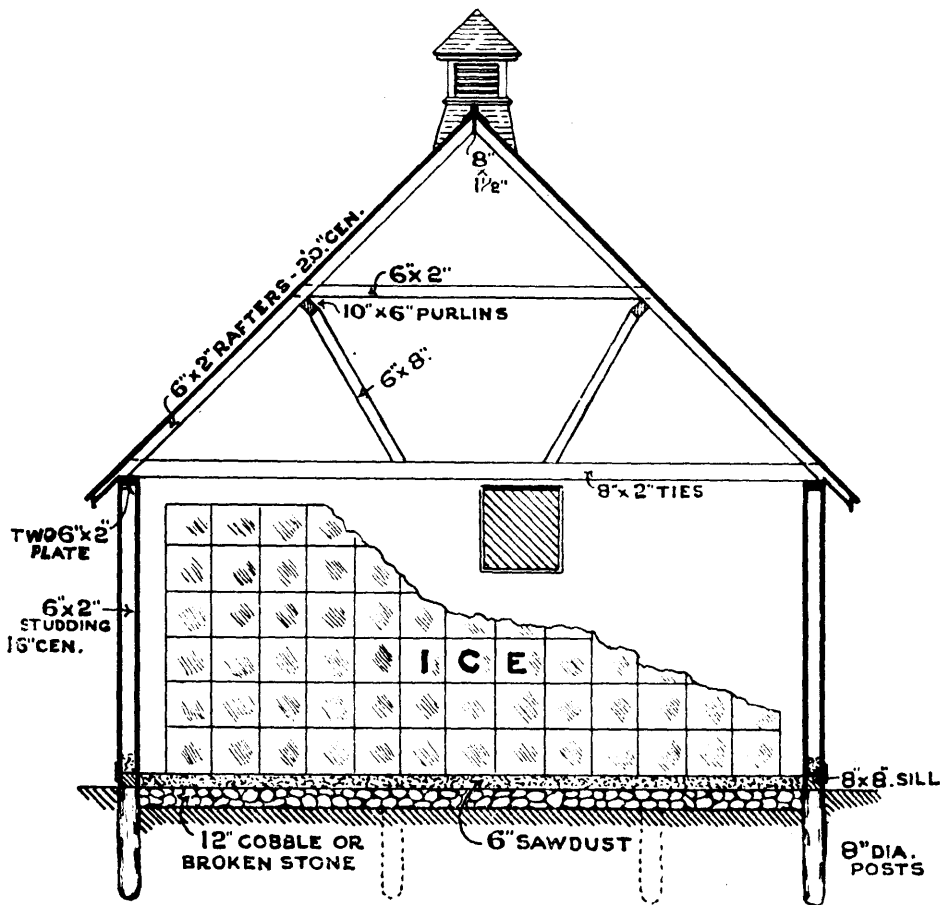


SECTION AT "C": "C"

Fig. 14.

Figure 14 shows a section of the ice-house, refrigerator room and smashing floor.

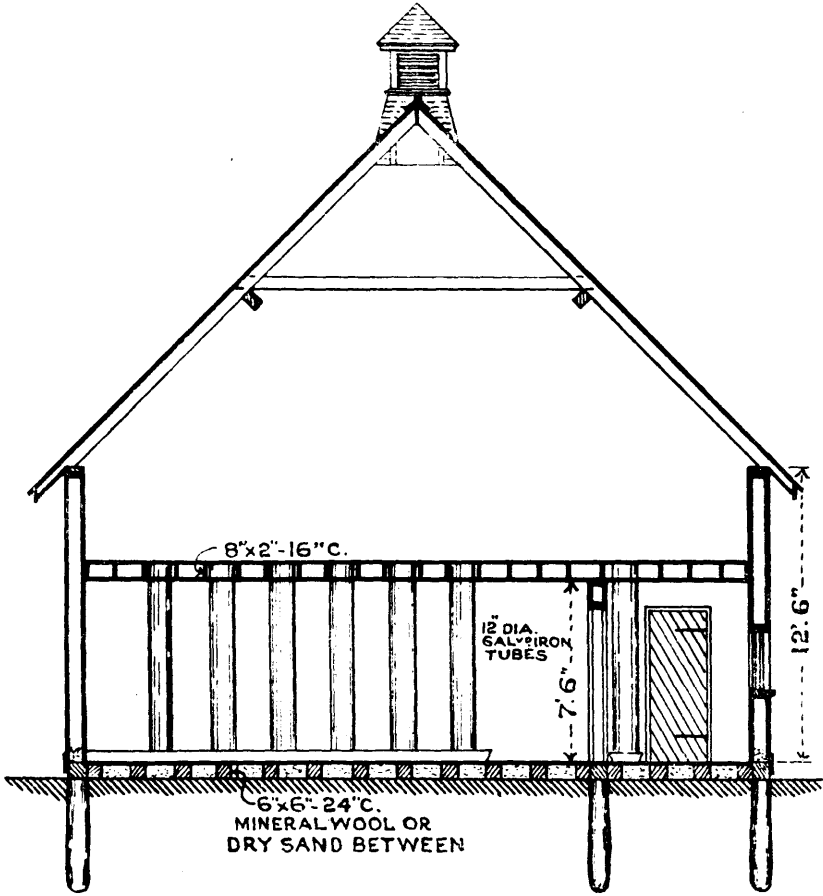
After the top layers of ice have been used, a pulley and rope may be put up in the smashing room to hoist the ice blocks to it. A supply of ice for the working room of the creamery may be obtained by passing it over the smashing floor, through a door and down a plank to the floor of the working room.



SECTION AT "A.A."

Fig. 15.

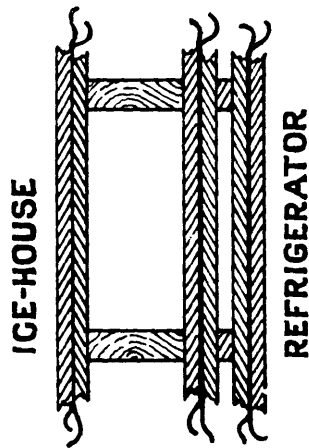
Figure 15 is a section of the ice-house. During the summer months the ice-house should be banked around with earth to the height of one foot higher than is shown on the plan. That prevents the admission of any current of warm air into the ice-house, from underneath the sill.



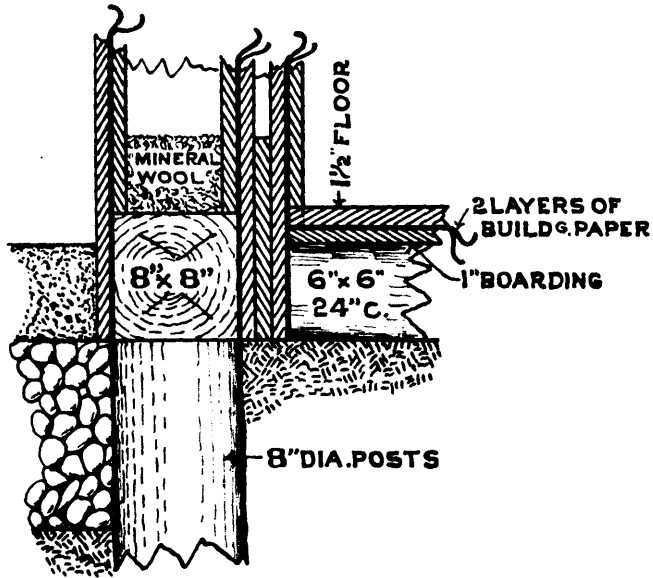
SECTION AT "B.B."

Fig. 16.

Figure 16 is a section of refrigerator room and receiving room.



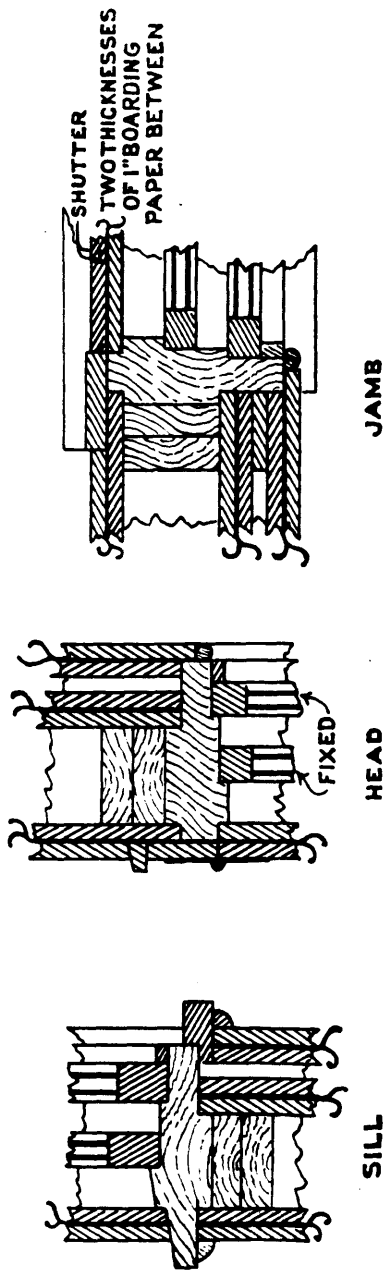
PLAN OF REFRIGERATOR WALL



SECTION THRO. PARTITIONS

Fig. 17.

Figure 17 is a section through the wall or partition between the ice-house and the refrigerator room. It shows the details of construction and the sizes of materials to be used.



DETAIL OF WINDOW.

Fig. 18

Figure 18 shows the detail of the window in the receiving room.

The shutter should be hinged at the top, and it should not be opened except when the receiving room is being used for the taking in or out of butter.

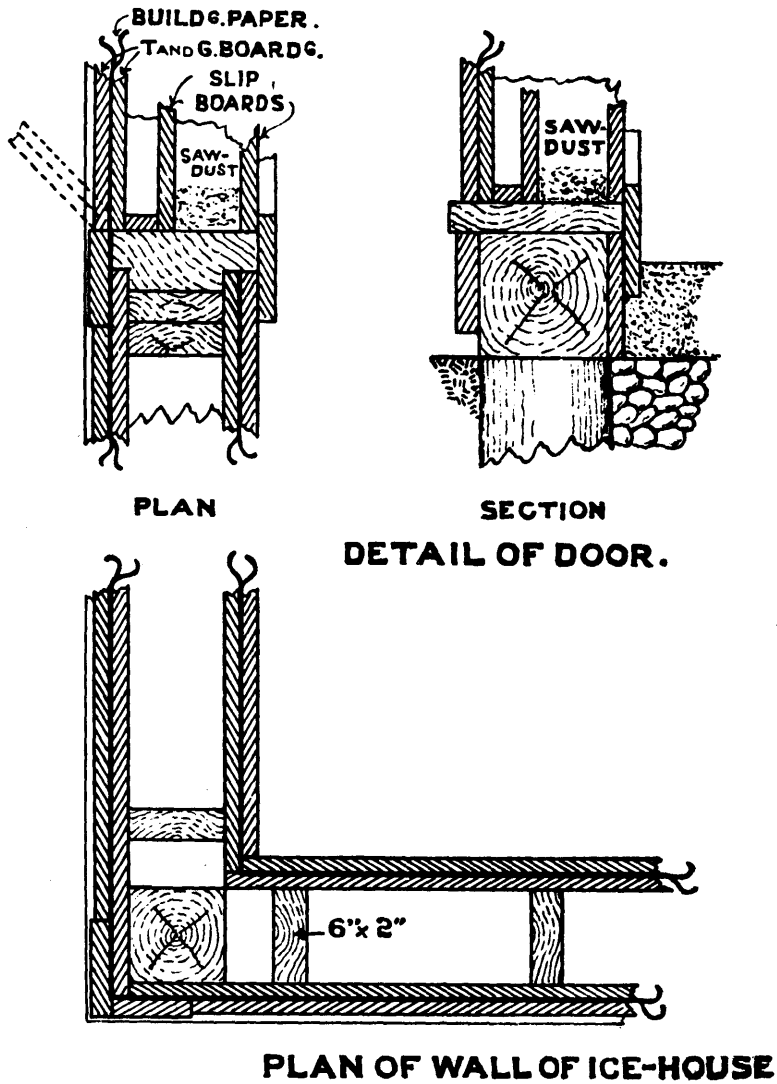
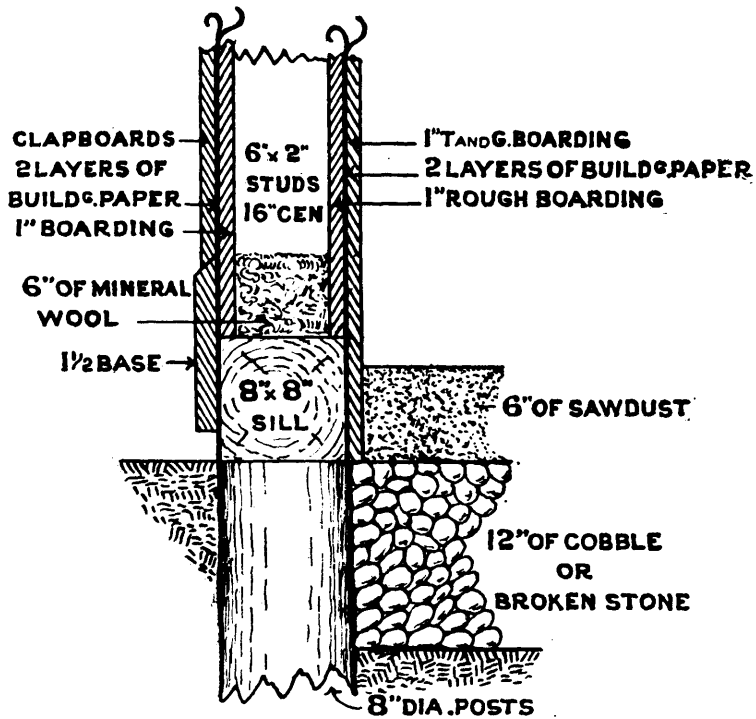


Fig. 19.

Figure 19 shows the plan of wall of ice-house, and also the detail of door of ice-house, to be put in and permanently closed for the season.

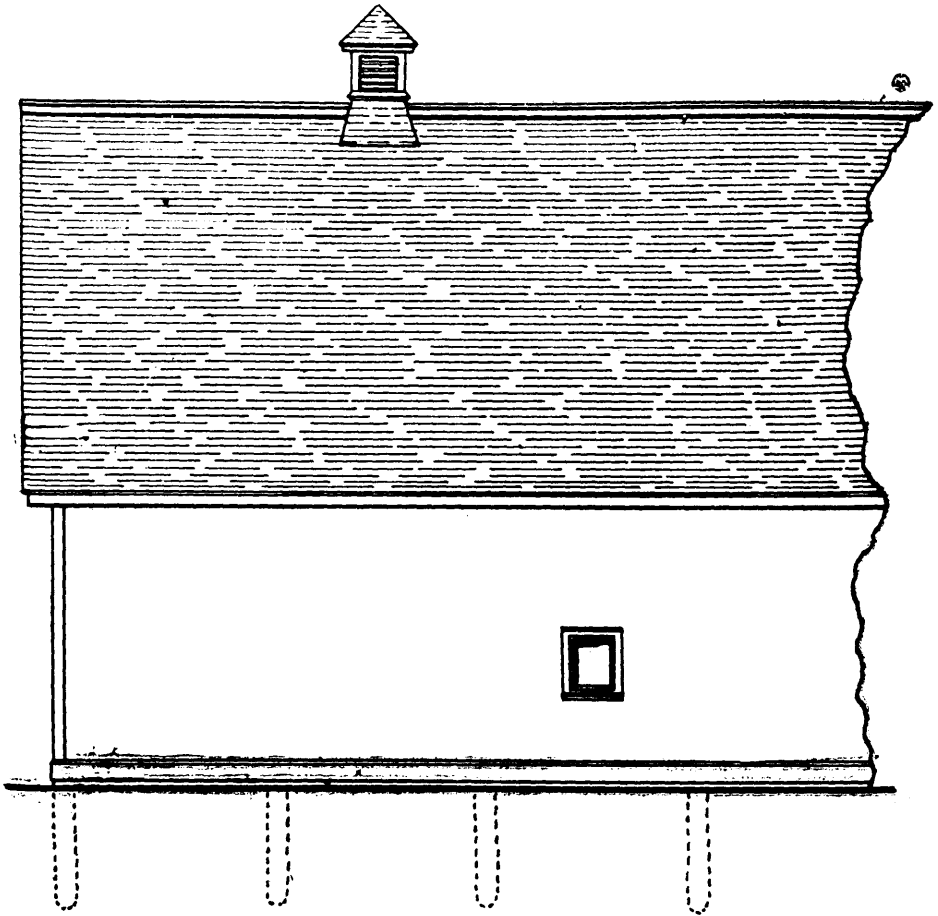


SECTION THRO. SILL .

Fig. 20.

Figure 20 is a section through the sill of the ice-house.

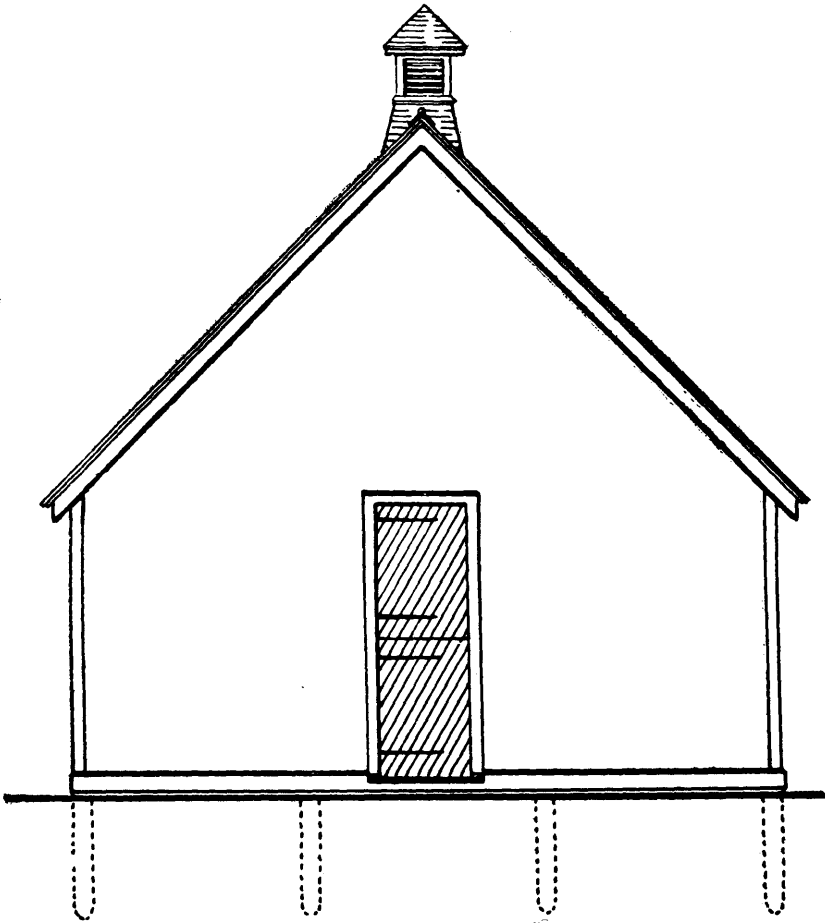
As already mentioned, during the summer months, the earth should be banked at east to the top of the base board.



SIDE ELEVATION

Fig. 21.

Figure 21 shows the side elevation of the building with a small window opening into the receiving room.



END ELEVATION

Fig. 22.

Figure 22 shows the end elevation of the building, with the door of the ice-house which is to be permanently closed after the ice-house is filled for the season.

Any ice to be removed from the ice-house is to be taken over the smashing floor.

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COLD STORAGE BUILDING, SMALL SIZE.

A bulletin was issued giving information on the construction of a Cold Storage Building of small size, suitable for the use of merchants, and having a capacity for holding several tons. Blue prints of drawings were sent to all applicants. The bulletin, as enlarged by the illustrations of the drawings, is as follows :—

The insulation of a cold storage building should make it as nearly air-tight as practicable. A cold storage room should not be larger than is actually necessary.

An insulating material is any substance which prevents, or almost wholly prevents, the passage through itself of the form of energy known as heat. Different substances conduct heat more or less rapidly and are spoken of as being good conductors or poor conductors of heat. Whatever is a good conductor of heat would be a very poor insulating material ; and a substance is a good insulating material in proportion as it is a poor conductor, or non-conductor, of heat.

For the insulation of a cold storage building the requirements are that the interior of the room, or rooms, where the products are to be stored, shall be separated from the ground and from the ordinary atmosphere by efficient insulating substances. Among these are wood, paper, and **still air**, such as air confined in hollow spaces formed by lumber and paper, or by some other insulating materials, such as mineral wool, dry saw-dust, or dry wood shavings. If the saw-dust or other material becomes saturated with water it loses its insulating qualities and becomes practically a heat-conducting material, like a body of water.

Air in circulation is practically always conveying heat or cold, and is one of the best distributors or carriers of heat or cold. But it is slow to convey heat, except by its own motion, and thus it becomes an insulator which offers the greatest obstruction to the transference of heat through itself, when it has not freedom to circulate.

The insulating efficiency of hollow spaces in the walls depends upon the closeness of their construction. If the air in them can circulate, to that extent, their insulating quality is lessened. To prevent the circulation of air every precaution should be taken in putting on the building paper to make the places where it laps thoroughly close ; and **two layers of building paper** should be put between every two thicknesses of boards.

Building paper is an excellent insulating material. It is practically air-proof, and thus prevents circulation of air through itself ; but if the places where it laps over, in being put on, are not made perfectly close, that air-proof quality is lost. Particular pains should be taken in putting the building paper on, to see that it is not torn at any place and that there are no holes in it. Wherever a hole appears a patch should be tacked on, making that part close. **Two layers** of building paper should be used together to make them practically air-tight.

It is necessary that the paper used should be free from all offensive odour. **Tar paper is not suitable.** It should be strong, and it is preferable that it should be water-proof and vermin-proof. Different qualities of paper cost different prices. Paper suitable for use may be purchased, costing from \$2 to \$4 per 1,000 square feet.

The hollow spaces between the studs should be filled at the bottom to a depth of **six inches with mineral wool.** If put in carefully, mineral wool will hold the air in confinement and prevent it from getting in or getting out.

If the spaces in the wall could be filled from bottom to top with mineral wool the insulation would be all the more thorough ; but that would add unnecessarily to the cost of the building. Mineral wool is vermin-proof. If saw-dust should be used in its stead, the insulating quality of the saw-dust would be satisfactory ; but saw-dust is apt, after a few years, to become musty, and to give off smells which would taint butter. It also becomes a harbour and nesting place for mice and rats. Mineral wool can be bought for about \$15.00 per ton in large quantities ; it may cost more when bought in small quantities. One hundred pounds of it will pack from 40 to 45 lineal feet of wall, 6 inches deep in the hollow space, 6 inches wide between the studs. The cheap quality of mineral wool is suitable for this purpose, and wherever practicable it is of advantage to have 6 inches of it at the bottom of every hollow space to prevent any air from

getting in or out. If mineral wool be not obtainable conveniently, **dry, fine sand may be used instead.**

The layers of paper, and the hollow spaces in the sides of the wall, should in every case be continued around **in the ceiling without interruption.** If the walls be finished up past the ceiling and then the ceiling be brought against them, touching only the inside of them, the air may find admission inwards and outwards through cracks or slight openings between the ceiling and the walls. Where the layers of building paper and the hollow spaces in the wall are continued around without interruption in the ceiling, the insulation is thorough and air cannot get out or in at the corners.

The layers of papers in the walls should also, where practicable, be brought down **under the top thickness** of the flooring lumber. If an opening occurs in the floor, or between the floor and the walls, then the cold air of the refrigerator will flow out through that, as water would flow out of a vessel if a hole existed in the side or bottom of it.

The lumber for insulation should be spruce, basswood, hemlock, or other wood free from objectionable odour. **No pine** or other wood of strong odour should be used. All rooms should be whitewashed inside before being used for storage purposes.

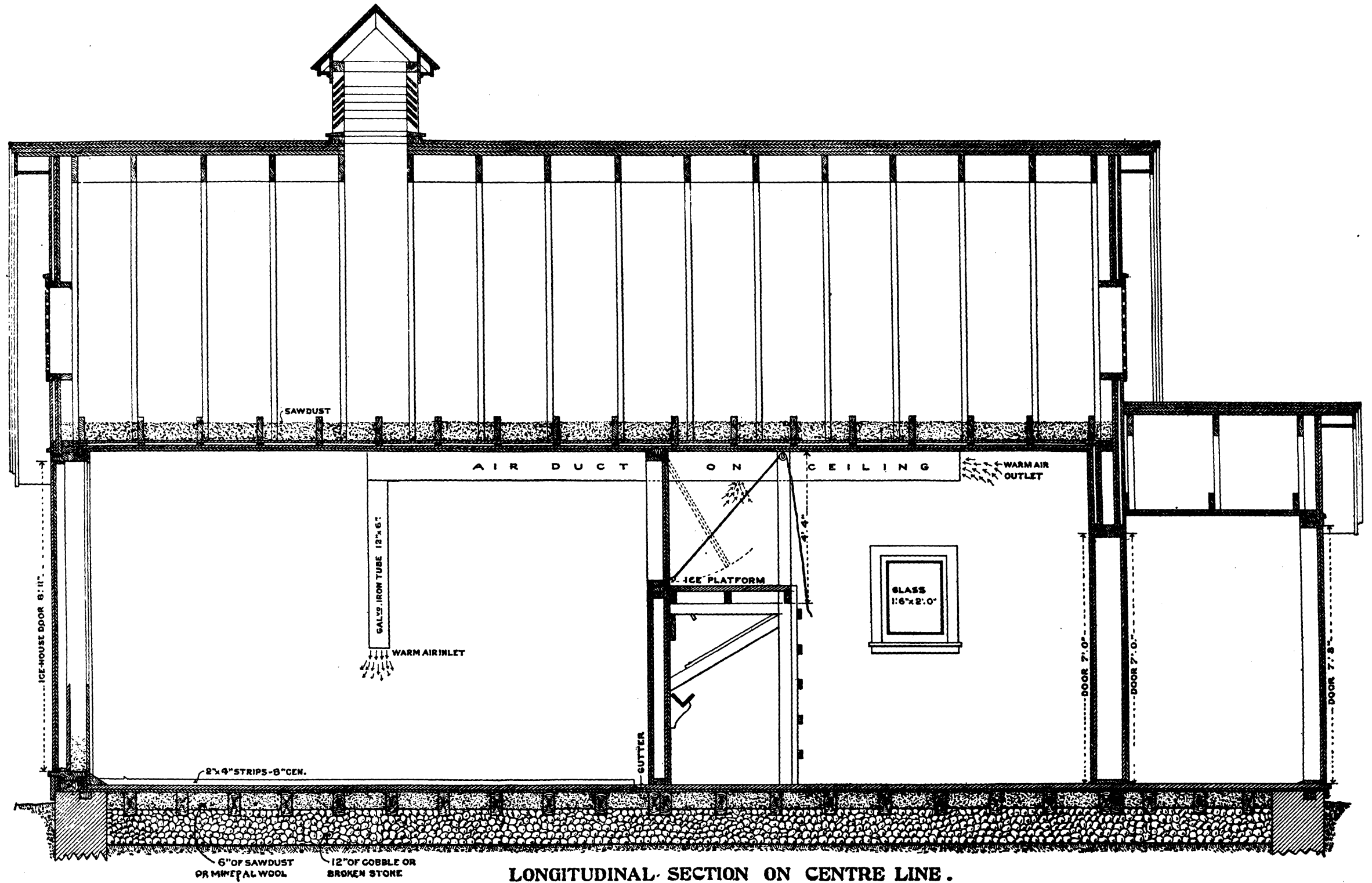
When the door of a refrigerator room is opened into a chamber or place where the air is warm, the cold air of the refrigerator flows out quickly, and the warm air in the other place flows in. To prevent injury from that cause to products which may be held in a refrigerator, it is recommended in every case that a receiving room or ante-room be constructed. The door of it may be closed before the door of the refrigerator is opened. The doors should be of double thickness, and one door should be hinged to both the inside and the outside of the wall. It is a good plan to hang a **thick, close, canvas curtain** in the doorway; and where it would not be inconvenient, to have a board about one foot high fitted closely on the saddle of the door, between the jambs. Attention to these small matters will permit the refrigerator to be kept at a uniformly low temperature for the preservation of its contents. If butter be cooled to a temperature of even 35° Fahr. during 22 hours of the day, and left to warm up to 45° Fahr. during the other 2 hours, the injury to the butter lessens its keeping qualities and its commercial value. The same is true of other perishable food products.

The illustrations for "Cold Storage Building, small size," show the construction of a cold storage room to be cooled by ice stored in one end of the building. When ice is to be used for cooling a storage room without being moved into it, the insulation of the floor, walls and ceiling of the ice-house should be as thorough as the insulation of the cold storage room.

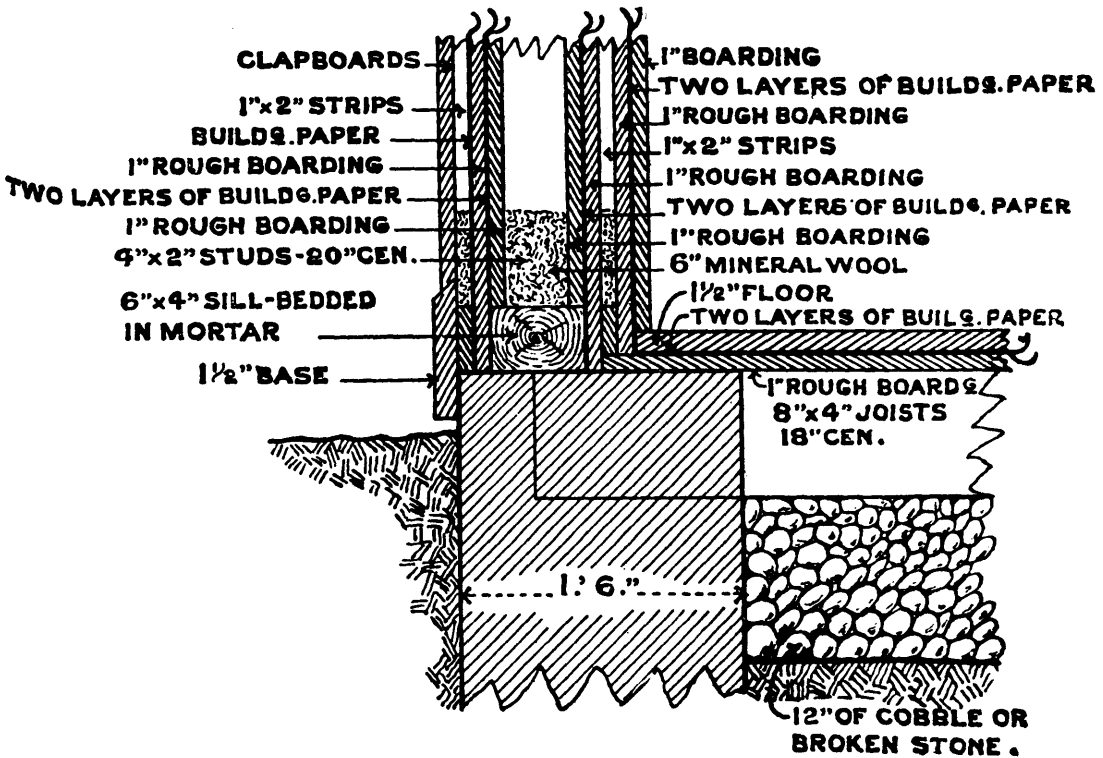
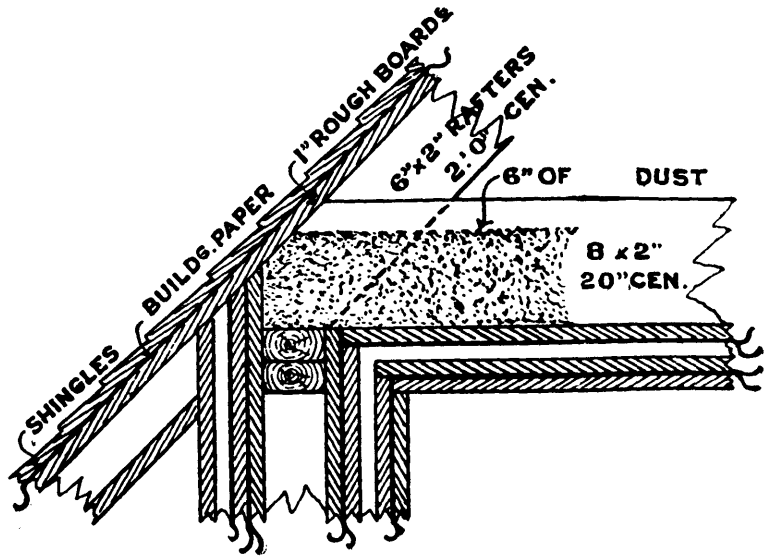
The building is to be on a foundation of stone walls; and the joists or sleepers are to be placed on 12 inches of cobble or broken stones, or laid in mortar.

Figure 23 being the **section on centre line** shows 12 inches of cobble or broken stones under the sleepers on which the floor is carried. Six inches of saw-dust or mineral wool or dry sand should be laid on the cobble or broken stones to thoroughly insulate the floor of the ice-house and cold storage room. If 1-inch rough boards are put under the saw-dust or mineral wool or dry sand so much the better. The saw-dust or mineral wool should be packed around each of the sleepers on which the floor is carried, and should be packed at least 6 inches between the sleepers and the side walls.

The drawings show the materials to be used, **their sizes and positions.** The layers of building paper should pass down to the bottom of the wall in every case, except where it is practicable to turn them under the floor, which should be done wherever possible. The hollow spaces 1 inch wide, between the clapboards and the boards on the studs, should be filled 6 inches at the bottom with mineral wool. The hollow spaces made by the studs should be filled to a depth of 6 inches with mineral wool. The hollow space between the double boards on the studs and the double boards on the inside of the cold storage room should also be filled with mineral wool to a depth of 6 inches. If mineral wool be not obtainable conveniently, **dry, fine sand may be used instead.**



LONGITUDINAL SECTION ON CENTRE LINE.

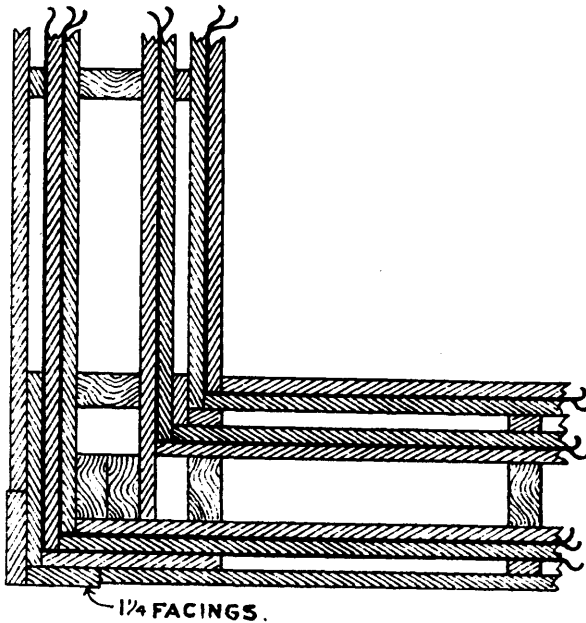


SECTION THRO. WALL.

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All the layers of paper and the hollow space on the inside of the studs should be continued around **on the ceiling without interruption**. The spaces around each window and door frame should be packed with mineral wool to prevent the passage of air.

Six inches of saw-dust or mineral wool should be put **over the ceiling** of the ice-house and storage room, between the joists; and saw-dust or mineral wool should be filled also between the studs of the wall, at the ceiling.



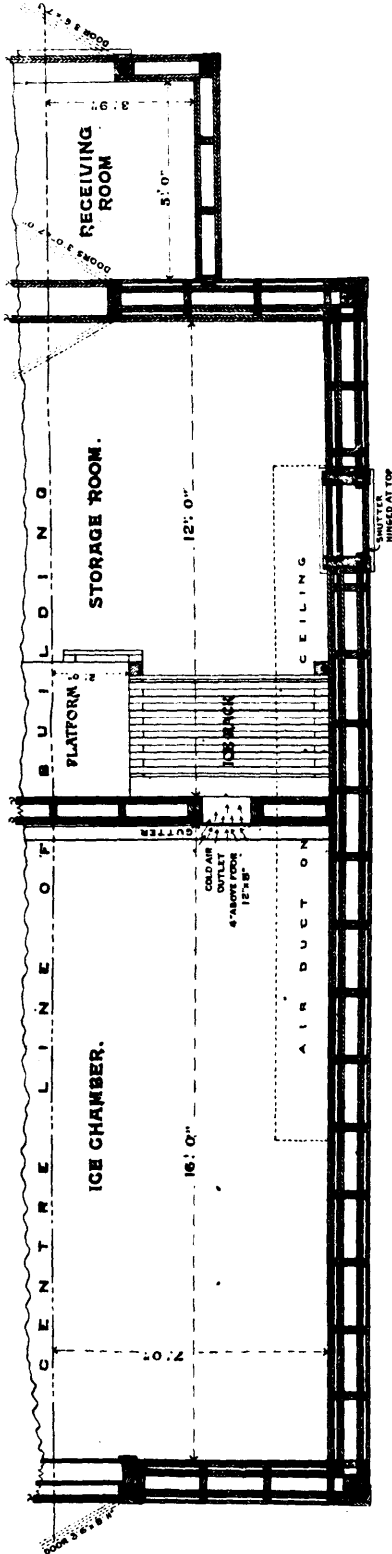
PLAN OF WALL.

Fig. 25.

The drawing of the section through wall (Figure 24) shows the sizes and positions of the materials to be used. Care is to be taken to pack a layer of mineral wool or dry sand between the joists and on the layer of cobble or broken stones.

The ice-house floor should be air-tight and thoroughly insulated, otherwise the cold air would pass from the ice-house outward, without being used to cool the interior of the cold storage room. Wooden flaps may be used for regulating the flow of air into the warm air ducts on the ceiling, and also the flow of cold air through the inlets at the floor. Galvanized iron slats 12 inches wide, may be placed in the cold air inlets, like the slats in a window shutter. Moisture would be condensed on these slats, and to that extent they would dry the air passing into the cold storage room.

2 x 4 inch strips at 8 inch centres should be laid on the floor of the ice-house to carry the ice, that the air may pass between them under the ice. The ice-house floor should have a fall of 2 inches towards the gutter. The gutter is to receive the water from the melted ice. Where the water from the gutter passes out of the building, it should go through a pipe in which there is a trap to prevent cold air from flowing out.



HALF FLOOR PLAN.

Fig. 26.

The half-floor plan (Figure 26) shows the attachment of the partition, between the storage room and the ice-house, to the sides of the building. The partition should be put up after the insulation of the walls is almost completed. If the partition entered into the side walls of the building the cold air might find an outlet, or the warm air an inlet. That is prevented when the insulation of the side walls is completed before the partition is put up.

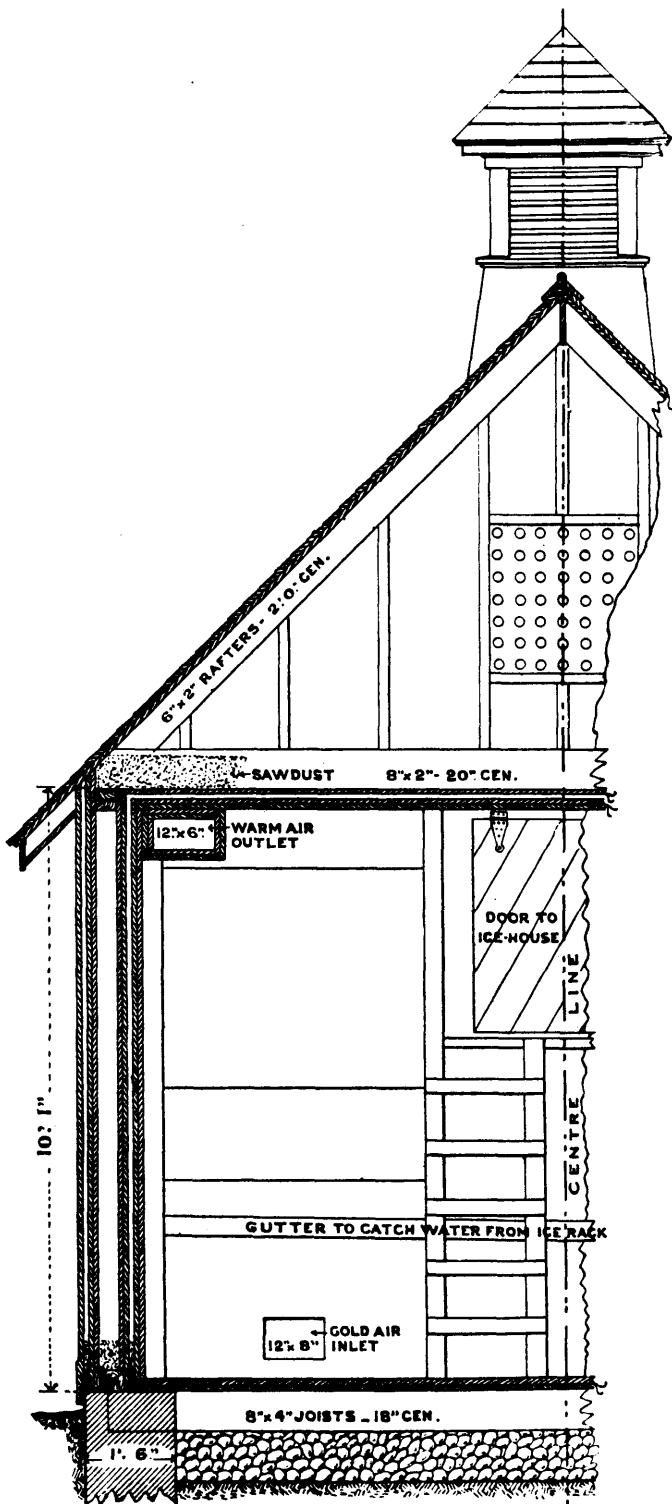


Figure 27 being the drawing of the half-transverse section shows a ladder in front of an ice rack. At the top there is a door from the cold storage room into the ice-house. This door is for getting into the ice-house without opening the outside door of the ice-house, and for taking ice to place in the ice rack. In the cold storage room in front of this door is an ice platform on a level with the slats of the ice rack, which extend from both sides of it to the side of the room.

Fig. 27. HALF TRANSVERSE SECTION

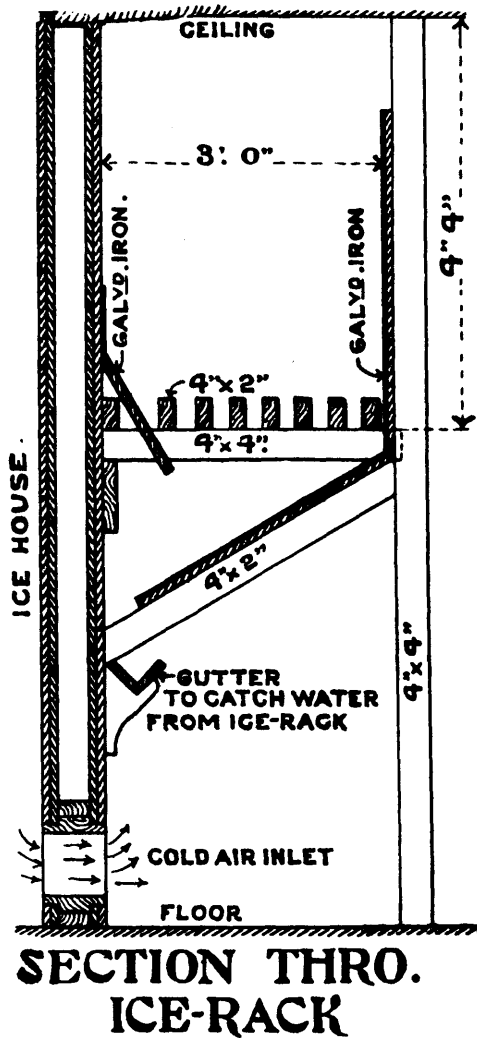


Fig. 28.

The drawing showing section through ice-rack (Figure 28) gives the details of its construction. This ice rack is supplementary to the cooling process which goes on by the circulation of the air through the air ducts on the ceiling to the ice-house and back through the cold air inlets to the cold storage room. The warm air of the cold storage room passes to the ceiling of the ice rack. When that is filled with ice, the air passes down over it, is cooled by the contact, and goes into the cold storage building over the trough which is so arranged as to catch the drip from the melting ice. The inside of the ice rack is lined with galvanized iron. This is not only to prevent leakage, but to cause the circulation of the air through the ice rack to be more active.

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The warm air ducts on the ceiling, as shown on the drawing, are for conducting air from the storage room into the ice-house. The openings in the partition between the ice-house and the cold storage room near the floor are for admitting cold air from the ice-house to the cold storage room. After the air passes from the cold storage room through

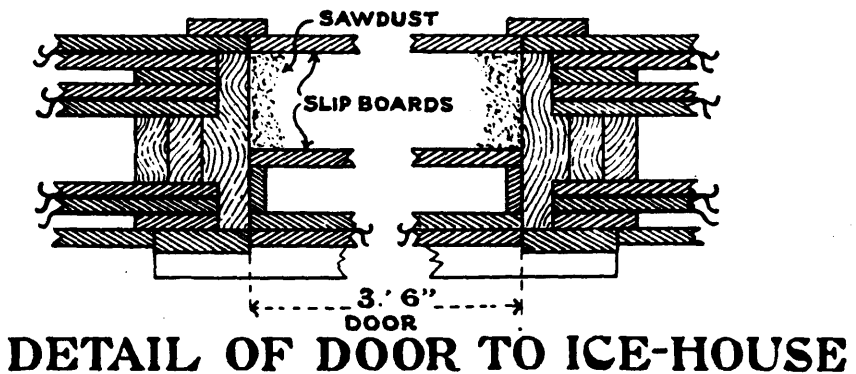
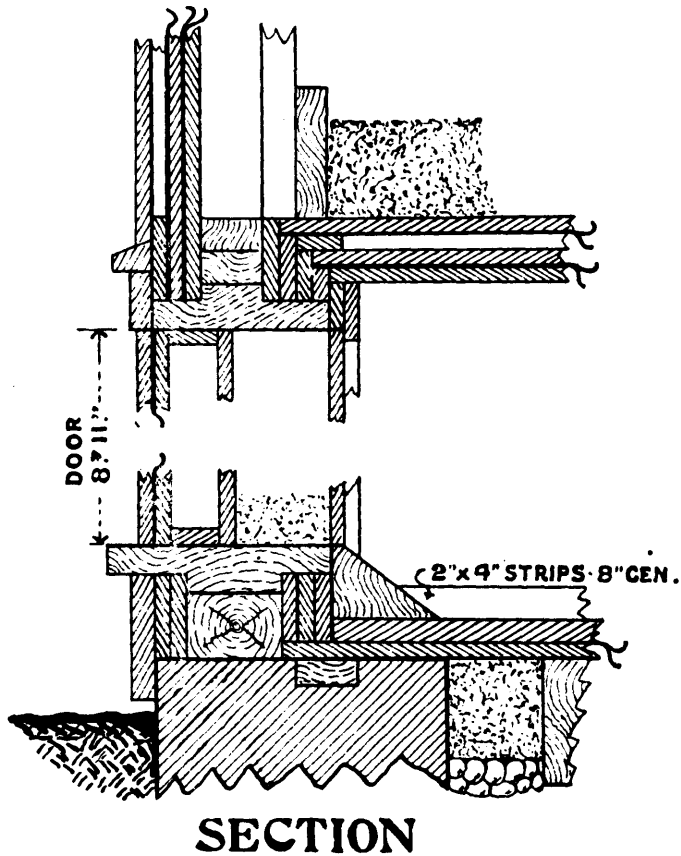


Fig. 29.
55

the ducts on the ceiling into the ice-house, it comes into contact with the ice. It is thus cooled, and being cooled becomes slightly heavier. That causes it to fall floorward, after which it passes readily through the cold air inlets into the cold storage room. From there it again passes through the warm air ducts into the ice-house and leaves the heat, which it carried from the storage room, in the water of the melting ice.

Figure 26 also shows the attachment of the receiving room to the outside of the main building, and shows the position of the two doors in the wall of the main building, one opening into the receiving room and the other into the cold storage room.

The insulation of the wall of the cold storage room is to be completed before the receiving room is attached to the outside of it.

The detail of **door to ice-house** (Figure 29) shows that, after the ice-house is filled, slip boards are to be put in horizontally against cleats on the inside of the ice-house. Another set of slip boards is to be put in between the two jams of the door. The 6-inch space between these two sets of slip boards is to be filled from bottom to top with saw-dust; then the outside door may be closed. The 6 inches of saw-dust between the slip boards, if packed in carefully, will insulate the door of the ice-house as thoroughly as the wall. This is important, as any leakage of warm air in through the door of the ice-house, or leakage of cold air out through it, would be a waste of ice and a loss to that extent.

The window should have double sashes, each sash with two thicknesses of glass. It should also have a shutter which may be closed on the outside of the window.

In the construction of the building special care should be taken to make the insulation around the window and door frames close by packing every part, where any air might find inlet or outlet, with mineral wool and by passing the building paper around the edges of the frames.

The top layer of flooring and the two inside thicknesses of lumber should be of spruce, basswood, hemlock, or some other odourless wood. **Pine should not be used.**

Where a cold storage building is exposed to the direct rays of the sun, the roof and sides should be whitewashed or painted white.

COLD STORAGE BUILDING, ICE AT END.

Figure 30 is the Plan of a Refrigerator, Ice at End, suitable for holding about four carloads of products. It contains also a Freezing Room. The insulation of the building is to be similar to that shown in the drawings Cold Storage Building, Ice Overhead—particularly figures 40, 41 and 42. The details for the galvanized iron cylinders and the use of ice and salt in them, are to be as mentioned at page 33, and shown in figure 11.

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The ice in the ice-chamber is to be stored on 2 x 4 inch slats, as shown in Figure 32. The openings for the cold air outlets, from the ice-house, should have galvanized iron slats in them, as mentioned under the paragraph, the ice-house floor, at page 51.

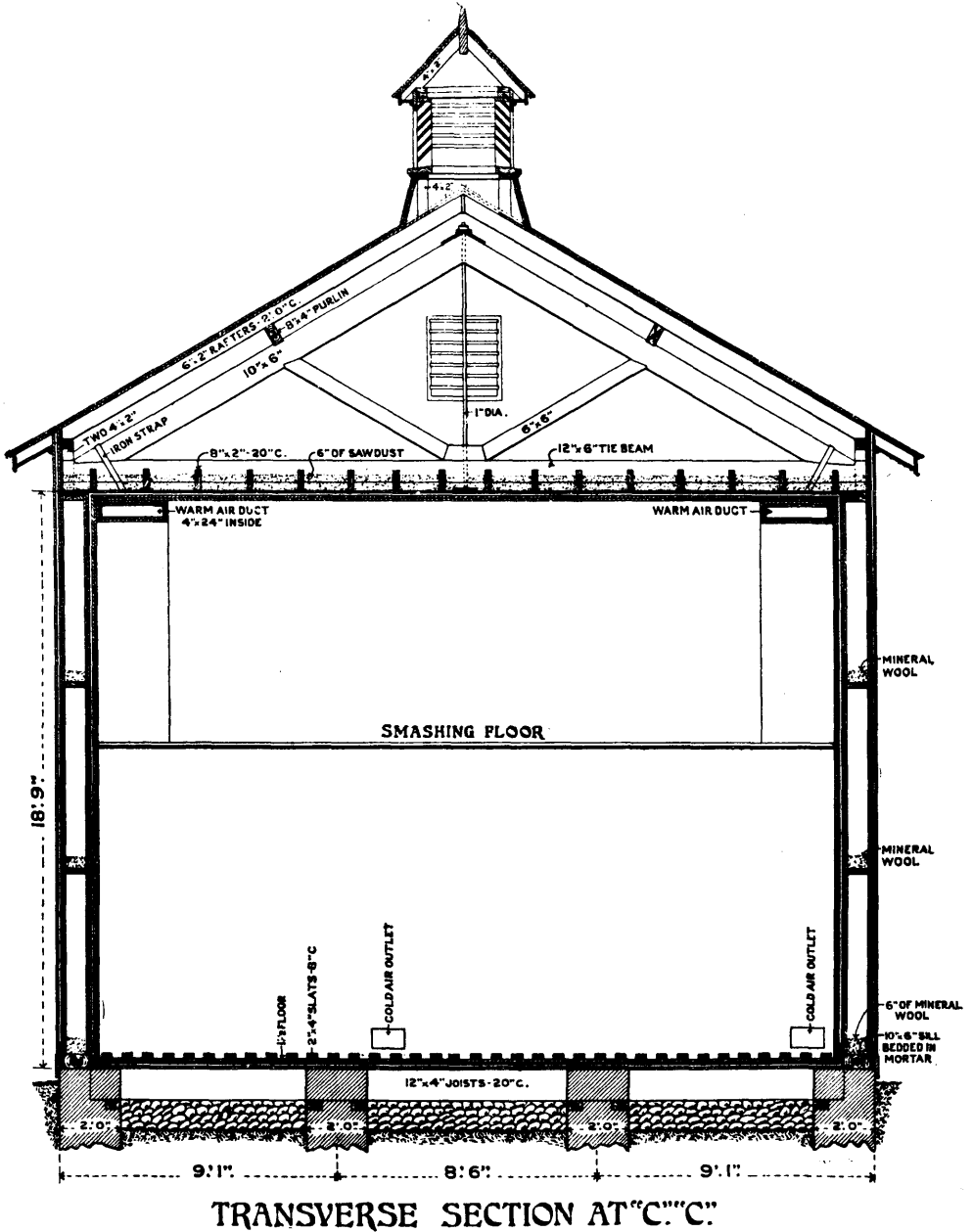
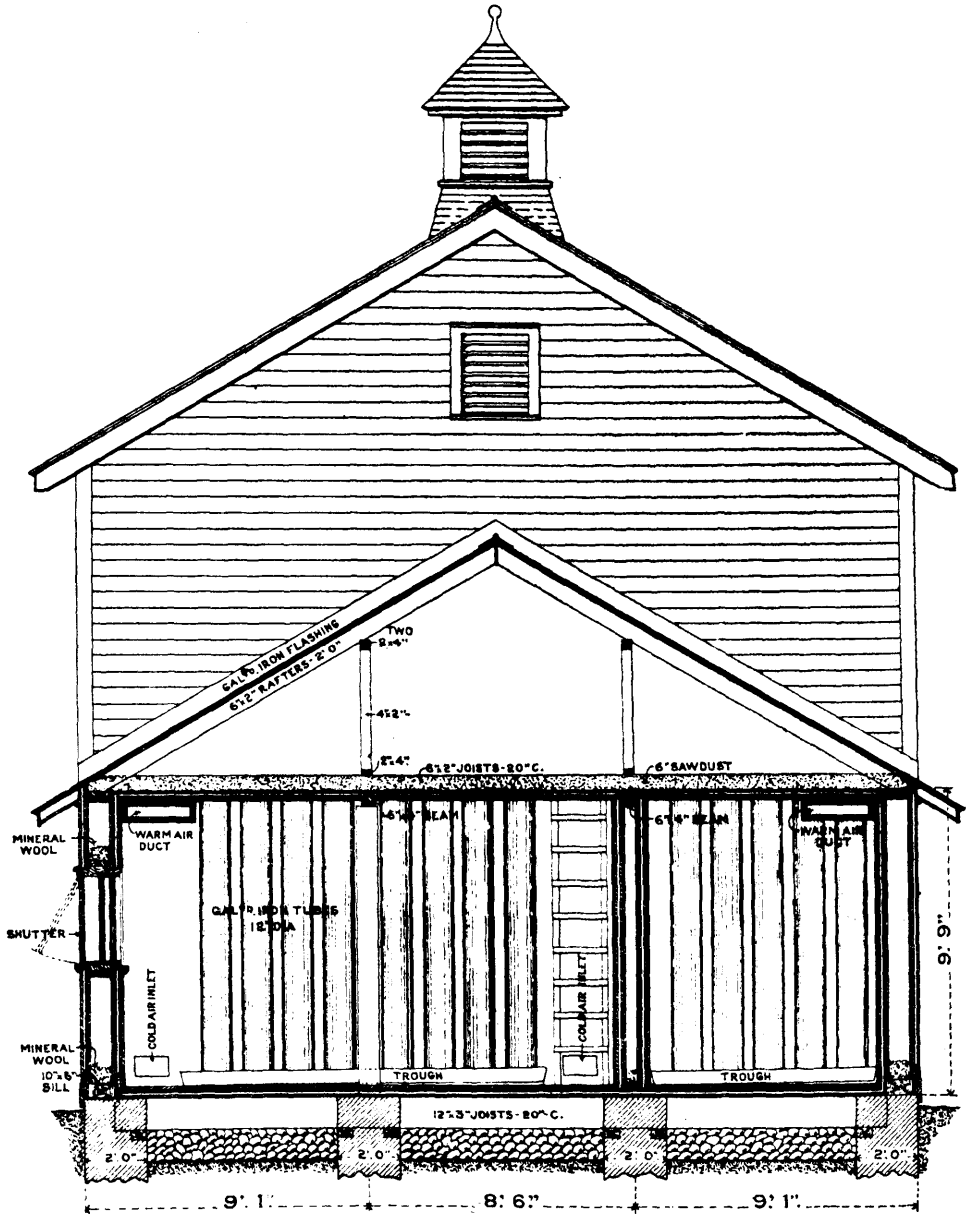


Fig. 32.

Figure 32 is a transverse section through the ice chamber.

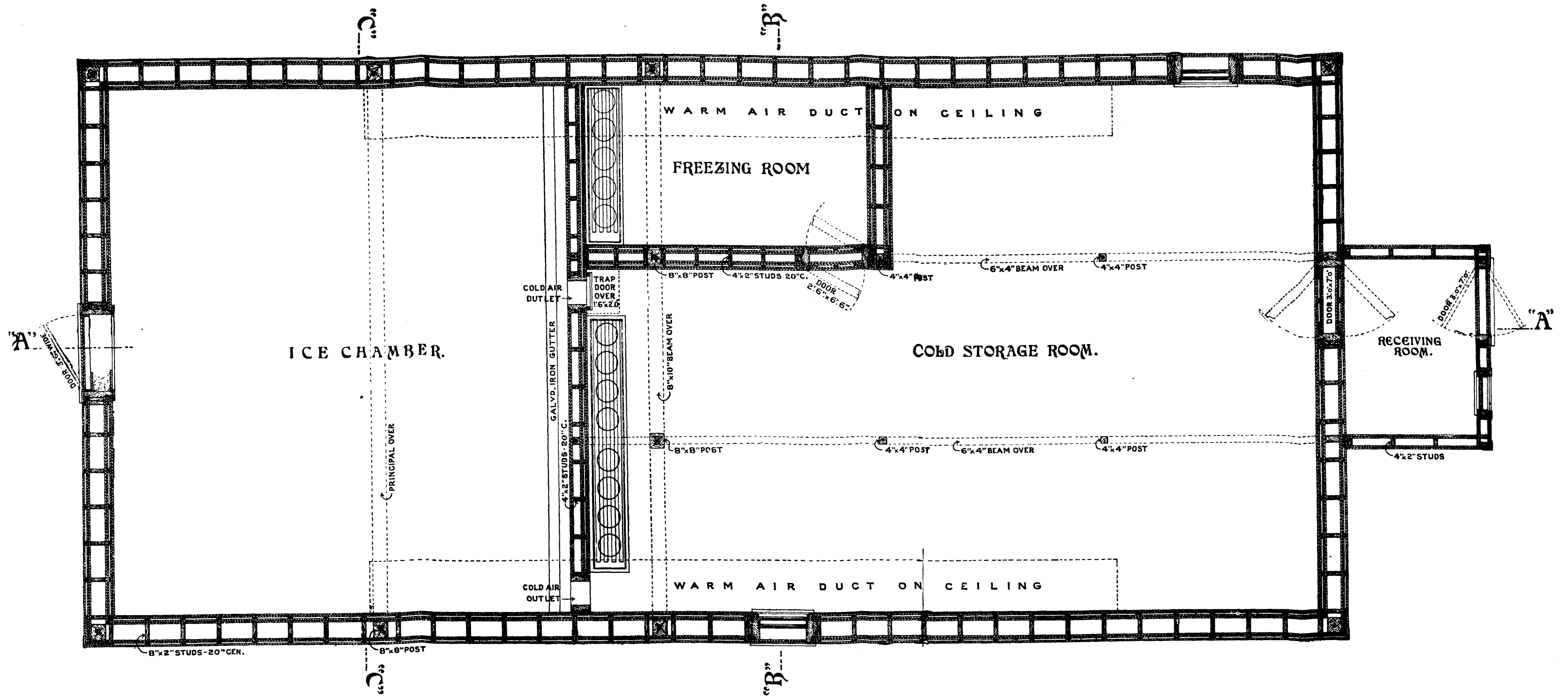


TRANSVERSE SECTION AT "B" B."

Fig. 33.

Figure 33 is a transverse section through the cold storage room and freezing room.

It shows the galvanized iron tubes in position. The outlet from the troughs should have a trap in it to prevent the cold air from flowing out through it.



PLAN OF REFRIGERATOR

Fig. 30.

COLD STORAGE BUILDING. ICE AT END

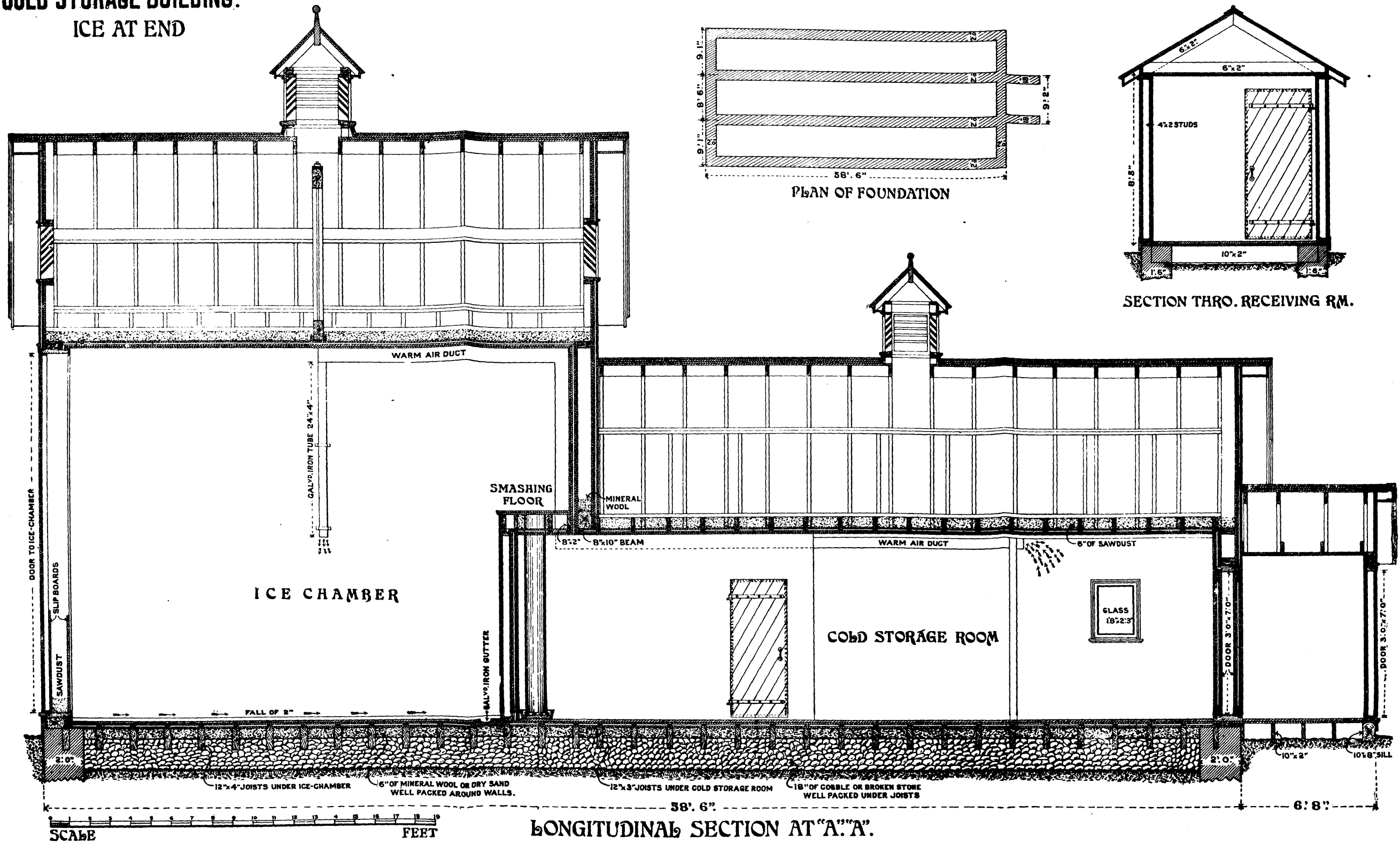
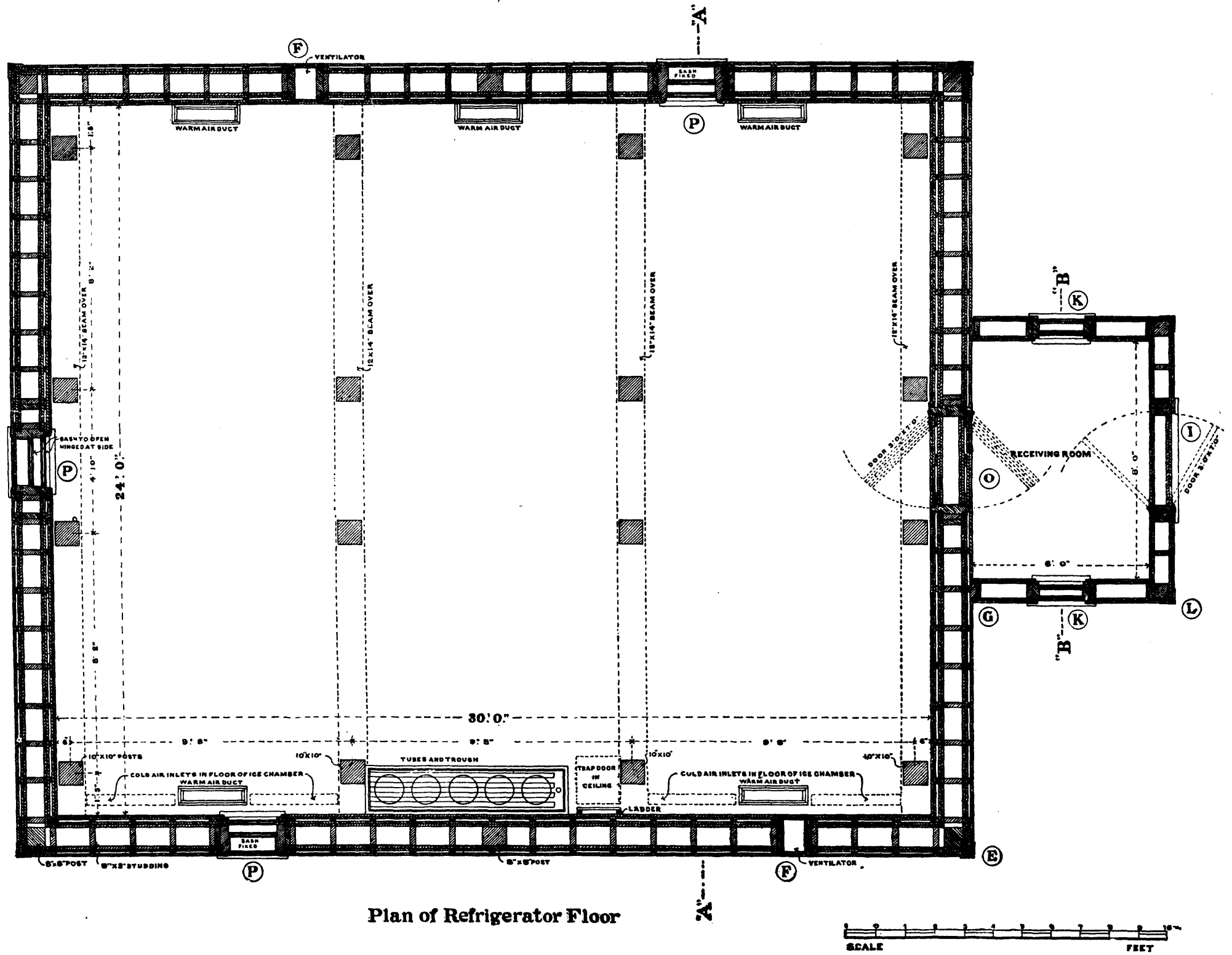


Fig. 31.

Figure 31 is a Longitudinal Section of Cold Storage Building, Ice at End.

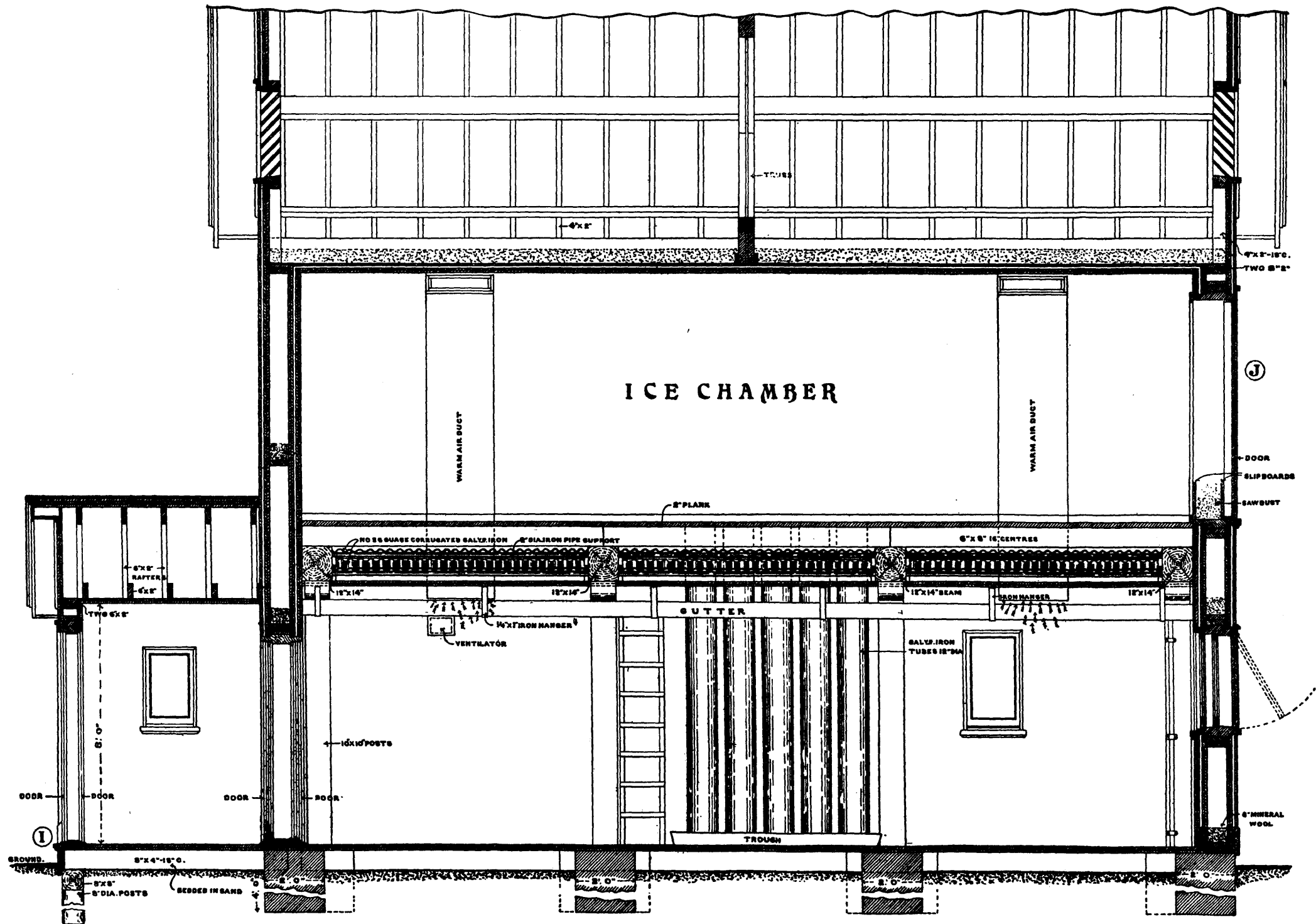
In the Ice-Chamber, the galvanized iron tube at the end of the warm air-duct is intended to cool the air in it more rapidly than a wooden box would, and thus to make it draw the air rapidly along the warm air-duct from the cold storage room.



Plan of Refrigerator Floor

Fig. 35.

Figure 35 shows the plan of the refrigerator floor. The building is a balloon frame with 8 x 2 inch studs and 8 x 8 inch posts at the corners and on both sides. The 10 x 10 inch posts inside the building are to carry the ice overhead.

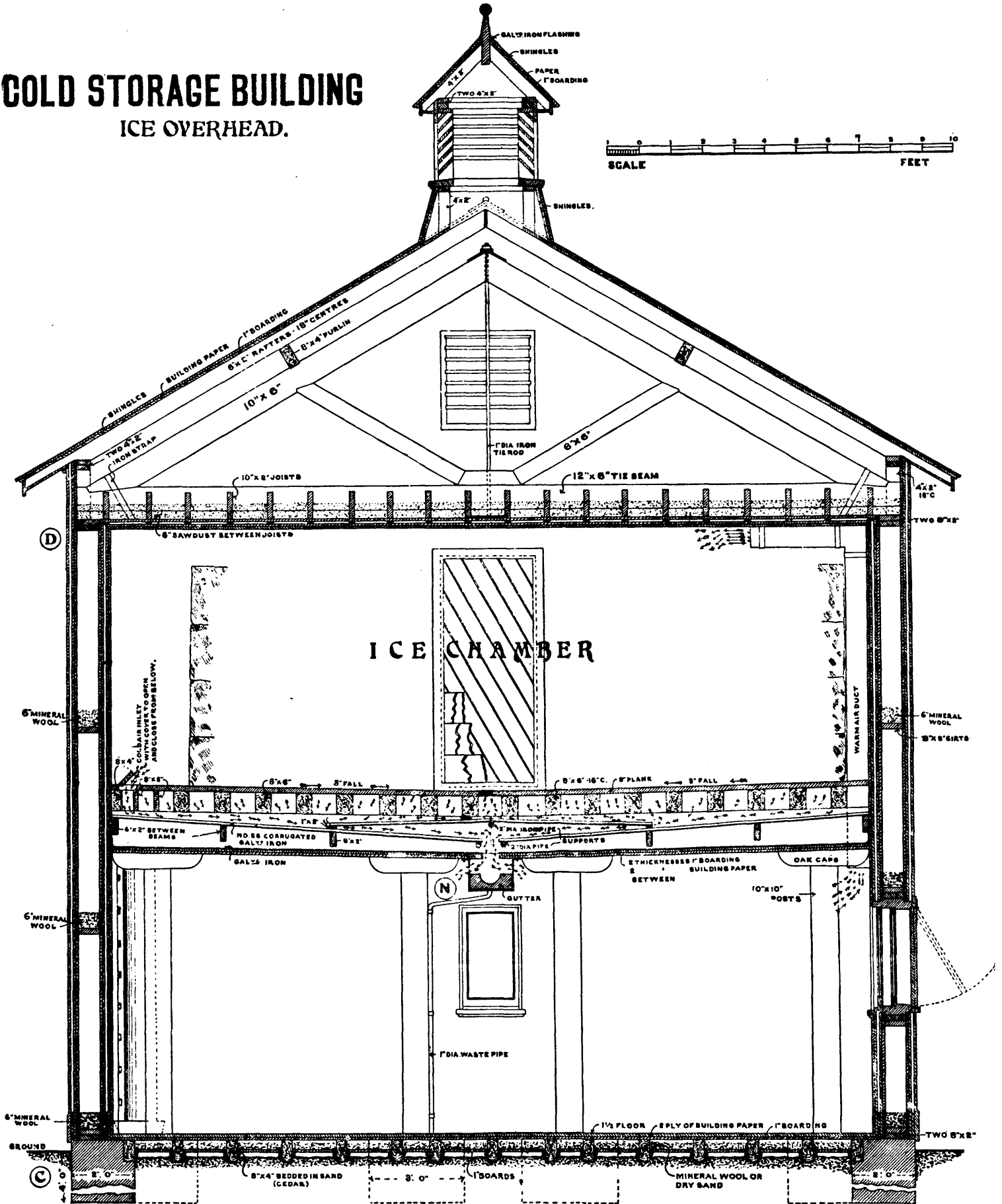


Longitudinal Section.

Fig. 36.

Figure 36 shows the longitudinal section of the building, the foundation walls, and the sand or mortar in which the sleepers or joists are laid. The figure also shows the galvanized iron cylinders, and the gutter or trough to carry off the water from the ice melted overhead. The place at which the pipe passes through the floor of the refrigerator should be made close, in order to prevent cold air from flowing out, and a trap should be placed on it for the same purpose.

COLD STORAGE BUILDING ICE OVERHEAD.



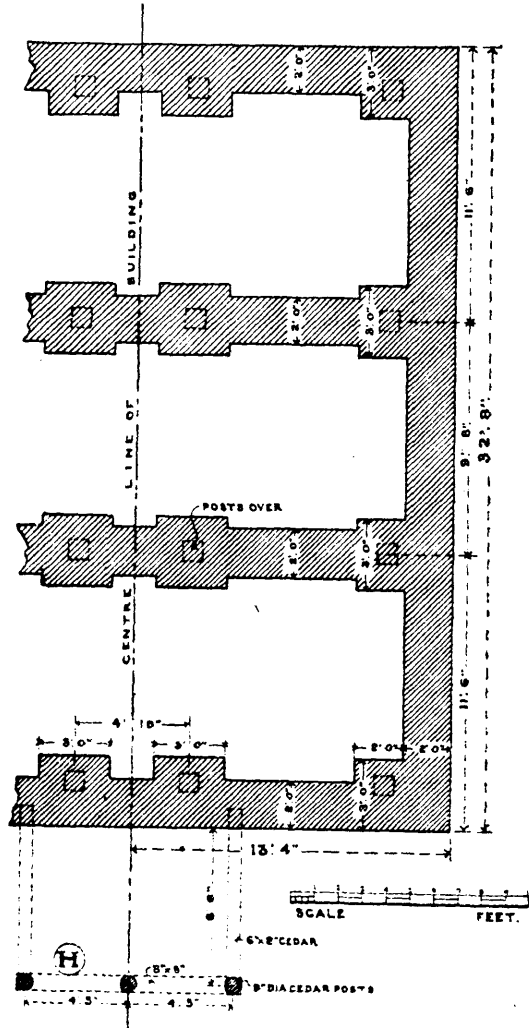
Transverse Section at "A.A"

Fig. 37.

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COLD STORAGE BUILDING, ICE OVERHEAD.

In some places, from scarcity of land, or from other reasons, it is desirable to have a cold storage building to be cooled by the storage of ice overhead. Drawings were prepared for such a building with a capacity of about three carloads.



Half Plan of Foundation.

Fig. 34.

Figure 34 is half plan of the foundation. The details of the stone wall, sill and wall are shown at Figures 40 and 41.

Figure 37 shows the transverse section of the building at "AA" on Figure 35.

The 8 x 4 inch joists, or sleepers, of the floor are to be bedded in sand or mortar. Cleats are to be nailed on the sides, and on these one-inch boards covered by mineral wool, or dry sand, as shown on Figure 41.

Four beams, 12 x 14 inches, go across the building supported on four posts to carry the ice. Oak caps are put on the posts to carry the beams. On these beams are joists 8 x 6 inches at 16-inch centres, running lengthwise of the building, and on these joists there is a floor of two-inch undressed planks, laid at least half an inch apart to allow for the swelling of the wood. On these planks the ice is placed.

Between the beams, and running from both sides of the building towards the centre, sheets of corrugated galvanized iron are placed, with the hollows in the iron leading from the sides to the centre. The use of the corrugated galvanized iron is to dry the cold air passing from the ice chamber into the cold storage room. As the cold air passes down between the planks and through the cold air inlets, it passes over the corrugated iron and is made drier through the condensation of the moisture from it on the iron. Corrugated galvanized iron is also carried on supports made of 2-inch galvanized iron pipes, the ends of which are fastened on and between the beams. The air from the middle of the ice floor is thus caused to pass over the corrugated iron surface as indicated by the arrow-heads, instead of passing directly downward through the opening in the middle of the building to the cold storage chamber. The corrugated galvanized iron is practically a loose ceiling which catches the drip of water from the melting ice, and also guides the cold air towards the opening in the centre of the building. The sheets of corrugated iron are supported on 6 x 2 inch joists between the beams, fastened to the beams at both ends.

The cold air flows over the galvanized iron and falls down in the centre of the building. If the ceiling of corrugated galvanized iron should be exposed to the warm air of the storage room there would be condensation of water on the underside of the sheets. That would drip into the storage room and damage the contents. To prevent that a ceiling made of two thicknesses of lumber, with two layers of paper between and covered on the top side with galvanized iron, is put on. The galvanized iron on this ceiling is turned up on the side walls. The ceiling is made water proof and practically air-tight, except through the opening over the trough in the middle of the building. Careful construction of this ceiling is essential to the obtaining of cold, dry air.

The order of construction shall be as follows:—

- (1) The two thicknesses of lumber should be attached to the under side of the beams.
- (2) The covering of galvanized iron should then be put on and turned up on both sides of the building.
- (3) The 6 x 2-inch joists for carrying the sheets of corrugated galvanized iron should then be fastened on and between the beams, also the galvanized iron pipes two inches in diameter which serve to carry the sheets of corrugated galvanized iron in the centre of the building. The corrugated galvanized iron is not really essential, but is useful in making the cold air that passes into the storage room drier by the condensation of water on its surface.
- (4) After the sheets of iron are put in position, then
- (5) The joists, 8 x 6 inches, should be placed on the beams; and
- (6) Over them 2-inch planks for the ice.

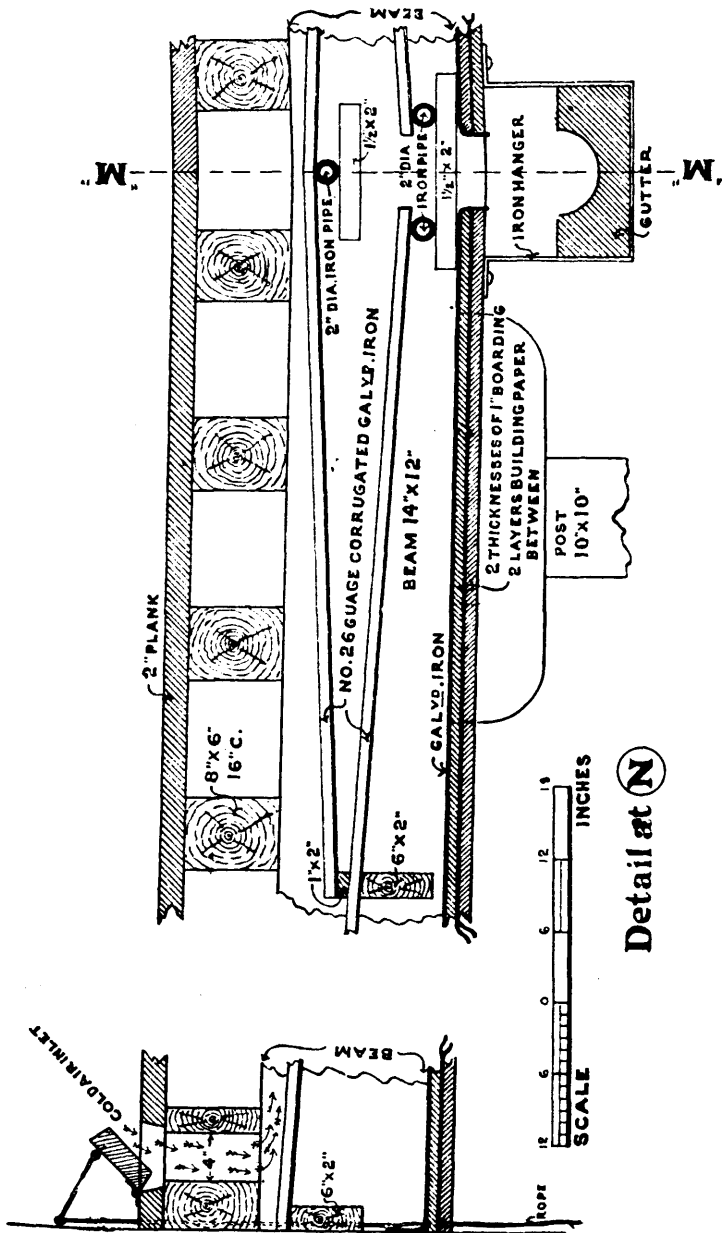


Fig. 38.

Figure 38 shows the detail of the ceiling of the refrigerator room, the corrugated galvanized iron for drying the air and the construction of the floor of the ice-house.

The cold air follows the direction of the arrow heads. Warm air ducts at the ceiling, as shown on the drawing, are for conducting air from the storage room into the ice-chamber. After the air passes from the cold storage room through the ducts on the ceiling into the ice-chamber, it comes into contact with the ice. It is thus cooled, and being cooled becomes slightly heavier. That causes it to fall forward, after which it passes readily through the cold air inlets into the cold storage room. From there it again passes through the warm air ducts into the ice chamber and leaves the heat, which it carried from the storage room, in the water of the melting ice.

On the side of the ice-chamber, through which the galvanized iron cylinders from the storage room pass, the ice should be packed two feet from the wall to permit ice to

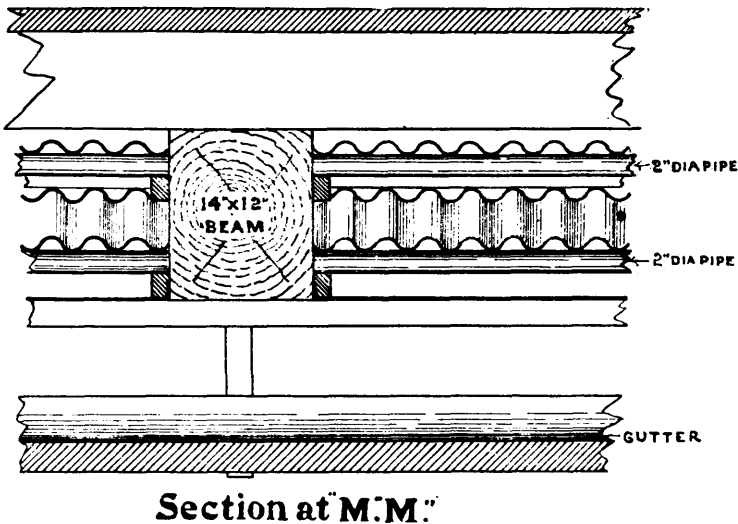


Fig. 39.

Figure 39 shows a section at "M.M." through Figure 38.

be smashed there and filled into the galvanized iron cylinders. These galvanized iron cylinders should pass up through the ceiling of the refrigerator room. Each cylinder should be packed around with three inches of mineral wool where it passes through the ceiling, and the top of each should open into the ice-chamber level with the floor. Each cylinder should have a movable wooden cover to fit in and on it. From three to six per cent of salt should be mixed with the ice put in the cylinders. When salt is put with ice, it causes it to melt quickly and thereby reduces the temperature of the mixture below the freezing point of water. The place where the pipe passes through the floor of the refrigerator room should be made close in order to prevent any air from flowing out, and a trap should be placed on the end of the pipe for the same purpose.

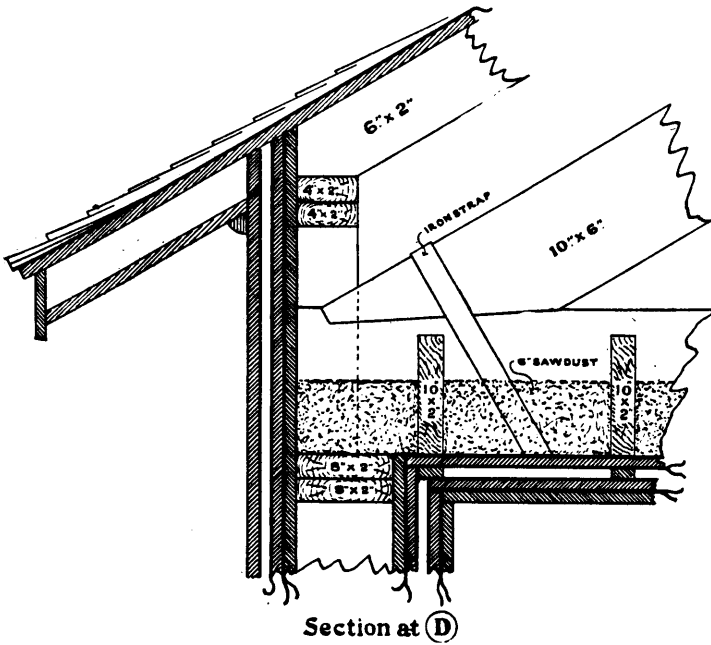
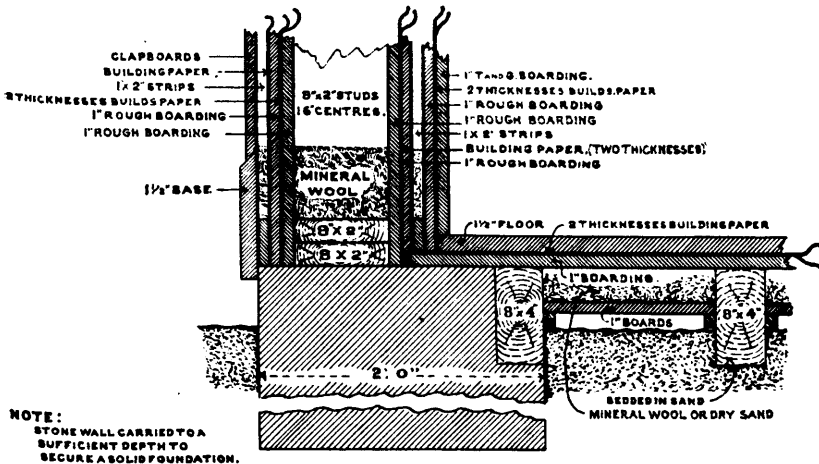


Fig. 40.



Detail thro. Sill at C

NOTE.

LUMBER FOR INSULATION TO BE SPRUCE OR BASS-WOOD. NO PINE OR OTHER WOOD OF STRONG ODOUR.



Fig. 41.

Figures 40 and 41 show the detail through the stone wall, sleepers or joists, and also the sizes and positions of the materials to be used, from the foundation up through the side walls to the roof of the building.

Figure 40 shows the covering over the ceiling of the ice chamber.

The layers of building paper should pass down to the bottom of the wall in every case, except where it is practicable to turn them under the floor, which should be done whenever possible. The hollow spaces, 1 inch wide, between the clapboards and the boards on the studs, should be filled 6 inches at the bottom with mineral wool. The hollow spaces made by the 8 x 2 inch studs should be filled to a depth of 6 inches with mineral wool. The hollow spaces between the boards on the studs and the inside of the cold storage room should be also filled with mineral wool to a depth of 6 inches.

All the layers of paper and the hollow spaces on the inside of the studs, should be continued around on the ceiling without interruption. The spaces around each window and door frame should be packed with mineral wool to prevent the passage of air.

Six inches of saw-dust or mineral wool should be put over the ceiling of the ice-chamber between the joists; and saw-dust or mineral wool should be filled between the studs of the wall at the ceiling.

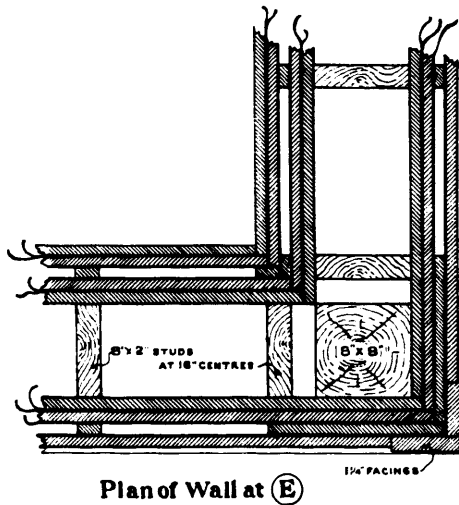


Fig. 42.

Figure 42 shows the "plan of wall at 'E'" being construction of the wall, but does not show the 6 inches of mineral wool which should be put at the bottom of each hollow space where practicable.

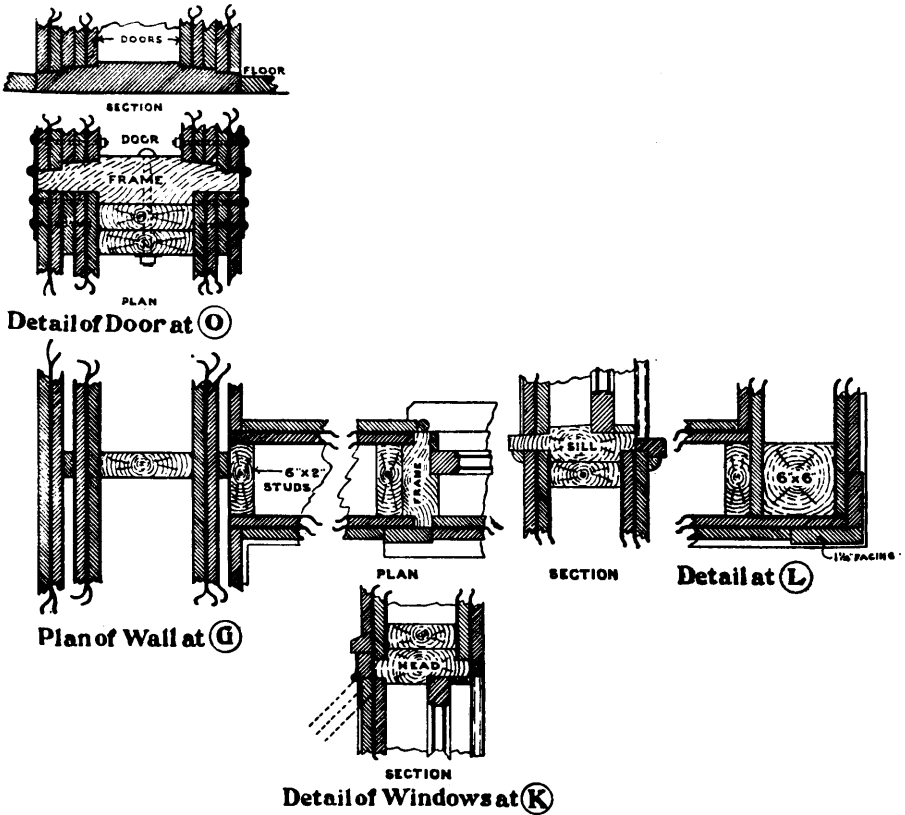
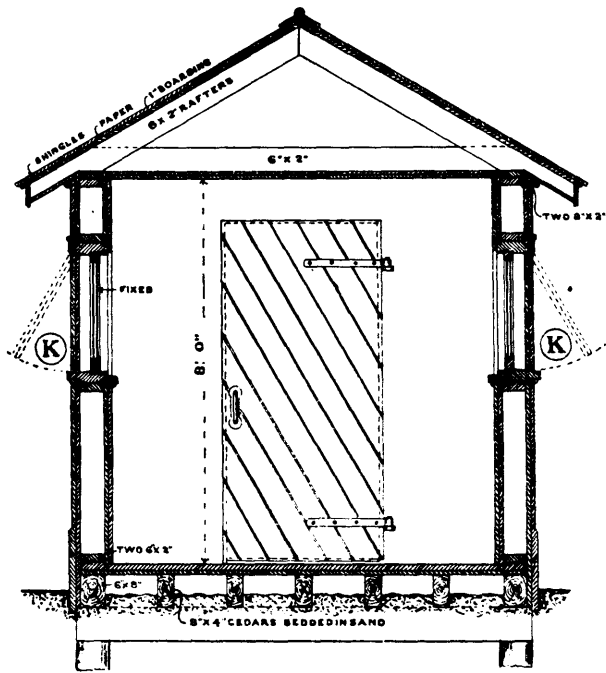


Fig. 43.

Figure 43 shows the plans at "G" and "L" being the attachment of the receiving room to the outside of the main building, and shows the position of the two doors in the wall of the main building, one opening into the receiving room, and the other into the cold storage room.

The insulation of the wall of the cold storage room is to be completed before the receiving room is attached to the outside of it.



Section at "B.B."

Fig. 44.

Figure 44 shows a section through the receiving room at "BB." on Figure 35.

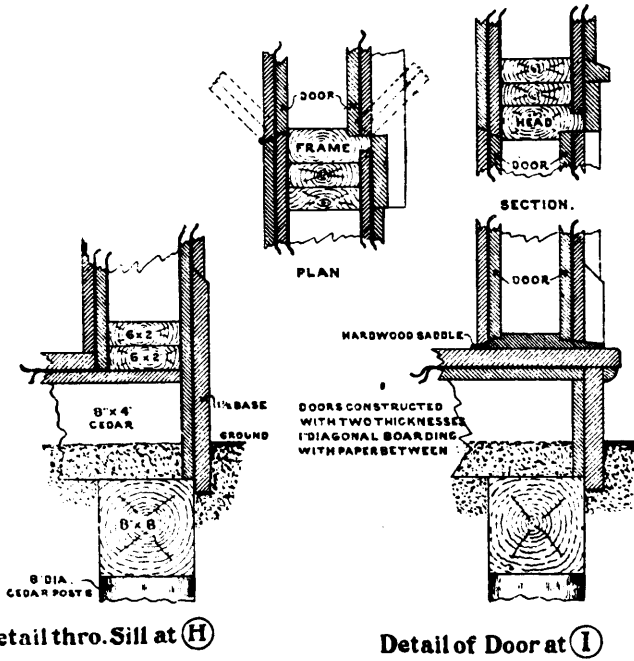


Fig. 45.

Figure 45 shows the detail of construction of receiving room.

The details of the ice-house door at "J" show that, after the ice-house is filled, slip boards are to be put in horizontally against cleats on the inside of the ice-house. Another set of slip boards is to be put in between the two jambs of the door. The 6-inch space between these two sets of slip boards, is to be filled from bottom to top with saw-dust; then the outside door may be closed. The 6 inches of saw-dust between the slip boards, if packed carefully, will insulate the door of the ice-house as thoroughly as the wall. This is important, as any leakage of warm air through the door of the ice-house, or leakage of cold air out through it, would be a waste of ice and a loss to that extent.

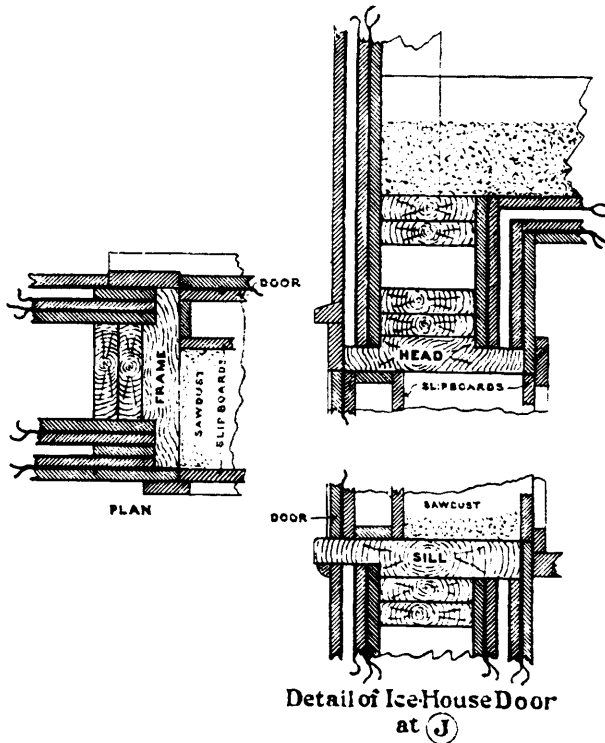


Fig. 46.

Figure 46 shows the detail of construction of the ice-house door, to be closed permanently for the season after the ice-chamber is filled.

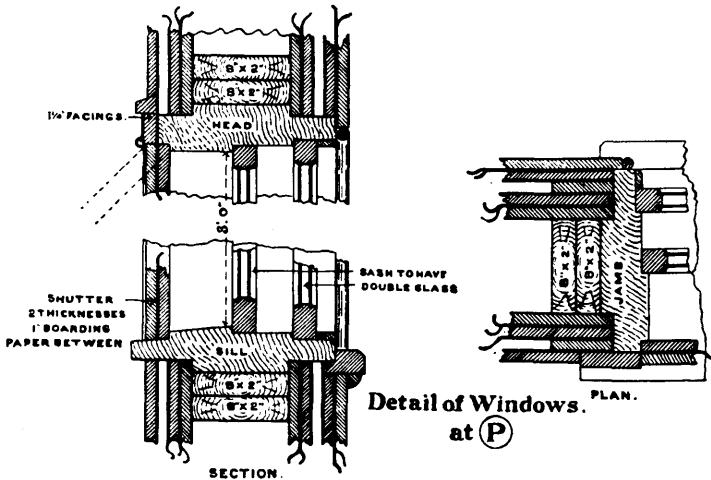
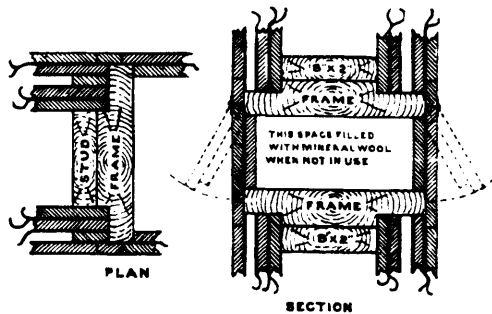


Fig. 47.

Figure 47 shows the details of windows at "P" on Figure 35.

Each window should have two sashes, and each sash be made of two thicknesses of glass. It also shows the shutter, which may be closed on the outside of the window.



Detail of Vents between studs at (F)

Fig. 48.

Figure 48 shows the details of ventilators at "F." on Figure 35.

These ventilators are for use only when the building is empty. When the building is in use for cold storage purposes, they should be closed and packed with mineral wool, or some other suitable insulating material.

FARM DAIRY HOUSE AND COLD STORAGE ROOM.

Many inquiries have been received from farmers and others for plans, for a comparatively small cold storage and also for a building which might be used for a dairy room. A set of drawings were prepared for a skimming station to be tributary to a fully equipped creamery. With very slight modifications, these would serve for a farm dairy building and cold storage room.

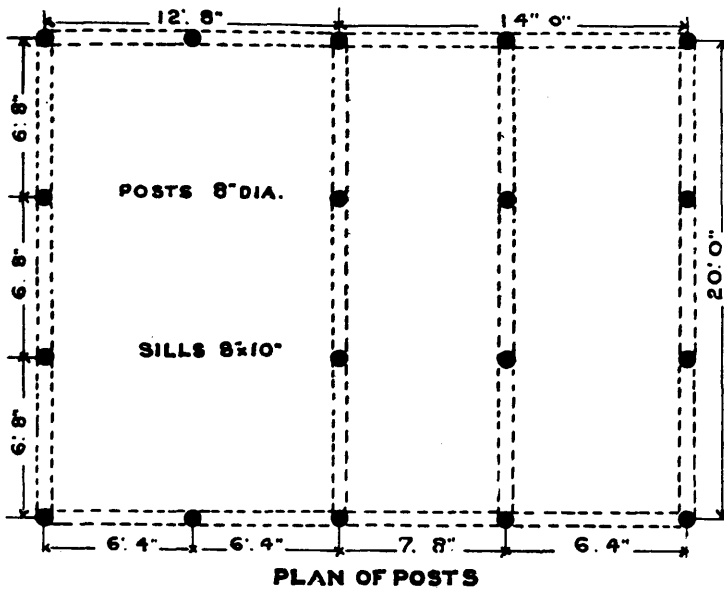
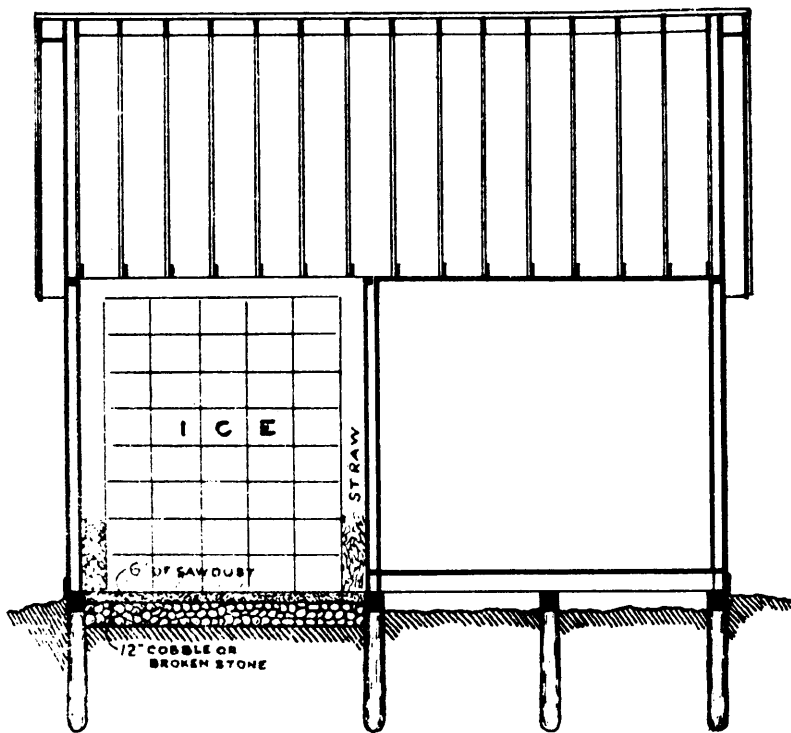


Fig. 49.

Figure 49 shows the plan of foundation for such a building to be set on posts. Where it is desirable and convenient a similar plan may be followed with stone walls instead of posts and sills.

PLAN OF POSTS

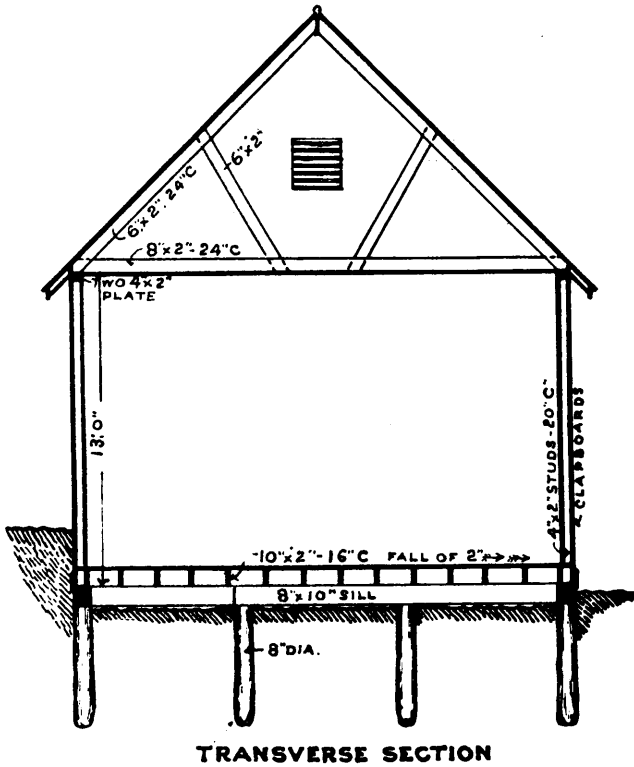


LONGITUDINAL SECTION

Fig. 50.

Figure 50 shows a longitudinal section of the building, with the ice in position.

The ice-house is of a capacity to hold about 45 tons. The ice should be stored as shown on Fig. 2, page 25. The details of construction should be shown on Fig. 3. During warm weather the earth should be banked at least a foot above the sill, to prevent any current of warm air from getting into the ice-house under the sill.



TRANSVERSE SECTION

Fig. 51.

Figure 51 is a transverse section showing the building placed on sloping ground.

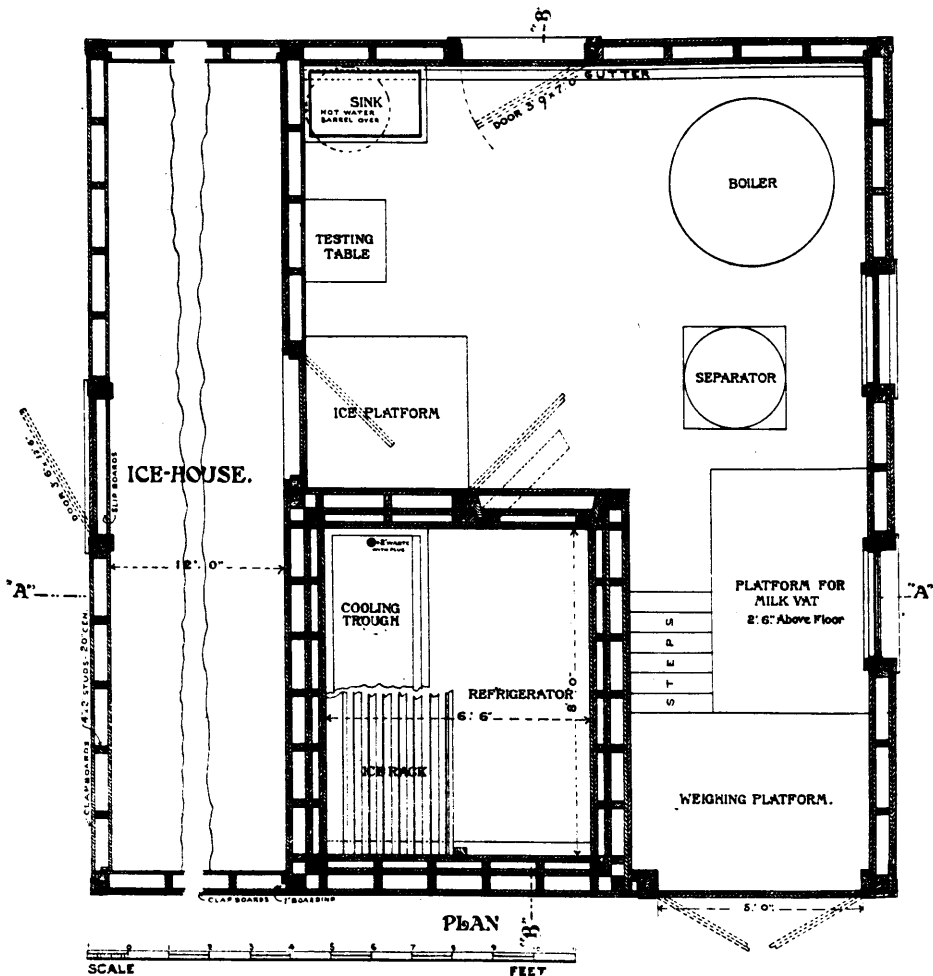


Fig. 52.

Figure 52 shows a plan of the working room of the dairy, and a broken plan of the ice-house.

The refrigerator room is of the size six feet six inches by eight feet inside. The cooling trough (also shown in Fig 53), may be used for the setting of milk, or for the cooling of cream immersed in cold water. The cold water is obtained from the melting ice in the rack overhead. Shelves may be put inside the refrigerator room as required.

The insulation of the refrigerator room should be as shown in detail in Fig. 17, page 39. There are double doors opening into the refrigerator as shown in the dotted lines on the plan, and similar double doors into the ice rack with their bottom a little above the level of the ice platform. Through them the ice is pushed from the ice platform into the ice rack.

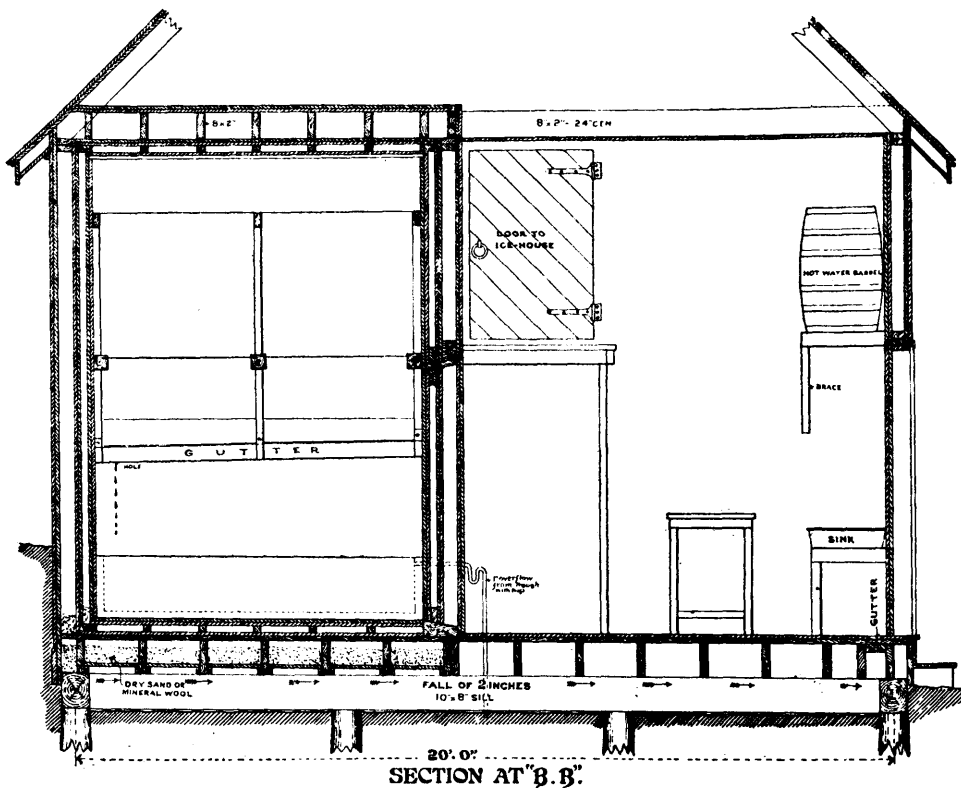


Fig. 54.

Figure 54 is a section at "BB" on Figure 52.

It shows the outlet from the cooling trough to be from the top of the trough, the pipe having a trap in it to keep the cold air of the refrigerator room from flowing out.

The hot water barrel may be on the floor beside the sink, or above it as shown on the drawing.

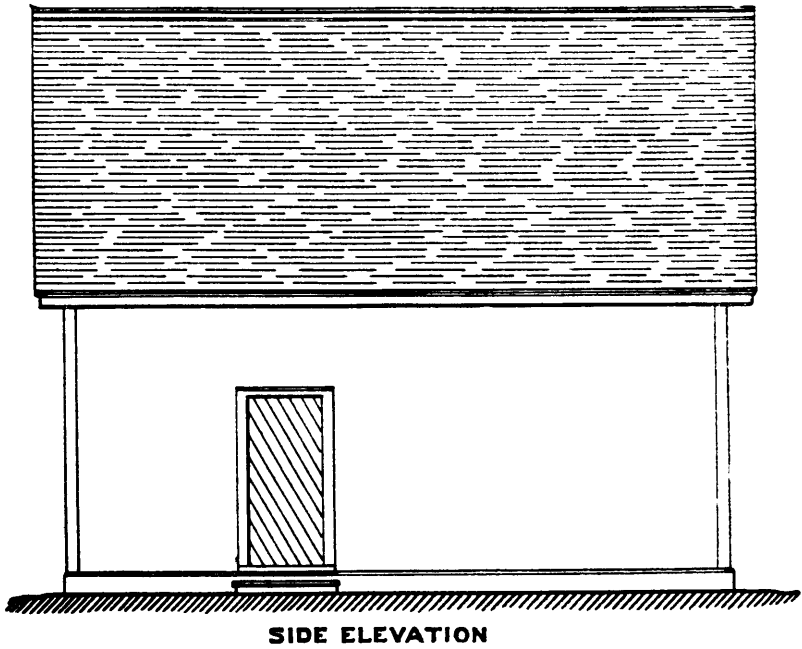


Fig. 55.

Figure 55 shows the side elevation of the building.

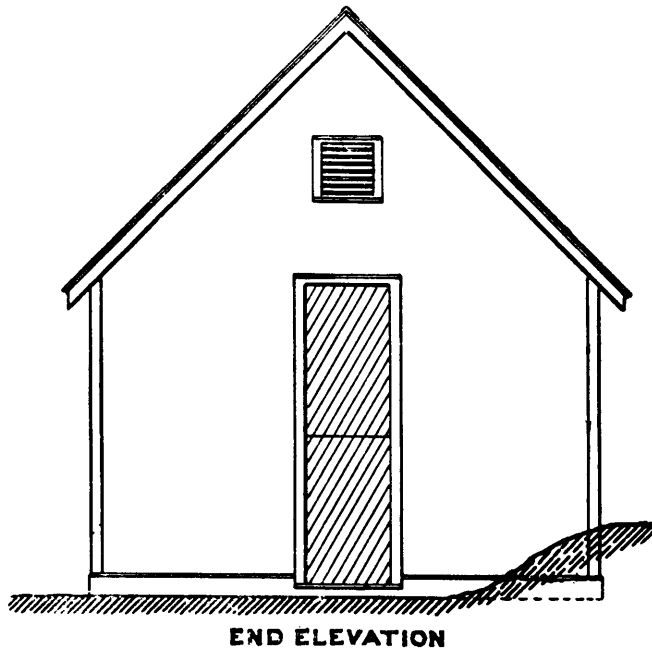


Fig. 56.

Figure 56 shows the end elevation of the building and ice-house door.

For the excellent workmanship of the original drawings, I am indebted to Mr. Thomas W. Fuller, of the office of the chief architect of the Department of Public Works. I cannot acknowledge too heartily the unfailing patience, ability and zeal with which he gave effect to every direction and suggestion.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART VI

VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

PART VI

VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Objects of visit ; The Newspapers ; Agents of the Department ; Attitude of Buyers ; Extent of British Market ; Imports by Great Britain of Food Products ; Meats Consumed per head ; Bread Stuffs ; Animals (living) for Food ; Exports of Cattle and Sheep ; Dressed Meats ; Bacon, Hams and Lard ; Mutton and other meats ; Cheese ; Imports by Great Britain ; Canadian versus Scotch Cheddar ; Butter ; Improved Reputation of Canadian Creamery ; Eggs ; Cause of Sweating ; Frequent Collection Recommended ; Poultry and Game ; Fruits ; Condensed Milk ; Horses ; Address on Agricultural Education for Women ; Report of Evidence before Select Committee on Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill.

PART VI

VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

I was authorized and directed to visit Great Britain and Ireland, mainly for the following objects :—

(1.) To observe the conditions of the markets, in relation to Canadian farm products ;

(2.) To learn the latest preferences of merchants and consumers for qualities of goods, packages and styles of putting them up ;

(3.) To give information on the arrangements which had been made by the Department for getting Canadian food products into the British markets by use of the new cold storage service ;

(4.) To try to inform the public as widely as possible that the very best class of Canadian food products would be delivered in the best condition in the future ; and

(5.) To plan for and instruct two agents of Department who were to labour in Great Britain for a time, as promoters of trade in Canadian food products along those lines.

Only a comparatively short time was at my disposal. I arrived in Liverpool on 6th of July, and on returning left Londonderry on 6th August. During that time I saw the members of many business firms in Liverpool, Manchester, London and Glasgow, receiving and giving information on Canadian products, such as would help to develop trade along lines profitable to Canadians.

I attended an educational congress at the Victorian Era Exhibition, London, and gave an address conveying some information on Canadian agricultural matters. It has since been published in the Report of that Congress. I submit a copy of it at page 19.

I was called as witness before the House of Commons Special Committee on the Agricultural Products (Marks) Bill. I submit a copy of the evidence which I gave as published in the Official Report of the Committee.

Time would not permit me to accept invitations to deliver addresses to the Boards of Trade and Produce Exchanges at many places. I was able to accept an invitation tendered me by the Manchester, Salford and District Grocers' Association at Manchester.

I also addressed a meeting at the Mansion House, in Dublin. In that city, I was the recipient of special kindness at the hands of some members of the Recess Committee, the Royal Dublin Society, the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and the Irish Industries Association.

In addition to conferences with business men for the making of arrangements for the shipments of butter from the creameries in the North-west Territories, and trial shipments of tender fruits from the Niagara district, I saw many of the leading newspaper men and women of Great Britain, in the effort to interest them in the policy of the Department of Agriculture.

NEWSPAPERS.

I am glad to acknowledge the courtesy, kindness and generous assistance which were freely and readily given to me as Commissioner of Agriculture, by the representatives of the different papers whom I had the pleasure of meeting. It might be counted presumptuous on my part to bear testimony to the high character of the business and editorial management of the newspapers of Great Britain, which are acknowledged as models for the press wherever it aspires to be an educational power making for

integrity, robustness, kindness and thoroughness in the conducting of public affairs and the carrying on of private business. However, I must not forbear to mention that my hearty thanks are due to the many journalists who individually showed me much kindness as a representative Canadian.

The purpose which I kept steadily before me was to reach the public eye and the public ear with information which would be remembered concerning the excellence of Canadian products; and also, incidentally, to inform the British farmers and others who might be considering the matter of emigrating, what the Canadian Government was doing in the way of giving practical assistance for the development of agriculture. There is undoubted commercial value in making known this country and its products in an interesting way, so as to graft them into the every day conversation of the people. Owing to the conspicuous part taken by Canada and Canadians in the Jubilee celebrations, great and continuous prominence was given to Canadian matters in the British papers during the season. As a rule the consumers in Great Britain do not trouble themselves with the names of the countries or places whence their food products come. During the year a persistent effort has been made, by pegging away at it almost weekly, to make them aware of the fact that Canada is not only the premier colony of the Empire, but is a country from which all sorts of good foods may be obtained, from the finest quality of wheat and flour to prime cheese to eat with the bread; from nourishing beef-steaks to luscious and dainty-flavoured fruits: from golden butter made in the Government creameries in the North-west and elsewhere, to bags and bricks of gold from the Kootenay, the Lake of the Woods and the Klondike.

I have not been able to keep account of the space which the newspapers have given to discussing the matters of Canadian food products, cold storage service, Government dairy stations and experimental farms. Articles of excellent character, keenly critical, but on the whole complimentary to Canadian products and commendatory of the natural policy of the Department of Agriculture, appeared in most of the leading ones. Some of the English papers discussed what the Canadian Government was doing from the point of view of what the British Government might do for British agriculture. The Irish papers led by the Dublin journals, took the matter up and considered it chiefly in connection with the effort which was being made to induce the Imperial Government to establish a Ministry of Agriculture for Ireland, or otherwise to grant the help very much needed by the farmers of that unfortunate, beautiful and fertile island. But all the papers emphasized the opinion that British consumers should meet the enterprise of Canadians by giving a preference to Canadian products over those of foreign countries. I do not attempt to give a list of the newspapers which have done Canada and the Empire this service. Able and appreciative articles appeared in many of them such as the *Times*, the *Daily News*, the *Chronicle*, the *Telegraph*, the *Daily Mail*, the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Empire*, the *Daily Graphic* and *Commerce*, all of London; the *Liverpool Daily Post*, the *Liverpool Courier*; the *Irish Times*, the *Daily Independent*, the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Daily Nation*, the *Dublin Express*, all of Dublin; the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Manchester Courier*; the *Glasgow Herald*, the *Glasgow Daily Mail*, the *Northern Ensign*, and many others.

AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. T. Crandall, one of the agents of the Department, joined me in London in July. Mr. Crandall's report on his work in Great Britain is submitted herewith. It appears in Part XIV. Mr. J. E. Starr left for Great Britain immediately after my return to Canada in August. I submit his report herewith. It also appears in Part XIV.

The action of the Department in appointing agents to look after the methods by which Canadian food products are distributed, and to see whether they cannot be improved and enlarged with advantage to the Canadian producers and shippers, will not interfere with the interests or business of regular merchants. Nothing has been done or said which favours the opening of shops or other agencies for the direct handling of Canadian products by salaried agents of the Department.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

ATTITUDE OF BUYERS.

British retail merchants whom I met frequently said they heard a decided preference expressed by their customers for things Canadian and things colonial. However, when the retail buyer went to the wholesale warehouse of the importer to select goods for the week, I think he left his preferential sentiment outside of the warehouse and out of the bargain. As far as I could learn, he buys only what he considers the best value, no matter where the goods come from. However, when he did buy Canadian products, he added to his shop talk for his customers the fact that they were Canadian. That was accomplishing something, as it helped to establish a demand from the consumers for Canadian products, when they liked those which they had received. A preference for buying a product by a consumer may have a sentimental basis as well as a purely business one, and as far as a preference is expressed by those consumers, it will lead retail buyers to give a preference in the same direction when making their purchases.

When one analyzes what is meant by the expression "a market," he discovers that it is usually a name for an exchange of commodities. Money is now used as the medium of exchange for facilitating the transactions of marketing. The great part of the population in Great Britain is interested in the exchange of manufactured products for food products. To accomplish that to their own advantage they are disposed to give a preference to the food products from those countries which take their manufactured goods in exchange. Further information on the benefits that would accrue to them, as consumers of food products and producers of manufactured articles, by giving a preference to the food products from their own best customers, might be imparted to them to their own advantage. Their susceptibility to education is not always in proportion to their need.

The competition between products of the same kind from different countries for a preference in the market is great and keen. It is not difficult for an excellent quality of anything to displace a poor quality at the same price. The chief endeavour of the producers and exporters at the present time should be to gain a preferential demand which will come from having a reputation for superiority of quality.

Even when the ultimate consumer prefers the Canadian product, and is willing to pay the highest current price for it, there may be trade customs, trade tricks, and other devices of the crafty commercial men, which keep the Canadian producer from obtaining his fair share of what the consumer pays. I think that that is the case in the sale of those Canadian products which are not yet altogether sold under their own name. I had ample evidence that beef from Canadian-fed steers was retailed, if not avowedly, yet in such a way as to give the impression to the purchaser that it was "best Scotch" or "best English." Evidence was adduced in courts and otherwise that Canadian bacon had been sold as "best Irish;" and there is no doubt but that a considerable quantity of the Canadian cheese has been, until quite recently, retailed as "best English" or "Scotch Cheddar." The British people readily give a preference to articles bearing names which have a reputation for being preferred by the best class of people. In the case of some products, notably cheese, they will pay 20 or even 50 per cent more for fine cheese under the name "Best English," or "Best Scotch," than they will for an equally good article under any other designation. However, I found the label "Best Canadian" coming into greater favour for butter, cheese, bacon and eggs.

EXTENT OF THE BRITISH MARKET.

The British are good customers for food products. As I have already pointed out they are discriminating buyers. For the best qualities of all kinds of foods in the pink of fine condition, there is usually a steady demand at relatively high prices. And for the same kinds of food of an inferior quality and out of condition, the prices are ruinously low, and even at them the demand is uncertain.

The following statement shows the demand in Great Britain for such food products as Canada can supply of fine quality and in ever increasing quantity.

TABLE showing the Values of some Food Products imported by Great Britain, and the Quantity thereof imported from Canada, for the Years ended 31st December, 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

ARTICLES.	Values in 1895.	Values in 1896.	Values in 1897.	IMPORTS FROM CANADA.		
				1895.	1896.	1897.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat, barley, oats, flour, &c....	241,986,692	256,960,404	260,754,759	7,335,599	14,911,342	+
Animals (living)—for food.....	43,635,759	50,801,620	55,384,282	8,052,294	8,438,094	10,418,613
Dressed meats.....	114,109,534	118,505,552	130,548,282	4,608,904	5,841,275	+
Cheese.....	22,752,299	23,848,329	28,647,857	14,220,505	12,601,265	16,300,905
Butter.....	69,326,786	74,675,905	77,462,300	536,797	1,653,421	2,164,995
Eggs.....	19,483,437	20,365,326	21,203,088	5,457,771	870,798	944,123
Fish.....	14,495,226	15,637,003	16,645,547	2,974,850	3,159,907	+
Fruit (raw).....	23,680,290	*15,429,065	*16,702,746	1,711,769	3,145,141	+
Lard.....	14,317,446	11,040,972	9,699,963	103,833	673,571	+
Milk, condensed or preserved....	5,273,320	5,695,712	6,805,366	.....	.....	+
Potatoes.....	5,693,620	4,418,812	5,841,898	556	.....	+
Poultry and game.....	2,945,112	3,433,326	3,536,195	6,845	39,504	+
Totals.....	577,699,521	600,812,026	633,252,283	40,076,529	51,323,318	†

* Not including oranges and lemons. † Full returns of British imports from Canada, for 1897, were not obtainable at date of compilation of this table. ‡ Subject to revision.

These figures of the value of imports of twelve classes of food products show the existence of a market of enormous capacity. To obtain a good place in it Canadians must win:—

- (1.) By superiority in quality;
- (2.) By regularity in supply;
- (3.) By ability to sell at as low or at a lower price than competing countries;
- (4.) By putting the goods in attractive packages to exactly suit and please their customers.

It will not do for the producers in this country to say: "We shall send our products in a form in which we think they ought to like them and take them." By following that plan, while Canadians were endeavouring to educate the taste of the British merchants and consumers to their standards, our competitors would accept the situation, send the kind of goods in just the way in which they are wanted, and thus capture and keep the market. This finds a clear illustration in the way in which the French shippers have captured the English market with turkeys, which originally are not claimed to be as fine as the Canadian birds, but which were sold in Great Britain in 1897, for probably 50 per cent higher prices per pound.

It is estimated that the consumption of the several meat foods per head of population in the United Kingdom is gradually increasing. The people are living more liberally if not sumptuously. Competent authorities estimated the consumption per head for the year 1892, to be shown in the following table:—

	Lbs. Consumed per Head.	Lbs. Imported per Head.	Lbs. Home Products per Head.
Beef.....	65·7	15·4	50·3
Mutton.....	28·3	5·4	22·9
Pig meat.....	28·6	14·3	14·3
Other meats.....	2·2	2·2	.....
Butter.....	15·0	9·5	5·5
Cheese.....	13·5	5·5	8·0

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

This indicates that a large proportion of the meats, cheese and butter which are consumed in Great Britain are produced in the United Kingdom. The nearer the Canadian products come to the quality and condition of the home-grown and home-made ones, the better will be the class of customers and the higher the prices which will be obtained.

It will now be in place to consider the different classes of products mentioned in the table.

BREADSTUFFS.

The value of the wheat, flour, oats, barley, &c., imported into Great Britain during the year 1896 was \$256,960,404.

The following is a list of the chief countries from which the imports were obtained, with the value of the quantities furnished by each:—

Countries.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.
	\$	\$
Canada	3,973,570	10,954,600
Other British Possessions	2,448	310,556
United States	33,028,120	84,402,528
Russia	24,513	50,120,282
Germany	321,010	3,710,337
France	3,544,105	500,527
Austrian Territories	3,739,498	212,736
Argentine Republic	57,052	20,695,303
India		3,445,293
Roumania		15,431,218
Turkey		9,369,856
Chili		4,656,304
Other Foreign Countries	218,621	8,241,882
	44,998,982	212,051,422

Canadian wheat has an excellent reputation; but I fear that there is a good deal of truth in the allegation made by farmers, particularly in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, that the best qualities of Canadian wheat are degraded in transit through the United States, and are used to grade up inferior wheat before it is delivered to the British millers. It would be of undoubted advantage to Canadian wheat growers if the bulk of the wheat crop could be handled through Canadian channels. Not only would the profits which arise from transportation be a direct source of revenue to Canadians, but the matchless quality of our wheat for bread-making, if kept unmixed with lower grades, would soon win a more decided preference and a relative advance in price.

I found Canadian flour steadily gaining ground, as flour from which bakers can make not only the best quality of bread, but also the largest quantity per barrel. The flour milling interest in Canada is intimately connected with agriculture and is a very important one. There are not less than 2,500 mills, employing over 6,000 men, and the yearly output from them is estimated at over \$50,000,000. Of course that depends a great deal upon the value of wheat per bushel and of the flour per barrel. If the largest part of the wheat available for export could be ground into flour before it is exported from Canada, there would be decided advantage in leaving the bran and shorts in this country to be fed to herds of cattle and pigs. In that case also there would be less liability of any mixing which would lower the grade and prevent the Canadian product from receiving credit for its own quality.

A somewhat extraordinary influence on the market for flour in Great Britain is brought about by the bounty which the French Government is reported to pay to French

millers when they export flour to foreign countries. To ensure a supply of breadstuff within the Empire, the Imperial Government might advantageously give encouragement to wheat growers within the Empire, at least to the extent that they would not be handicapped in competing for a place in the British market, by the action of foreign Governments in aiding merchants and carrying companies to supply flour by bounties or other artificial stimulations.

The value of the oatmeal imported into Great Britain in 1896, was \$1,610,701. Of that Canada contributed to the amount of \$267,569. With the soil and climate admirably adapted for the growing of large crops of oats of fine quality, from Prince Edward Island to Vancouver Island, it seems that Canada should have a larger share of that trade. From personal examination, I am able to certify that oatmeal from Canadian oats is quite equal in quality to the best. The fault I have noticed most, and which is a serious one from the standpoint of the consumer, in the British Islands, is the presence in some makes of oatmeal of a considerable quantity of seeds or hulls. Better machinery or better workmanship, or both, are required, although I have found some samples of Canadian oatmeal quite faultless in that respect. Since my return, I have been able to give information to several oatmeal millers concerning a possible outlet in Great Britain, and trial shipments are being arranged for.

ANIMALS, LIVING (FOR FOOD.)

The following table compiled a few years ago shows the total number of animals available for food in countries from which a supply for Great Britain may be drawn.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
In the world.....	298,873,657	534,848,924	102,172,224
United Kingdom.....	11,207,554	31,774,824	3,278,030
Canada.....	4,060,662	2,513,977	1,702,785
Australasia.....	12,632,018	116,153,632	1,026,014
United States.....	52,378,283	42,273,553	46,094,807

There has been a falling off in the numbers of cattle exported from Ontario and Quebec since 1890. The following table shows the number shipped from Canada to Great Britain, from the Canadian returns, years ending 30th June.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1890.....	122,182.....	43,780
1891.....	118,947.....	32,157
1892.....	98,755.....	15,932
1893.....	80,899.....	1,780
1894.....	82,217.....	121,304
1895.....	96,546.....	255,508
1896.....	97,042.....	219,810
1897.....	120,063.....	78,496

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

The following table shows the number of cattle shipped from the port of Montreal during the period of navigation. It is reported that over 40,000 head of the cattle came from the country west of Winnipeg.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1890.....	123,136	43,372
1891.....	109,150	32,042
1892.....	98,731	15,932
1893.....	83,322	3,743
1894.....	87,604	139,763
1895.....	96,582	217,399
1896.....	100,360	80,671
1897.....	119,188	61,254

Of the total number of 119,188 head shipped from the port of Montreal in the season of 1897, there were 12,171 from the United States, that being one of the new features of the trade.

It is asserted that the shipping business was not a profitable one for the shippers, owing to a number of the cattle having turned out rather badly.

The following table from the British returns shows the imports of cattle and sheep for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Country.	Cattle.	Value.	Sheep.	Value.
	Number.	\$	Number.	\$
Canada.....	126,495	9,953,350	63,761	465,263
United States.....	416,299	35,190,156	186,755	1,325,782
Argentine Republic.....	73,867	5,614,902	345,217	2,572,554
Other countries.....	1,675	152,940	15,771	109,335
Total.....	618,336	50,911,348	611,504	4,472,934

Comparing Canadian cattle with those shipped from the United States, buyers in Great Britain informed me that as a rule Canadian cattle were not so large or so uniformly well fattened. However the quality of the meat and the even distribution of the fat throughout the carcase were more satisfactory in Canadian cattle than in those from the United States.

There does not seem to be quite as good an opening in Great Britain for Canadian sheep, Canadian mutton and Canadian lambs as for the other two classes of live stock, namely, cattle and horses. Frozen mutton from Australasia and from the Argentine Republic of fair quality is sold at such low prices—from five to six cents per pound wholesale—that until Canadian sheep, mutton and lambs are taken by the same class of customers who buy English, Welsh and Scotch mutton and lamb, the prices will be comparatively low.

DRESSED MEATS.

The cattle which are imported into Great Britain from Canada or the United States, must according to the regulations of the British Government, be slaughtered at the port at which they are landed. Cattle yards, abattoirs and cold storage rooms are available. After the cattle are killed, the carcasses are hardly distinguishable in appear-

ance from those of the home fed cattle of England, Scotland and Ireland. In fact, some of the butchers with whom I conversed, said that in many cases, the carcasses of the imported cattle were better than the average of the home-fed.

The chief difference between the carcasses of the imported cattle and those of home-fed animals, is in the colour of the fat, which is much yellower in the carcasses of the imported animals.

The following table gives the quantities of beef imported into Great Britain, in the year ending 31st December, 1896 :

From.	Fresh Beef.		Salted Beef.		Preserved Beef.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Canada	1,020,208	88,140	671,888	38,787	2,981,328	265,851
United States	232,360,128	20,519,069	26,950,560	1,433,482	23,495,808	2,137,859
Australasia	58,663,136	3,507,772	5,600	219	15,874,880	1,644,562
Argentine	5,610,640	337,736	42,560	1,961	1,366,288	230,377
Other countries	232,288	20,912	53,424	3,561	1,301,328	849,994
Total	297,886,400	24,473,629	27,724,032	1,478,010	45,019,632	5,129,243

The chilled beef imported into Great Britain from the United States was not fetching wholesale as high prices, by from one to two cents per pound, as the beef from steers which had been imported alive from the United States and Canada. However in the retail butcher shops which I visited, (1) beef from the steers imported alive from Canada and the United States, (2) the best quality of chilled beef from the United States, and (3) beef from the first-class quality of home-fed British cattle, were being sold indiscriminately at the same prices. The cuts were not labelled. I do not think even an expert judge of beef could tell by an examination only, after the quarters were cut up, from which class of animals the roasts or steaks had been taken.

The frozen beef which is imported into Great Britain from Australasia and the Argentine Republic, sells for a definitely lower price than the chilled from the United States, or than the beef from cattle imported from the United States and Canada. The difference is often as much as two or three cents a pound.

A small shipment of dressed beef from Montreal was carried on the SS. "Labrador," on which I sailed. Its appearance when the cloths were removed, was not so attractive as that of the dressed meat from the United States. I followed some of it and saw it cut up on the counter of the butcher's stall. It compared most favourably with the best Scotch or best English on the counter. The outside of the quarters had lost the bloom of freshness, and that doubtless prevented it from being sold at a wholesale price as high as that which was obtainable for the "best Scotch" or the "best English."

There appears to be a large opening for the development of the trade in chilled beef from Canada. I do not think that would displace the trade in live cattle, but would supplement it. It would also give an opening for cattle of smaller size than are wanted by exporters of live animals. The beef from cattle of comparatively small size is quite as good in quality as that from the larger bullocks. By the development of the trade in dressed meats, there would be a saving in the shrinkage in weight which frequently results from the long journey in the case of live animals. There would be an avoidance of the discoloration of the tallow, and there would be much less bruising, with the consequent damaged appearance of the quarters. I think it is only a question of a short time until the retail butchers will pay for chilled beef arriving in Great Britain in good condition, a price as high if not higher than the price they will pay for beef from the abattoirs there.

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Slight improvements are needed in the cold storage chambers on steamships to prevent the beef from becoming mouldy when it is removed from them; and the treatment when it is removed from the cold storage chamber on the steamships must be such as to prevent it from becoming damp and discoloured by the condensation from the atmosphere on its surface. The wrappers for the quarters of beef should be cloth of open texture to permit the circulation of air. Special cloth shirts for lambs and mutton, and also coverings for quarters of beef, are now obtainable from manufacturers of cotton cloths.

BACON, HAMS AND LARD.

Canadian bacon and hams have been taking a relatively higher place in the British market than they have done hitherto. A great advance in that respect was made during the summer of 1897.

The following tables show the quantity and value of the imports by Great Britain in the year ending 31st December, 1896.

FROM	BACON.		HAMS.		LARD.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Canada	51,152,976	3,385,462	18,958,912	1,778,387	12,308,800	673,571
United States	308,170,016	19,791,312	144,029,312	13,424,573	180,109,104	10,184,176
Denmark	136,876,768	13,586,731	218,064	27,497	1,458,688	122,553
Holland	2,536,912	268,188			366,464	22,800
Sweden	8,547,504	1,010,106				
Other countries	2,262,736	183,508	247,856	31,843	576,800	37,872
Total	509,546,912	38,225,307	163,454,144	15,262,300	194,819,856	11,040,972

FROM	PORK, FRESH.		PORK, SALTED.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Canada			1,864,016	93,883
United States	967,456	72,007	15,419,376	856,918
Denmark	242,368	25,755	9,863,840	423,049
Holland	27,366,528	2,708,431	152,432	6,473
Belgium	4,391,296	478,588		
Sweden			303,296	11,159
Other countries	566,384	59,792	995,008	29,419
Total	33,534,032	3,344,573	28,597,968	1,490,901

Canada sends no fresh pork, a little salted pork, and an annually increasing quantity of bacon and hams. I found a very great difference between the prices obtainable for the finest quality of bacon and any "seconds" or "fats," as they are called. One of the leading shops in a big thoroughfare in London had a conspicuous advertisement which ran somewhat after this wording: "Canadians are the best; take a fine Canadian ham with you when you go on your holiday trip. Canadian bacon is unsurpassed."

There is an opening for a large extension of trade in these products. But to obtain the first place in the markets and the best class of customers, the swine must be reared

and fattened in such a way that they will be what are called fleshy hogs. Bacon with an excess of fat is not wanted, except at low prices. If the thickness of fat on the back exceeds two, or at most two and a-quarter inches, the price is often ten shillings a hundred-weight (or about two and a-half cents per pound) lower than a similar quality of bacon, cured in the same way, but with a thickness of two inches, or even less, of fat on the back. Such fleshy hogs are obtainable chiefly from feeding the young hogs after they are weaned, on skim milk or buttermilk, with shorts or mixed grains ground, and allowing them plenty of exercise. The best class of bacon pigs are those which are ready to kill when they weigh from 160 to 180 pounds live weight. Those are also the pigs which, as a rule, show the largest increase in weight for the amount of food consumed. As a rule, up to 180 pounds, or thereabouts, a pig will give a larger increase of weight for the amount of food consumed than it will after that period. This subject is one of much importance, and a special chapter has been devoted to it. It appears under the heading of "The Production of Pork," as Part IX. of this Report.

MUTTON AND OTHER MEATS.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the fresh mutton and other meats imported into Great Britain in the year ending 31st December, 1896 :—

From	Mutton, Fresh.		Preserved Mutton.		Preserved Meats, Other than Beef or Mutton.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Canada.....			104,160	10,152	1,132,432	160,892
United States.....			407,232	31,161	8,458,464	1,264,744
Belgium.....					454,160	87,571
Denmark.....	661,024	69,131				
Argentina.....	89,794,096	5,216,536	270,368	18,703	1,371,104	230,913
Australasia.....	206,581,200	15,048,189	12,887,840	918,944	6,855,856	546,638
Holland.....	25,679,696	2,510,538				
Other Countries.....	1,541,680	119,197	56,112	3,338	1,578,640	238,502
Total.....	324,257,696	22,963,591	13,725,712	982,298	19,850,656	2,529,260

The principal sources of supply of mutton are Australasia and the Argentine Republic. It is landed in Great Britain in a frozen state, and while still frozen the carcasses look almost as well as though they were fresh-killed. But when they are thawed and exposed to the atmosphere, they quickly take on a darkened and unattractive appearance. Those interested in these products claim that the quality is nearly as good as the home-grown English, Welsh and Scotch mutton; but they were not fetching last summer half as much per pound in the wholesale markets. A new process has been applied for the defrosting of carcasses of beef, mutton and lamb, whereby the thawing is effected in such a way as to dry the surface of the carcase at the same time. A current of warm dry air is passed over the carcasses; it warms them and also absorbs some of the moisture. It is then passed over coils of cooled pipes, where the moisture it contains is deposited, when it is again heated and in the warm, dry state caused to pass over the carcasses. I think that plan could be applied with advantage to the defrosting or thawing of poultry which can be sent from Canada and held for consumption until March or April.

CHEESE.

I found Canadian cheese holding its place well in the British markets. Up to the time when I left Great Britain, in August, the retailers said that there had been a more active demand from consumers than had existed during the summer for several seasons.

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The exceptionally large make of cheese in Great Britain and Canada, and the great Engineers' strike were among the chief primary causes in lowering the prices after September.

The quantity of cheese imported into Great Britain in the year ended 31st December, 1897, is shown in the following table:

From.	Lbs.	Value.
		\$
Canada	170,986,368	16,300,905
United States	70,740,992	6,876,984
France	4,072,096	535,756
Australasia	7,738,080	792,853
Holland	33,326,608	3,640,929
Other Countries	4,739,952	500,430
Total	291,604,096	28,647,857

I found there was still a wide difference between the prices at which the best English and Scotch Cheddars were selling and the prices obtainable for the best Canadian Cheddar cheese. (Here I may remark that the word "Cheddar," while originally designating cheese made at the village and parish of Cheddar, in Somersetshire, has for the past century been applied to the method of making cheese rather than to the locality where it may be made.) On one occasion I saw a lot of Scotch Cheddar cheese, which had been sold in a London wholesale warehouse at 62 shillings per hundred-weight. They had a slightly richer body and a rather finer and milder flavour than the June cheese of Canadian make which were in the warehouse for sale at the same time. In Canada the differences in value would not have been put at more than one-quarter or at most one-half cent per pound in favour of the British home-made cheese. The top price in the same warehouse for Canadian Cheddars was 42 shillings per hundred weight. The difference of 20 shillings per hundred weight (over four cents per pound), in favour of the Scotch Cheddars, was not due to their superior nourishing properties, but was due to the better workmanship in finishing the outside appearance of the cheese, and to the mild, cool flavour, found in cheese only when it has been kept at a temperature not exceeding 65° during the process of curing. With cool storage for curing rooms at the factories, so constructed and managed that the temperature shall not rise above 65° in summer, it seems to me quite practicable to make in Canada in the summer months as well as in September, cheese of as rich a body and as fine a flavour as the best I ever saw in England or Scotland.

Cheese arriving in Great Britain with a large percentage of the boxes broken can only be sold for about one-half cent per pound less than if the boxes were neat, close-fitting clean and undamaged. It is desirable that the cheese in every lot be as nearly of the same weight and size as practicable.

All of the importers with whom I conversed were favourable to the law requiring that the word "Canadian" be printed on the cheese as well as on the boxes. To guard against misrepresentation and to assist in getting Canadian cheese sold both wholesale and retail under its own name, it would be a good plan if the cheese-makers would impress the word "Canadian" in large letters on the end of the cheese while it is still in the cheese press. A mould with the letters making an indentation in the ends of the cheese about one-eighth of an inch in depth, would make the brand quite ineffaceable, and would advertise the fact of its being Canadian cheese in an effective way.

Many of the importers in Great Britain complained of the growing evil of the selling of "futures;" and in many cases of offering to deliver cheese at a quoted price, at a stated date, although the cheese referred to might not be manufactured at the time when the offer was made. If such transactions, which are no necessary part of the commerce of handling cheese, could be entirely stopped, the trade would no doubt be on

a safer and more satisfactory basis, with a likelihood of more steady and remunerative prices for the producers in Canada.

BUTTER.

The following table shows the quantity of butter imported into Great Britain in the year ending 31st December, 1897.

From	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	£
Canada.....	12,253,024	2,164,995
United States.....	17,269,952	3,083,272
Denmark.....	149,489,312	32,841,060
Australasia.....	30,176,384	6,205,121
France.....	50,190,336	11,342,137
Sweden.....	33,511,968	7,376,431
Holland.....	31,206,672	6,586,269
Germany.....	5,797,232	1,280,406
Other countries.....	30,498,832	6,482,609
Total.....	360,393,712	77,462,300

The qualities of butter which the British consumers want in all markets are those having a fresh-made flavour, without any evidence of staleness. They want in most markets a mild-flavoured butter, salted at the rate of from one-half ounce to five-eighths of an ounce per pound of butter. In some markets they will take the butter salted at the rate of three-fourths of an ounce per pound of butter. In nearly all markets they prefer the butter to be of a pale colour, straw-coloured, and even lighter than that.

British merchants require butter to be put up in neat, clean, convenient packages. The package which takes best is the 56 pound box; and each box should be covered with a coarse canvas bag to keep it clean in transit. Each box should contain when packed 57 pounds net of butter. That allows for shrinkage and permits the butter to be turned out by the retailer weighing 56 pounds plump. I think the producers will obtain more money by putting in 57 pounds net of butter and invoicing it at 56 pounds, than they will obtain by putting in 56 pounds exactly, and standing the claims for short weight, etc., which usually bring dissatisfaction from the buyers. Each package should be lined inside with a good quality of parchment paper weighing not less than 40 pounds to the ream. A thicker quality is so much the better. When a thin and fragile quality of paper is used, it sticks to the butter and tears when being taken off. When the thicker qualities of paper are removed, they leave the butter covered with a sparkling brine, and that improves its appearance.

The retail buyer in examining butter in the warehouse of the wholesale merchant, judges it at its worse points. He removes a small portion from the surface of the butter, or runs the butter trier down the side of the package. If he finds any staleness at these places, he will depreciate the value of the whole package and of the whole lot.

It is highly important that the butter intended for export should be kept at a low temperature from one day after it is made. If it becomes slightly off flavour on the surface of the package, it will fetch a relatively lower price.

In July the best quality of creamery butter was selling from 84 to 88 shillings per hundred weight. At the same time I saw what was called creamery butter from the United States, slightly off in flavour and soft in body, selling at 60 shillings per hundred weight. The market emphasized in the most convincing way that for anything under the very best quality, particularly in a dull market, a ruinously low price was all that could be obtained.

Until two or three years ago, the average price of butter in Great Britain from October to March was about six cents per pound higher than the average price from

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March to October. The increased supplies from Denmark and Australasia during the winter months, and the facilities afforded by cold storage warehouses for keeping butter in a fresh-flavoured condition, have tended to equalize the price. During last year there was very much less difference between the price during the summer months and the price during the winter months than there had been formerly.

I found a great change in the reputation of Canadian creamery butter in the markets of London and Manchester. During the last few years it has won for itself a good name and an increasing demand. I think the place hitherto occupied by Danish butter, which has been stupenduously advertized, generally well manufactured and put up in attractive-looking packages, will soon be taken by butter from Irish and Canadian co-operative creameries. The general good health of Canadian cows, the purity of the water supply, the luxuriance and fine qualities of the herbage and fodder, and the cleanly habits of the people are all advantages on the side of Canada. These count for a great deal.

In conversation with a large butter dealer in Scotland, who handles only butter from Irish and Scotch creameries, he stated to me that he had that day examined a lot of Canadian creamery butter which had arrived in cold storage chambers and that he had not seen a finer quality of creamery butter, adding: "If you Canadians can send butter like that all the time, you will take a first place in the market here."

In this connection, I submit a brief statement in a letter received from John Williams, Esq., President of the Manchester, Salford and District Grocers' Association: "I have just seen a window bill in one of the largest grocery firm's windows in Manchester, the contents of which will, I think, interest you, especially as you may take it as the direct outcome of the meeting you attended at Manchester. It runs: 'Finest Canadian Creamery Butter.' This is chiefly noticeable from the position of the firm who advertise its merits, and I thought it would encourage you to know of it."

EGGS.

The following table shows the imports of eggs into Great Britain in the year ending 31st December, 1896.

From	Dozens.	Value.
		\$
Canada	5,003,170	870,798
Other British possessions	269,310	40,987
United States	477,030	78,339
Russia	24,061,680	3,066,253
Sweden	194,450	29,229
Denmark	15,666,230	2,545,194
Germany	29,304,860	3,806,322
Holland	321,250	49,678
Belgium	22,439,090	3,379,033
France	32,757,760	6,196,240
Portugal	538,060	91,542
Spain	753,620	117,982
Morocco	527,800	73,195
Other foreign countries	135,820	20,534
Total	132,450,110	20,365,326

I found in Manchester, Liverpool and also in London, that Canadian eggs were gaining a better reputation in the trade. Those that arrived in cold storage chambers were said to be pleasing very well. The only complaint I heard was that when the cases were opened the eggs became very moist, and were said to be "sweating," or to be covered with drops like dew. As a matter of fact the cause of that was the opening of the cases containing the eggs immediately after they were taken from the cold

storage room. That exposed the cold surface of the eggs to the warm moist atmosphere, and the moisture was condensed on their surface just in the same way that it would be condensed on the surface of a pitcher or glass containing ice water. Those importers who left the cases closed for two days in a chamber at the ordinary temperature of the air, and then opened them, found that the eggs had been warmed up gradually and had a fine appearance.

In the matter of improving that trade, I think two points need particular care, otherwise I fear there will be dissatisfaction and loss in carrying on the business :

(1.) Every handler of eggs, from the one who gathers them from the nests, to the one who exports them in cases, should leave out all those of doubtful quality and all the small ones ; and

(2.) There should be more frequent and regular collection of eggs from the farmers, the eggs being brought together and kept in a cold place where there will be no change or spoiling.

The matter of the development of the trade in eggs and poultry, is an important one, and a special chapter has been devoted to it. It will be found in Part VIII. of this Report.

POULTRY AND GAME.

The following table shows the imports of poultry into Great Britain in the year ending 31st December, 1896 :—

From	Value.
	\$
Canada	30,504
Other British possessions	25,472
United States	92,564
Russia	698,775
Norway	81,901
Denmark	59,728
Germany	102,049
Holland	208,147
Belgium	697,821
France	1,474,122
Egypt	10,561
Other foreign countries	1,682
Total.....	3,433,326

All the poultry dealers whom I met said that Canadian turkeys were well liked in Great Britain. When fully fattened their flesh is more tender and of a higher flavour than that of turkeys from the continent. After I returned from Great Britain, a special bulletin was issued on "The Dressing, Packing and Shipping of Poultry for English markets." Comparatively large shipments of turkeys were forwarded from various points in Canada. Some of the turkeys were sent with the feathers on. Where the shippers had prepared an outlet for their birds in that condition through shipments in former years, it is reported that they obtained satisfactory returns. But in other cases turkeys in feather from Canada were being sold retail at from four to five cents per pound less, than turkeys from other countries of no better quality, but suitably prepared, were fetching. Too large a proportion of the poultry that was sent was hurried over to be landed immediately before the opening of the Christmas market. That led to forced auction sales, at which the merchants who attended expected bargains, and in that I am informed they were not disappointed. This business is capable of great extension in giving an outlet for Canadian poultry at remunerative prices, but it must be carried on regularly, and less as an occasional speculation. When Canadian poultry becomes generally known and used, at the price at which it can be sold, leaving a

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reasonable profit to the farmers in Canada, it will create an enormous demand from persons who have seldom used poultry, except on special feast occasions. Particular information on how a trade in this article can be developed with the greatest advantage to Canadian producers is submitted in a special chapter on eggs and poultry, which appears as Part VIII. of this report.

FRUITS.

This subject is presented in Part VII. of this report.

CONDENSED MILK.

Condensed milk of excellent quality can be made in Canada. But owing to the facilities for manufacture in Europe, through large supplies of milk being available within a small area in the vicinity of a factory, the relatively low price of tins and of sugar, it is not probable that an export trade from Canada can be developed under the present circumstances. The condensed milk factories in Canada now have an output sufficient to meet the demands of the Canadian trade. The quality of the product is as good as any that can be made.

HORSES.

The imports of horses into Great Britain have been as follows (by British returns):—

	No.	Value.
1895.....	34,092	\$4,484,583
1896.....	40,677	5,001,649
1897.....	49,519	6,104,464

I found that Canadian horses were used largely on omnibuses and for grocery and delivery wagons. The only complaint which I heard against some of them, was that when used steadily on the hard pavements of the cities, occasionally their feet became tender and lame during the first three months. If they passed that period safely, they were most satisfactory animals. I do not know whether the Canadian practice of paring the soles of the hoofs severely, leaving them comparatively thin, may not be a cause for the development of this weakness, when the horse is put constantly on hard pavements. No weakness or injury would be evident on the ordinary roads or streets of Canada.

The horses which are wanted are sound animals, weighing from 1,100 to 1,250 pounds. They should be well broken to drive in single harness; and a smooth, rounded appearance is a much better quality than exceptional speed. In carriage horses, showy action is considered more valuable than great speed. There is a good demand in Great Britain for horses for cavalry remounts and also for artillery. I was not able to carry investigations into that subject far enough to offer any opinion on how that trade can be developed. But if stallions entirely suitable for the breeding of that class of horses could be obtained, it would seem to be a desirable policy to afford every encouragement to Agricultural Societies or other bodies, to use such stud horses in their localities, either by premiums, substantial prizes, or some other adequate means.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN IN CANADA.

I had the honour to deliver the following address at one of the Saturday conferences in the education section of the Victorian Era Exhibition, Earl's Court, London:—

Canada is a very large country, half a continent, and I shall not attempt to tell you much about much of it. There are thousands of acres of fertile land waiting for men and women from Great Britain to make a good living on them. Our Governments are interested in all educational movements that will help the people to make the most of themselves, to do the best for themselves and to have happy homes for their families.

We are of the British race, with the addition of those gallant, dainty and economical traits and tendencies which come with our citizens of French origin. We look to London and Britain for guidance and inspiration in all kinds of educational matters. While Canadians do not take much part in this congress we hope to see a full report of it, and to send broadcast over our country whatever of good thought, apt to our needs, is presented here, to supplement the efforts of our educators.

MEN DO THE OUTDOOR WORK.

In Canada agricultural education has been almost only for the men. The outdoor labour on the farms, in the gardens, and in the stables, has been done mainly by men; and we hope to keep that condition of affairs going as long as our country lasts. We are not ambitious to have our women folk do the farm work. In our land we have a rather extensive kind of agriculture, not the intensive hand cultivation that prevails in these lands where land is scarcer and labour more plentiful than with us. We do all we can to lift the dairy labour which women have been doing in the farm houses out of these homes and have it done by men in co-operative factories. In our dairy work we are trying to lead the farmers' wives and daughters to give up home butter-making and have it done in creameries. We want both men and women to carry on the work of agricultural education. While the men do the executive manual work, the important part of farming in Canada is the management; and the women render invaluable assistance in that. The opportunities from the soil, the climate and the markets are getting more nearly alike for all people nowadays. We can send eggs, poultry, honey, butter, cheese, meats and fruits from Canada, 3,000 miles away, about as cheaply as from Ireland or Scotland into London; and we can send them just as safely. Our eggs need not be broken, our butter does not become stale, our cheese continues mild, and our fruits arrive in good condition, because we have cold storage all the way for keeping these things from spoiling.

MANAGEMENT THE MAIN THING.

That being so, our farming people in Canada do well or do badly as they manage well or badly. One man may live on good land and manage badly; his buildings take on a tumble-down appearance; his children do not go to school; they have few ambitions and few aspirations. Another man may live on poor land and manage well; his buildings look snug and comfortable; his family is progressive, capable, industrious and aspiring; they are doing work for the community. The difference between the two is usually that the second man's wife—and women are the best citizens—manages everything well, including her husband—in fact makes the most of things. In consequence he makes the most of things, and the family becomes prosperous in agriculture and everything else.

To develop ability and capacity to manage well is doubtless the chief use of education. Does any schooling, training, or acquiring of knowledge deserve the name "education," unless it makes the individual competent to manage the ordinary affairs of daily life in the sphere in which he is called to live and labour?

I am glad to know that some women go out from Great Britain with this best class of education. It is not that they know exactly what they will have to face and do in a colonial country. The attainment which is worth most is to be informed upon those principles which enable one to do the best under and with all kinds of circumstances.

In educational work in Canada the Governments help a good deal. We have a Federal Government for all Canada and we have Provincial Governments for the provinces. Educational matters come under the control of the Provincial Governments. In the large province of Ontario, where there are over two millions of people, the Provincial Government has a large Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. The location is at Guelph. The fees for a year's education there for an English student are £20, plus the board, which comes to about 10s. per week. Each student may earn one-half his board money by working on the farm, in the stable and the gardens, thus

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getting practical training to supplement the lessons of the class-rooms. In the winter months there are short courses in dairying, which last ten weeks, and any woman can attend and get the training practically for nothing. There are Agricultural Colleges in other provinces of Canada, but the women do not attend the classes, except the short winter courses at the dairy schools in New Brunswick and Manitoba.

THE TRAVELLING DAIRIES.

The mass of the people everywhere do not go to colleges, and if the women on farms are to be helped you must carry the instruction to them. We try to make agricultural education available to all our people, and some of it unavoidable by them. We have what are called Travelling Dairies. A simple outfit for the making of butter is provided. It usually consists of a hand-power centrifugal cream separator, a Babcock milk tester, a revolving barrel-churn, a butter worker, a pair of weighing scales, two thermometers, pails, strainers, dippers and a few other necessary utensils. The whole apparatus can be packed in boxes and loaded on a horse wagon or sent by train. The weight does not exceed five hundred pounds. Usually one Travelling Dairy instructor, who is an expert butter-maker, and an assistant go together. The Travelling Dairy spends one or two—usually two—days at a place. A local committee arranges for a suitable lecture room, which is frequently the Town Hall, and also for a supply of milk and cream. Two meetings a day are held, at which practical demonstrations of the testing of milk and the making of butter are given. The instructor gives explanations as the processes are carried on, and an hour or so is given to a simple lecture and discussion. Two visits of a Travelling Dairy to a place bring about a marked improvement in the quality of the dairy butter. The women see the use of the apparatus, watch the methods of handling everything and learn something of the principles which underlie them. The neighbours who may not have attended the meetings of the Travelling Dairy learn from those who did. Of course, in many of the districts there are farmers' wives and daughters by the hundred who do not need such instruction, but many of those are the keenest students.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

What are called Farmers' Institutes are educators of exceedingly great value in rural communities. They are voluntary associations of men and women similar in organization to Farmers' Clubs for the discussion of matters affecting the agricultural interests of the locality. One may be founded in every electoral district and receive a small annual grant—usually £10—from the Provincial Government. To entitle it to the grant there must be fifty members, and at least two public meetings annually. The Institutes in the province of Ontario may be taken as typical, although more advanced than those in the other provinces. There is now a Government officer who is Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for the province. He arranges for several corps of speakers who attend meetings for one, two or three months. These men are expert authorities on some particular branch of farm practice. During one month each corps of speakers—and there are now, I think, ten or eleven of them, composed of from three to five speakers each—includes a representative of the Ontario Agricultural College, who may be one of the professors or the head of a branch. The winter meeting of an Institute usually lasts two days. In addition to the lectures from the visiting speakers, there are addresses and papers from men and women of the locality. By these means the best information of the best informed on the particular subject is put before the others. What was before the possession of only the few is made common property for all. Discussions clear away the indefinite and bring out the apt, practical and helpful points. These meetings are attended by men and women, and at a few of them there are demonstrations in cooking and papers on household economy. When the Institutes were begun in 1885 the questions asked in the discussions were often of a purposely puzzling sort. Now they are eager inquiries for information which can be turned to practical benefit. They carry useful information direct to the homes of the people, and we find that our people are exceedingly receptive of all information of that kind.

KNOWLEDGE FROM BULLETINS.

We are not quite so conservative in some respects as the people of England, Scotland and Ireland. Our people are willing to adopt new methods more readily than the people are here, and we have the happiness of a Government which is sometimes dubbed "paternal," but which is often willing to buy information by experiments at the public cost, with great gain to the country. The agricultural population have enough confidence in the Government to know that they may accept the conclusions to which their responsible officials come. They can thus acquire knowledge which will save them from paying too dear for experience, and the knowledge from those official sources is often more widely useful than the experience of the individual would have been. In all the provinces we have these, and the Dominion Government publishes very extensive reports of the Experimental Farms and bulletins on agricultural subjects. These little things are like enlarged tracts on agriculture, giving succinct information upon the work of the farm as women do it in the homes and as men do it in the fields, stables and outbuildings. These bulletins are sent over the country in large numbers at the expense of the Government.

Then our newspapers in Canada, which are very numerous for a small population—we have over 600 of them—usually give a whole page a week to agricultural topics. That page, I think, is scanned in Canada, with almost the same care and I think rather more profit than the fashion plates and pages are scanned in this country. Of course the women in Canada like the fashion pages and papers as well. Thus our people are making some progress in knowledge as to how they can make the most of our vast country.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD FOOD.

We believe that in making the most of it we will continue to send food products which will keep the people in the United Kingdom better fed than they would be if they depended for their supplies on Denmark, France, Germany, Russia, the United States and other foreign countries. For the first time the seat of a world-wide Empire is in a northern country. Any one who has studied the food question enough by growing all kinds of plants and domestic animals for food, knows that unless you get the staple foods from the northern zone you cannot have the brawn and the brain, the muscle and the mind, that will maintain the supremacy of this Empire. Rome went down in luxury because she had grapes and delicacies. The best fed people are the strongest and most masterful people; and Canadian flour and butter and cheese, and meats and poultry and eggs and fruits are just what this people needs. They make the bodies strong, the muscles tough and the brain fit to stand the strain of modern competitions. What holds the Empire together is corn and sentiment—the food of its people. These are more than armies and more than navies. If people have not the proper kind of foods and plenty of them, in a very short time their bodies are badly nourished, they become frail, and go under when a severe stress comes. We, in Canada, are trying to do our part for the safety and continued greatness of the Empire in this and other ways, and our women do their full share. Canada has the advantages of supplying wholesome products for the bodies and educational advantages for the minds of the people. As the Empire becomes more consolidated I think you will find that Canada, its premier colony, is a daughter well worth cherishing, a daughter fully able and willing to pay back to Great Britain more than an equivalent for all that Britain may do now by giving a real preference for everything she sends over.

I thank you for listening to me. If any of you, instead of taking your holidays elsewhere, will come to Canada we will show you everything we can, and if you cannot throw in your lot with us you will see more than sufficient to incline you to influence those whom you may know to be contemplating emigration to turn their faces our way and stay within the Empire. I shall carry back from this congress some report which I hope will help us, and thus help you to more food products and those of better quality.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

REPORT OF EVIDENCE GIVEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (MARKS) BILL, 27TH JULY, 1897.

Professor James W. Robertson, called in and examined.

Chairman.

3428. Are you Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada?—Yes.

3429. What does a “Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada” exactly mean?—Practically the executive head of a Branch of the Department of Agriculture under the Minister.

3430. Can you speak on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada?—He has authorized me by cablegram to do so since I was called.

3431. Speaking on his behalf, do you say that he is of opinion that legislation for marking Canadian food products, such as butter, cheese, fruits, poultry and eggs, in such a manner as to indicate that they were of Canadian origin would be thoroughly acceptable to the producers in Canada?—That is so. We are strongly in favour of any legislation that will designate Canadian products as Canadian products all the way through to the consumers.

3432. Do you consider it practicable to mark eggs?—Yes, on the cases.

3433. But not on the eggs?—Not on individual eggs.

3434. So that it would only act as regards importation, would it not, that is to say, the wholesale men would be the only men who would know the place of origin?—But where eggs are shipped from Canada the cases would be in the shops of the retailers, and the word Canada there would be an advertisement of their place of origin, not only to the purchaser, but to the general public.

3435. Would the retailer serve the customer out of the boxes?—I have noticed that in some of the shops they do that, but in most instances they put the cases in a back shop, and put the eggs into a basket, or some other receptacle.

3436. So that they lose then do they not, their indication of origin?—Yes, in some cases.

3437. Poultry and fruit, I suppose you would say, should be marked in the same way?—Yes, on the cases only.

3438. Could butter be marked separately?—The law now requires that every case containing butter for export shall be marked with the word “Canadian.” That law was passed in the last Session of Parliament.

3439. Do you mark an individual cheese?—Yes, on the box, and also on the rind of the cheese.

3440. On the top and bottom?—It is not specified where, except that it must be on the cheese in letters three-eighths of an inch high.

3441. Do you mark meats?—There is no compulsory legislation as to that, although the Canadian bacon is nearly all marked.

3442. Is there any meat sent from Canada to this country?—The first shipment only came about two weeks ago.

3443. What was that?—Chilled beef.

3444. That is not marked, as I understand, is it?—It is marked only on the cloth covering the meat

3445. The producers in Canada, not only because there is legislation making it compulsory, like to mark the place of origin of all their products as far as they can, do they?—That is what our producers think would be desirable in every way.

3446. Do they do it voluntarily in some of these cases?—It has been voluntary; but now to ensure that our products will be known by their own name, Parliament passed a law compelling it in the case of butter and cheese.

3447. So that Parliament is merely carrying out what is the wish of the producers?—Public opinion was strongly in favour of that.

3448. May I take it that the reason why you want to do that is that you think it is a mode of advertising your products?—Partly so, and partly because we think that

anything which lets the consumer know what he is buying establishes a permanent trading connection, which is of great value ; it becomes a kind of trade mark, and an assurance of a steady demand for that article.

3449. Assuming that it is good, people would ask for that particular thing?—At the price it can be sold at.

3450. Of course if you sent over bad products it would not do you any good, would it?—It would certainly prevent the making of any more of that kind of stuff ; one object requiring that cheese be branded “Canadian” is, that other countries some times make imitation cheese ; the law in Canada entirely prohibits the manufacture and the sale of that cheese ; and at the same time, lest Canadian cheese might be confounded with other cheese, Parliament passed a law that it should be marked with the word “Canadian.”

3451. Is there anything special in the make of Canadian cheese?—You can easily tell the difference between Canadian and English or Scotch cheese from the outside appearance.

3452. Have you a law that the word “Canadian” or “Canada” must be marked on each box or package of cheese or butter destined for export, and in the case of cheese on the cheese itself, before it is taken from the factory where it is made?—That is the law now.

3453. Is the marking done by the producer before it leaves the factory?—Yes.

3454. Is it an offence to send out any cheese or butter without that being done?—Yes, it is an offence punishable by a fine of not less than five dollars a box, and not more than 20 dollars a box.

3455. In the case of butter, can they send out any without its being in a box or package?—No, it cannot be exported.

3456. What do you say as to the suggestion that your Canadian meat and cheese should be classed as foreign when it comes into this country?—We think that would be quite unfair.

3457. Would you like it to be marked in some way as colonial?—We prefer to have the specific designation of the colony, such as Canadian, not because the products of other colonies are inferior, but because they are different and come at different seasons of the year.

3458. Then what you actually want is that it shall be marked Canadian, and the producers would take their chance of its making its way in the market, would they?—That is what we prefer. And that the article should win its way by its own merits, which we think it has.

3459. Do you view Canadian meats and other products as British?—Yes, we do, because we ourselves are British, and we have conditions similar to the British Isles in climate and soil, the things which make qualities.

3460. Therefore do you object to dealers in Great Britain who might sell Canadian products being required to be registered as dealers in foreign articles?—We object to the designation “foreign” as being applied to a dealer in Canadian products.

3461. Have you any objection to them being registered as sellers of Canadian products?—None whatever ; we would rather welcome legislation of that kind.

3462. You say the object of this bill, you think, might be gained if any dealer selling British meats, that is, meats from Great Britain and Ireland, were also allowed, without restriction, to sell colonial meats, and if every dealer in foreign meats and cheeses was required to be so registered and his shop so designated. Do you think that those who sell British meats should also be allowed to sell colonial meats and colonial products generally without any restriction whatever except the indication which would be provided when the Canadian products came to this country?—Quite so.

3463. But that he should not be required to register or give any notice whatever?—Nothing further than is required for the sale of British meats, such as meats grown in Great Britain.

3464. Do you think it is desirable that a dealer in foreign meats and cheeses, that is, meats and cheeses which come from countries other than Great Britain and Ireland, and other than our colonies, should be registered?—We think it would be desirable

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that the meats and cheeses should be designated at least. The matter of registration is a matter of the application of the law here with which I am not conversant.

3465. Do you advocate some distinction being made in this country in some way or other between foreign meats and cheeses, and English and colonial products?—I do, for this reason, that in my own inquiries I find while the wholesale men handle the foreign meats as foreign meats, the ultimate consumer buys them under the impression that he is buying the best English or the best Scotch, very often, and some times buys, in the case of cheese, under the impression that he is buying Canadian cheese.

3466. Did you say there was much meat shipped from Canada?—There is a large number of cattle of Canadian origin sent to Deptford, Birkenhead, and other ports.

3467. Do you think when you send more shipments of chilled meats to England it will be sold in the shops for English meat?—That is our fear, unless there be some means taken to prevent it.

3468. Do you want it to be marked "Canadian"?—Yes. If it be sold as the best English the consumer pays more than he would be otherwise required to pay for it, and we do not get that profit in Canada.

3469. Would you like to see, and do you advocate, every effort being made in this country that would prevent Canadian products from being sold under any other name except that of Canadian?—That is our policy, and we would give every assistance towards doing that by requiring that all Canadian products should be marked with the word "Canadian."

3470. You say "It might be of practical service to the committee to hear what the Canadian Department of Agriculture is doing to promote the delivery of Canadian products under their own name, in the best condition in Great Britain;" will you tell the committee what you can about that?—In the matter of dairy products, the Canadian Parliament has entirely prohibited the making or selling of all imitation products, so that there is no oleomargarine or filled cheese made in Canada. Then we have regulations requiring that all United States products exported from a Canadian port should be branded with the words, "Produce of the United States." We do that at our expense, so as to ensure that anything going from our ports from United States sources would not be called by Canadian names.

Mr. *Wingfield-Digby*.

3471. Do they go from Montreal?—Yes, largely; going through from Chicago; large quantities of butter, boxed-meats, meats and cheese also. We keep a man specially to watch any doubtful lots of cheeses lest some filled cheese might come that way.

Chairman.

3472. Do I understand that you prohibit the importation of margarine or filled cheese?—Entirely.

3473. Is it an offence to import it or sell it?—Yes; in addition to that, though it hardly touches the matter of marking, Canadian products of the more perishable kinds, such as butter, poultry and eggs, have been partly spoiled in transportation, not by reason of distance, but by reason of the condition in which they arrive from want of cold storage; and the Government, to ensure that Canadian products shall win a place on their merits, has provided a system of cold storage from the interior. In connection with that the aim and regulations are to insist on the marking of everything carried that way with the word "Canadian;" so that the products will arrive here in their best condition, and by reason of their own merits win their own place.

3474. I understand the Government have taken very great pains to provide a system by which all Canadian products shall come to the coast and be transported to England in the best possible condition?—Yes, the Government has arranged with the railways for a weekly cold storage service, and also with the steamships.

3475. Do they subsidize the railways for that?—To this extent only; that in many localities the quantity of produce offered was not sufficient to ensure a regular cold

storage service, and the Government agreed to guarantee the railway companies that each trip would ensure a certain amount of earnings, and the earnings of the freight are credited towards the guarantee.

3476. They have thought it worth while, have they, to give state funds, where it is necessary, in order to ensure this good service and protect the products from deterioration?—Yes, they have done that, and during the past few years with very gratifying success, as shown by the expansion of trade and the improvement in prices.

3477. Has the price of your products been rising of late years?—The price of butter has been rising as compared to the relative price formerly obtained; and hereafter we expect to find that Canadian butter will command quite as good a price as the best butter from Denmark.

3478. How does it stand now?—From 4s. to 6s. per cwt. under it, mainly because the Danish butter has been so much advertised.

3479. Can you tell me what progress has been made in the rise of price during the last ten years of Canadian butter; has it doubled in price?—It has not gained in price very largely, but it has relatively; there has been a general fall in the market prices of all products.

3480. Relatively, has it increased?—Yes; we have come up 20s. a cwt. in butter within the last four years relatively to Denmark, and we have more than trebled the exports in three years by this improved transport service.

Mr. Brigg.

3481. When you speak of the Danish butter, do you speak of it as it is sold here?—Yes.

Chairman.

3482. Are you speaking of the price in this country which you get from the importer?—Yes; we compete with the Danes here, and we have come that much nearer by having our butter delivered in better condition. Then I might say in that connection that the policy of the Department of Agriculture is based on this plan, that if Canadian products are brought here in their very best condition they will get the best class of customers, because there is no country outside Greater Britain and Ireland that has as good climatic and soil conditions for producing these fine products. We recognise in Canada that for every increased dollar's worth of exports we are able to make, we can buy about 60 cents' worth of things from Great Britain; so that ships get traffic both ways.

3483. Do you think you beat us in England in these agricultural products?—I do not think so; I think we can supply a product now that is nearly as good as English, by protection through cold storage in their transit.

3484. Your aim is to equal the English, is it not?—If we can do that we shall be thoroughly satisfied; and for the reason that the products are so much like the English in quality we would desire that any registration requirement would permit the English, Scotch, Irish, Canadian and colonial product to be sold together.

3485. But still you want your distinguishing mark, do you not, so that it may take its place in the market according to its merits?—Yes. If I may use this illustration, there is a very strong prejudice in England in favour of things that are labelled "Best Scotch" and "Best English." I examined a lot of cheese the other day that sold at 62s., Scotch cheddars; they were not intrinsically appreciably better than the best Canadian, but they sold for 20s. a cwt. more because they were sold as "Best Scotch." We think the producers are entitled to get the extra price for the prejudice, but we think the best Canadian would by-and-by have a similar prejudice in its favour.

3486. Have you any experience of Scotland?—I have been there very often.

3487. Have you any experience of farming in Scotland?—I was brought up on a farm in Scotland.

3488. Therefore you know the Scottish system and products very well?—Yes, I know both products and methods of operation.

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3489. Are you also acquainted with the methods of English farming?—Only by coming here several times on official matters and looking into the methods. We have a system in Canada of experimental farms illustrating how farmers might do various things, and the Government maintains them.

Mr. A. H. Smith.

3490. I presume Canadians would very much resent having the products of Canada classed with foreign goods in Great Britain?—Yes, we would.

3491. Would you probably consider it still more unfair, since you have shown yourselves ready to give us preferential treatment as against other countries?—We think it would be rather unfair, and rather an unhappy answer to our offer.

3492. Is there any standard required for these cheese and butter goods before they are marked?—None whatever. The Department of Agriculture has furnished information, both through publications and inspectors, to enable the producers to make the best quality; but there is no official inspection.

3493. The only guarantee is that they are not artificial?—Yes, that is provided against.

3494. I see there is a great deal of American cheddar sent over?—Yes; the system of making cheese in Canada is the cheddar system, which is different from other systems. The word “cheddar” does not designate a locality, but a system of manufacture.

3495. The committee had a witness before them who was very indignant at the use of the word “Cheddar” as applied to any cheese except that made in this country. What do you say as to that?—The method of manufacture was first practised at the village of Cheddar, but it has become a name which indicates the system of manufacturing merely.

3496. At present all Canadian cheese is marked, is it not?—With “Canadian” only.

3497. Do you not put “cheddar” after it?—No, because it is practically the only system adopted in Canada of making cheese. The cheddar system is different from the Cheshire system, different from the Gruyere, and different from the Gorgonzola systems of making.

3498. You do not put the word “cheddar” on?—No, and never have done.

3499. Can you give the committee any idea of the number of cattle that comes to Birkenhead?—The exports from Canada to Great Britain now are about 100,000 live cattle per year, varying from one year to another according as the season may be suitable.

3500. Have you any idea of the numbers that come to Birkenhead altogether?—I could furnish it, but I have not it with me now. They come to Bristol, Glasgow and London as well. We are only beginning our chilled-meat business.

3501. Has the live cattle trade been going on for many years?—Yes, it has been going on quite extensively for twelve years.

3502. Have your stock-breeders in Canada been importing English sires?—Yes, and also obtaining them from those breeding large herds of thoroughbred cattle in Canada; and with our climate the quality is very well maintained.

3503. Of course, there are no means of marking those?—Unless they were marked here at the slaughter-house.

3504. But there would have to be arrangements for slaughtering those separate from those that came from the States or the Argentine, would there not?—A very few inspectors at the abattoir could designate Canadian or United States or Argentine beasts.

3505. Are the cattle marked in any way?—No, not at all to designate them as Canadian.

3506. Is the chilled meat marked in any way?—Only on the covering; we have not yet discovered any practicable method of marking chilled beef; we should be very glad to hear of any way in which it could be done.

3507. The committee noticed that many of the cattle in the Deptford lairage were lug-marked; is that generally done, do you know?—It is not common in Canada; the various shippers mark them on the rump and side by clipping the hair. Sometimes they are marked by ear lables, but that is not the rule in shipping cattle.

3508. If it were possible, would you desire that live cattle should be specially marked "Canadian"?—Only if the carcase could be so designated that the consumer would know that it was Canadian when he bought it.

Chairman.

3509. You see no value, do you, in marking the cattle "Canadian," when the only person who would know it would be the person at the port of disembarkation?—Yes, quite so.

3510. That does not matter to you; it is the consumer whom you wish should know, is it not?—Yes.

Sir Elliott Lees.

3511. If you could reach the consumer you would be very glad to do so, would you not?—Very glad, hoping by-and-by our products would be known by their names, and take their place under their names.

3512. How do the Canadian cattle compare with the States cattle?—They are really finer as to the meat, but they are not so heavy as a rule. The feeding of all live stock in Canada is on mixed foods rather than on any single food, like Indian corn, and this is perhaps what has gained for Canadian meat the very first place in this market.

3513. I am given to understand that your cattle are singularly free from tuberculosis; is that so? Not wholly free, but I think much more so than the cattle of either Great Britain or the northern European countries, as far as I have read the reports.

3514. Are they examined in any way before they are shipped?—Yes; all the cattle are examined by the chief veterinary inspector of the Department; and we allow no cattle to be imported unless they have undergone the tuberculosis test.

Mr. Brigg.

3515. I understand you are simply anxious to compete in your own name against the world; is that so?—That is the preference we expect.

3516. As far as your views are concerned in favour of this bill or otherwise, if you are at all in favour of this bill, is it because it would insure the marking of your goods with the name of your colony, and so deliver them to the world under that name?—Quite so.

3517. Has the fact that you are not allowed now to export any store stock to this country made any difference in the way in which your dairy work has been carried out in Canada? If you were only allowed to send into this country live fat cattle would it make any alteration of the way in which you carry out dairy work in Canada?—I do not think it would, but it would affect our live cattle trade to a considerable extent, in this way: that when the cattle must be slaughtered at the port where they arrive, if there be a glut of cattle and a dull market there is no alternative sale for them. Formerly the English or Scotch farmers could buy those cattle, keep them for a month or more, and give us an alternative market, which was of very great advantage.

3518. Then you do not look upon the passing of that regulation with any favour, I suppose?—We do not, especially in this way: that the ostensible reason for its passage, as announced to us, was the fear that Canadian cattle had pleuro-pneumonia, which we know they never had.

3519. I was thinking, perhaps, that it might make some difference in the way of your devoting more of your energies now to the dairy and cheese business rather than to the rearing of store stock for exportation?—That is a far better business for Canada;

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at the same time we send over fattened Canadian cattle alive, but after a long railway journey and a long ocean voyage such cattle would pick up in weight quickly and greatly, with three or four weeks' pasturage, which gave us an alternative market with British farmers as buyers.

Mr. *MacAleese*.

3520. You say you want your products marked "Canadian" because you yourselves are British, do you not?—We want them not marked foreign, because we are British.

3521. How are you British?—We are British in origin, British in allegiance, and British in character in every sense.

3522. Is there no element in Canada but the British element?—I do not know of any.

3523. Is there any Irish element?—Yes, also a Scotch element; and both are British.

3524. Is there a French element?—Yes. May I say one word: that while we have the French, whom we esteem very highly, they claim to be quite as British as we do.

3525. But they cannot be British, can they?—In our country people speak of England as a market for products. We have been contending for the use of the word Britain rather than for England.

3526. Do you think that the marking of eggs could be carried out?—We do not see how "Canadian" could be marked on the eggs; but on the cases, yes.

3527. But marking the cases would be no protection, would it; for instance, a dealer could take the Canadian eggs out of the case and put in eggs of an inferior quality?—There is that risk.

3528. And the same with butter?—It would seem to us in Canada as being a desirable thing that any dealer or seller who should label or ticket anything as "best English," "best Scotch," or "best Irish," and not be able to prove the source of origin, should be counted guilty of misdemeanour.

3529. You have a strong objection, I understand, to Canadian products being marked foreign, because Canada is not a foreign country?—That is so.

Mr. *Wingfield-Digby*.

3530. With regard to cheese, you said, did you not, that you marked the rind as well as the outside of the case?—Yes.

3531. The other day, when the committee went to Messrs. Reynolds' and saw a number of cheeses, I did not notice any mark on the rind?—The Act I am speaking of only came into force the 1st of July this year.

3532. Do you know how it is proposed to mark on the rind?—By a stencil or a rubber stamp with letters not less than 3/8ths of an inch high and one-quarter of an inch wide. The law does not require marking by indentation; it only requires that the marking should be indelible and legible.

3533. And the law requires, does it, that the cheese should be marked "Canadian"?—Yes.

3534. With regard to the marking of meat, you said you wished to have it marked; do you mean you wish to have it marked this side of the water, or that you undertake to mark it in Canada?—We undertake the marking now on the covering, and we would be very glad if any method of marking the dressed beef, or even the beef from Deptford, could be devised here.

3535. Have you had an opportunity of seeing any of the evidence which has been given before this committee?—No.

3536. Because one of the first witnesses explained the method which was adopted in Belgium of aniline dye; would the freezing take that marking out, do you think?—I think not; the beef from Canada would not be frozen in any case, but chilled only.

3537. With regard to butter, do you know of a practice which exists, I am sorry to say, in this country that a large amount of butter which comes from the colonies or abroad is taken by butter merchants to butter factories and a small percentage of English butter mixed up with it, and it is all sold as English; do you know of that system?—I have heard of that being done.

3538. Does your law make it necessary to mark Canadian butter?—Yes, on the package in each case.

3539. But that would still allow of the packages going to these places, and its all being mixed up together, would it not?—Yes, if any one chose to do that after obtaining possession of it.

Mr. A. H. Smith.

3540. Did you state that the trade in chilled beef was only just beginning?—The first shipment in refrigerator compartments came only three weeks ago, or less.

3541. So that you can hardly say yet how far the trade is likely to be developed, can you?—Our hope is that it will grow to be a large trade, and save the shrinkage of the cattle on the ocean and some of the expense of transporting the live animals.

3542. Do you think it will be a more profitable trade than the trade in live cattle?—Yes, in so far as that there would be a saving in transport; but in the meantime the beef from the Deptford-slaughtered cattle is sold, if not ostensibly, without question as English or Scotch beef; whereas our chilled beef could not be sold as such, because of the difference in the appearance.

3543. What is at present the state of the law with regard to the chilled beef which is now beginning to come over?—In Canada there is no law requiring the marking of that; it is left entirely to be managed by commercial men, as they see fit.

3544. Do you think that if a law were to be passed indicating that it was to be marked in some way, it would harass the trade in any way, or that there would be a difficulty about it?—As far as Canada is concerned, we think that if a law be passed requiring that the chilled beef be marked, it should also require that the beef from Canadian cattle killed on this side should be marked.

3545. So that you would have all treated alike? You would have the carcasses of the beasts slaughtered in Canada marked, and you would have the carcasses of cattle which are brought over alive to Deptford or Birkenhead marked too, would you?—That would be our preference, if it could be done.

3546. So that there should be no doubt in either case as to what the meat really was? You want fair competition, do you not, between all the different classes of meat?—Certainly, and no misrepresentation, either ostensibly or impliedly.

3547. You wish Canadian products to be sold here generally on their merits, do you?—Yes.

3548.—And do you think that the quality of the Canadian products is so high that they will obtain an increased trade here?—I do; and I think that as any defects are revealed the producers in Canada will improve their methods of production to the extent of meeting the requirements here.

3549. Have you had an opportunity since you have been in this country of making any inquiries with regard to the way in which the retail trade in meat is carried on?—Not very much this time, but a good deal when I was here five years ago.

3550. What conclusion did you come to with regard to the sale of British and foreign meat?—That at least four-fifths of the beef from Canadian fed cattle was ultimately sold and eaten as the best Scotch or the best English; not specially advertised or labelled as such, but ultimately bought by the consumer and eaten by him under that assumption.

3551. Did you hear the evidence given by Mr. Stephenson this morning about the retail trade in Leeds?—Yes, I was here.

3552. You do not altogether agree with it, do you?—I agree with this: that if no questions are asked the buyer buys good beef and gets such beef as there is there, perhaps under the impression that he is getting Scotch or English, while he is buying beef which

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is fed and grown on some colonial or foreign soil. That is my conclusion after very full inquiries made five years ago, and visiting a great many butchers' shops, examining the beef, asking what they kept and sold, and watching the source of supply afterwards.

Chairman.

3553. Do you think it matters to the consumer where the beef comes from as long as it is good?—Only this: that people are willing to pay an extra price to gratify their prejudice for something which is British in name. You find that in the cheese trade, the bacon trade, and a great deal in the beef trade.

Mr. A. H. Smith.

3554. If you are considering the question of how far any fraud is carried on, it is a good deal a question of price, is it not? Do you think that much foreign meat is sold over here at the price of the best English meat?—Yes, I think so, retail; that is to say, meat of foreign origin killed on this side is retailed at precisely the same price as the best English and the best Scotch; and as far as I can tell by examination, it is, perhaps, quite as good as any except, perhaps, the best Scotch.

3555. If it is as good of course there would be no fraud in selling it at the same price, would there?—Only the fraud of misrepresenting the name.

3556. Is it often labelled in the shops with any name?—I do not know that the exact pieces are labelled, but there is stuck over the windows "Best English," "Best Scotch," and not a single intimation that any of it is of Canadian or other origin. There is certainly then deception as to the source of origin.

3557. If you sell chilled beef of equal quality to the best English available, there is no fraud in selling that at the same price as the English, is there, if nothing is asked about the origin, and if no label is stuck up?—Quite so; there would be no fraud in that case.

3558. But if the labels are stuck up, that clearly is a deception?—Yes; and for that reason we would welcome any action which would impose on the retailer the onus of proving that the beef which he labelled "Best English," or "Best Scotch," was of that origin. That would not seem to be very difficult to manage.

Mr. Wingfield-Digby.

3559. Would you consider it a fraud if those labels, "United States of America," were taken off before the meat was hung up in the butcher's shop?—It would be perhaps not a fraud with regard to the value received for the money, but a misrepresentation which might affect the trade.

3560. Misrepresentation might affect the price, might it not?—Yes, and also the continuity of demand afterwards.

Mr. A. H. Smith.

3561. You said something about the word cheddar, and the committee have had several discussions about it; is it, in your view, merely a description of cheese, or a mark of origin?—It is now, I think, entirely a description of the method in which they are made, because Scotch cheddars are commonly quoted in the market; that is, cheese made in Scotland by the cheddar method. Of course, Cheddar is the name of the village in England where it was first made.

3562. Is it not the case that a decision has been given in a court of law recently with regard to that?—I am not aware of that. In Canada we define the method by the word Cheddar as distinguished from Stilton methods. Stilton cheeses are made in many places apart from Stilton.

Chairman.

3563. Your cheese is labelled "Canadian," and not "Canadian Cheddar," I understand?—That is so.

Mr. A. H. Smith.

3564. Is the cheese made in Canada according to the cheddar manner marked "Canadian" or "Canadian Cheddar"?—It is marked "Canadian."

3565. Was that in consequence of any action taken by the customs authorities?—No; the word cheddar has not been marked on Canadian cheese to my knowledge in any case.

3566. Has cheese made in the United States been marked "Cheddar"?—Not to my knowledge, although I think cheese is designated here in shop windows as Canadian Cheddar; but it is not so marked in Canada.

3567. The word cheddar is never used in Canada itself, is it?—Not in commerce, but it is used always in instructions as to methods of manufacture, to designate the process; it is not a market designation.

Chairman.

3568. Have you seen the bill which is before the committee?—Yes.

3569. As I understand your evidence with regard to the bill you would object to the clause which defines foreign meat because it defines foreign meat as "all meat which shall be imported into any part of Great Britain and Ireland from any country or place beyond the limits of Great Britain and Ireland," and that would make Canadian meat foreign?—Yes.

3570. Do you object to that clause?—I object to that clause.

3571. You are in favour, are you not, of the clause which refers to British or Irish meat, meaning meat killed within the United Kingdom, wherever it comes from?—Yes, with the qualification that Canadians would prefer to have the cattle coming from Canada and killed here designated as Canadian beef, rather than British or Irish beef.

3572. With regard to the main object of the bill, which is the marking of foreign meat (that means from other countries than our own country and the colonies), I understand that you are in favour of the objects of the bill?—And in favour of the principle.

3573. Your only difference with the bill is that you think Canadian products ought to be treated as British and not as foreign?—Yes, and designated as Canadian or British.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART VII

TRIAL SHIPMENTS OF FRUIT

PART VII
TRIAL SHIPMENTS OF FRUIT

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PART VII

TRIAL SHIPMENTS OF FRUIT

An agreement was made with nine fruit growers in the vicinity of Grimsby, Ont., to supply not less than one carload a week of tender or soft fruits, for shipment to Great Britain. The Department agreed to guarantee the shippers the wholesale value of the fruit at Grimsby, plus the cost of the cases and the extra labour involved in packing.

A small cold storage building was erected at Grimsby, at the expense of the Department, in order to provide for cooling the fruit before it was put on the railway cars.

When I visited Grimsby after I returned from Great Britain in August, I found that the fruit growers had ordered cases which were not of the size, shape or style which had been recommended; but they intimated that those were more suitable than the ones which I advised them to use.

The cases were provided with trays, so that each layer of fruit was put in a separate tray. Each case was divided across the middle by a board, and four trays were put in each end. These trays varied in depth, according to the size of the fruit. Each case contained from 45 to 50 pounds of fruit. The shipper's mark, the name of the variety, the grade and the number of fruits in the case, were marked on the ends.

These trial shipments were to be made to discover the practicability of landing peaches, pears, tomatoes and grapes in Great Britain in good condition. The shipments were also made to learn whether it would be profitable to ship such fruit, if and when it could be landed in good order.

Information was sought from each shipment on how best to meet the difficulties of packing, transportation and distribution.

The first shipment was sent from Grimsby on 7th September. The last was made on 30th October.

The total quantities of fruits shipped from Grimsby in these trial shipments were as follows :—

SUMMARY OF SHIPMENTS.

1,394 cases peaches.	44 barrels apples.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1,858 cases grapes.
1,652 " pears.	852 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
76 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	50 $\frac{1}{3}$ " "
48 $\frac{1}{3}$ " "	55 " plums.
440 " tomatoes.	9 " quinces.
198 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
457 " apples.	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
	7,141 packages or cases.

The names of the various shippers and the quantities shipped by each were as follows :—

Andrewes, W. J.—

24 cases peaches.
 252 “ pears.
 129 “ tomatoes.
 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “
 7 “ apples.
 3,907 lbs. grapes.

Hagar, L. L.—

252 cases peaches.
 122 “ pears.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “
 3 “ apples.
 32 “ plums.

23,472 lbs. grapes.

McKinnon, D. J.—

93 cases peaches.
 156 “ pears.
 12,653 lbs. grapes.

Nelles, W. H.—

1 case peaches.
 59 cases pears.
 5,775 lbs. grapes.

Pettit & Son, A. H.—

56 cases peaches.
 137 “ pears.
 87 “ tomatoes.
 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “
 30 “ apples.
 28 brls. “
 4 cases plums.

28,411 lbs. grapes.

Smith, Geo.—

768 cases peaches.

Van Duzer, C. W.—

75 cases peaches.
 303 “ pears.
 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “
 60 “ tomatoes.
 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “
 4 “ apples.
 2 “ plums.
 6 “ quinces.
 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “

12,004 lbs. grapes.

Woolverton, E. J.—

88 cases peaches.
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “
 284 “ pears.
 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “
 12 “ tomatoes.
 113 “ apples.
 14 “ plums.

18,700 lbs. grapes.

Woolverton, L.—

37 cases peaches.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “
 339 “ pears.
 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “
 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ “ “
 152 “ tomatoes.
 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “
 300 “ apples.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “
 16 brls. “
 3 cases plums.
 3 “ quinces.

6,335 lbs. grapes.

The chief varieties of fruit shipped were as follows :—

Pears :—Bartlett, Howell, Kieffer and Beurre d'Anjou.

Peaches :—Crawford and Fancy Dessert.

Apples :—Cranberry Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Northern Spy and Baldwin.

Grapes :—Niagara and Concord comprised about one-half of the total quantity shipped. The other varieties included Worden, Roger's, Moore's Early, Brighton and Vergennes.

Plums :—Yellow Egg, Quackenboss.

The prices guaranteed by the Government on fruit at Grimsby were as follows :—

Peaches (first two shipments).....	\$2.50 per case.
“ (balance of shipments).....	2.20 “
Pears.....	1.56 “
Tomatoes.....	1.00 “
Apples.....	1.00 “
Plums.....	1.56 “
Grapes (except last shipment) Concords and Niagaras....	2c. per lb.
“ Other varieties.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ c. “
“ (last shipment) Concords.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c. “
“ Other varieties.....	2c. “

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The cost of cases, paper, and extra labour for packing were included in the prices guaranteed for the several fruits per case. The price of the packages for grapes was guaranteed in addition to the rates per pound. These were put in at cost price, namely: 40 cents each for full cases, and 20 cents each for half cases.

The following were the transportation charges per full case from Grimsby, Ont., to London, England. The ocean rate of freight was 22s. 6d. per forty cubic feet in cold storage:—

Freight, by rail, Grimsby to Montreal.....	\$19 45	per 100 cases
Wharfage and marine insurance.....	2 47	“ “
Ocean freight.....	31 47	“ “
Consignee's charges not including commission..	17 04	“ “
		\$70 43

This shows a total of\$70 43 per 100 cases

or 70.4 cents per case.

The commission for selling was five per cent; and the amount per case would depend upon the price at which the fruit was sold.

The transportation charges from Grimsby, Ont., to Glasgow, were:—

Freight, by rail, Grimsby to Montreal.....	\$19 45	per 100 cases
Wharfage and marine insurance.....	2 47	“ “
Ocean freight.....	29 05	“ “
Consignee's charges, not including commission..	13 45	“ “
		\$64 42

This shows a total of\$64 42 per 100 cases

or 64.4 cents per case.

The commission for selling was five per cent; and the amount per case would depend upon the price at which the fruit was sold.

Altogether, eleven different shipments of fruit were made; four to Glasgow, three to Liverpool, and four to London. The fruit for Glasgow was consigned to Thomas Russell, Esq., Fruit Bazaar. The fruit for London was consigned to Messrs. Garcia, Jacobs and Company, Covent Garden, and the fruit at Liverpool was taken care of by Messrs. Simons, Shuttleworth and Company.

Nearly all the peaches were sent in the earlier shipments to each place. The later shipments, except the trial shipment of apples, were composed mainly of grapes.

Mr. Linus Woolverton, Grimsby, secretary of the committee of shippers, was requested to act also for the Department in conveying directions to the various shippers, and in seeing that the fruit was packed and shipped according to these directions.

I visited Grimsby several times while the shipments were being prepared, to confer with the shippers on the methods of sorting and packing the fruit.

Each individual fruit was wrapped in tissue paper. These were then packed in the trays already mentioned. A small quantity of excelsior packing was used below and above the fruit in each tray. The trays were covered and placed in the cases. The trays and cases were constructed to provide for ventilation; but in the packing of the fruit of the first shipments, fancy paper was placed over the fruit in each tray in such a way as to exclude the air; and the quantity of excelsior packing used to protect the fruit from bruising in transit, prevented circulation of air through the cases. The covers of the cases were close. This was not in accordance with the directions issued to the shippers. Alterations were made after the first shipments.

The cases of fruit were to be put into the cold storage building at Grimsby, to be thoroughly cooled before they were put on the railway cars. In the first shipments, this was not done thoroughly. The excessive care taken to pack the fruit securely prevented the cooling of the fruit in the middle of the cases. The warm fruit generated sufficient heat to keep the cases warm and even to warm up the cold storage to a temperature of 46° and over. Thus, the kind of cases used, and the extreme care

in packing to protect it against damage, were the chief causes which prevented a thorough cooling of the fruit and caused it to be landed in Great Britain in an over-ripe condition.

These mistakes and defects were in a large measure remedied in the later shipments.

The transportation service on the railway was too slow for perishable fruit; and shipments were not despatched promptly in time to catch the steamer, without a delay of one day, and sometimes, two days, in Montreal. The delay in Montreal was not a cause of damage to the fruit, as the shipments were put into cold storage there immediately after they arrived.

The average time in transportation between Grimsby and the destination in Great Britain for all the shipments was twenty days. (Exactly, 19.9 days.)

Directions were given to the steamship agents to carry the fruit in cold storage at a temperature of from 38° to 40°. In the first shipments, it appeared that the fruit itself generated a great deal of heat in the cold storage compartments on the ships; and although the temperature at the point where it was registered was maintained at a safe carrying point, the temperature in the heart of some of the cases and in the middle of the bulk of the fruit was doubtless from 4° to 10° higher. This also was remedied in later shipments, by more thorough cooling of the fruit before it was put on board the steamships, and by stowing it in such a way as to allow a larger amount of space for circulation of air around each package.

The following table gives instances of the prices realized from some of the lots sent forward by several shippers, which were landed in good condition:

TABLE showing returns per case from sales of some fruit by Garcia, Jacobs & Co. London, England.

Name of Shipper.	Kind of Fruit.	Sold in London at		Total Expenses.	Net Proceeds at Grimsby.
		s. d.	8 cts.	cts.	8 cts.
	Pears:				
L. Woolverton.....	6 cases B. Louise.....	16 0	3 84	89	2 95
D. J. McKinnon.....	5 " ".....	14 0	3 36	87	2 49
C. W. VanDuzer.....	3 " Bartletts.....	12 0	2 88	84	2 04
	Peaches:				
Geo. Smith.....	21 cases.....	15 4	3 68	88	2 80
C. W. VanDuzer.....	7 ".....	12 0	2 88	84	2 04
L. Woolverton.....	4 ".....	14 0	3 36	87	2 49
Geo. Smith.....	10 ".....	12 0	2 88	84	2 04
	Tomatoes:				
W. J. Andrewes.....	7 cases small size.....	9 4	2 24	81	1 43
L. Woolverton.....	3 " ".....	9 4	2 24	81	1 43
E. J. Woolverton.....	6 cases large size.....	6 8	1 60	78	0 82
	Grapes:				
D. J. McKinnon.....	5 cases.....	4 0	0 96	74	0 22
L. L. Hagar.....	14 ".....	3 8	0 88	74	0 14
D. J. McKinnon.....	12 ".....	3 6	0 84	74	0 10
	Plums:				
A. H. Pettit & Son.....	2 cases Quackenboss.....	15 6	3 72	89	2 83

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TABLE showing returns per case from sales of some fruit by Thos. Russell, Glasgow, Scotland.

Name of Shipper.	Kinds of Fruit.	Sold in Glasgow at		Total	Net Pro-
		s.	d.	Expenses.	ceeds at
				cts.	Grimsby.
	Pears :—				8 cts.
E. J. Woolverton.....	8 cases B. d'Anjou.....	8	6	2 04	74
W. J. Andrewes.....	2 " Flemish Beauty.....	8	3	1 98	74
E. J. Woolverton.....	7 " mixed.....	9	0	2 16	74
W. J. Andrewes.....	4 " B. d'Anjou.....	15	0	3 60	82
L. Woolverton.....	3 " Kieffer.....	11	0	2 64	76
	Peaches :—				
L. L. Hagar.....	13 cases.....	4	0	0 96	67
A. H. Pettit & Son.....	6 ".....	4	0	0 96	67
L. L. Hagar.....	13 ".....	3	6	0 84	67
	Tomatoes :—				
C. W. Van Duzer.....	9 cases.....	5	2	1 24	67
L. Woolverton.....	2 ".....	5	0	1 20	67
C. W. Van Duzer.....	5 ".....	4	1	0 98	67
	Grapes :—				
L. L. Hagar.....	2 cases.....	3	9	0 90	67
D. J. McKinnon.....	8 ".....	3	0	0 72	67
L. L. Hagar.....	88 ".....	3	0	0 72	67

In all the shipments of the different kinds of fruit, it did not appear that there was a special preference for any particular variety. The qualities which determined the values were :—

- 1st. Soundness ;
- 2nd. Keeping qualities ;
- 3rd. Appearance (colour, size, shape) ;
- 4th. Flavour.

Doubtless, after quantities of soft or tender fruits are sent forward regularly, there will be more discrimination and a consequent difference in value between varieties, according to the flavour which each may possess. But until the trade is well established, the highest prices will be obtained by the varieties of fruit which are landed in the best condition, so as to impose the least risk of loss on those who handle them there.

The following extracts from letters received from the firms to whom the fruits were consigned will indicate the condition in which the several kinds arrived.

PEARS.

From Thomas Russell, Glasgow :

1st Oct.—“Pears. These arrived too ripe, and could only be bought by retailers who had means of disposing of them without delay. Had they been in green, hard condition, I am confident they would quite easily have brought double the price. In many instances, as you can see from the difference of prices in account sales, some of the cases contained a large percentage of wasty pears—over-ripe.

“This class of pear, known here as the ‘William,’ is undoubtedly very fine, and a good eating pear, but it is also one which ripens rapidly; and without some knowledge of the actual condition of the fruit when shipped, it is impossible for me to state definitely whether or not these would have carried better had they been packed greener; or, to put it another way, they had evidently not been green enough packed, and in consequence coloured up on voyage and landed ripe.

“In regard to the packing, some of the shippers omitted to put a little packing between the pears and the top of the tray, with the result that the pears got rubbed and bruised, which gave them a bad appearance.

“It was necessary that a slight layer of packing should have been put above as well as below the fruit. There were two or three cases of pears packed without trays, and these appeared to have carried much better than the others, and arrived in firmer condition.

“I am also of the opinion that the Duchesse or Beurre variety of pears would stand the voyage better than the Williams, and be more likely to arrive here green and firm, in which case satisfactory prices could be realized. With the Williams pear there is certainly a much larger percentage of risk than would be the case with either Duchesse or Beurre.

“On the whole, I think the pears may be considered a satisfactory sale, although not a paying concern by any means, when it is considered the condition in which the fruit arrived, and that the variety shipped ripens up so rapidly.”

19th Oct.—“The Bartlett pears arrived over-ripe, while Duchesse and Flemish Beauty variety were in good condition, and you will see from account sales the difference in price. The Bartlett pears packed by L. Woolverton in third boxes were fairly good, although there were some amongst them too ripe.”

11th Nov.—“In reference to your remark that you had expected a better price for pears ex SS. ‘Kastalia’ on the last voyage, I have to state that the pears were in ripe condition, and with a good percentage of soft pears in every case. As a matter of fact, the pears were ‘sleeping’ and could only be purchased by retailers who could dispose of them without delay, as after a couple of days, at the outside, lying exposed in a retail shop, they were of no use. You may depend upon it, that had it been possible to get more money for these pears such would have been done, as I am most anxious to get as much as possible for all these consignments which you entrust to me.”

From Wood, Ormerod & Co., Edinburgh :

23rd Oct.—“The pears (Bartletts) always a quick ripening variety, had, we think, been too mature when packed. They were quite half useless. The method of packing was needlessly expensive, and very ineffective. The small trays are needless; but apart from that the fruit could rattle about freely, which ought never to be the case.

“The pears we saw in Glasgow were too small to create favour; pears weighing about three to the pound being more to the taste here.”

From Garcia, Jacobs & Co., Covent Garden, London.

25th September.—“The mistake made has been that too much care has been taken in the packing, the inner case being almost hermetically sealed and preventing the permeation of cool air.

“Please note that the temperature of the cool chamber should not be over 38 degrees, as this is a point of great importance.”

2nd October.—“It is of vital importance that the temperature of the chamber should be reduced before the fruit is stowed, as we know from experience that the temperature at the centre of the refrigerator, once the fruit is in, is likely to vary five or six degrees from that recorded at the point where the engineer tests it. Mr. Crandall advises us that he has the register of the temperature of the ‘Sardinian’ which arrived in Glasgow, and it records for the most part 48 degrees for each day, which is 10 degrees too high. As you are well aware, these matters are of sufficient importance to need special attention. If the business is to be made successful, it is imperative that the temperature in the refrigerator should be kept at 40 degrees or less, and it must be reduced to this before the fruit is stowed.”

9th October.—“We sincerely hope that they will land in better order than the last, as the public here are beginning to appreciate the quality of the pears, and if the result shows an improvement, better prices will be realized. We shall telegraph you on arrival of the goods if the condition is more satisfactory.

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"P.S.—Since writing the above, yours of the 28th ult. just received. There is no doubt the smaller package will bring the fruit in better order. We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the 'Hurona,' having used our influence to have fruit landed at first wharf with the cattle."

16th October.—"Since we last had the pleasure of writing to you, the 'Hurona' and the 'Numidian' have arrived. The condition of all the fruit showed a great improvement, and it is a satisfaction to us to find that our suggestions have been of use. Much yet remains to be done, the packages not being exactly such as we would like.

"There is no doubt that the fruit will suit the London trade, the eating quality being exceptionally good. The general appearance is about equal to that of the fruit grown here and in France."

21st October.—"There is no reason to doubt that the fruit can be made to stand the journey, and when once the difficulties of packages and temperature are overcome, the results should be satisfactory. We are satisfied that about 40 degrees or less is the best temperature to maintain."

4th November.—"The bulk of the fruit that arrived by the Bristol boat turned out in very fine condition, the pears realizing from 12s. to 17s. per case. We have already written you fully as regards grapes, and can only repeat that they do not suit our market."

PEACHES.

From Thomas Russell, Glasgow.

1st October.—"Arrived in bad condition, many being almost worthless, the peaches having decayed, while in some of the cases there was not a sound peach. This fruit is of such a delicate nature that I cannot see my way to recommend further shipment, the risk being too great for any prospect of recompense.

"The sale was attended by all the large influential retailers in the trade, and buyers seemed anxious to secure a quantity of the fruit to give it a fair trial, even though they had undoubtedly in some cases to give more than the fruit was actually worth. This remark refers especially to the peaches, and as I have mentioned complaints have been made to this effect by purchasers."

19th October.—"These also arrived in very bad condition, the majority being nearly useless with the exception of those packed by L. L. Hagar, and named Dessert peaches, and which landed in fairly firm condition. You will also see that five boxes packed by A. H. Pettit & Son landed good."

TOMATOES.

From Thomas Russell, Glasgow.

1st October.—"Tomatoes I have more hope of, especially if a medium sized tomato is used for export. The fruit shipped was too large, and arrived soft."

19th October.—"Tomatoes. These arrived fairly good, but those in the half boxes carried better than the others. There is just the same fault to be found with these as the previous shipment, that is, the tomatoes being too large; and I think a medium sized tomato would carry better and arrive in sounder condition than these very large ones. Again, those packed in the half boxes were simply laid against the wood, and in my opinion they would have landed better had a piece of paper and some packing been put underneath."

From Wood, Ormerod & Co., Edinburgh.

23rd October.—"Tomatoes. These were, so far as we examined them, fully half gone. This is a disappointment, as we have seen American tomatoes come in crates of about 20 lbs. net, in good order. These also, we fear, have been packed fully matured, instead of with a tinge of green upon them. For this fruit, the handle basket is the

best package, if we except the one layer tray ; but this latter must be so made and used that the fruit must be kept level and not tilted to one side or put upside down. For this purpose a number of trays have to be attached and corded, so as to keep them right side up. The Teneriffe tomatoes come beautifully. They are packed in a fine sort of dust, made apparently from dried moss with an admixture of fine saw-dust. This is perfectly dry, and the tomatoes are wrapped in tissue paper and packed in layers well separated from the box and from successive layers by the dust, and 'firmed' but not squeezed."

From Garcia, Jacobs & Co., Covent Garden, London :

24th Sept.—"The tomatoes are certainly of very fine quality, but the condition left a great deal to be desired. Still, it is satisfactory to know that if they can be brought here in good condition (and we see no reason to doubt it) they are sure to meet a ready sale. They realized 2s. 6d. to 4s. per case."

25th Sept.—"The tomatoes were splendid ; but they also suffered, although not to such a great extent as the pears. However, the best dealers would not purchase them, being afraid of the condition, after having seen the pears and peaches. We need hardly tell you that when fruit arrives in this state, the sale is effected under very disadvantageous circumstances ; and the sanitary authorities are very particular here, and act wisely in not allowing decayed fruit to be sold."

GRAPES.

From Thomas Russell, Glasgow :

19th Oct.—"Grapes.—There is no opening for these grapes in this market, as even should they arrive at any time in good condition, their peculiar taste and flavour is against their taking here. I do not think it would be advisable to ship further lots of grapes, as I have numerous complaints from the parties who bought them even at these very low prices, stating that they could not get rid of them, and would never buy them again."

8th Nov.—"The grapes landed in good condition, and I advertised them very extensively, and also wrote special letters to all the principal wholesale and retail men in the trade, requesting them to come forward to the sale and give the grapes a trial. I had therefore a very large attendance at the sale, and taking everything into consideration, the grapes sold fairly well, although I can quite well understand not at paying prices. As mentioned in my previous letter to you, I do not think it will be possible to make a trade with these grapes in our market, the flavour and taste not being appreciated by the Scotch people, especially as we have very large arrivals as you know of Almeria grapes about this time of the year, which come in very cheap. At all events, it would be a considerable time before our buyers could be induced to take hold of and push the sale of these grapes, and I am certain that they would never bring a price that would leave a paying profit to the shipper. Pears, as you will see, sold very well, and I can recommend further shipments of these. Also the apples were in demand, and I shall be very pleased indeed to have further consignments both of pears and apples."

From Garcia, Jacobs & Co., Covent Garden, London :

24th Sept.—"We certainly do not think the grapes will do well, as there is a large quantity coming here from Lisbon and Spain ; and these grapes are remarkably good in quality and sell at very low prices."

16th Oct.—"The grapes are of no use here, the peculiar flavour not being very palatable ; and in quality they are in every respect inferior to those grown in Spain and Portugal, thin-skinned, white, sweet grapes, which are brought here and sold from 2d. to 3d. per lb."

21st Oct.—"Mr. Shuttleworth, in Liverpool, thinks he will be able to introduce the grapes ; but here in London there is no chance of doing so, the flavour not being liked by our dealers."

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28th October.—“Everything did well, with the exception of the grapes; and we are glad we recommended the shipment of this article should be discontinued, as the peculiar flavour is not appreciated here in London. Grapes from Spain and Portugal are being brought to our market in large quantities, in big bunches, and being sold at 2½d. to 3d. per pound.”

From Simons, Shuttleworth & Co., Liverpool :

22nd October.—“Grapes were in various conditions, according to varieties; and although prices continue low, the demand is more active, and I am inclined to think prices will improve if they send a few every week. People are commencing to acquire a taste for them.

“All buyers object to the mixing of different varieties in the one case. It will be some time before we can sell our Canadian grapes in England and obtain good results, as the people appear prejudiced against their flavour.”

APPLES.

From W. T. Crandall, London :

29th Nov.—“As regards the state of the fruit on arrival, my opinion is that it largely depends on the conditions under which the apples are packed in Canada, and the temperature of the hold of the vessel while in transit. If the weather happened to be warm when the fruit is packed and shipped, they suffer greatly from the heat generated when on board the steamer, producing sweat and moisture resulting in landing the apples here in a slack and wasty condition,—hence, a heavy loss to the shipper. This applies more generally to the early fall and winter varieties, and they are more risky in this respect on account of the hot weather and the softness of the fruit. My opinion is that the handling of the fruit in London is not of the best kind; the steamship agents giving very little attention to the matter and in which much improvement should be made. This to some extent affects the number of slacks and is worthy of the attention of the Government. There is far too little attention paid by the packer in the selection and grading of fruit—more especially when apples are bringing good prices in this market—in their anxiety to handle a large quantity, final results are disappointment to the shipper, distrust on the part of the buyer and consumer here, and discredit upon Canadian apples. Inferior fruit should in all cases be sorted out, as it decays first, and affects the value of the rest. And I should strongly urge and recommend that apples which are designated as seconds be disposed of in Canada to the best advantage possible, and in no case be exported to this country. The cost of handling is the same as for good fruit, no profits as a rule arising from it, and tends to lessen the value of choice, well assorted stock.

“Fall fruit, however, which has been largely shipped is subject to many drawbacks; chiefly being the climatic conditions under which it is gathered, packed and shipped, including the temperature of the hold of the vessel, over which there is at present no means of control. And this season no doubt the result of hot weather, it has arrived largely in very inferior condition, demonstrating the necessity of packing the fruit under more favourable conditions and using such means as is necessary to control the temperature while in transit.

“As a general rule, Canadian apples (winter stock) of sound and long keeping varieties properly selected, and well packed, arrived in a satisfactory condition with a small proportion of slacks and wets.”

COLD STORAGE V. ORDINARY CARGO ROOM.

One shipment of apples was sent forward with 337 packages, sent in cold storage; and 116 packages sent as ordinary cargo. The fruit arrived in good condition. The apples shipped in cold storage were of the Baldwin, Ribston Pippin, Cranberry Pippin and Northern Spy varieties, and were wrapped in paper. They were reported as sound

and firm on arrival. The same varieties shipped as ordinary cargo and packed in the same way, arrived in fair condition ; but were reported as "not so solid and firm as the apples shipped in cold storage, and showing some signs of early decay." Where a spot or scab existed, signs of decay were seen under the skin.

All the fruit from the cold storage on the steamship, while sound and firm, showed moisture on the surface when removed from the cold storage ; while the fruit shipped as ordinary cargo in the hold of the vessel was quite dry, but not so firm and solid as the other. The moisture was no doubt produced by condensation from the air by the sudden change of temperature.

When fruit is removed from cold storage to a warm moist atmosphere, the cases should be left closed until the fruit has become gradually warmed up to near the temperature of the air.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

PACKAGES.

The value of tender fruits in Great Britain depends chiefly upon their condition. To ensure the preservation of their condition at its best, it is necessary that a suitable package should be used. It should be (1) strong enough to provide for safe carriage ; (2) so constructed as to provide for thorough ventilation ; (3) cheap ; and (4) of a size convenient for handling. No one package is suitable for all kinds of fruit ; but the package for the carriage of every sort of fruit should meet these requirements. Each package of fruit, if thoroughly closed at a warm temperature, becomes practically a generator of heat, like a slow-burning stove ; hence the need of openings for ventilation that the cold air may have a chance to cool the fruit.

The following cuts illustrate the packages which are recommended for use in the shipment of pears, peaches and tomatoes to Great Britain :—

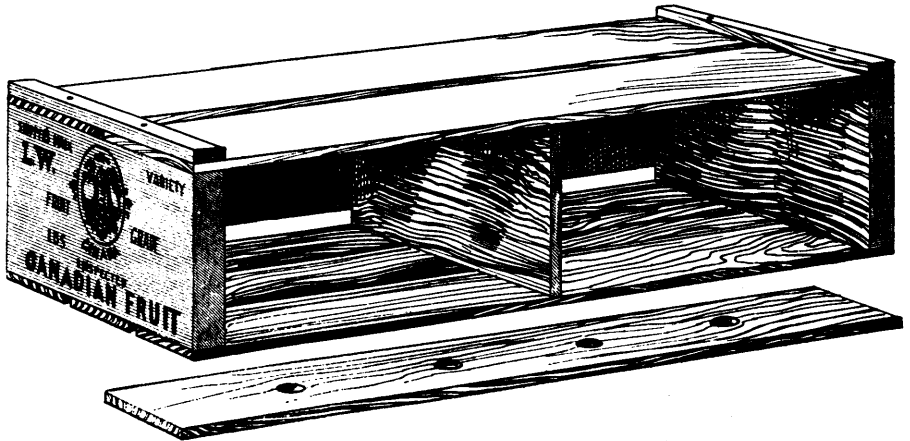


FIG. 1.

Figure 1 shows the case with one side off.

Fruit is to be packed in from the side of the case. After it is filled, the side is to be put on in such a way as to hold the fruit firmly, but not to bruise it.

The following are the dimensions of the case, inside measurement :—

Length, 22 inches ; width, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; depth, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, or 6 inches, according to the size and kind of fruit to be packed.

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The top, sides and bottom of the case are made of lumber $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, planed on the outside. The top and bottom pieces are put on, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch space between them as openings for ventilation. The side pieces are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch narrower than the inside depth of the box. That permits ventilation at all four edges of the case.

Each side piece has four holes for further ventilation.

The end pieces are $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick, planed on both sides; and the centre piece is $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick, also planed on both sides.

The cleats at both ends of the top are $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick by $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch wide. They keep the cases apart when they are stowed one on top of another.

The pieces of the top of the case are fastened to these cleats before they are nailed to the end-boards and centre-board.

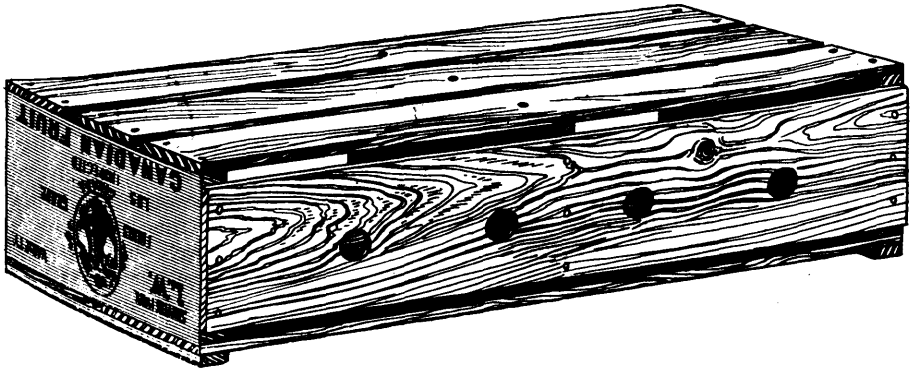


FIG. 2.

Figure 2 shows the case lying bottom upwards, and illustrates the openings for ventilation.

PACKING.

It is essential that the fruit should be picked at the proper condition as to ripeness. When pears are full grown they appear to ripen so as to yield a better flavour when ripened *off* the tree than when ripened *on* the tree. Care should be taken in the handling of all tender fruits to prevent bruising. The sorting and wrapping should be done in such a way as to involve the least possible handling of the fruit. If the fruit can be cooled before it is sorted and wrapped, so much the less will be the risk of injury.

The packing of the fruit should be done in such a way as to keep it firm in the package. An excess of packing, in so far as that prevents circulation of air, is objectionable. Some kinds of packing are liable to become mouldy from the dampness caused by evaporation from the fruit. Paper and excelsior packing are of that sort.

Only such fruits should be packed as are sound, of regular shape, and of fairly large size. Tomatoes are the exception in the matter of size. Medium and small-sized tomatoes sell for about one-half more per case than large sized tomatoes.

COOLING.

All tender or soft varieties of fruit should be cooled as quickly after they are picked as is practicable. For long keeping, they should be cooled to a temperature between 36° and 40° Fahr., as warm fruit generates heat by the changes which proceed in it. It is thus much more difficult to cool than inert products, such as meats, eggs, etc. Cold storage rooms, such as are shown at figure 23, in Part V., would be suitable. If the fruit can be even partly cooled before it is wrapped, the risk of spoiling will be lessened to that extent.

Packages containing warm fruit should never be loaded close in a railway car in warm weather. If a refrigerator car be used, well iced, the generation of heat in cases of warm fruit will more than counter-balance the cooling power of the ice. The fruit will continue to ripen, and decay will begin.

APPLES.

Early ripening and soft varieties of apples should be packed in ventilated barrels or boxes, and sent in cold storage. Otherwise, a large proportion of them are likely to arrive in a slack and wet condition and to be sold for a price which can entail only loss.

A report was made to me by Mr. Arthur R. Fowler, of Montreal, agent for Messrs. Garcia, Jacobs & Co., and Messrs. Simons, Shuttleworth Co., on two shipments of early apples sent by him in August. The two shipments were from one lot of apples from the same section in Western Ontario. So far as Mr. Fowler knew, the apples in each of the two shipments were similar as to variety, condition when packed, and manner of packing. That is to say, the one lot of apples, received from a place in Western Ontario, was divided into two shipments, without particular selection. One of these shipments, containing 267 barrels, was shipped on the steamship "Kastalia" to Glasgow in cold storage on 26th August. The apples of this shipment were reported as being delivered all in good condition and were sold at an average price of 18s. per barrel, which netted \$2.45 per barrel in Western Ontario. The other shipment, consisting of 325 barrels, was sent forward as ordinary cargo to Liverpool. The apples of this shipment were reported as being delivered in an unsatisfactory condition: 124 barrels were reported as "wet" or "slightly wet," and 81 barrels as "slack." Thus 63 per cent of the shipment, sent as ordinary cargo, were landed in a damaged condition. The whole shipment was sold at an average price of 8s. per barrel, which netted 75 cents per barrel in Western Ontario. Evidently the wet and slack condition of the apples when delivered from the steamship, was due not to the kind of fruit or the manner of packing, but to the fact that they had been heated during transit, and were greatly damaged in consequence.

It is therefore evident that for the carriage of early and soft apples, cold storage is necessary to ensure good condition and reasonably good returns to the shippers.

The later and firmer varieties of apples can be shipped safely if cooled below 50° Fahr., packed in ventilated barrels, and carried in the holds of steamships provided with air ducts for causing thorough ventilation. The cold air should be conveyed to the bottoms of the holds, perhaps in a manner similar to air shafts for carrying cold air to the stokers; and fans should be used for sucking the warm air out. If these were used mainly during the night only, the holds could be kept sufficiently cold to land apples entirely undamaged by their transit across the ocean.

The following table shows the quantity and value of apples imported by Great Britain, year ending 31st December, 1896.

From.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bushels.	\$
Australasia ..	158,652	393,543
Canada ..	2,642,168	3,145,141
Other British Possessions ..	13,483	18,503
United States ..	2,614,389	3,271,582
Germany ..	14,470	19,472
Holland ..	52,005	67,968
Belgium ..	311,418	336,365
France ..	216,765	255,081
Portugal ..	146,012	181,697
Other Foreign Countries ..	7,594	12,123
Total ..	6,176,956	7,701,475

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

The following report on the condition of a large number of shipments of Canadian apples was made by a firm in Great Britain and forwarded to this office through Mr. W. T. Crandall. It shows a very great difference in the prices realized for apples of the same variety at the same time, owing to the condition in which they were landed.

MEMO. of Canadian Apples—Season 1897—Sold in England.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Number of Barrels.	Remarks and Prices.
Sept. 15..	Labrador	157	Mostly Duchess and Alexanders, some of which were in a slack condition. Tight, brought 14s. 2d. to 19s. per barrel.
“ 17..	Carthaginian.....	42	Alexanders and Blush Pippins. 8s. to 12s. per barrel.
“ 22..	Lake Ontario.....	1,244	Mixed varieties, including many St. Lawrence which brought 4s. to 10s.; Colverts, 11s. to 13s. 3d.; M. Blush, 8s. 6d. to 14s. 3d. Condition somewhat faulty. The St. Lawrence were particularly bad, and much dissatisfaction was caused in the trade by the very tender nature of the stock.
“ 24..	S. California.....	456	Mixed varieties, mostly out of condition. St. Lawrence (very poor) 2s. 3d. to 6s. 9d.; Alexanders, 6s. 9d. to 13s.; Alexanders, 3s. 3d.
“ 27, 29.	Lake Superior.....	2,092	
Oct. 1..	Vancouver.....	2,093	Mixed varieties with a large proportion out of condition. Colverts, 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; St. Lawrence, 4s. to 8s. 6d.; Jenningts, 7s. to 12s.; King Pippins, 10s. to 12s. 9d.; M. Blush, 8s. to 10s. 6d.
“ 6..	Parisian.....	3,389	Rather better condition. Snows, 10s. 9d.; Colverts, 9s. to 12s.; Wealthy, 7s. 3d. to 15s. 9d.; Tarton, 12s. to 15s. 3d.; St. Lawrence, mostly slack, 4s. 3d. to 6s.; Alexanders, 11s. to 17s. 6d.; Jenningts, 5s. 9d. to 8s.
“ 8..	Rossmore.....	2,344	Further improvement in condition. Colverts, 12s. to 17s. 6d.; 20 oz., 14s. to 16s. 6d.; Ribston, 11s. to 13s. 9d.
“ 11..	Buenos Ayrean.....	1,254	Large proportion out of condition. Colverts, 10s. to 14s.; Jenningt and St. Lawrence, 2s. 6d. to 9s.; Ribston, 12s. 6.; M. Blush, 10s. to 12s. 9d.
“ 13..	Lake Winnipeg.....	2,033	Condition irregular. Colverts, 10s. to 15s. 3d.; Jenningt and St. Lawrence, 3s. 9d. to 7s.; Blenheim Pips, 13s. to 16s. 6d.
	Scotsman (including some from America)	1,885	Large proportion slack. Colverts, 12s. to 15s.; Blenheim, 14s. to 18s.; Jenningt, 2s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.
	Numidian	1,885	Snows, many of which were exceedingly bad, 3s. 3d. to 14s. 3d.; mixed varieties, 6s. to 15s. 3d.
“ 20..	Lake Huron.....	2,199	Fairly sound, the shipment including some of the most well-known brands. Ribston, 11s. to 15s. 9d.; Snows, 7s. 9d. to 15s. 6d.; Blenheim. and Blush Pippins, &c., 12s. to 17s. 6d.
	Labrador (including some from America)	3,252	Condition variable. Ribstons, 18s. 6d.; Blenheim and King Pippins, 21s.; Snows, 9s. to 15s. 6d.
“ 23..	Tower Hill.....	460	Fairly good cargo, the general condition being a great improvement on previous arrivals. Spys, 20s. 6d.; Snows, 5s. 9d. to 18s. 3d.; Ribston, 14s. to 19s.; B. Greenings, 14s. to 18s. 6d.; and Kings, 25s. 6d. to 29s.
“ 25..	Carthaginian	186	Snows, 5s. to 17s.; Colverts and Bellflower, 15s. 6d.; King and Blenheim Pippins, 18s. to 20s.; Kings, 26s.
“ 27..	Lake Ontario (including some from America.)	2,100	More than half more or less out of condition. Snows, 13s. to 15s. 6d.; Greenings, 17s. 6d.; Kings, 30s.; Cranberry, 20s. to 23s.
“ 29..	S. California.....	770	Fairly tight and sound. Kings, 25s. to 35s.; Spys, 24s.; Greenings, 22s.; Fallwaters, 20s. to 24s.; Snows, 8s. 9d. to 17s. 3d.
Nov. 1..	Livonian	277	Fairly sound. Baldwins, 24s.; Spys, 20s. to 26s.; Greenings, 18s. to 22s.; Blenheim, 23s. to 27s.; Kings, 25s. to 30s.
“ 3..	Lake Superior.....	1,352	Mostly in faulty condition. Greenings, 18s.; Ribston, 17s. to 19s. 6d.
“ 4..	Ottoman.....	1,297	Mixed varieties fairly sound. Spy, 20s. 6d.; Greenings, 16s. 6d.
	Roumanian.....	341	Fairly sound. Spys, 17s. to 25s.; G. Russetts, 17s. to 19s. 3d.
	Vancouver.....	4,336	Faulty condition. Kings, 25s. to 27s. 6d.
			Fairly good cargo, although there were many mixed varieties and brands, two and three barrels of each. Spy, 14s. 9d. to 22s. 6d.; G. Russetts, 18s.; Baldwins, 16s. to 20s. 6d.; Greenings, 16s. to 19s. 3d.; Kings, 19s. 9d. to 27s.; Bottle Greenings, 17s. to 19s. 6d.

MEMO. of Canadian Apples—Season 1897—Sold in England—*Concluded.*

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Number of Barrels.	Remarks and Prices.
Nov. 12.	Laurentian	702	Somewhat faulty condition. Spys, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Baldwins, 16s. 6d.; Greenings (poor) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
	Parisian	3,917	
" 17.	Buenos Ayrean....	3,768	Condition, generally, fairly good, but quality irregular. Spys, 13s. to 22s. 6d.; Talman Sweet, 11s. 9d.; G. Russetts, 16s. to 23s.; Greenings, 9s. 6d.; Snows, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; Phoenix, 19s. 6d.
" 19.	Lake Winnipeg....	1,901	Quite a quantity of slacks. Spys, 12s. 9d. to 20s.; Cranberry Pip, 21s. 6d.; Baldwins, 16s. to 19s. 6d.
" 22.	Numidian	2,684	Fair condition generally. Spys, 13s. to 20s. 6d.; Greenings, 14s. to 15s.; Baldwins, 17s. to 21s.; Ben Davis, 16s. to 18s. 6d.; Golden Russetts, 14s. to 18s.; Kings, 22s. 6d.
" 24.	Scotsman.....	5,759	Fair condition, quality somewhat variable. Spys, 13s. 9d. to 19s. 6d.; Baldwins, 15s. 9d. to 19s. 6d.; Greenings, 14s. to 18s. 9d.; Golden Russetts, 15s. to 17s. 3d.; Phoenix, 14s. 6d. to 17s.
	Tower Hill.....	4,826	
			Quality not so good, many of the Spys being spotted and rather inferior. Spys, 10s. 3d. to 20s.; G. Russetts, 15s. to 16s. 9d.; Greenings, 15s. 9d. to 17s.; Baldwins, 14s. to 18s.
			Large proportion of Spys, which vary very much in quality. Condition, generally, very fair. Baldwins, 12s. 3d. to 21s.; Greenings, 14s. 6d. to 16s. 3d.; Kings, 26s. to 31s.; Spys, 11s. 9d. to 21s.; G. Russetts, 16s. to 19s. 6d.

From the foregoing memorandum I have compiled a table, showing the average prices realized per barrel for a number of the leading varieties. The first column in that table shows the average lowest price, and the second column shows the average highest price for which the apples mentioned in that report were sold.

TABLE showing average prices realized per barrel for the following varieties of Canadian apples, sold in Great Britain, season 1897.

Varieties.	Average Lowest Price.		Average Highest Price.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Alexanders.....	8	7	15	5
Baldwins	15	4	20	6
Ben Davis	16	0	18	6
Blenheim Pippins	16	0	20	0
Blush Pippins.....	10	0	14	9
Colverts	10	4	14	5
Cranberry.....	20	9	23	0
Duchess.....	19	0		
Fallwaters.....	20	0	24	0
Golden Russett.....	15	10	18	11
Greenings.....	15	0	17	0
Jennettings.....	4	4	8	8
Kings.....	22	4	26	11
Maiden Blush.....	8	10	12	6
Phoenix	14	6	18	3
Ribston.....	13	3	16	6
Snows.....	7	5	14	8
Spys.....	14	8	21	7
St. Lawrence.....	3	6	7	10
Tarton.....	12	0	15	3
Wealthy.....	7	3	15	9

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

PEARS.

Less attention is paid in Great Britain to the variety of pears than to the soundness and nice appearance of the fruit. Pears of a typical and regular shape are wanted, and from a medium to a large size.

From the trial shipments it appears that a large trade can be created at prices which will be remunerative to the growers here.

The following table shows the quantity and value of pears imported by Great Britain, year ending 31st December, 1896.

From	Quantity.	Value.
	Bush.	\$
British Possessions.....	11,916	24,333
United States.....	37,712	112,502
Holland.....	47,717	68,941
Belgium.....	143,499	182,485
France.....	239,295	609,792
Other Foreign Countries.....	3,684	7,760
Total.....	483,823	1,005,813

PEACHES.

Tender varieties of peaches, such as Crawfords, can be shipped with safety only when the fruit is picked in a firm condition, and cooled to a temperature of under 40 degrees soon thereafter. If packed in cases such as shown at figures 1 and 2, and carried at a low temperature, it appears practicable to send peaches safely to Great Britain. Their arrival in first-rate condition will doubtless create a demand for them; but the shipment of them will always be more difficult to carry on successfully than that of apples and pears.

TOMATOES.

Tomatoes can be shipped safely. The price that may be obtained regularly will depend so much on the supplies available from other countries that no safe estimate can be made. A large supply of tomatoes for Great Britain is received from Teneriffe, Canary Island, the Channel Islands and France.

Those varieties which are of medium size, smooth and regular in shape, solid, with small seeds cavities, sell for the highest prices. In the trial shipments last year, tomatoes of small size were sold at 9s. 4d. per case, when tomatoes of large size at the same time sold for only 6s. 8d. per case.

The varieties recommended for shipment to Great Britain by Mr. John Craig, late Horticulturist at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are:—"Livingston's Beauty, Favourite, (Livingston), Early Ruby, (sometimes irregular) Ignotum, Long Keeper (Thorburn), Stone (Livingston), Liberty Bell and Cook's Favourite. Dwarf Champion is a smooth, desirable sort, but not very productive."

Fruit intended for Great Britain should be picked when fully grown and when beginning to change colour. If provision has not been made for the carriage of it in cold storage, the fruit should be picked and packed when of full size, but while still a green colour and well glazed.

Only sound, smooth tomatoes should be selected. They should be carefully picked, so as to be free from bruises; and they should be graded in size, with regard to their characteristic colour when matured. Scarlet and purplish-red varieties should not be packed together in the same case.

Each tomato should be wrapped in tissue paper, or in a light, cheap grade of printer's paper. They should be carefully packed stem end down, so that each one will be held firmly in place when the case is closed.

PLUMS.

It is doubtful whether a profitable trade can be developed in the shipment of plums from Canada.

The following table shows the quantity and value of plums imported by Great Britain, year ending 31st December, 1896.

From.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bush.	\$
British Possessions.....	958	11,937
United States.....	2,729	15,388
Germany.....	154,620	200,166
Holland.....	76,554	100,409
Belgium.....	78,571	117,438
France.....	246,773	731,114
Other Foreign Countries.....	40	221
Total.....	560,245	1,176,673

GRAPES.

The following table shows the quantity and value of grapes imported by Great Britain, year ending 31st December, 1896.

From.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bush.	\$
Channel Islands.....	49,390	499,237
Other British Possessions.....	9,812	32,777
Belgium.....	12,531	75,560
Portugal.....	126,122	154,162
Spain.....	677,196	1,362,137
Other Foreign Countries.....	3,766	31,223
Total.....	883,244	2,155,096

From the quotations from letters of those to whom Canadian grapes were shipped last season, it is evident that there is not yet a demand for them in Great Britain. It may be possible to cultivate a taste for them, and thus to create a demand which may lead to a profitable trade. I do not think it will pay to send the early ripening sorts of grapes. They should be thoroughly ripened before they are taken from the vines. Trial shipments of different varieties are to be made again in the season of 1898, and until further information has been gained I am not able to make any recommendations on the subject.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART VIII

EGGS AND POULTRY

PART VIII

EGGS AND POULTRY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EGGS.

Quantities of eggs imported by Great Britain ; Prices of eggs from different countries ; Size ; Colour ; Preservation of eggs ; Packing for export ; The prevention of sweating ; Putting on rings to distinguish old hens ; Pullets *versus* old hens for profit ; Extracts from bulletin of Agricultural Experiment Station of Utah ; Illustration of two baskets of eggs ; Article on "Eggs in Winter," by Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

POULTRY.

Values of poultry imported by Great Britain ; Fattening of turkeys ; Bulletin on the dressing, packing and shipping of poultry for British markets, with illustrations ; Article on "Choice Poultry," by Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

PART VIII

EGGS AND POULTRY

The keeping of large numbers of poultry of suitable kinds should be a means for greatly increasing the revenue from Canadian farms. They form a class of live stock which has been too much neglected. Their keeping is included in the system of farming, so far as the live stock branch is concerned, which has been designated "small cultures." Though singly small in size, they can become in the aggregate, producers of large revenues. They are not merely to be counted as gatherers up of fragments, utilizers of odd scraps and gleaners of waste grain. They may be also a class of live stock to which grains and other products marketable in themselves, may be fed with a good profit on the transaction.

EGGS.

The fact that fresh eggs can be obtained during the winter months has greatly increased the consumption of them; and the facilities which have been enlarged through the use of good lime water preparations in tanks in cold storage and dry cold storage, have permitted the summer crop of eggs to be carried safely for use later in the season. Poultry and eggs which used to be counted rather out of season at certain times of the year are now regular articles of diet at all times. The home markets of Canada could take larger quantities of fresh laid eggs during the winter months than are now available; and improvements at the home end of the business, would cause a great extension in the shipments of eggs from Canada to Great Britain.

The quantities of eggs imported by Great Britain in 1896, and the countries from which they were obtained are shown in the following table :

From.	Dozens.	Value.
		\$
Canada.....	5,008,170	870,798
Other British Possessions.....	269,310	40,987
United States.....	477,030	78,339
Russia.....	24,061,680	3,066,253
Sweden.....	194,450	29,229
Denmark.....	15,666,230	2,545,191
Germany.....	29,304,860	3,806,322
Holland.....	321,230	49,678
Belgium.....	22,439,090	3,379,033
France.....	32,757,760	6,196,240
Portugal.....	538,060	91,542
Spain.....	753,620	117,982
Morocco.....	527,800	73,195
Other Foreign Countries.....	135,820	20,534
Total.....	132,450,110	20,365,326

The following is a list of the prices which were quoted in Great Britain in the early winter. While the prices fluctuate from week to week, this statement shows the relative values of eggs from different countries. I have converted the quotations which were in shillings per great hundred of 10 dozens, into cents per dozen.

French Extra.....	31 to 34	cents per doz.
“ Best.....	28 to 30	“
“ Seconds.....	24 to 26	“
Danish.....	26 to 31	“
Italian Extra.....	29 to —	“
“ Best.....	23 to 26	“
Hungarian.....	16 to 22	“
Russian.....	18 to 20	“
Canadian.....	20 to 22	“
“ pickled.....	17 to 18	“

A feature of the season's business was the beginning of considerable shipments from the United States to Great Britain.

To gain for Canadian eggs the best place in the British market, the following are matters which must receive attention.

SIZE.

The grade of egg which is in good demand is one weighing 15 pounds per great hundred, that is 15 pounds per 10 dozens, which is equal to 2 ounces per egg, or 1½ pound per dozen. A small quantity imported into Great Britain from France go as high as 17 pounds per great hundred. For every ½ pound which eggs weigh less than 15 pounds per great hundred, the value is lessened by about one cent per dozen. One egg shipper of great experience in Canada informs me that he has found the albumen in large eggs to be thicker than that in small eggs. Another says that in his experience, 90 per cent of the stale or bad eggs, have been small eggs with white shells. Eggs should be graded as to size. A higher value will be obtained for a given quantity of eggs graded into three sizes, large, medium and small, than if they are sent with the sizes mixed promiscuously.

Information is given in a special article prepared for this chapter by Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager, Experimental Farm, on the breeds of fowls which lay eggs of large size.

COLOUR.

Eggs of a brown shade of colour are preferred. All the shells should be quite clean. In the city markets in Canada, eggs which are quite clean will fetch from one to three cents per dozen more than eggs which have dirty shells and look dull or dauby. For the local trade it has been found an excellent plan for the individual farmer to stamp his name on the egg shells with a small rubber stamp.

PRESERVATION.

A fresh-laid egg is never improved by age, but its good qualities may be preserved, if not wholly almost wholly, by suitable handling. Eggs should be gathered from the nests at least once every day. An egg may deteriorate for food purposes in one of two ways: It may change unfavourably for food purposes by the beginning of the process of hatching; and it may decay through fermentation started at the pores of the shell. Any moisture on the shell hastens the beginning of decay in that way. An egg may look well when examined by candle light in the usual way, and still be slightly stale inside. Some egg merchants detect whether they are quite fresh-flavoured by breaking some, emptying the contents out and smelling the inside of the shells.

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If only a few eggs in the lot are discovered to be stale, that will cast discredit on the whole and very greatly reduce the selling price. Immediately after the eggs are collected from the nests and cleaned, they should be put in a cool place, until they can be despatched to market.

Great care should be taken in packing eggs not to use any substance which has in itself a disagreeable odour or flavour, as that will likely be imparted to the eggs. The keeping of eggs packed in musty straw or musty bran will impart that disagreeable quality to them.

Egg merchants and packers have used various methods for preserving eggs. These have chiefly been means for preventing bacteria from going through the shells. That is now commonly done by immersion of the eggs in a solution of some sort. The efficacy of the treatment is very much increased if the solution and the eggs can be kept at a temperature at or below 40 degrees. Frequently some one brings to the front a new and different method for the preservation of eggs. By way of showing what has been done in that direction, I submit a report of experiments made in Germany by twenty different methods, which is translated from the *Berliner Markthallen Zeitung*.

Twenty methods were selected for these experiments. In the first days of July four hundred fresh eggs were prepared according to these methods (twenty eggs for each method), to be opened for use at the end of February.

Of course, a most essential point for the success of preservation is a means of ascertaining the age of the eggs; the experiment designated the specific weight of same. With fresh eggs it is from 1.0784 to 1.0942. If the eggs are put into a solution of 120 grams (4.23 ounces) of common salt, in 1 liter (1.0567 quarts) of water, the specific weight of which solution is 1.073, all the eggs that swim on this liquid weigh less, and consequently are not fresh. Only those eggs that sink should be used for preservation.

When, after eight months of preservation, the eggs were opened for use, the twenty different methods employed gave the most heterogeneous results.

1. Eggs put for preservation in salt water, were all bad (not rotten but uneatable, the salt having penetrated into the eggs.)

2. Eggs wrapped in paper, 80 per cent bad.

3. Eggs preserved in a solution of salicylic acid and glycerine, 80 per cent bad.

4. Eggs rubbed with salt, 70 per cent bad.

5. Eggs preserved in bran, 70 per cent bad.

6. Eggs provided with a cover of paraffin, 70 per cent bad.

7. Eggs varnished with a solution of glycerine and salicylic acid, 70 per cent bad.

8. Eggs put in boiling water for twelve to fifteen seconds, 50 per cent bad.

9. Eggs treated with a solution of alum, 50 per cent bad.

10. Eggs put in a solution of salicylic acid, 50 per cent bad.

11. Eggs varnished with water glass (wasserglass), 40 per cent bad.

12. Eggs varnished with collodion, 40 per cent bad.

13. Eggs covered with lac, 40 per cent bad.

14. Eggs varnished with sward, 20 per cent bad.

15. Eggs preserved in ashes of wood, 20 per cent bad.

16. Eggs treated with boric acid and water glass, 20 per cent bad.

17. Eggs treated with permanganate of potash, 20 per cent bad.

18. Eggs varnished with vaseline, all good.

19. Eggs preserved in lime water, all good.

20. Eggs preserved in solution of water glass, all good.

The last three methods are, consequently, to be considered the best ones and especially the preservation in a solution of water glass, as varnishing the eggs with vaseline takes too much time, and the treatment with lime water some times communicates to the eggs a disagreeable odour and taste.

There is, however, one drawback connected with eggs preserved in a solution of water glass, viz., that the shell easily bursts in boiling water; this may be avoided by cautiously piercing the shell with a strong needle.

When fresh laid eggs are put into cold storage, with a sweet pure atmosphere at a temperature of about 34° Fahr., very little if any change takes place in their quality. The cases should be fairly close to prevent circulation of air through them, which would cause evaporation of the eggs.

PACKING FOR EXPORT.

When the eggs are to be exported to Great Britain, the packing and package should be such as to be acceptable to the merchants in the district to which they are to go. Many of the egg merchants in Great Britain prefer to have the eggs arrive in cases such as are used for carrying eggs from the continent of Europe. Those are large cases measuring about 20 inches wide by 9 to 10 inches deep and 6 feet long. Two boards,

about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch apart, are put across the middle of the case, and nailed there in a manner similar to the outside ends. The case can be sawn through at that place, leaving each half a separate and complete package. A layer of long clean dry straw is put in the bottom, and the eggs are packed in rows, 10 rows, 18 in a row, end to end and 4 layers deep. After a layer of eggs has been put in, another layer of long clean dry straw is put on. This process is repeated until each end of the egg case contains 60 dozens, the full case containing 120 dozens.

Some of the shippers are satisfied to receive eggs in egg cases which hold 30 dozens each, paper filled—that is, having pasteboard frames with a separate space for each egg. These cases, holding 30 dozens each, measure about 28 inches long by $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 13 inches high outside.

For the safe carriage of the eggs it is important that they should not be stored in a warehouse, on the cars or on board the steamships, in proximity to any cargo from which they would acquire a flavour. The carrying of eggs with a cargo of apples has been known to impart to them a flavour which impaired their value.

They should be carried on the cars and on the steamships at a temperature from 42 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit. When cases containing eggs are removed from the cold storage chamber, they should not be opened at once in an atmosphere where the temperature is warm. They should be left for two days unopened, so that the eggs may become gradually warmed to the temperature of the air in the room where they have been deposited. Otherwise a condensation of moisture from the atmosphere will appear on the shell and give them the appearance of sweating. This so-called "sweating" is not an exudation through the shell of the egg, and can be entirely prevented in the manner indicated.

PROFITS FROM PULLETS VERSUS OLD HENS.

Bulletin No. 51 on Poultry Experiments was published by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Utah, United States, in December, 1897. By the kind permission of Luther Foster, Esq., Director of the Station, I am enabled to reproduce part of it. The experiments were conducted by Mr. James Dryden, Meteorologist and Poultry Manager, who also prepared the bulletin. I am informed that Mr. Dryden is a Canadian, a native of Dumfries, near Galt, Ontario. I consider that the plan and the carrying out of the experiment are highly creditable to the Utah Experiment Station, and particularly so to Mr. Dryden.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH OLD HENS.

From an article by Mr. Edward Brown, F.L.S., a renowned author and authority on poultry matters in Great Britain, I condense the following :

Fowls should be killed off after they have completed their second year.

Birds may be marked so as to be easily distinguished, by putting a ring on one leg when they are pullets.

The best time is when the pullets are from five to six months old.

A round India rubber ring such as those used for umbrellas, or a ring of copper or any soft flexible metal, is suitable.

The ring should be put on to fit fairly close, but not tight enough to injure the leg.

An examination should be made of every fowl a fortnight after the ring has been put on.

In order to distinguish between the fowls one year and two years old, it is a good plan to put the rings on the left legs only in one year, and the rings on the right legs only next year and so on in the alternate years. If the rings are put on the right legs in 1898, then all hens in the flock with rings on the right legs will be ready for killing in 1900. If the rings are put on the left legs in the autumn of 1899, then those hens will be ready for killing in the autumn of 1901.

It is desirable that a written record should be made of the facts, as the memory is apt to be faulty.

The advantage to the poultry keeper from marking the fowls, far more than compensates for the trouble which is involved.

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POULTRY EXPERIMENTS.

EXTRACTS FROM BULLETIN 51 OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION OF UTAH,
U.S., BY JAMES DRYDEN.

Four fowls were placed in each pen. The pens were numbered from 1 to 6. The following outline shows the arrangement:—

PEN.	WITHOUT EXERCISE.	}	Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.
	1. Old hens		
	2. Late hatched pullets		
	3. Early hatched pullets		
PEN.	WITH EXERCISE.		
	4. Early hatched pullets		
	5. Old hens		
	6. Late hatched pullets		

When the experiment began the "old hens" were 3 and 4 years old. The "early hatched" pullets were about 7 months old; the late hatched pullets about 5½. Pens 3 and 4 were from the same brood of chickens, and reared under the same conditions. Pens 2 and 6 were each from a later brood of chickens, and reared under the same conditions. They were evenly divided when put into the pens, so that when the experiment began the duplicate pens were as nearly alike as it was possible to make them. It should also be stated that the Leghorns, pens 1 to 6 inclusive, were all from the same poultry yards, so that the laying qualities of the different pens were more nearly equal than if they had been secured from different breeders.

METHOD OF FEEDING.

All pens were fed alike, except in the matter of quantity. The food consisted of a mash composed of two parts bran and shorts, and one part each of chopped corn and oats, which was fed in the morning; about 10 o'clock a little grain was fed; then grain again in the evening. The quantities and varieties of grain varied at different periods. Three times a week, except when our butcher failed us, cut bones and meat were fed. The green food consisted of cabbages, a head being constantly hung in each pen until about the 1st of March, after which, and until green grass could be secured, cut lucerne leaves were fed dry. This was scattered in the pens. During the summer green grass was thrown into the pens. The grains fed were wheat, oats, corn and barley. Corn was fed sparingly, and barley was discarded after a few weeks' trial because it was not relished by the fowls; so that barley can be left out of account altogether. No prepared poultry foods or egg foods were fed. No stimulating foods of any kind were fed except occasionally a little cayenne pepper in the morning mash. Salt was also used in the mash. During the winter, coal ashes were kept before the fowls; also a little gravel. No oyster shells were fed until the middle of summer. The idea kept uppermost in mind in feeding was to so feed as to induce the largest possible consumption of food of the right kind.

CONSUMPTION AND COST OF FOOD.

The amount of the different foods consumed during the year and the cost of the same, are given in table No. 2. The weights represent the average consumption of food per fowl for each pen. A male was in each pen about a third of the year, and the total food consumed was divided by 4½, to get the average per fowl. The cost of the different foods was as follows: Bran mash $\frac{5}{14}$ cents per pound, wheat 70 cents per bushel, bones $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound, oats 70 cents per cwt., barley 70 cents per cwt., corn 75 cents per

cwt., cabbages $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound. The price charged for the wheat was more than it has been at the station farm for several years, and this, of course, considerably increased the cost of the ration and the food cost of the eggs produced. It will be noticed that wheat constituted the principal item of the ration. The Leghorns consumed nearly half a bushel per fowl during the year. Bones, which were a mixture of meat and bones from the butcher shop, were fed throughout the year. Ten and a half pounds were fed to the Leghorns or an average of about $3\frac{1}{4}$ ounces per week per fowl. This amount, however, varied at different seasons, as will be seen by reference to table of weekly weights. The food was all carefully weighed each day. A Fairbanks scale was used, weighing to the sixteenth of an ounce. The weights should, therefore, be accurate enough for all practical purposes. Of course there is a possible error. Every grain cannot be saved, and every ounce of bones will not be eaten.

At the prices given above, the cost of the food is figured up in the table. Pen 4 of Leghorns, which made the best egg record, consumed 62 cents worth of food per fowl during the year.

TABLE No. 2.

WEIGHTS OF FOOD PER FOWL IN POUNDS, AND COST OF SAME FOR THE YEAR.

Pen.		Mash.	Wheat.	Bones.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Lucerne.	Cabbage.	Cost.
	<i>No Exercise.</i>									Cts.
1	Old hens.....	10	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6	11	1	5	3	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Late hatched pullets.....	10	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	13	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	Early " ".....	10	25	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	14	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Exercise.</i>									
4	Early hatched pullets.....	10	27	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	62
5	Old hens.....	10	27	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	62
6	Late hatched pullets.....	10	27	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	63

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The following table gives the yearly food cost per fowl, the number of eggs laid, the value of those eggs at market prices, the food cost per dozen of eggs, and the per cent profit on food.

TABLE No. 3.

SUMMARY.

Pen.		Cost of Food.	Number of Eggs Laid.	Value.	Food Cost per Dozen.	Per Cent Profit on Feed.
	<i>No Exercise.</i>	Cts.		\$ cts.	Cts.	
1	Old hens.....	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	0 56	9.9	5
2	Late hatched pullets.....	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 32	4.9	135
3	Early " ".....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 68	4.6	174
	<i>Exercise.</i>					
4	Early hatched pullets.....	62	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 88	4.1	203
5	Old hens.....	62	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 00	6.9	61
6	Late hatched pullets.....	63	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 51	5.0	124

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OLD HENS VS. PULLETS.

When it comes to a comparison of the records of the old hens and the pullets, there is no disputing the fact that whatever other glories age may bring, it does not bring with it a profitable egg basket. A comparison of pens 1 and 5 with 2, 3, 4 and 6, will show that the profit from the young hens or pullets is about five times greater than that of the old hens. Not only did the old hens lay considerably fewer eggs, but the eggs were worth less per dozen. Those of the old hens averaged less than a cent a piece, while those from the pullets, with the exception of pen 2, averaged more than a cent a piece. This is accounted for by the fact that the pullets laid a larger proportion of their eggs in early winter, when the price was good. As already stated, the old hens were three to four years old.

It should be stated that the results of this experiment have been accomplished with fowls kept in confinement. During the winter months, a period of between three and four months, they were not outside of the building. The four fowls had less than 8 square feet of floor space inside of the building, and when the male was with them, still less.

TABLE No. 4.

EGG RECORD.

Pen.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.	Average per Fowl.
1.....				6	38	54	59	27	14	21	12	.....	231	64
2.....			15	28	57	79	80	67	63	76	60	25	550	137½
3.....	15	29	53	59	67	80	75	64	57	60	44	28	631	157½
4.....	19	26	54	64	76	88	91	78	65	85	62	19	727	181½
5.....		2	11	19	21	74	73	67	51	49	56	4	427	106½
6.....		3	41	35	73	72	73	71	72	68	52	43*	603	150½

* Pen 6 laid eight eggs the last week of experiment, and these are included in the number recorded in October.

VALUE OF EGGS PRODUCED.

Table No. 5 shows the market value of the eggs laid each month by the several pens. The average monthly price of eggs is given at the bottom of the table. Taking pen 4, the best month was August, when 85 cents' worth of eggs were laid; eggs were then 12 cents per dozen. January was the next best, when 81 cents was made, with eggs at 18 cents per dozen.

TABLE No. 5.

VALUE OF EGGS IN CENTS.

Pen.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total value.
1.....				.06	.32	.45	.50	.23	.12	.21	.14	.....	\$ 2 03
2.....			.22	.29	.48	.66	.66	.56	.52	.76	.70	.42	5 27
3.....		.25	.60	.62	.56	.67	.63	.53	.48	.60	.51	.47	6 72
4.....	.32	.54	.81	.66	.63	.73	.76	.65	.54	.85	.72	.32	7 53
5.....		.04	.17	.20	.18	.61	.61	.56	.42	.49	.65	.07	4 00
6.....		.06	.61	.36	.61	.60	.61	.60	.60	.68	.61	.72	6 0
*Price of eggs..	.20	.25	.18	.12½	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.14	.20	

* Market price per dozen.

MONEY IN HENS.

From a study of table No. 3, it will be seen that the only correct answer to the question, "Is there money in hens?" is, "It depends." It depends on the kind and amount of food consumed, the number of eggs laid and the price of eggs when laid. The statement that there is no money in hens would doubtless be true, if pen 1 only was considered. A satisfactory answer, moreover, could not be obtained by taking the average of all the pens. To prove such a statement, it must be shown that there is no money in hens under the best possible method of treatment. The record made by pen 4, the ideal pen of the lot, is the only one that should be consulted. We see that for 62 cents worth of food this pen produced eggs worth \$1.88, a profit of \$1.26 on an investment of 62 cents. Of course these results will vary as the cost of food and the price of eggs vary. The money result can be figured out in any locality, knowing the average of food consumption and the product in eggs.

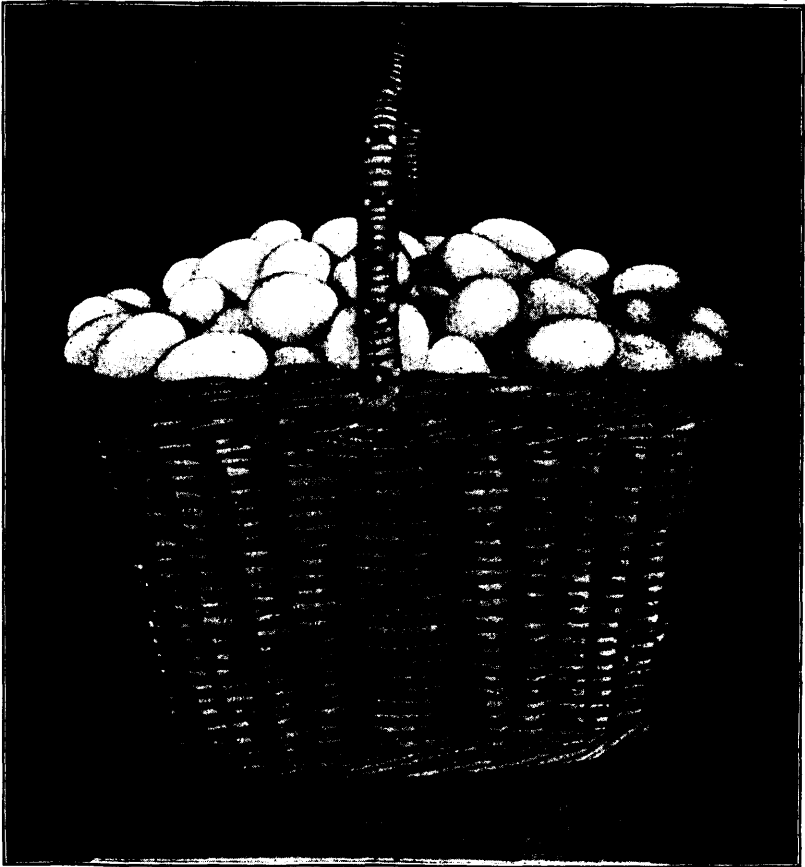


FIG. 1.

It may be stated that while pen 4 was the ideal pen and made an excellent record, the record does not represent the limit of production. It was our first experiment. The quarters were new to the hens when placed in the experiment, and though pens 3 and 4

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had been laying before, the change of quarters stopped them. On 13th October the pullets in pen 4 laid their last egg, so that their egg-laying record was made in 11 months. They had been laying fully a month before being put into the experiment. Had the experiment begun a month earlier and ended a month earlier, and without interruption or change of quarters, the number of eggs laid by pen 4 would doubtless have reached the 200 egg mark.



FIG. 2.

Fig. 1 represents the per cent profit from the pullets, and Fig. 2 from old hens.

FRESH EGGS IN WINTER.

THE SELECTION, CARE, FEEDING AND HOUSING NECESSARY FOR WINTER EGG PRODUCTION.

By A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

New laid eggs in winter command high prices in the large cities of the Dominion. It is at that period our farmers should aim to have them. The following brief instructions will enable them to do so.

SELECTION OF LAYING STOCK.

The laying hens should be healthy and prolific. Keep no layer over two years. Older hens moult later and are not likely, in consequence, to lay as early in the season of high prices, as is desirable. Winter laying should begin in November, by which time, with proper care and feeding, the hens will be over their moult and into winter quarters in prime condition. The moulting period which is really one of non-production, may be shortened by giving the birds a run in the fields where they can find clover, grass and insect life. The feeding of meat or cut bone at this period, in judicious quantity, will be beneficial. Previous to and during the moulting period, all male birds should be removed from the hens.

April and May hatched pullets will give the best results. Chickens hatched later than May do not seem to thrive as well. Careful observation for many years has led to that conclusion. A quick growing pullet is wanted to lay when the older hens are moulting and new laid eggs are becoming scarce. The yearling hens and those between that age and the second year will lay the largest eggs. Reference is not made here to the artificial hatching and rearing of "early broilers," which is becoming so much in vogue.

BEST BREEDS FOR THE FARMERS.

The best fowls for the farmer as flesh formers and egg producers are Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Langshans and Light Brahmas. For eggs alone—Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians and Spangled Hamburgs. Some crosses of thoroughbreds make excellent layers.

RATIONS FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

The aim of the farmer should be to utilize as much of the waste of the farm and house as possible in the production of eggs. While giving egg making constituents, the farmer must not forget to furnish material for shell making as well. He should remember that while running at large, the hen supplies herself with all the essentials necessary to make egg and egg shell, and that she also furnishes herself with grit where-with to grind her food. Cut raw bone is one of the cheapest and most effective rations. Where cut bone cannot be had, the table scraps of dining-room and kitchen may be made into a warm mash, with shorts or middlings which is described further on. All waste vegetables may be turned to good account. The three great factors in the winter production of eggs are cut bone or meat, green food in some shape, clover or roots and exercise. The following rations are convenient, cheap and effective :

MORNING RATION.

Mash composed of whatever ground grains are most abundant on the farm, mixed with boiled vegetables, such as potato peelings, unmarketable turnips, carrots, mangolds, etc. Boil and mix into a "crumbly" condition. Feed only enough of this to satisfy and not to gorge. If cut bones can be procured, feed them three mornings of the week in the proportion of one pound to every sixteen hens. White or red clover hay is

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generally in plenty on a farm and cut into quarter-inch lengths and steamed, may be mixed into the mash with great benefit. A few pinches of salt and a *modicum* of black pepper occasionally may be put into the morning mash while mixing it. Red pepper is too stimulating and is apt to create inflammation of the oviduct. Feed no sloppy food and leave none about to sour. The best way to feed the mash or cut bone is in a two-inch and a half narrow trough, nailed to the side of the house, about eight or ten inches from the ground. The fowls will so be prevented from standing on the food and making it dirty. If cut bone is fed for morning ration, a few handfuls of oats, or wheat, may immediately afterwards be scattered in the litter on the floor to start the hens exercising, in their search for it.

NOON RATION.

Two or three handfuls of grain may be thrown into the floor litter to keep the hens in exercise. Mangolds, beets, turnips or other roots should be in supply at all times.

AFTERNOON RATION.

The afternoon ration should be a liberal one of sound grain and it should be fed early enough to permit of the layers searching busily for it. The object in giving a generous ration at this time is to send the 'ayer to roost with a crop full, so as to take her over the long night fast. Wheat, buckwheat and barley all make good feed. When barley is fed, it should be mixed with wheat, or other grain, or given alternately with other grain, when fed alone it is too fattening. Indian corn may be fed in cold weather to the Mediterranean class with benefit, but sparingly, if at all, to the Asiatic and American breeds.

OTHER ESSENTIALS.

Grit—may be given in shape of sharp gravel, broken delf in very small pieces, broken oyster shells, etc. It is an absolute necessity.

Lime—Oyster shells, old mortar, broken or cut bone, are all convenient forms in which lime may be supplied.

The dust bath—The dust bath may be made out of a flat shallow box or tray. It may be filled with dry sand mixed with fine coal or soft wood ashes, road dust, etc., etc. It is an important essential, as by its means, the hens keep themselves free from lice. If possible place it where the sun's rays may reach its contents.

Drinking water—Plenty of pure drink water is important. It is best supplied in a dish or fountain with narrow lip, so as to prevent the fowls from getting their wattles into the water. In cold weather the chill should be taken off the water.

EXERCISE.

One of the three great factors in the winter production of eggs is exercise. A good plan is to hang a cabbage or tough piece of raw meat, two and a half or three feet from the ground so as to make the hens jump for it. Scattering the whole grain in chaff, straw, dry leaves or other litter on the floor is the popular way, and a good one, to cause activity. The shorter the straw is cut the better will it conceal the grain. A laying hen is generally the busiest hen.

THE POULTRY HOUSE.

The poultry house should be so constructed that the living or scratching room for the hens will face the south. In the south wall should be a large window to admit as much sunshine and warmth as possible. The window should be double in the colder portions of the Dominion. The interior should be so arranged that the cleaning of the platform, collecting the eggs, watering and feeding of the mash, or cut bone may be done from the passage way. Experience has proved that the less the laying stock are disturbed the better. Under the platform the nests should be placed and this will serve

the double purpose of keeping them dark and secluded and allowing of their being reached from the passage way to collect the eggs, cleaning them, etc. Where circumstances will not permit of a passage way the nests should be secluded. Darkened and secluded nests tend to prevent egg-eating. The house should contain the dust bath, narrow trough, drink fountain and small box for grit, lime, etc., spoken of among the essentials. The house may be divided into pens, allowing a floor space not less than five square feet for each bird, and as much more as circumstances will permit. Poultry do better in small colonies of 15, 20 and 25. It is better to divide up a large house into several pens rather than allow all the birds to run together. During the moulting period the hens may be allowed to run together, the male birds first being removed as already stated. A wooden floor will be found the best for the reason that it will keep dry, whereas, an earthen floor, if it becomes damp, may remain so all winter.

CLEANLINESS.

The poultry house should be kept scrupulously clean and free from vermin. The droppings are valuable and should be put away to be made into a compost. The straw in the nests should be changed frequently and if the nests are so situated as to be reached from the passage way the work can be expeditiously and easily done. By the liberal use of whitewash in the spring and autumn and the frequent application of coal-oil about roosts, platforms, nests and walls, the lodgment of lice will be prevented.

VICES.

If the poultry house is properly constructed so that the nests will be dark, secluded and in sufficient number, and the rations well assorted and mixed, the vices of egg eating and feather picking will be prevented, and in such cases prevention is much preferable to attempts to cure.

INTELLIGENCE AND PERSEVERANCE.

In the matter of egg production in winter, as in all departments of farm work, intelligent management, energy and perseverance are necessary. The prices to be realized are such as to make it an object to obtain the eggs and by following the foregoing brief instructions they may be secured.

WHAT IS REQUIRED FOR THE BRITISH MARKET.

The British market prefers :—

1. Large eggs, weighing seven to the pound ;
2. Eggs in good flavour, clean in appearance and well packed.

As to the latter condition the shipper can attend to that, but it is only the farmer who can place the large eggs with good flavour in cold storage, or in the hands of the shipper. The large eggs will be obtained by keeping the breeds which lay them, and the good flavour may be had by feeding properly and putting in cold storage, or immediately selling, none but strictly new laid eggs.

Large Egg Laying Breeds.—Black Minorcas, Andalusians and some strains of White Leghorns and Light Brahmas will lay eggs which will go six or seven to the pound.

Collect the new Laid Eggs Twice Daily.—The new laid eggs should be collected twice daily. After being collected they should be kept in a cool, sweet smelling pantry, or cellar.

No Male Bird with the Layers.—The male bird should be kept away from the winter layers. By eating the stimulating rations calculated for egg production, he will become so fat, as to be useless as a breeder. He should be kept apart and mated, in the early spring, with a certain number of picked hens, for breeding purposes. Seven, nine or eleven hens, are quite enough for a breeding pen.—A. G. Gilbert.

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POULTRY.

The values of the imports of poultry and game into Great Britain in the year ending 31st December, 1896, from different countries, are shown in the following table :—

From.	Value.
Canada	\$ 30,504
Other British possessions	25,472
United States	92,564
Russia	698,775
Norway	31,901
Denmark	59,728
Germany	102,049
Holland	208,147
Belgium	697,821
France	1,474,122
Egypt	10,561
Other foreign countries	1,682
Total	<u>\$ 3,433,326</u>

Until recently it has been usual in the trade in Great Britain for different firms to make a specialty of dealing in the products of one particular country. It is becoming more common for individual firms to handle poultry from several countries. This will ultimately result in the poultry of the best quality and in the best condition finding its way quickly into the hands of the best customers. Poultry has not been generally used as an article of diet in the same sense as beef, mutton and bacon. The price was, relatively, considerably higher. When Canadian turkeys become known in Great Britain and are available there at the reasonable prices, at which they can be laid down with a profit to the producers in Canada, they will no doubt create an ever-growing demand for themselves. Formerly turkeys were obtainable only from November till March; now through the facilities provided by cold storage, they are found on the bills of fare in nearly all hotels, every week of the year. While they do not appear so generally after March on the tables of private houses, no doubt there will be an increasing demand for them at what was formerly out-of-season times.

FATTENING OF TURKEYS.

As a rule the turkeys in Northern France and in many counties in England are fattened to a better finish than the turkeys in Canada. The practice in these places is to feed the turkeys particularly well for about three weeks before the time at which they are to be killed. During the fattening period the turkeys will gain in weight quicker and produce a better quality of flesh if they are kept in large sheds. These sheds may be wire-netted in front, as the birds must have plenty of light and fresh air. Ten feet square of floor room will be enough for every ten turkeys. The sheds should be furnished with perches made from scantlings slightly rounded on the top, about three inches wide, and about three feet above the ground. These may be removed during the day time.

The shed should be kept clean. A quantity of coarse grit and sand should be provided. Fresh straw should be put on the floor quite often.

Meal composed of a mixture of ground oats, ground barley, ground wheat and ground buckwheat, makes a first-class food. It should be prepared in the form of a paste or dough mixed with skim-milk, sweet or sour. Some feeders prefer the sour milk. This soft feed should be given in the morning and also in the afternoon. During the fattening period, it is not profitable to feed whole grain, unless it be boiled and steamed until quite soft.

During the last ten days of the fattening period, it is a good plan to add about half an ounce of fat per bird to the fattening mixture. That gives the flesh an exquisite, soft quality. The feeding of Indian corn is said to result in a yellow shade of flesh, most noticeable in the fat of the fowl.

The effect of feeding milk is to whiten the flesh, which is desirable. Regular feeding in the manner indicated will cause the birds to put on a large quantity of good flesh on the most valuable parts. The French poultry fatteners put one-third ounce of salt per quart in the water used in preparing the food.

To furnish information which I had gleaned from various sources, supplemented by reports received from the office of the High Commissioner in London, and interviews with and communications from importers of poultry whom I met in Great Britain, the following bulletin was issued at the end of October, 1897. It is now enlarged by the introduction of illustrations.

THE DRESSING, PACKING AND SHIPPING OF POULTRY FOR BRITISH MARKETS.

The exportation of turkeys from Canada to Great Britain is hardly yet past the experimental stage. Most of the shipments have been sent more as an occasional venture than as part of a regular business. One importer of poultry in Great Britain says: "Everybody thinks he is qualified to pack and ship poultry; whereas, as much as any other article of food, it requires the skilful handling which can be given only as the result of experience." It will be prudent for a beginner to send only small trial shipments early in the season, and thus open up a trade which can be enlarged as it is found profitable.

If turkeys be prepared, packed and shipped according to the requirements of the British markets, they will, undoubtedly, meet a good demand and secure prices equal to those of the turkeys imported from France and other continental countries. The price varies from year to year, and also at different times of the year. Wholesale, the range of prices may be from five pence per pound, up to nine pence and over per pound, for the finest quality of birds, in the best condition.

TIME TO SHIP.

The demand is usually good from about the 1st of December to the 1st of March. The reception of poultry in the British markets is affected by the condition of the weather much less now than formerly. Cold storage facilities in the several cities in Great Britain enable the handlers to guard against deterioration from mild or soft weather on the arrival of the birds.

For the Christmas trade, birds of large size command a relatively higher price per pound than small ones. Cock turkeys of the largest size should be marketed before Christmas. Hen turkeys may be sent from 6 pounds each upwards and the demand for them continues until March.

PLUCKED OR WITH FEATHERS ON.

There is still some difference of opinion among importers as to whether turkeys should be plucked or sent in the feather. Those who have received turkeys with the feathers on, report that where they have been properly prepared, cooled and packed, they have been landed in excellent condition and have fetched satisfactory prices. On the other hand, the majority of importers recommend that turkeys should be plucked and sent in cold storage chambers, but not frozen. Particularly in the London markets, as one dealer expressed it, "Turkeys with feathers on are things of the past." The following paragraphs of direct instruction have been prepared in the hope that they will furnish the information required by farmers and those who propose to export poultry.

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FOR TURKEYS TO BE SHIPPED PLUCKED.

1.—Fast the birds for twenty-four hours to empty the crop and intestines.

The fermentation of food in the crops and intestines will wholly spoil the birds. Cases are reported of turkeys arriving in England with the crops filled with Indian



Fig. 1.

Figure 1 shows how the bird should be held just before stretching it.

corn; they were so much decomposed as to be unfit for human food; and were a total loss.

2.—Give a small quantity of water just before killing.

The birds should be kept quiet. Dealers say that if the birds are frightened or excited they will not keep well and the quality will be inferior.

3.—Kill by “wringing the neck” and not by knifing or sticking.

One dealer says the easiest and best mode of killing is by the dislocation of the neck. This manner of killing is generally adopted by English and Continental poulterers. It is done as follows:—Grasp the legs of the bird in the left hand, and the head of the bird in the right hand, the back of the bird being upwards, and the crown of its head in the hollow of the hand. Hold the legs of the bird against the left hip and the head against the right thigh or knee. In this position strongly stretch the head, at the same time bending it suddenly backwards so as to dislocate the neck near its junction with the head. The bird is killed instantly. It may work convulsively for some time, but that should not stay the de-feathering, which must be proceeded with at once.

4.—The method of killing turkeys in Norfolk is recommended.

It is as follows: The bird is hung up by the legs, the wings being crossed to prevent struggling. Next it is given a sharp blow on the back of the head with a stout piece of wood, which renders it insensible. The knife is then inserted into the roof of the mouth so as to pierce the brain, cutting it along the entire length. The bird is left hanging by the legs for a few minutes to allow the blood to drain out.

5.—Pluck at once while still warm.

Feathers should be left on the neck for about three inches from the head, also a few feathers on the tail and tips of wings. Do not tear the skin in plucking; and do not under any circumstances dip the bird into water.

6.—Remove the intestines from the rear.

Care must be taken not to break the gall bag. All the rest may be left inside.

7.—Twist the wings on the back of the bird.

A string, which, however, should not encircle the body, may be used to keep them in place.

8.—As soon as the feathers are off, hang the bird up by the feet to cool.

Do not lay it down or hang it by the head. The blood should drain towards the head and become coagulated there. One dealer says: “Lay the birds on their breasts on a setting board, pressing the rumps square, letting the heads hang down until the body is set, when the birds will always retain their plump shape.”

9.—Cleanliness is necessary.

The feet and legs of the birds should be clean also.

10.—The birds should be thoroughly cooled (not frozen); and they should be cold through and through before being packed in cases.

11.—The cases should be shallow, only deep enough to hold one layer of birds.

A size recommended is a case six feet long, by twenty inches wide, by from seven to eleven inches deep. The top, bottom and sides may be of lumber one-half inch thick, with the ends and the strengthening piece in the centre one inch thick.

12.—Pack in any one case only birds of nearly the same weight, graded to within two pounds.

In no case should any bird be lighter than the lightest weight, or heavier than the heaviest weight marked on the package.



Fig. 2.

Figure 2 shows how the wings are twisted on the back. See also Figures 3 and 4.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

Figure 3 shows the back of the bird with one wing twisted into position. The other wing should be treated the same way.

Figure 4 shows the front of the bird with one wing twisted into position.



Fig. 5.

Figure 5 shows the bird on its back with the head pushed through under one wing. The head should not be pushed under the wing except for display at the retail shop.



Fig. 6.

Figure 6 is a side view of the bird ready for delivery to a customer.

13.—Pack the cocks and hens in separate cases.

14.—Mark the cases at both ends plainly.

The marks at the top of the left-hand corner of the end should show the number of birds, and whether cocks or hens.

The marks at the top of the right-hand corner of the end should show the weight of single birds, the gross weight, the tare of case, and net weight of birds. For example:—

12 T., Cocks	10 to 12 lbs.
	Gross weight 156 “
	Tare 24 “
	Net weight 132 “

- T. Stands for turkeys ;
- F. For fowls ;
- G. For geese ;
- D. For ducks.

15.—Wrap every bird neatly in paper.

The head of each bird should be wrapped with a quantity of thick paper to absorb any blood.

16. Spread a small quantity of woodpulp in the bottom of the case.

If that be not obtainable, use a small quantity of straw on the bottom of the case. The straw must be quite dry and clean.

17. Put paper on the bottom and top of the birds to keep them clean.

A small quantity of woodpulp or dry clean straw may be put on top, directly under the cover.

18. Pack the birds with backs down, with heads at one side.

19. Put from twelve to twenty-four birds in a case.

Every case should be packed quite full and close, to prevent damage from knocking about inside during transit.

20. The foregoing directions are only for birds which are to be kept cool continuously. They cannot be shipped safely as ordinary cargo.

21.—Do not export any old, tough birds.

22.—Every bird should show a good, plump, white, broad breast.



Fig. 7.

Figure 7 shows how the bird may be hung by the head in the retail shop. It should never be hung by the head until after it has been dead twenty-four hours.

FOR TURKEYS TO BE SHIPPED IN FEATHER.

A few of the importers in Great Britain still speak well of turkeys which they have received with feathers on.



Fig. 8.

Figure 8 shows a bird with feathers on, thoroughly cold and ready to be packed, if to be shipped that way.

The following directions are suitable for that method of shipment :—

23. The birds should be fasted at least twenty-four hours ; and all other directions in regard to the keeping of the birds quiet and clean are equally applicable and important.

24. For killing, the fowl should be suspended by the legs, when an incision by a sharp knife should be made in the roof of the mouth. The cutting should be made lengthwise, across, and deep enough to reach the brain. This is held to be a painless method of killing, and no evidence of mutilation can be seen on the outside. Care should be taken to prevent the feathers being soiled by blood.

25. The head should be wrapped in thick paper to absorb any blood and to prevent it from taking on a dull and damaged appearance.

26. Immediately after killing, the birds should be hung up by the feet and left to become quite cold before being packed. Such birds are not to be drawn. After they are *thoroughly cooled through and through*, they should be packed in air-tight barrels or boxes. When they have been cooled, the feathers help to preserve them.

27. The head should not be put under the wing, but should be laid in the middle of the back, where there is the least amount of flesh.

28. The birds should be sorted according to size, and the cases should be marked on the ends indicating the number of birds, whether cocks or hens, and the range of weight.

GEESE AND DUCKS.



Fig. 9.

Figure 9 shows a duck ready to be packed.



Fig. 10.

Figure 10 shows a back view of a goose dressed and ready to be packed.

Geese are in demand in Great Britain for a longer time after Christmas than is usually the case in markets on this side of the Atlantic. It is not probable that a profitable trade of large volume can be developed in them in the near future. The supply of ducks, chickens and fowls in Canada is hardly yet sufficient for the demand of the Canadian home trade. Where trial shipments of geese and ducks are to be made, the following points should be observed:—

29. The geese and ducks should be fasted for at least 24 hours before being killed.
30. They should be killed by cutting in the roof of the mouth. The cutting should be lengthwise, across, and deep enough to reach the brain.
31. All the feathers should be plucked off except on the tips of the wings of ducks. They should not in any case be dipped into water, and the down may be left on.
32. The entrails may be left in.
33. They should be packed about ten in a case. Birds of small size are not wanted; anything under nine pounds in geese is neglected. The most saleable size is from ten to twelve pounds.

CHICKENS AND FOWLS.

It is recommended that they be prepared in the same way as the turkeys which are to be plucked.

The killing may be done by dislocating the neck or in the following way:—A knife with a long narrow blade sharpened on both sides is best. The bird, with its legs tied together, is laid upon its back, its mouth is opened with the left hand, and the point of the blade is inserted into the slit in the roof of the mouth; a firm sharp cut is made into the brain cutting it along its entire length. The bird should be hung for a few minutes to allow the blood to drain out. Then the plucking should be done at once. The wings should be twisted under the back, and the legs also should be tucked up.

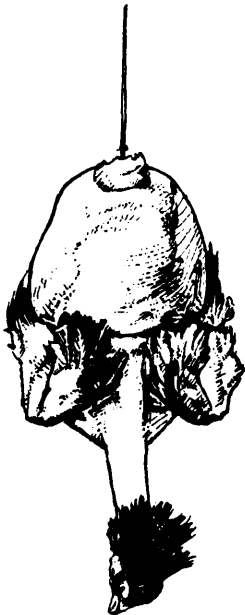


Fig. 11.

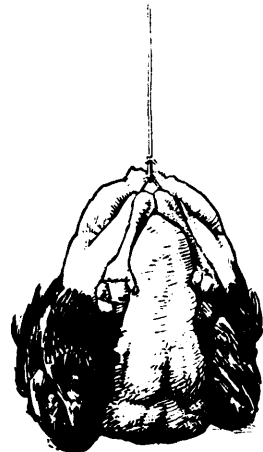


Fig. 12.

Figure 11 shows the back view of a fowl ready to be packed.

Figure 12 shows a front view of a fowl with the head pushed through under the wing.

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CHOICE POULTRY.

HOW THE FARMERS MAY PRODUCE THEM. THE BREEDS BEST ADAPTED TO MAKE CHOICE BIRDS. HOW TO REAR, FATTEN, KILL, PLUCK AND DRESS THEM.

(By A. G. Gilbert.)

Choice poultry and eggs are required for shipment in cold storage to the British markets. A superior quality of poultry is also in demand in the larger cities of the Dominion. The term poultry includes fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks.

It is necessary for the production of choice poultry that :—

1. Our farmers should breed the fowls which make the large choice specimens.
2. That they should be thoroughly acquainted with the best methods of rearing, fattening, killing and dressing the poultry for shipment, or home markets.

By observing the following instructions, briefly stated, our farmers will be enabled to comply with the conditions named.

BREEDS BEST ADAPTED FOR MAKING CHOICE FOWLS.

The following breeds will be found to make rapid flesh development, viz., coloured or Grey Dorkings, Barred or White Plymouth Rocks, Silver laced, White or Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games.

Crosses.—Large birds are also made by crossing Plymouth Rock male with Coloured Dorking female; Indian Game male with Plymouth Rock female; Light Brahma and White Wyandotte either way; Black Minorca and Plymouth Rocks; and many Indian Game crosses with the large and flesh producing breeds.

It is of paramount importance that the breeding stock should be from vigorous and robust parents.

Cockerels of the thoroughbreds named should weigh at least four pounds at the end of four months.

HOW TO FORCE THE CHICKENS.

It is requisite in order to obtain the desired flesh development that the chicks be well cared for and regularly fed from the time of hatching. It must be borne in mind that a chick, which is stunted during the first five weeks of its existence, will never make a heavy market fowl.

After hatching out, the chickens should be allowed to remain in the nest for twenty four hours during which time they require no food. On being removed, with the mother hen, from the nest they should be placed in a coop, weather permitting, outside on the grass. If inside, it is imperative that the chicks should run on dry earth or sand, or they will "go off their legs." Their first food should be dry bread crumbs, stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, or granulated oatmeal. Feed a little at a time of either, or all alternately. Continue this treatment for 8 or 10 days, when crushed corn in small quantities may be fed. Give whole wheat after 12 or 14 days. After the chicks have got firmly on their legs, a cheap mash may be made of table or kitchen scraps, &c., and fed in a "crumbly" condition. Sloppy or sour food will bring on bowel disorder. All food should be fed in such quantity that it will be eaten up clean. Leave no food about, to turn sour. Milk, sweet or skimmed, is one of the best foods and is very much relished. It need not follow that the rations be expensive, or composed of all the constituents named. At first feed a little and often to the young chicks. Afterwards feed once every four hours, until so old that they can run in the fields. But at all times feed regularly. When the chicks have arrived at marketable age, the cockerels to be killed should be shut up and fattened. To do so quickly, put the bird or birds by themselves where they will be perfectly quiet. Feed and water regularly and keep their pen or pens scrupulously clean. Meat, mutton fat, potatoes, barley, or corn fed whole, or in mash, are potent factors in fattening. A few

bits of charcoal occasionally, aid digestion. Be sure to give pure drinking water in abundance.

HOW TO KILL.

When the bird is in proper condition to be killed it should receive no food for twenty-four hours. It is important that the crop and intestines be entirely empty of any food, which would only ferment, or decompose after death. The best method of killing is by cutting the roof of the mouth lengthways and across with the sharp and long blade of a pen knife, or, a knife made for the purpose. The aim in so killing is to touch the brain at the base of the skull and cause immediate death. Care should be taken that the feathers are not soiled by the blood. Any soiling may be prevented by hanging the bird by its legs, previous to killing.

HOW TO PLUCK.

The birds should be plucked as soon after killing as possible, for the operation is much easier while the body is warm. On no account should the birds be scalded by dipping them in boiling water, or by pouring boiling water on the feathers, to make the task of plucking easier. Pluck the larger feathers of wings and tail first, then the smaller feathers of breast and body. Remove the pin feathers carefully. It is absolutely necessary in plucking that the skin be in no way broken, bruised or injured. Neither head nor feet should be cut off. If required, wipe away any blood stains from head or body and wash the dirt from feet and legs. The object is to have the bird go into cold storage as white, sound, plump and inviting in appearance as possible.

DRAWING.

If it is necessary to draw the birds this should be done through a cleanly made incision in the right side of the fowl or chicken. This cut should be so made that the skin will not be severed but turn over, in order that it can be returned to its former position, after the entrails have been removed. In drawing the entrails care must be taken **not to rupture the gall**, or, the whole carcass will be so **embittered as to be uneatable**. A little experience will result in the operation being done with all the neatness needed. The heart, gizzard and liver, after being cleaned, should be put back into the fowl. When the fowl so drawn is prepared at the poulterer's shop, or home of the purchaser the stuffing, or dressing can be put into the inside through the incision in the right side. In England, the poulterer, or retailer is frequently ordered to prepare the bird for the oven.

TURKEYS.

HOW TO SUCCESSFULLY MATE THE OLD BIRDS AND REAR THE YOUNG.

The male bird should be over a year old, large and vigorous and may be mated with twelve hens. There are six varieties of turkeys, viz.: Bronze, Narragansett, White, Black, Buff and Slate. The Bronze make the heaviest birds, the standard weight of the cock being 32 lbs and the hen 22 lbs. The hen usually lays 18 eggs, the first seven of which may be given to a common hen and the remainder to the turkey hen. Eggs hatch in 29 days. Proper food, great care and dry quarters are absolutely necessary in the raising of young turkeys. They are the most difficult to rear of all domestic fowls until they "shoot the red" *i. e.* being to develop their wattles. When fairly well feathered they become the hardiest birds on the farm. A turkey hen makes the best mother, as she is not so apt to drag the chicks about as a hen. After hatching, mother and young should be kept in comfortable, dry quarters. The coop should be large and conveniently situated, so that in case of rain the mother and brood can be easily driven

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into it, and should be moved daily to a new location. For the first few days feed on stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, and mixed with hard-boiled eggs, the latter chopped fine, and chopped onions. Chopped dandelion leaves are excellent for young turkeys. Later on granulated oatmeal, rolled oats, or a mash made of stale bread, onion tops, oatmeal, cornmeal or middlings mixed with skim-milk may be fed. The milk should be boiled and a little black pepper dusted into it before mixing it into the mash. All food should be cooked. It is important to bear this in mind. Uncooked, carelessly mixed or unclean food is the cause of much of the mortality among young turkeys. For the first five or six weeks feed four times daily; after that, three times. At the period of "putting on the red," great care must be observed that uncooked food is not given, or any sudden change made in the diet or treatment of the young birds. At this stage they eat ravenously, but must not be allowed to gorge themselves. After becoming fully feathered they will require nothing but hard grain. Turkeys are fond of roaming, and should have range. It is a good plan to accustom them to a feed of grain in the evening so as to ensure their return home. In some cases it may be possible to allow the young birds and mother greater range than in others, without molestation from vermin. But under any circumstances do not allow mother and brood out in the morning dew; keep them confined until the grass is dry. Great care must be taken to keep the youngsters free from lice.

Improved stock may be obtained by mating a bronze male with the common hen turkeys of the farm. It is better however to breed thoroughbreds when circumstances permit.

DUCKS.

POPULAR BREEDS—HOW TO RAISE THE DUCKLINGS.

The three popular breeds of ducks are Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen. Their respective weights are: Pekin drake, 8 pounds; young drake, 7 pounds. Pekin duck, 7 pounds; young duck, 6 pounds. Aylesbury drake, 9 pounds; young drake, 8 pounds. Aylesbury duck, 8 pounds; young duck, 7 pounds. Rouen drake, 9 pounds; young drake, 8 pounds. Rouen duck, 8 pounds; young duck, 7 pounds.

Ducks lay from 100 to 140 eggs in the season. After beginning early in the season to lay they do not cease until the whole number is laid.

In mating early in the season three, five or seven ducks are allowed to a drake. When running at large the flock may be increased to eight or a dozen females. The drake should not be over two years of age.

Duck eggs take twenty-eight days to hatch.

PROPER FOOD FOR DUCKLINGS.

After being hatched by a hen or one of their own species, the food for the first three or four days should be a mash composed of cornmeal, a little hard boiled egg chopped fine, ground wheat, ground oats or granulated oatmeal, the whole to be mixed with boiling milk. Finely chopped cabbage, lettuce, clover or grass will be much enjoyed. Skim-milk may be given for drink in quantity as required. Cornmeal, bran and a little oatmeal mixed with boiled skim-milk until "crumbly," with green stuff, as mentioned, is an excellent ration. Young ducks should be fed five times per day. They must be kept in dry quarters and not allowed to get wet from rain or ducking in water. They must not be exposed to the hot sun. Feed in shallow pans or troughs. After two or three weeks the number of rations may be reduced to four *per diem*. When possible allow a grass run. As the ducklings grow the rations may be made more economical. Ground bone, beef scraps or cooked meat in shape of table waste will be much enjoyed. Small pieces of charcoal are great aids to digestion and good health. To fatten, feed on ground grains made into a mash, meat, beef, scraps, etc. Feed nothing calculated to give the flesh a bad flavour. Barley meal may be used in the mash

with good effect. In nine weeks the ducklings should weigh four pounds and a half each, or nine pounds per pair. They are then ready for market.

HOW TO KILL AND PICK.

Ducks are best killed in the same manner as chickens. Their feet should be caught in a loop of cord and the head allowed to hang downwards. The incision in the roof of the mouth should then be made. They should at once be carefully dry picked. The white feathered ducks, such as the Pekin and Aylesbury, permit of the cleanest picking. A considerable revenue may be made out of cleanly picked ducks' feathers, as they are of greater value than those of the hen or turkey. In dressing the same care should be taken, as with chickens and turkeys, to prevent any injury to the skin, or appearance of the body.

GEESE.

THE BEST BREEDS—HOW TO REAR, FATTEN AND KILL.

Breeds.—The two best breeds for the farmer are the Toulouse and the Embden or Bremen. The Embden being the quickest to mature is therefore preferable for the earlier markets. The standard weights of the ganders and geese of both breeds are :

Toulouse Gander	25 lbs.	Young Gander	20 lbs.
“ Adult Goose	23 “	“ Goose	18 “
Embden Gander	25 “	“ Gander	20 “
“ Adult Goose	23 “	“ Goose	18 “

Food for Goslings.—Feed same as for ducklings with this difference, that the goslings require plenty of grass. An experienced breeder says, that any one having plenty of grass land can do well raising geese, for the feathers, particularly those of the Embden, which are pure white. will pay for the raising, leaving the geese when dressed for market clear profit. All kinds of vegetables and grasses are relished by geese. The goslings require to be protected from heavy summer showers, or continued rain. Their quarters should be dry and fairly comfortable. As a rule geese are easily raised, require little or no water except to drink, but they cannot be raised profitably without pasture. Geese are fattened on grain.

HOW TO KILL AND PICK.

Kill by incision in top of mouth as directed in killing of chickens. Care should be taken to prevent soiling of the feathers. Geese should be dry picked and the operation carefully done so as to avoid any possible injury to carcass or feathers.

BREEDING.

In mating allow three or four geese to one gander. If circumstances permit it is best to keep the geese in a compartment by themselves. There should be a liberal allowance of clean straw with which they can make their nests. Eggs hatch in thirty to thirty-four days.

DRESSING.

In dressing for market the entrails should be carefully removed, as also the head and legs. The fat inside the body should also be carefully taken out and placed on the breast. In England where care is taken to place all poultry on the market in an inviting manner, the inside of the goose after entrails and fat are removed is filled with a piece of clean cotton cloth.

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OTHER METHODS.

There are other methods of killing and dressing in vogue in different countries and sections of country. For instance in killing ducks and geese, the birds are suspended by the feet and the necks broken, after which a cut is made in the roof of the mouth and the blood allowed to run out. Again, the birds are hung by the feet and the throat cut and the blood so allowed to escape. In the latter case care is taken by tying or holding the wings to prevent the blood being spattered on the feathers. In all methods there is more or less convulsive movement after killing, but it is not necessarily painful.

What is aimed at in killing is:—

1. As quick and painless a method as possible.
2. To prevent any blood remaining in any part of the bird after death and so spoiling its appearance.
3. To avoid spoiling the feathers or flesh by blood stains.

Trussing.—In England and France the birds are frequently trussed after being killed. In the latter country this is done on what is known as the shaping board, which is a board of the same width as the fowl and so arranged that the neck and rump are supported by a small block. While the bird is yet warm the rib bones are pressed in and the breast forced in by pressing the knee in the back. The legs are then tied over the breast. The bird is now placed on the shaping board, breast downwards and a wet cloth tied around it. The bird so shaped is said to be easier to cook and afterwards carve. The trussing and shaping of poultry add much to their appearance in the poulterers' shops and on the table.

In England it is a *desideratum* to have the fowl so fattened that it will swell rather than shrink in cooking.

No doubt when our farmers give more attention to the rearing, fattening and dressing of choice poultry, the necessity for such attention to the details given, will be apparent.

PACKING.

It is absolutely necessary that all birds before packing to send away should be thoroughly cool. If packed while warm irreparable damage will follow. It is also necessary that the birds should be so packed that they will not be bruised or rubbed while in transit.

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REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART IX

THE PRODUCTION OF PORK

PART IX

THE PRODUCTION OF PORK

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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PART IX

THE PRODUCTION OF PORK

In 1892 it was estimated that there were 102,172,224 hogs in the world. Of that number Canada was credited with 1,706,785. If such methods of breeding, rearing, feeding and fattening Canadian hogs can be followed as will make the bacon from them acceptable as first class to the British consumers, the number can be doubled or quadrupled without much, if any, fall in the price. A large proportion of the hogs are raised and fed in such a way that they are saleable in October and November only. These are the months at which hogs usually will sell for the lowest prices. It is important that there should be a steady supply of hogs, marketable at all seasons of the year. That can only be done when farmers cease regarding the keeping of a few swine as of no consequence in farm management, and instead rear and fatten hogs systematically. It is not desirable that many farmers in Canada should become specialists in hog breeding; but it is desirable that most of them should keep more swine, and thus find a profitable market for grains, for skim-milk, butter-milk and whey. Swine breeding is a paying investment as an adjunct to or a branch of dairy farming.

The imports of bacon, hams and lard into Great Britain in 1896 amounted to \$53,487,607, of which only \$5,163,849 worth was obtained from Canada. To meet the requirements of the British markets, hogs with plenty of fleshy not lardy meat are wanted. Larger numbers of them should be fed, fattened and marketed during the summer months, and as a rule they should be sold alive by the farmer or feeder in order that they may be slaughtered at packing houses, where the carcasses can be cut and cured in the manner to suit the preferences of the different markets. When Canadian bacon and hams become better known in Great Britain they will be sought after at relatively higher prices.

SHELTER.

The first essential for the keeping of hogs profitably is suitable shelter. A pig can stand a low temperature as well as any other domestic animal, but it cannot stand exposure to cold winds. If a cold wind plays across a hog an hour or two, the animal will be much the worse for it. It is almost sure to cause constipation, which is one of the most common and dangerous ailments that afflict hogs. Hogs require a warm and dry sleeping place, fairly protected against draughts. While a hog needs exercise, which has the effect of making its body quiver with life, that is entirely different from causing its body to shiver with cold. The notion that any kind of shelter is good enough for it has been perhaps the greatest hindrance to progress in the industry.

The swine building should be well lighted. Plenty of light is a great promoter of cleanliness and health. The walls of the hog pen may be built of any material which is convenient and cheap, but if they be built of stone they should be built with a hollow space. While the passages and gutters in the hog pen may be constructed of cement, stone or brick, I think the sleeping quarters of the pigs should have a wooden floor. There is nothing better than earth or dry sand for breeding swine or young pigs, until they are put into fairly close quarters to be fattened.

The following cuts illustrate how a cheap and suitable swine building may be constructed :—

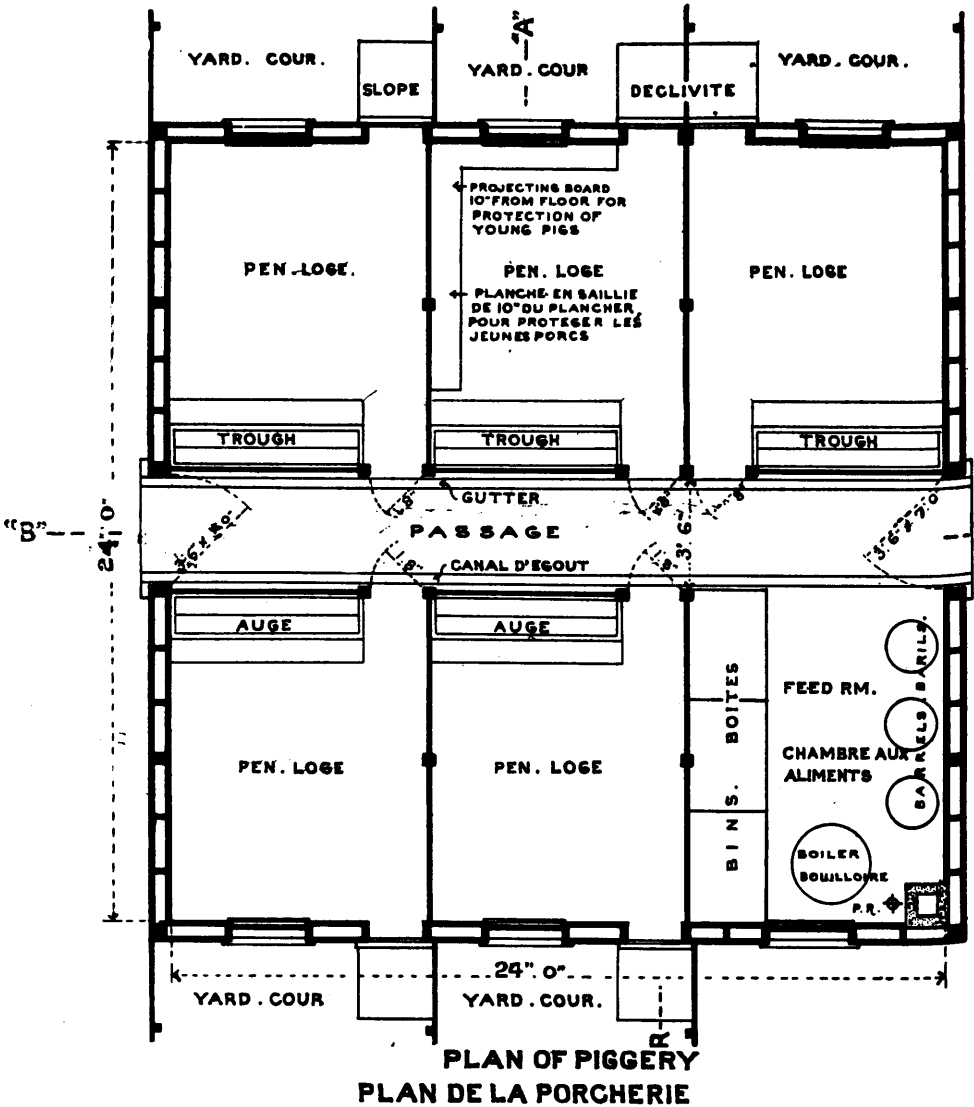


Fig. 1.

Figure 1 is the plan of a small piggyery, containing five pens and one feeding room. Each pen has a capacity of from 4 to 6 swine, for rearing or fattening. The building is to be constructed of lumber. The plan is for a building 24 feet square inside. The passage through the middle is 3 feet 6 inches wide. There should be a yard of any length which is convenient, not less than 20 feet, opposite each pen. The yard should be so constructed so as to be easily kept in a fairly dry condition. A foundation of field stones covered with a layer of coarse gravel and sand, makes a good bottom. A door 1 foot 8 inches, by 2 feet 6 inches, hinged at the top, leads from each pen to its yard. A short platform of planks, with cleats nailed across (shown on the plan as slope), provides an easy and safe approach from the yard to the pen.

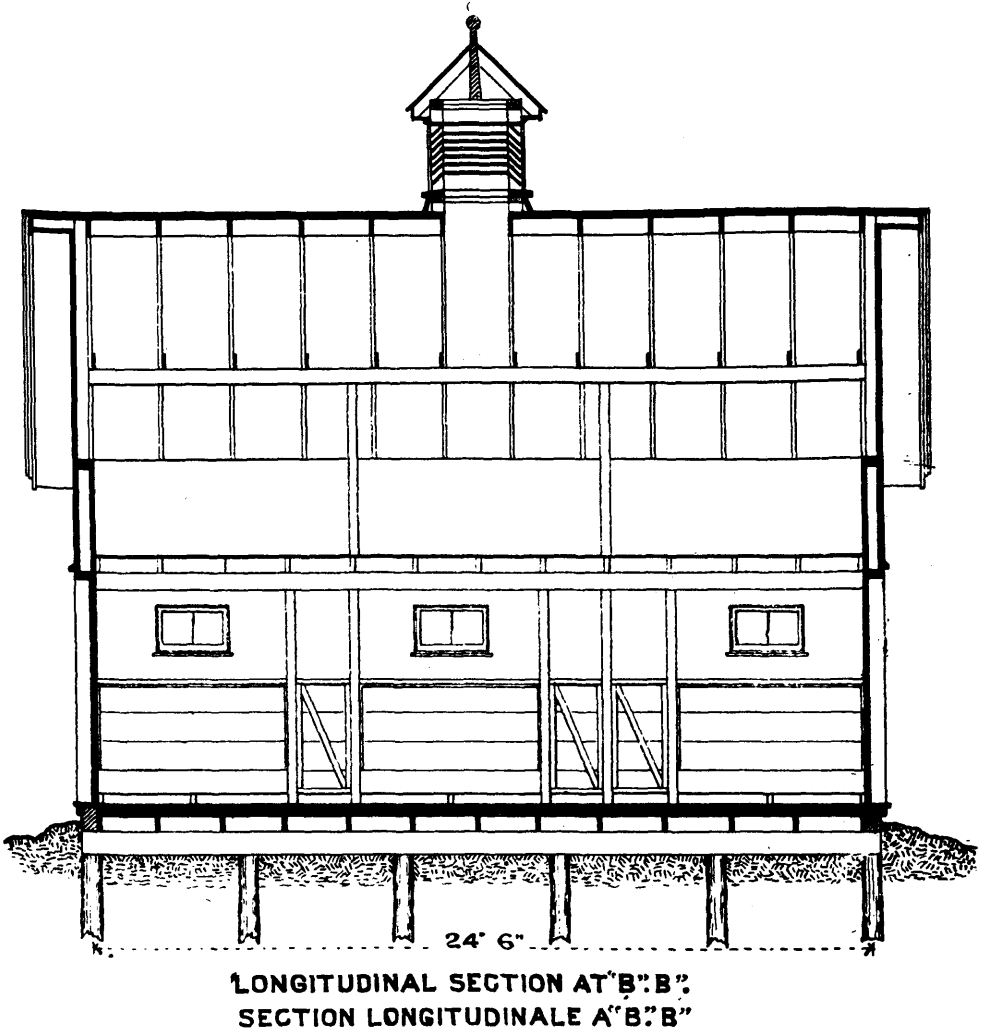
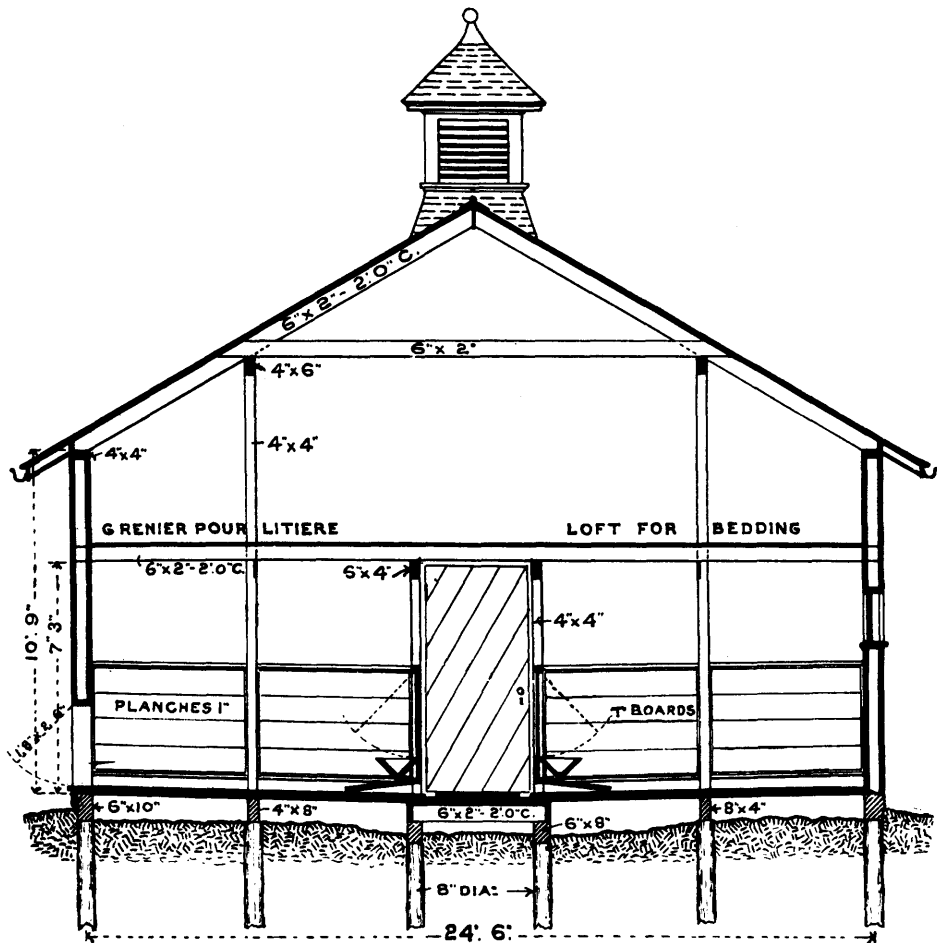


Fig. 2.

Figure 2 shows a cross section of the building at "AA." The building is shown to stand on cedar posts about eight inches in diameter. Where it is convenient, the building might stand on stone walls, instead of the sills on posts. There is a fall in the floor of 3 inches from the side wall to the gutter. That is for the purpose of keeping the back part of the pens quite dry. The urine from the pens can find an exit, under the foot-board and the trough, into the gutter. The gutter should be swept and washed clean often.

The partition in front of the trough should be hinged in such a way as to let it swing inwards. A wooden bar in front of it fastens it securely in position after the swine have been fed. After the partition is pushed inwards, the same bar may be extended to rest on the side of the trough in the pen, and hold the partition there while the feed is being placed in the trough.



TRANSVERSE SECTION AT "A" "A".
SECTION TRANSVERSALE A "A" "A"

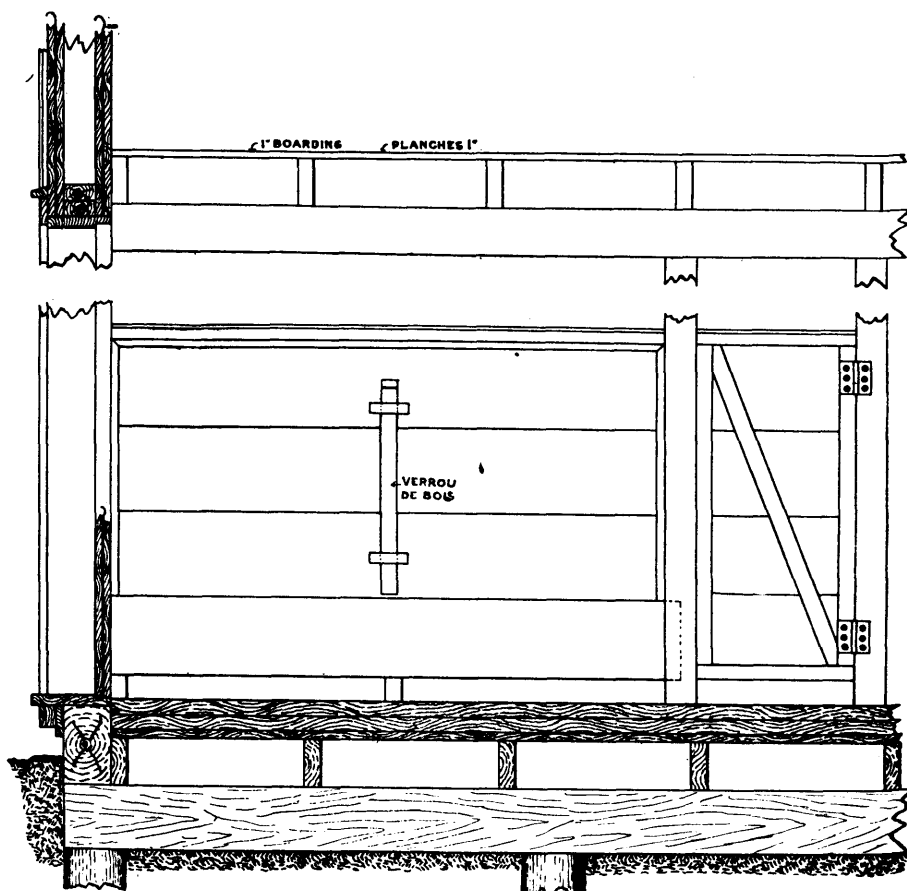
Fig. 3.

Figure 3 shows a longitudinal section of the plan at "BB." The foundation should be so laid as to give a fall of 3 inches from one end to the other. That permits the gutters to be more readily kept clean and dry. In the gable end which is most convenient of access, a door should be left through which the loft may be filled with bedding.

the walls of the floor and of the feeding trough. The building paper used between the boards of the walls and between the two thicknesses of flooring should be waterproof tarred paper. That will prevent vermin from eating holes through it, and it will also make the floor water-proof. Red pine, spruce or hemlock make a more durable floor for a piggery than white pine or any of the ordinary hard woods.

Care should be taken to construct the gutter as shown in the plan. That will prevent any leakage from passing through the floor and leave it in such a position and condition that it can readily be swept clean.

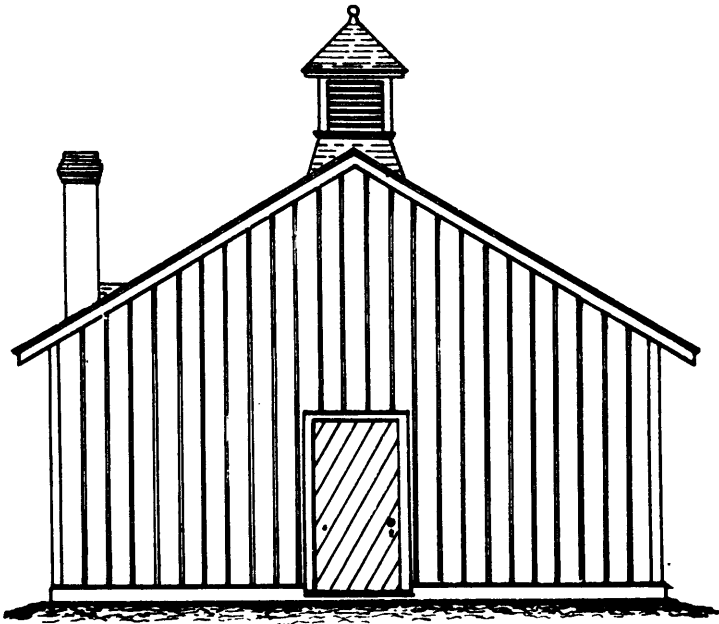
In the loft for bedding there is a trap door 2 feet square, over each pen at the place where the bedding for the pigs is to be dropped into the pen.



PART LONGITUDINAL SECTION
PARTIE DE LA SECTION LONGITUDINALE

Fig. 5.

Figure 5 is part of a section lengthwise of the building.



**FRONT ELEVATION
ELEVATION DE LA FACADE**

Fig. 6.

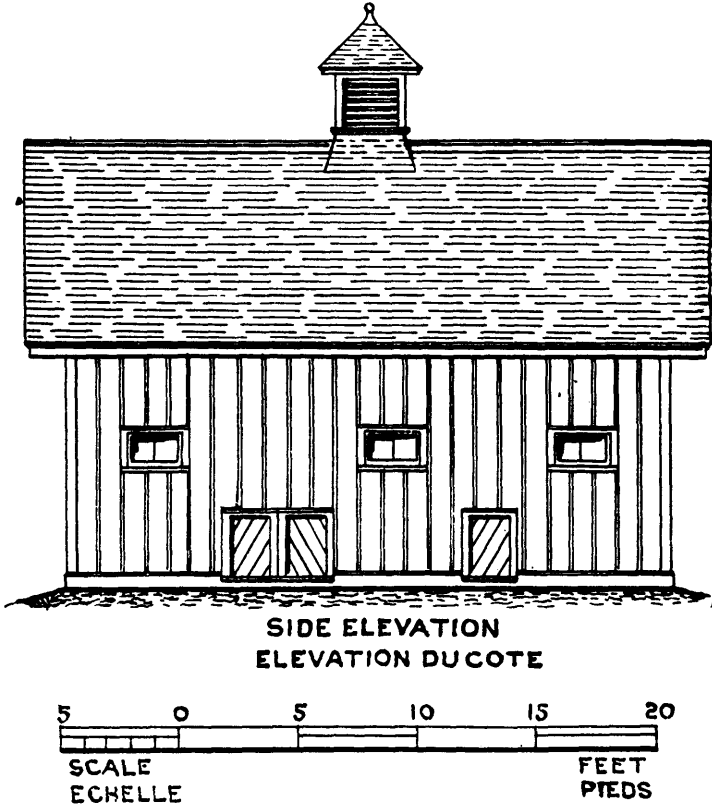
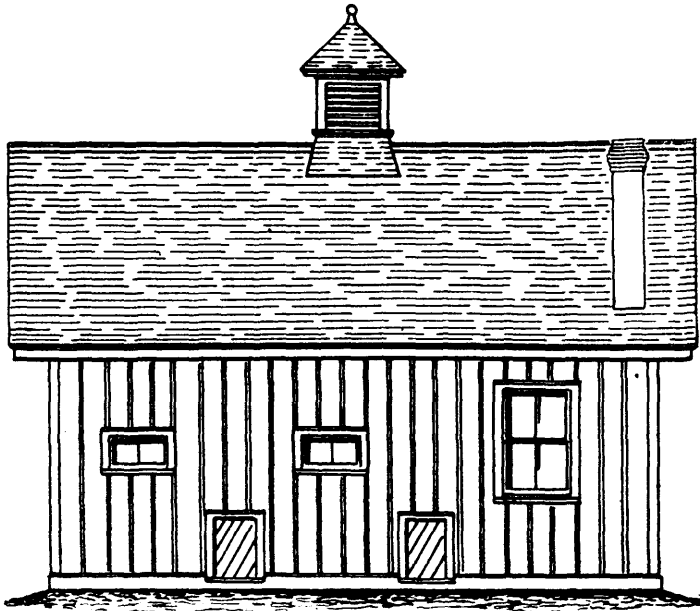


Fig. 7.



SIDE ELEVATION
ELEVATION DUCOTE

Fig. 8.

Figures 6, 7 and 8 show the front and side elevations of the building respectively.

Where the site permits it, it will be a good plan to continue the building 10 feet longer at the end farthest removed from the feed room. That extension of the building should not contain any floor. A pen with only a ground floor, preferably porous sandy soil, could be made on each side of the passage. At the end of each of these pens, in the extension, there should be a large yard outside of the building. These pens and yards will be very useful as sleeping quarters for growing pigs and breeding swine. Such animals always do better lying on dry soil or an earthen floor than when confined in a small pen on a wooden floor.

Where it is otherwise convenient, it is a good plan to have the building stand south by north, with the feed room at the northern end.

BREEDS.

In a series of tests in which swine of different breeding were fattened at the Experimental Farm, it was discovered that there was no constant or appreciable superiority in the breeds and breeding, in respect to the quantity of feed consumed per pound of increase in live weight.

Conclusions. From four series of tests it appeared that :—

- (1.) The breeding of the swine which gave the largest increase per pound of feed consumed was different in each of the four tests, viz. :—
- (a.) { Crossbreds, *Berkshire* sire and *Poland China* dam ;
 { Grades, *Improved Large Yorkshire* and *Berkshire Grade* dam ;

(b.) Crossbreds, *Improved Large Yorkshire* sire and *Essex* dam ;
 (c.) Grades, *Tamworth* sire and *Berkshire* grade dam ;
 (d.) Crossbreds, *Improved Large Yorkshire* sire and *Berkshire* dam ;
 (2.) The breeding of the swine which gave the **least increase** per pound of feed consumed was :—

- (a.) Pure bred, *Improved Large Yorkshire* ;
 (b.) “ “ “ “
 (c.) Crossbreds, *Essex* sire and *Improved Large Yorkshire* dam ;
 (d.) “ *Berkshire* sire and *Tamworth* dam ;

(3.) There was **no constant** or appreciable **superiority** in the breeds and breeding tested, in respect to the quantity of feed consumed per pound of increase in live weight ;

(4.) The difference in the thriftiness, or power to increase in live weight per pound of feed consumed, was greater between **different animals** in the same litter than between breeds or breeding as such, in different litters ;

(5.) On the whole for fattening purpose, **crossbred** swine and **grades** gave better results than pure bred ;

(6.) The swine which give the **largest increase** in weight for feed, consumed 2·52 pounds of meal (mixed grains) plus 2·56 pounds of skim-milk per pound of increase in live weight, from an average weight of 86 pounds to 150 pounds per head.

To obtain the shapes of pigs which are most desirable, the following may be recommended with safety. Where the swine **have been improved** for a few generations and have what have been called good shapes, with broad backs, and well rounded hams, they should be bred up by the use of Yorkshires, Tamworths or Chester Whites. These latter all incline towards deep sides and a large percentage of lean flesh. Wherever the sows **have not been graded up** to have fairly square and broad backs, and well filled out hams, they should be improved by the use of Berkshires, Essex, Poland Chinas or Suffolks. I think it well to go on grading up in one direction for two generations, and then to introduce another breed. I do not think that continuous improvement in one direction is a good thing in the breeding of swine. Theodore Louis, a noted successful swine breeder in the United States, says : “ I believe it is in the power of the swine breeder to formulate an animal by intelligent breeding that will answer his purpose.”

The old “razor back” has been made fun of in the past, and to some extent undeservedly. If a farmer can get a good cross between a broad back and a shelving back, he will usually get pigs that will give him good returns if they are raised for bacon and hams. The Yorkshires, Tamworths and Chester Whites are breeds which have fairly thin backs, comparatively deep sides and thick bellies. They are particularly useful where the grading up has been carried too far in the direction of broad backs, and thick backs which carry too much lard.

SOWS.

In selecting a breeding sow, one should be chosen which has been thrifty and vigorous in growing. A long body, a deep chest, and strong legs, are good points. It is not a good plan to choose the prettiest pigs of the litter before they have been weaned. When the pigs have been weaned and fed for a month or two, then the sow from the litter which shows the greatest improvement will generally be the best sow for breeding purposes. It is important that the sow should be one of a quiet disposition and that she should be good milker. In nursing a litter of 8 or 10 young pigs, the milking sow is called upon to furnish nearly as much solids in her milk per day as are given by an ordinary cow.

It is a bad practice to breed from immature sows. If a course of breeding from immature sows be continued, the animals will degenerate in size and in vigour. Boars and sows should not be used for breeding until at least eight or ten months old. They can be kept to advantage until they are six or seven years old. The danger of sows becoming useless before they are of that age, results from improper treatment in feed-

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ing, want of exercise, and wet or cold sleeping quarters. That causes the animals to go off their feet. But if a sow is well preserved, she will usually give the best litters of pigs and nurse them best from the time she is two years to six years old.

FEEDING SOWS.

The notion is held by many farmers that a breeding sow should be kept thin, and practically half-starved. That is a mistake. There is no time in the life of a sow when she requires suitable feed and good quarters more than when she is carrying and nourishing her young. She should be kept in a fair condition of flesh, caused to take plenty of exercise, and left to sleep in shelter on a dry sandy soil or earthen floor, with a small quantity of bedding.

Some sows are so ill nourished and others are so excessively fat, that their young pigs when farrowed are too weakly to live. Sometimes sows are deprived, especially during the winter season, of access to mineral matter. It is a good plan to stack a quantity of sods in the autumn and to throw a sod six or eight inches square by two or three inches thick to every sow every day. A treatment like that helps to keep sows in such good health that they drop well-nourished and therefore well-born pigs.

Ten days or a fortnight before the sow is due to farrow, she should be put into the pen and fed there mornings and nights. During the day she may be allowed out to take exercise with the rest of the herd. For three days before the farrowing she should be kept in the pen continuously. In that way she comes to recognize, and is not afraid of her attendant. She should be allowed plenty of bedding for the making of her nest. A sow carries her young from 112 to 116 days.

Sometimes a sow will attempt to eat her young. That is usually because she has been badly nourished or is in ill-health. If she has had an allowance of enough of sods of earth every day, or access to a mixture of salt and wood ashes, that will usually prevent any inclination to eat her pigs. There is the instinct of motherhood for protecting her young. If a stranger goes into the pen where the sow is lying with her new litter, tries to remove them and makes them squeal, the sow mother will be apt to seize anything—a young pig as likely as anything else. It is a good plan to let the sow become used to the appearance and even to the clothes and voice of her attendant. One has hardly ever known of a sow running on a pasture field, eating her pigs. It is a good plan to give a sow an allowance of roots daily during the winter.

Every care should be exercised to prevent the sow from becoming constipated before or after she has farrowed; and for three or four days after she has farrowed she should be fed very sparingly. There is danger of milk fever until the young are able to take all the milk which she can give. It is a good plan to have the young pigs so hungry the third day as to be squealing for more milk. Immediately after the young have been born the sow should receive a drink of warm water, with a handful of shorts or bran stirred in it. A litter of young pigs will increase in weight at the rate of from two to four pounds per day. Consequently, after they are a week old the sow should be fed in such a way as to promote the production of milk. During cold weather it will be found profitable to give the sow her feed in a warm condition, at a temperature anywhere from 80 to 90 degrees. Skim-milk, butter-milk, shorts, bran, ground oats, with a small quantity of oil cake, make excellent feeds. The shorts and grain may be steamed with advantage. Milk should not be added to them until feeding time.

WEANING.

A common practice has been to allow the pigs to suckle until they are six weeks old; then they are suddenly weaned, and one or two pigs are left to keep the sow's udder from inflammation. That course has a tendency to stunt the pigs which are taken away; and when a pig is once stunted in its growth it hardly ever recovers what it lost. A pig should be left to suck not less than eight weeks. They should have learned to eat with their mother. By throwing a handful of oats on a clean place on the floor, when the pigs are three weeks old, they will begin to pick them up. Then there should be a

low and shallow trough from which they can obtain skim-milk mixed with shorts or mixed with a small quantity of ground grain. If the young pigs can be turned out with their mother on a clover field before they are weaned they will learn to eat it readily. They should be given a chance to take plenty of exercise. From the time the pigs are weaned a moderate supply of skim-milk, butter-milk, green clover or similar feed will promote the growth of muscles, which become lean flesh.

Want of exercise and want of flesh-producing food during that period of their growth will prevent any breed of hogs from developing the fleshy qualities which are wanted in the bacon and ham. It is improbable that any kind of feed during the fattening of animals can result in producing a large proportion of lean flesh unless the animals are well grown during the two months which follow the time they are weaned. A pig should grow from the time it is born until it goes to the market for killing. Every day that it stands still lessens the profit which its owner might make out of it.

It will be found a profitable practice to have a small clover field for a pig pasture. If clover be not available a fair pasture may be made from a small field of winter rye, or from a field sown with a mixture of spring rye, oats and pease. The pigs should be fed morning and evening a small quantity of grain and about one gallon of skim-milk or butter-milk, to every three pigs per day. As a rule under those conditions it does not pay to feed a larger quantity of milk. If the pigs have access to a mixture of charcoal and salt, to wood ashes and salt, or to a condiment such as is mentioned at page 17, they will not root the ground very much. If they have to be ringed, they should be ringed on one or both sides of the nose, and not deep into the middle of the nose. The castration should be done when they are three weeks old.

REARING.

Hogs should be fed regularly and on feed which is not decayed. Milk which is slightly soured is not in the least objectionable; but the stuff which is known as "swill," from dish water and scraps, sour and almost putrid, is more often injurious than fattening. While they are growing they thrive better on a variety of foods, than on one single kind. In one trial at the Experimental Farm, six different lots of pigs for feeding tests were sorted out of six litters. The decidedly inferior pigs from all the litters were left and put in a pen by themselves. One-half of their ration was skim-milk, one-quarter was ground grain, and one-quarter was from the table waste from the houses on the farm. In the feeding trials, the six choice lots were fed on ground grain only. They did remarkably well, as was shown by the fact that they gave one pound of increase in live weight for every 3.82 pounds of grain consumed. However, after several weeks of feeding, the pigs which had been counted the culls, were longer, heavier and lustier-looking in every way, than the selected pigs which had been fattened on grain only.

FEEDING.

It is impossible to raise swine successfully in large numbers without giving them skim-milk or butter-milk, or a good run of clover pasture when the young pigs are growing. During the winter time a quantity of clover hay, cut, steamed and soaked for three hours, is an admirable addition to the feed of growing swine. Where pigs are put in pens and fed on grain only from the time they are weaned, a large proportion of them will become sick and go off their feet before they are fully fattened.

Hogs should never be given more feed at one time than they will eat clean, and still have an appetite for more. Overfeeding keeps the hogs from being active in taking exercise; and that causes them to grow too fat and soft. It is a good plan to feed as much as they will consume and digest to advantage. That will keep them hungry for every meal. Experienced feeders claim that regularity in the time of feeding will cause more rapid gain in weight than when there is irregularity even to the extent of one hour in the meal time.

The feed of swine should be reasonably clean. It should certainly never be in a putrid condition. When the hogs are being fed, at what may be called high pressure,

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for fattening, they may with advantage have an allowance of a condiment of one of the following sorts :—

- (1) Earthern sods ;
- (2) A mixture of wood ashes and salt, at the rate of one bushel of ashes to six pounds of salt ;
- (3) A mixture composed as follows (it is recommended by Mr. Theodore Louis, of Wisconsin) : 6 bushels of charcoal broken up into pieces the size of a hazel nut or smaller, 6 pounds of salt, 1 bushel of wheat shorts thoroughly mixed, sprinkled with a pailful of water, in which 1½ pound of copperas have been dissolved ; or
- (4) 1 bushel of wood ashes, 4 pounds of charcoal, 6 pounds of salt, sprinkled with a quantity of water, in which 1½ pound of copperas have been dissolved.

One of these may be put in a place where the hogs will have access to it, and a chance to consume all they like. This is not to be considered as doctoring the hogs ; it is to take the place of the soil which the hog would naturally swallow in its feed if it were rooting in the ground.

EFFECTS OF FEED ON QUALITY.

At one time it was supposed that the feeding of wheat or buckwheat to hogs was a cause of softness in bacon. In 1892, one pen of pigs was fattened on frozen wheat ground and soaked for twelve hours ; they were fed in that way from 1st February to 30th May. The hams, sides and shoulders were cured and pickled by an Ottawa curer. The bacon and hams were pronounced excellent in quality. The parts of one side from a pig of the lot which were fattened upon frozen wheat exclusively, were sent for examination to William Davies, Esq., of the Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., Toronto. The following is the verdict of Mr. Davies :—

“ It is excellent, rather too salt, but very rich and luscious. I consider it superior to hogs fed on pease alone. The complaint regarding pea-fed bacon in England, is that the lean is hard, and this is the case to some extent with the fat also. It would be well if farmers in Canada would mix the grain and grind it, then give it to the hogs with whey, butter-milk or skim-milk.”

In 1894, experiments were conducted to discover the effect on the quality of the flesh of swine from the feeding of wheat and buckwheat. Complaints had been made by buyers of swine in Western Ontario that the quality of the meat was soft in a larger percentage of the animals killed than formerly ; and an opinion was current that the “ softness ” was a consequence of the feeding of wheat or of buckwheat. Fourteen swine of three different litters were sorted into three lots as nearly even as possible. They were fed as follows :—

Lot 1.—Fed on **a mixture** of equal parts by measure of barley, rye, wheat (all ground) and wheat bran, soaked in cold water for an average period of 30 hours.

Feed consumed per pound of increase in live weight,—**4·28 lbs.**

Lot 2.—Fed on **ground wheat**, soaked in cold water for an average period of 30 hours.

Feed consumed per pound of increase in live weight,—**4·10 lbs.**

Lot 3.—Fed on **ground buckwheat**, soaked in cold water for an average period of 30 hours.

Feed consumed per pound of increase in live weight,—**4·45 lbs.**

On 11th October, these fourteen swine were shipped alive to the Ingersoll Packing Company, Ingersoll, Ont., to be slaughtered and cured in the manner followed by packers who send bacon and hams to the British market. The swine of each lot were marked differently, and a report was made upon them by the manager of the Ingersoll Packing Company, according to the descriptive marks.

The report on the condition of the swine, ten hours after they were killed, was as follows :—

“ Lot 1, fed on mixed grain ; leaf hard, fairly firm ; best of the three lots.

"Lot 2, fed on ground wheat; lard softish; not so firm as hogs of lot 1.

"Lot 3, fed on ground buckwheat; lard soft, and hogs also soft."

The report on the sides of bacon after they were cured, was as follows:—

"Lot 1, fed on mixed grain; four hogs; all the sides turned out good hard meat; they were the best of the three lots.

"Lot 2, fed on ground wheat; five hogs; six sides were soft and four quite firm.

"Lot 3, fed on ground buckwheat; five hogs; two sides were soft and eight sides were firm."

Conclusions—1. From these tests it is evident that the feeding of wheat alone and of buckwheat alone is **not always a cause** of "soft" hogs and "soft" sides, since some of the swine fed on wheat and buckwheat yielded sides classed as firm.

2. The report of the buyer and curer on other swine was that he could not detect any difference in the quality of the meat; from that it is evident that the feeding of rations composed to the extent of one-half of ground wheat and to the extent of one-half of ground buckwheat is **not a cause** of "soft" sides.

So far as the kind of feed causes softness in the sides of the bacon, that seems to be due to the use of feeds which furnish insufficient nourishment to the pigs, and to the want of exercise.

TOO MUCH FAT.

An exclusive diet of Indian corn, particularly when the pigs are growing, would be disastrous to the quality. When they are killed, the lean flesh and the fat from corn-fed hogs feel comparatively firm to the touch; but the proportion of lean flesh to the fat is very much less than when hogs are reared and fattened on a diet of mixed grains, together with a small quantity of skim-milk and butter-milk. All ordinary feeds contain a percentage of albuminoids, which are also called "flesh formers." They also contain carbohydrates, or what are called "heat producers" or "fat formers." A well balanced feed is one that has a "nutritive ratio" of about one part of the "flesh formers" to from four to five parts of the "heat producers."

The term "nutritive ratio" is the one used to denote the proportion of albuminoids or "flesh formers" in food to the sum of the other nutrients in the food. The heat-producing or fuel value of fat in food is two and a quarter times as great as that of carbohydrates, such as starch and sugar, and also two and a quarter times greater than albuminoids.

On the average the "nutritive ratio" of some common feeds is as follows:—

NUTRITIVE RATIO.		Flesh Formers.	Other Nutrients.
By-Products—			
Skimmed-milk	1	to	2
Butter-milk	1	"	2½
Whey	1	"	6½
Grains—			
Pease	1	"	3
Wheat bran	1	"	5
Shorts (middlings)	1	"	5½
Wheat	1	"	6
Oats	1	"	6¼
Barley	1	"	7¼
Rye	1	"	7¼
Buckwheat	1	"	7¼
Indian corn	1	"	9
Pastures—			
Clover pasture (young)	1	"	2½
Red clover, before blossom	1	"	3¼
Pasture, grass	1	"	4

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When swine are being fed upon whey, the supplementary grain food should be one rich in flesh-forming constituents, such as bran, pease, oats, barley or shorts. Indian corn may be used in the proportion of one part to two parts of the other sorts of grain. But Indian corn does not make a suitable supplementary feed to whey. When it is fed with skim-milk or butter-milk, it gives good results, as the skim-milk and butter-milk contain the flesh-forming elements which are not in the whey.

A mixture of grains seems to give better results for the fattening of swine than any single grain fed alone. The feeding of large quantities of Indian corn would be likely to result in the deterioration of the quality of the bacon. That would be most unfortunate and disastrous at this time when Canadian bacon and hams are being recognized in the British markets as of a very superior quality. The feeding of an excess of Indian corn produces swine containing a large proportion of fat to the quantity of lean meat.

A letter has been received lately from the owners of one of the largest packing houses in Canada in which they say: "We are always greatly troubled by fat bacon at this time of the year. During the winter time hogs get very little exercise and are what are called 'penned stock.' As a result many of them put on an inordinate amount of fat. The same thing to a less extent prevails in Ireland and Denmark. The English market has therefore much more fat bacon than it can absorb easily. The difference in the price between fat and lean bacon last week was ten shillings per hundred weight (nearly two and a half cents per pound). About twenty-five per cent of our shipments are running fat. Some of our western curers are finding about 40 per cent of their shipments too fat. On account of this quantity of fat stock, we have been obliged in common with others to put down the buying price of hogs, and if the 10 shillings per hundred weight between fat and lean keeps up, a further marked reduction in the price of hogs may result."

PREPARATION OF FEEDS.

Experiments have been conducted to discover the relative value of grain, when steamed and fed warm as compared with grain when fed raw and cold. The grain in both cases was ground. The pigs on the steamed warm grain, increased in weight more rapidly than those fed upon the same grain raw and cold. The grain used was a mixture of equal parts of pease, barley and rye, ground and fed mixed with water. When fed steamed and warm 4.16 pounds of grain were consumed for every pound of increase in live weight; but when fed raw and cold 4.25 pounds of grain per pound of increase in live weight were consumed. The following are the conclusions from the experiment.

(1.) There is no appreciable difference in the number of pounds of grain required to produce a pound of increase in the live weight of swine, when it is fed steamed and warm, as compared with it when fed raw and cold;

(2.) On the average there is a gradual and great increase in the quantity of grain consumed for every pound of increase in the live weight of swine, after the second month of the fattening period, and after the average live weight exceeds 100 lbs;

(3.) It is economical to market swine to be slaughtered when they weigh about 180 lbs., live weight;

(4.) The consumption of feed per day is greatest at or near the period of their fattening, when the quantity of feed consumed per pound of increase in weight is smallest.

In feeding grain in the ground state and in the whole or unground state, it has been found that swine consumed about 10 per cent more of the unground grain per pound of increase in live weight. The 10 per cent would pay for the grinding; and in every case swine fed on the ground grain have shown stronger legs and better health generally. There is always a risk to the general health of the pig from the feeding of whole grain only, unless the swine be full grown before they are put up to be fattened. It has also been found profitable to have the ground grain soaked for an average period of about 30 hours before it is fed. When ground grain is fed dry the hogs fatten up without developing in length and depth.

From feeding experiments extending over three years in the fattening of 112 swine upon grain, it appears that:—

1. On the average 4.38 lbs. of grain (barley, rye, pease, wheat, frosted wheat, and wheat bran) was the quantity consumed per pound of increase in the live weight;

2. In the feeding of grain, considering quantity of feed consumed, and the general health of the animals, it is profitable to feed the grain ground and soaked in water for an average period of about 30 hours;

3. It is profitable to add about 3 or 5 lbs. of skim-milk or butter-milk per head per day to the grain fed to fattening swine.

In the feeding of frosted wheat to swine, it is found that according to the condition and quality of the swine to which it was fed, from 9.01 to 15.46 pounds of increase in the live weight of the swine were obtained per bushel of ground wheat consumed. The following are the conclusions from two series of tests:—

Conclusions:—From tests with heavy swine, it appears that:—

(1.) When the frozen wheat was fed, *ground* and soaked for 12 hours, 11.3 lbs. of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel of wheat;

(2.) When the frozen wheat was fed *unground* and soaked for 12 and 42 hours, 9.1 lbs. of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel of wheat;

(3.) When the frozen wheat is to be fed *unground*, it should be soaked for at least 42 hours;

(4.) Leaving out of the reckoning the weeks during which the frozen wheat *unground*, and the mixture of wheat, barley and pease *unground*, were soaked for only 12 hours, 5.24 lbs. of frozen wheat were consumed per lb. increase, and 5.22 lbs. of the mixture of wheat, barley and pease were consumed per lb. of increase in the live weight.

From other tests with swine weighing an average of 61 lbs. each in one pen, and an average of 104 lbs. each in another pen, it appears that:—

(5.) When the frozen wheat was fed *ground* and soaked for 12 hours, 14.18 lbs. of increase in the live weight were obtained, per bushel of wheat, and

(6.) In the feeding of swine from an average weight of 61 lbs. each, until they reached an average weight of 145 lbs. each, 15.46 lbs. of increase in the live weight were obtained, per bushel of wheat.

When swine are fetching 5 cents per pound live weight, with an allowance of five per cent for shrinkage, frozen wheat fed under the least favourable ordinary conditions may realize 43 cents per bushel. At the same prices for swine, frozen wheat fed under very favourable conditions in the quality and age of the swine and the preparation of the feed, may realize 73 cents per bushel.

As has already been mentioned, it is a good plan to feed roots to growing and breeding swine during the winter. Raw potatoes are useless for that purpose. Boiled potatoes, as a rule, are much too dear. Mangolds, carrots, sugar beets and squash may be used with profit. If they can be cooked and afterwards mixed with the grain, the best results will be obtained. Dry and warm sleeping quarters are essential to the getting of much value from the feeding of roots to young growing pigs. During winter clover hay, cut and steamed, may be fed with advantage to growing hogs. For that purpose the hay may be cut on the green side before the heads are ripe or the stems have become woody.

SKIM-MILK AND BUTTER-MILK.

In feeding skim-milk to growing or fattening hogs, it pays to feed only a comparatively small quantity per head per day. From 3 to 5 pounds per head every day is a more economical allowance than 15 or 20 pounds.

The following is a summary of the comparative value of skim-milk and grain, in feed consumed per pound of increase in live weight.

From tests made in 1892, 1893 and 1894 with 48 swine it appears that when a small quantity (about 3 lbs. per head per day) of skim-milk was fed, a less quantity

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

of it was equal to 1 lb. of the grain in the feed consumed per pound of increase in live weight, than when a large quantity (about 15 lbs. per head per day) was fed.

The results are shown in the following table:—

TABLE.

No. of swine in test.	Skim-milk consumed per head per day.	
	Lbs.	
31	3	1 pound mixed grain equal to 3.23 lbs. skim-milk.
4	5.4	1 do do do 5.38 do
4	13.6	1 do frosted wheat do 7.91 do
5	15.7	1 do mixed grain do 7.34 do
2	17.1	1 do do do 8.82 do
2	23.7	1 do do do 7.76 do

Conclusions. From these tests and from other experience in feeding young pigs, it appears that:—

(1.) Skim-milk may form the largest part of the feed of **young and growing pigs** with advantage and economy;

(2.) For the fattening of swine weighing on the average over 100 lbs. each, live weight, it is economical to give an **allowance** of skim-milk **not exceeding 5 lbs.** per head per day;

(3.) In every case the swine fed with part of their ration of skim-milk were **lustier, more vigorous** and of a more healthy appearance than swine fed wholly on a ration of grain;

(4.) It is seldom profitable to feed skim-milk or butter-milk alone to swine. At the least 30 pounds of ground grain should be fed with 100 pounds of skim-milk or butter-milk.

WHEY.

Whey is a valuable feed for hogs. There are about 7 lbs. of solids in every 100 pounds; and that quantity of whey fed properly, in combination with other feeds, should produce 2 lbs. of increase in live weight. Whey is a poor diet when fed alone, although hogs will live on it and gain in weight. Whey may be turned to lard, but it does not give good results, when fed alone. To young growing pigs it may be fed with profit on clover pasture. The use of a field in that way puts it in a capital condition for the growth of a crop of Indian corn for fodder purposes the following year.

Whey should be fed in a sweet and clean condition. A clean and comparatively sweet whey is wholesome, whereas a very sour whey is dangerous. Often its use is injurious to the swine. The whey tank at a cheese factory should be above ground; and for the sake of the value of the whey for the production of pork, the tank should be cleaned thoroughly at least once every week.

Indian corn, ground or unground, should not be fed alone with whey. It is unprofitable in that combination; and results in the production of very fat bacon. A good mixture would be (a) one-third shorts, or bran, (b) one-third ground oats, pease, barley, wheat, mixed or single, and (c) one-third ground Indian corn. The best results from Indian corn are obtained when it is fed in combination with skim-milk, or butter-milk, which supply the flesh-forming materials in which the corn is deficient.

MEDICINE.

It is seldom necessary or useful to administer medicine to hogs. The causes of illness are most frequently filthy feed which has become very sour, and wet or cold

sleeping quarters and exposure to draughts. These bring about a constipated condition of the bowels. Where medicine must be administered, a practical way is to take a piece of boiled pork in a slice about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick and let the sick hog eat a piece of that without any medicine on it. The hog must be very sick to refuse such a morsel. Then let it swallow another piece of pork containing from 4 to 20 grains of calomel, according to the age and size.

MARKETING.

In marketing the hogs it will usually be found profitable to sell them by live weight rather than to have them killed and dressed on the farm. The shrinkage in weight in fasting the hogs for twenty-four hours has been found to be about from 2 per cent to 4 per cent of their live weight. After such hogs have been killed the shrinkage, from the fasted live weight to the dressed weight twenty-four hours after the killing, has been from 17 to 22 per cent. That varies a good deal according to the shape of the hogs, the age and the condition of fatness.

It will be a good practice to have hogs for sale at different seasons of the year. It is not usually profitable for a breeding sow to have more than one litter in the year. Young pigs which are born in August or September and wintered in the manner recommended can be fattened and sold in excellent condition from May until August. Pigs born in March and April can be marketed from September until November.

In the handling of fat hogs in warm weather every precaution should be taken to avoid exciting them or causing them to be overheated. There is a great risk of death from that cause, and if the swine should survive, the quality of the meat is said to be inferior. Any abuse that bruises the animal also reduces the value of the sides and hams. To obtain the best results in the production of pork it is necessary to give the animals a chance to be comfortable during the whole of their journey through life. Comfort creates profit.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART X

DAIRY LEGISLATION

PART X

DAIRY LEGISLATION

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Act to Prohibit Manufacture and Sale of Oleomargarine and Butterine ; Act to provide against Frauds in the Supplying of Milk to Cheese, Butter and Condensed-milk Manufactories ; Act to prevent the Manufacture and Sale of " Filled " or Imitation Cheese, and to provide for the Branding of Dairy Product ; Act to provide for the Registration of Cheese Factories and Creameries and the Branding of Dairy Products, and to prohibit Misrepresentation as to Date of Manufacture of such Products ; A Bill (not yet passed) to prohibit Improper Speculation in the Sale of Cheese and Butter ; Address on Dairy Legislation.

PART X
DAIRY LEGISLATION

49 VICTORIA, CHAP. 42.

An Act to prohibit the Manufacture and Sale of certain substitutes for Butter.

[Assented to 2nd June, 1886.]

WHEREAS the use of certain substitutes for butter, heretofore manufactured and exposed for sale in Canada, is injurious to health; and it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture and sale thereof: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. No oleomargarine, butterine or other substitute for butter, manufactured from any animal substance other than milk, shall be manufactured in Canada, or sold therein, and every person who contravenes the provisions of this Act in any manner whatsoever shall incur a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months and not less than three months.

Preamble.
Manufacture and sale of certain substitutes for butter prohibited.

52 VICTORIA, CHAP. 43.

An Act to provide against frauds in the supplying of Milk to Cheese, Butter and Condensed Milk Manufactories.

[Assented to 2nd May, 1889.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. No person shall sell, supply or send to any cheese or butter or condensed milk manufactory, or to the owner or manager thereof, or to any maker of butter, cheese or condensed milk, to be manufactured, milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as skim milk.

Milk supplied to factories to be unadulterated.

2. No person who supplies, sends, sells or brings to any cheese or butter or condensed milk manufactory, or to the owner or manager thereof, or to the maker of cheese or butter or condensed milk, any milk to be manufactured into butter or cheese or condensed milk, shall keep back any portion of that part of the milk known as strippings.

A certain part of the milk not to be kept back.

3. No person shall knowingly sell, supply, bring or send to a cheese or butter or condensed milk manufactory, or to the owner or manager thereof, any milk that is tainted or partly sour.

As to tainted or sour milk.

As to diseased animal.

4. No person shall sell, send or bring to a cheese or butter or condensed milk manufactory, or to the owner or manager thereof, or to the maker of such butter or cheese or condensed milk, any milk taken or drawn from a cow that he knows to be diseased at the time the milk is so taken or drawn from her.

Penalty for contravention.

5. Every person who, by himself or by any other person to his knowledge, violates any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this Act, shall, for each offence upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, unless the said penalty and the costs of enforcing the same be sooner paid.

Who shall be liable.

6. The person on whose behalf any milk is sold, sent, supplied or brought to a cheese or butter or condensed milk manufactory for any of the purposes aforesaid shall be *prima facie* liable for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act.

What shall be evidence.

7. For the purpose of establishing the guilt of any person charged with the violation of any of the provisions of sections one or two of this Act, it shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence on which to found a conviction to show that such milk so sent, sold, supplied or brought to a manufactory as aforesaid to be manufactured into butter or cheese or condensed milk, is substantially inferior in quality to pure milk, provided the test is made by means of a lactometer or cream gauge or some other proper and adequate test and is made by a competent person; Provided always, that a conviction may be made or had on any other sufficient legal evidence.

Proviso.

Specific nature of deterioration need not be described.

8. In any complaint or information made or laid under the first or second sections of this Act, and in any conviction thereon, the milk complained of may be described as deteriorated milk, without specification of the cause of deterioration, and thereupon, proof of any of the causes or modes of deterioration mentioned in either of the said two sections, shall be sufficient to sustain conviction. And in any complaint, information or conviction under this Act the matter complained of may be declared, and shall be held to have arisen, within the meaning of "*The Summary Convictions Act*," at the place where the milk complained of was to be manufactured, notwithstanding that the deterioration thereof was effected elsewhere.

When offence shall be deemed to have been committed.

Appeal.

9. No appeal shall lie from any conviction under this Act except to a judge of a superior, county, circuit or district court, or to the chairman or judge of the court of the sessions of the peace, having jurisdiction where the conviction was had; and such appeal shall be brought, notice of appeal in writing given, recognizance entered into or deposit made within ten days after the date of conviction, and shall be heard, tried, adjudicated upon and decided, without the intervention of a jury, at such time and place as the court or judge hearing the same appoints, within thirty days from the date of conviction, unless the said court or judge extends the time for hearing and decision beyond such thirty days; and in all other respects not provided for in this Act the procedure under "*The Summary Convictions Act*," so far as applicable, shall apply.

R.S.C., c. 178.

Who to give evidence.

10. Any person accused of an offence under this Act and the husband or wife of such person shall be competent and compellable to testify.

Application of fines.

11. Any pecuniary penalty imposed under this Act shall, when recovered, be payable one-half to the informant or complainant, and the other half to the owner, treasurer or president of the manufactory to which milk was sent, sold or supplied for any of the purposes aforesaid, in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, to be distributed among the patrons thereof in proportion to their respective interests in the product thereof.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

An Act to prevent the manufacture and sale of filled or imitation cheese, and to provide for the branding of dairy products.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This act may be cited as *The Dairy Products Act, 1893*. Short title.
2. No person shall manufacture, or shall knowingly buy, sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale any cheese manufactured from or by the use of skimmed milk, to which there has been added any fat which is foreign to such milk. Imitation cheese prohibited.
2. Every person who, by himself or by any other person to his knowledge, violates the provisions of this section, shall, for each offence, upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than twenty five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and cost shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid. Penalty.
3. No person shall sell, offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any cheese manufactured from or by the use of milk commonly known as "skimmed-milk," or milk from which cream has been removed, or milk to which skimmed milk has been added, unless the words "skim-milk cheese" are branded, marked or stamped in a legible manner upon the side of every cheese, and also upon the outside of every box or package which contains the same, in letters not less than three-quarters of an inch high and three-quarters of an inch wide. Skim-milk cheese to be marked.
2. No person, with intent to misrepresent or to defraud, shall remove, or in any way efface, obliterate or alter the words "skim-milk cheese" on such cheese, or on any box or package which contains the same. Mark not to be removed.
3. Every person who, by himself or by any other person to his knowledge, violates any of the provisions of this section, shall, for each offence, upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars and not less than two dollars for every such cheese, or box or package which is sold, offered, exposed or had in his possession for sale, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid. Penalty.
4. No person shall apply any brand, stamp or mark of the word "Canadian" "Canadien" or "Canada" as a descriptive term, mark or brand, upon any cheese or upon any box or package which contains cheese or butter, unless such cheese and butter have been produced in Canada. "Canadian" as a brand.
2. No person shall knowingly sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any cheese or butter upon which or upon any box or package which contains the same, the word "Canadian," "Canadien" or "Canada," is applied as a descriptive term, mark or brand, unless such cheese and butter have been produced in Canada. Sale of cheese so branded falsely.
3. Every person who, by himself or by any other person to his knowledge, violates any of the provisions of this section, shall, for each offence, upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars and not less than five dollars for every such cheese or box or package, which is sold, offered, exposed or had in his possession for sale, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid. Penalty.

- Name of country where produced to be marked. 5. No person shall sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any cheese or butter which is produced in any foreign country, unless the name of the country where such cheese or butter was produced, is branded, stamped or marked in a legible manner upon the outside of every box or package which contains the same, in letters not less than three-eighths of an inch high and one-quarter of an inch wide.
- Penalty. 2. Every person who, by himself or by any other person to his knowledge, violates the provisions of the next preceding section of this Act, shall, for each offence, upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars and not less than two dollars for every such cheese, or box or package of butter, which is sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such and costs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.
- Who shall be liable. 6. The person on whose behalf any cheese or butter is manufactured, sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act, shall be *prima facie* liable for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act.
- Procedure. 7. In any complaint, information or conviction under this Act, the matter complained of may be declared, and shall be held to have arisen, within the meaning of *The Summary Convictions Act*, at the place where the cheese or butter complained of was manufactured, sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale.
- Appeal. 8. No appeal shall lie from any conviction under this Act except to a superior, county, circuit or district court, or the court of the sessions of the peace, having jurisdiction where the conviction was had; and such appeal shall be brought, notice of appeal in writing given, recognizance entered into or deposit made within ten days after the date of conviction; and such appeal shall be heard, tried, adjudicated upon and decided, without the intervention of a jury, at such time and place as the court or judge hearing the same appoints, within thirty days from the date of conviction, unless the said court or judge extends the time for hearing and decision beyond such thirty days; and in all other respects not provided for in this Act the procedure under *The Summary Convictions Act*, so far as applicable, shall apply.
- Right to make examination of cheese or butter. 9. It shall be lawful for any person who may be charged with the enforcement of this Act to enter upon the premises of any person suspected or violating the provision of this Act, and make an examination of cheese or butter: and any such suspected person, who obstructs or refuses to permit the making of any such examination, shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, unless the said penalty and the costs of enforcing the same are sooner paid.
- Application of penalties. 10. Any pecuniary penalty imposed under this Act shall, when recovered, be payable, one-half to the informant or complainant, and the other half to Her Majesty.
- Governor in Council may make regulations. 11. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he considers necessary in order to secure the efficient operation of this Act; and the regulations so made shall be in force from the date of their publication in the *Canada Gazette*, or from such other date as is specified in the proclamation in that behalf.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

60-61 VICTORIA, CHAP. 21.

An Act to provide for the Registration of Cheese Factories and Creameries, and the Branding of Dairy Products, and to prohibit misrepresentation as to the dates of Manufacture of such Products.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Dairy Act, 1897.* Short title.
2. The Minister of Agriculture shall keep in the Department of Agriculture, a book to be called "The Cheese Factories and Creameries Register," and any person engaged in the business of cheese or of butter-making may apply to the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, for the registration of the cheese factory or creamery owned or duly represented by him; and, on receipt of the particulars as set forth in schedule A to this Act, the Minister of Agriculture, or such officer of the Department of Agriculture as is designated by the Governor in Council, shall forthwith send to the owner or representative of such cheese factory or creamery a certificate showing the registration number allotted to such cheese factory or creamery. Registration of cheese factories and creameries.
3. The person to whom such registration number is assigned shall thereafter have the exclusive right to use it for the purpose of designating the dairy products manufactured by him at such cheese factory or creamery, in the manner shown in schedule B to this Act. Exclusive right to use registration number.
4. No person shall sell, offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any butter or cheese made in Canada, and destined for export therefrom, unless the word "Canadian," "Canadien," or "Canada" is printed, stamped or marked in a legible and indelible manner, in letters not less than three-eighths of an inch high, and one-quarter of an inch wide, upon—
(a) the box or package containing the butter or cheese, and—
(b) moreover, in the case of cheese, upon the cheese itself, before it is taken from the factory where it was made. Branding of word "Canadian," "Canadien," or "Canada" compulsory.
5. No person, with intent to misrepresent, shall remove or in any way efface, obliterate or alter the word "Canadian," "Canadien," or "Canada," or the registration number on any cheese, or on any box or package which contains cheese or butter. Defacing marks prohibited.
6. No person shall knowingly sell, or offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any cheese or butter upon which, or upon any box or package containing which, is printed, stamped or marked any month other than the month in which such butter or cheese was made; and no person shall, knowingly and with intent to misrepresent, sell, or offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any cheese or butter represented in any manner as having been made in any month other than the month in which it was actually made. Misrepresentation as to dates of manufacture prohibited.
7. Every person, who, by himself, or by any other person to his knowledge, violates any of the provisions of sections four, five and six of this Act shall, for each offence, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars and not less than five dollars, for every cheese or box, or package or butter or cheese which is sold, or offered, exposed, or had in his possession for sale, contrary to the provisions of those sections, together with the costs of prosecution, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid. Penalties.

Application of penalties.

8. Any pecuniary penalty imposed under this Act shall, when recovered, be payable, one-half to the informant or complainant, and the other half to Her Majesty.

Governor in Council may make regulations.

9. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he considers necessary in order to secure the efficient operation of this Act; and the regulations so made shall be in force from the date of their publication in the *Canada Gazette*, or from such other date as is specified in the proclamation in that behalf.

SCHEDULE A.

Particulars for the registration of cheese factories and creameries :

- 1. Name of cheese factory or creamery.....
 - 2. Where situated.....
 - (a.) Province.....
 - (b.) County.....
 - (c.) Township or parish.....
 - (d.) Post office.....
 - (e.) Telegraph or telephone office.....
 - (f.) Railway station or shipping port.....
 - 3. Name of owner.....
 - Post office address.....
 - If a co-operative dairy association or joint stock company:—*.....
 - Name of Secretary.....
 - Post office address.....
 - 4. Registered brand or trade mark, if any.....
 - 5. Registered number allotted.....
- The above is certified correct.

..... Owner.
 P. O. Address.
 Secretary.
 Witness.....
 P. O. Address.
 Witness.....
 P. O. Address.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of brand for registered number to be allotted to cheese factories and creameries:—



* The figure or figures of registration to be inserted.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

GAMBLING IN FUTURES.

I submit copy of a Bill to prohibit improper speculation in the sale of butter and cheese, introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Parmelee, M. P., and read the first time on Tuesday, the 25th May, 1897. This matter was presented for discussion at several of the conventions of dairymen held since that time. At one of these conventions I delivered an address on dairy legislation. Considering that the information contained in it may be useful, I submit a copy of it herewith. The following is the Bill. It was not passed by Parliament and consequently is not in force.

2nd Session, 8th Parliament, 60 Victoria, 1897.

No. 112.]

BILL.

[1897.

An Act to prohibit Improper Speculation in the Sale of Butter or Cheese.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *Butter and Cheese Sales Act, 1897.* Short title.
2. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January, 1898. Commencement of Act.
3. Every one who, by himself or through the agency of another person,
(a) sells, or (b) offers to sell, or (c) agrees to sell, or (d) agrees to offer to sell, any butter or cheese which at the time such sale, offer or agreement is made, has not been manufactured and is not his property or the property of some person for whom he is duly authorized to act, is guilty of an offence, and liable, on summary conviction, to the following penalties :
(a.) For a first offence, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment; Penalty for first offence.
(b.) For a second, and any subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment. For subsequent offence.
4. Any pecuniary penalty hereby imposed shall, when recovered, be payable one-half to the informant, and the other half to Her Majesty. Application of penalties.
5. The Governor in Council may make such regulations and appoint such officers as he considers necessary in order to secure the efficient operation of this Act; and the regulations so made shall be in force from the date of their publication in the *Canada Gazette* or from such other date as is specified in the proclamation in that behalf. Governor in Council may make regulations and appoint officers.
6. Nothing herein shall be deemed to prohibit any person who is duly authorized to act for the person or persons who supply milk to any dairy or butter or cheese factory, from selling, or offering to sell, or agreeing to sell, any butter or cheese to be manufactured at such dairy or cheese factory or butter factory. Exception.

ADDRESS ON DAIRY LEGISLATION.

In speaking of dairy legislation, I think I may call this convention the dairymen's parliament for Western Ontario, and ask you to resolve yourselves into a legislative body to consider whether any further legislation should be passed for the dairying interests of Ontario.

All laws dealing with commerce should aim to prevent fraud. As far as possible they should protect the public interest against injury even if no fraud be intended. When a man occupies the honourable position of a legislator, it is his duty to obtain all possible information of the facts bearing on the subject under his consideration. It is also clearly his duty to take counsel with those who carry on the business or businesses likely to be affected by any legislation he may promote. No man can stand outside of any business and say: "I think so and so should be done for its benefit," with the same certainty of being right as can the man who is actually engaged in the business. In the legislation of late years, so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, an effort has been made to obtain information from the people engaged in the business, and then to crystalize what they need into laws which will benefit them and do no harm.

THE DAIRY PRODUCTS ACT, 1893.

The Dairy Products Act, 1893, was passed to meet a threatening danger. I was told that several large concerns in the United States were negotiating for property in Canada for the purpose of establishing factories in which to make "filled cheese" in Canada; that is to make cheese out of skimmed-milk by mixing the skimmed-milk with lard, purified butter or other fat. The law does not permit any one to make oleomargarine, butterine or any of those imitations in Canada. So, this further Bill was passed to prevent the making of "filled cheese" in Canada. I do not believe that a single box of filled cheese has been made in the country since that time.

It was thought proper to include in the law a provision to prohibit the fraudulent branding of the word Canada on cheese not made in this country. It was not an uncommon thing for cheese from the United States to be brought into Canada, and then to be shipped out of Canada with the name of Canada on the boxes. I know of cases where shippers handling such United States cheese were compelled to take the word Canada off the boxes and to put the words "produce of the United States" on. Since the law was passed, if any one falsely marks cheese or butter with the name of Canada, he is liable to a fine not exceeding \$20, and not less than \$5 for each box of cheese or box or package of butter.

It was further thought desirable that the name of the country from which the cheese came into Canada should be plainly marked on the package. The Government employs an inspector at Montreal to see that all butter and cheese coming from the United States in bond shall be branded "the produce of the United States" before it is exported from Canada. I think there is no doubt that the law of 1893 was beneficial legislation and beneficial only.

THE DAIRY ACT, 1897.

The Dairy Act, 1897, was passed to provide for the registration of cheese factories and creameries and to make the branding of the word Canada or Canadian on all cheese or butter intended for export compulsory. There had been a widespread agitation for two years on the subject of the branding of the date of manufacture on cheese. There was much conflict of opinion as to whether the date of manufacture should be branded on the cheese or not.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

The branding of the date of manufacture was not made compulsory by the Dairy Act of 1897. However, section 6 of the Act prohibits misrepresentation as to dates of manufacture. It is as follows:—

“6. No person shall knowingly sell, or offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any cheese or butter upon which, or upon any box or package containing which, is printed, stamped or marked any month other than the month in which such butter or cheese was made; and no person shall knowingly and with intent to misrepresent, sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any cheese or butter represented in any manner as having been made in any month other than the month in which it was actually made.”

Misrepresentation as to dates of manufacture prohibited.

The penalty for violation is a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, and not less than five dollars for every box or package sold or offered or had in possession for sale contrary to the provision of that section.

However there was an evident desire on the part of the owners of cheese factories and creameries to have legal provision whereby they could brand on the cheese and butter produced at their factories a registration number and be assured of protection in the exclusive use of that number. It was not thought desirable to make the use of a registration number compulsory. The use of it is optional; but it provides the means for identifying the product of any factory by a registered number, the owner of such factory having the exclusive right of using it, practically as a trade mark. If any factoryman has what he considers to be extra fine cheese or butter and desires to mark it in such a way as to preserve its identity, and to let the factory where it was made be known, he can do so now. The law forbids the removal of the registration number under a penalty not exceeding \$20 and not less than \$5 for every box or package. The provision of the law has already been taken advantage of to a large extent. The registration is free.

The law of 1897 makes compulsory the branding of “Canadian” or “Canada” upon every box or package of butter and cheese exported. In the case of cheese the word must be branded on the cheese itself before it is taken from the factory where it was made. The British law requires the packages containing cheese or butter to be branded with the name of the country of their origin. Some time ago, large cheddar shaped cheese, of one hundred pounds and over, were made in Canada, and doubtless afterwards retailed in England as Scotch or English Cheddars. The retailers would get from 4 to 6 cents per pound more for it than the price at which they were retailing Canadian cheese; but nothing of that 4 or 6 cents came to Canada.

An injury to our cheese trade was wrought by the consumers being made to believe that the cheese, that they use and pay a high price for, is not Canadian, although made in Canada. I think it important that the word “Canada” be branded not only on the box, but on the cheese itself, and still better that it be stamped into the cheese itself, so that the word “Canada” would be apparent to those who saw the cheese in the retailer’s shop. It would be a good plan to have the word “Canada” or “Canadian” pressed into the end of the cheese while still in the cheese press. The indentation of the letters need not be more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch deep into the cheese. Any cheese-maker who lets any cheese out of his factory in 1898 for export without the word “Canadian” or “Canada” on each one, is liable to a fine. A few people may complain that this is harassing legislation. They are perhaps cousins of the people of whom John Bright once spoke, when he said that there were people in the world who thought the ten commandments the most harassing legislation that was ever enacted, because they seemed to run counter to their own peculiarities so often.

I now come to speak of the bill which was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Parmelee last year. It was intitled “An Act to prohibit Improper Speculation in the sale of Butter and Cheese.” The Bill deals with the commerce of butter and cheese. As soon as you touch anything that concerns the bargain-making of the people, you touch something that should be dealt with in a most careful and cautious way, but not in a cowardly way.

All bargain-making which is fair commerce consists in arranging for the exchange of things. All commerce which is honest is the exchange of things. If there is nothing to exchange there cannot be a fair transaction. I may bet on a horse race if I want to bet, but that is not commerce; there is nothing to exchange. The one who gets the money gives the one with whom he deals no equivalent.

In the exchange of things in our system of civilization, there are usually the three classes,—the producers, those who are called middlemen, and the consumers. The producers of cheese, for example, are not merely the men who manufacture the cheese in the factories, but they include those who keep the cows, the milk-drawers, the men who make the wagons and harness, the men who make the machinery and erect the buildings, and scores of other productive workers. These men, who are known as producers, are seldom able to act as their own middlemen with advantage. In a few cases the farmer can carry his own butter, cheese, eggs and other things to the market, and in the market find the actual consumer willing to exchange money for them. But in most cases there must be some one to do the work of distribution. He is known as a middleman, a buyer, a merchant or a distributor. The carrying companies who transport the cheese and other products from one place to another, are also middlemen.

How are the producers in Canada to reach the consumers in Great Britain, unless there be some middlemen in Canada to render the service of carrying the products from here to the consumers? I have no sympathy with the agitation which is sometimes raised for doing away with the middlemen. They are just as necessary for the production of wealth in Canada as are the producing workers. The middleman is a useful person in his place; and so long as he does his part of the nation's work he is fairly entitled to be well paid for his services. But he is not entitled to any more than his services are worth.

Let me illustrate the difference between a middleman who renders services in commerce and a middleman who obstructs commerce. In the olden times a traveller from the north of England to London had to go by stage coach, and he might carry some of his goods with him. He had to pay something for coach hire, and had to pay, directly or indirectly, for tolls on the road. That was paying for the capital and labour of the men who made and who kept the road. At a certain stage of the journey, in the vicinity of Epping forest, where the notorious Robin Hood drove his money making business, there stood two men, one on each side of the road, with old fashioned pistols. They made the traveller stand and deliver to them. They did not render any service to anybody in connection with travel and commerce. They simply took the traveller's money because he could not help himself. There are men in Canada now of that order, who stand in the highways of commerce, and make the toilers stand and deliver to them. I say the law should abolish the trade of these men,—not of the men who keep the tolls or drive the coach, or render any service,—but of the men who stand and say, "deliver." The law should speedily and surely abolish those men and their occupation.

It is incorrectly said that such men in commerce are speculators. Not a bit of it. Speculation is a legitimate and necessary part of commerce. When a man buys cheese in June and does not intend to sell it until September, he buys it in the hope of a rise in the market; he is speculating, that is, hoping for a profit. That is legitimate speculation,—wholesome business. Such a buyer gets possession of something, and every pound of butter or cheese which he owns as a speculator, makes him so much the more a factor doing all he can to keep the prices up.

On the other hand, a man may not buy any cheese at all, but he may say to himself: "I see a good chance to make some money without doing anything, a chance of getting something for nothing. I will offer to sell August cheese for delivery in September at $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents." Forthwith in June, when cheese may be selling at 9 cents, he makes an offer to sell August cheese at $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and cables that offer to a score of houses in Great Britain. He has not put a cent of money into cheese; he does not own a box of cheese; he does not render an iota of service in the development of the cheese trade. He has merely offered to sell August cheese for delivery in September at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent under the current price. It may be that nobody in England accepts his offer; but the firms to whom he cables will be led to say: "We have bought June cheese at 9 cents,

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and here we are offered August cheese at 8½ cents; humph, we will not buy any more cheese just now." That weakens the market. When anybody sends a cablegram or any other communication offering to sell "futures" or to sell "options," if they are accepted, his whole power and influence are used to bring down the price. He is merely betting that the price will be lower, and then he uses every means, fair or unfair, to make it lower. He is not a necessary middleman in commerce any more than the highwayman is in travel; and civilized nations having abolished the one, are now confronted with the duty of preventing the other.

The matter of selling options or futures is not a theoretical evil; it has been a great injury to the trade during the past, and to a less extent, during some former seasons. At a meeting of the Butter and Cheese Association of the Board of Trade of Montreal held a week ago, the president said that he deplored the practice of selling options or futures in cheese and butter, that he thought the practice was on the increase, that it was getting to be a grievous injury to the trade, and that last year it had done a great deal of damage.

The selling of cheese and butter is done, in the first instance, by salesmen who are appointed to represent the patrons of the cheese factories and creameries. These salesmen may sell direct to a merchant, who may export the cheese or butter, or they may sell to an agent of such a merchant, or to a cheese buyer, who may in turn sell to an exporter.

Many of these salesmen belong to a dairymen's board of trade, which may meet at some town or city in their district weekly or fortnightly. The cheese and butter are sold by auction or otherwise at these boards.

In Western Ontario, cheese and butter are mostly sold subject to inspection of quality at the factory before they are shipped. In Eastern Ontario and portions of Quebec, cheese and butter are sold with the quality and weights guaranteed in Montreal, which means that they are subject to the inspection of the buyer after they are in warehouse in Montreal.

The factory salesmen do not as a rule sell any cheese or butter before these are made, with the exception sometimes of cheese and butter, which may be made in the months of August, September, October, and later. Frequently the factory salesman agrees to seil what is called the "fall make" at one time, and the contract is often made before all of these fall goods are manufactured.

The exporters of cheese usually sell to merchants in Great Britain, by cable, at a price C.I.F., which means at a certain rate in shillings and pence per cwt. of 112 pounds, with cost, freight and insurance paid to the port designated. The exporter may make a *bona fide* offer of cheese or butter which he has in his possession, or he may make a *bona fide* offer to sell cheese or butter which he expects to buy, after his offer is accepted.

When an exporter makes an offer of cheese or butter which are not then made, offering to deliver them at some future date, he is said to be offering "futures" or selling "short." A transaction of that sort, where the butter or cheese are not then in existence, is quite different from that of an exporter offering to sell for future delivery cheese which he owns or which at any rate are then in existence and can be owned by him. For instance:

If May and June cheese are selling at 9 cents, and about the middle of June, when the price is 9 cents, one of these sellers of "options" or "futures," wants cheese to go lower he may cable to twenty people in Great Britain, offering to sell to each firm one thousand boxes of July cheese at 8 cents. He does not own a box of cheese, but in June he may cable offering to sell 20,000 boxes of July cheese at 8 cents. If even a few of the firms to whom he cables accept his offer, what will be his policy? To bring down the price here below 8 cents, so that he can buy for less. If he cannot do that, what then? Why, to buy the cheapest cheese he can find, regardless of quality, and tender those on his contracts. He would not cable to deliver A 1 fancy cheese, and thus he will be in the market to buy cheese of any quality that can be tendered on his contracts.

It is evident that there is a decided difference between selling or offering to sell for future delivery a product or article at that time in existence, such as wheat, and offer-

ing to sell a perishable product or article which is not then made; particularly when the offer is made by some one who has neither the material nor the means for the making of it.

Clause 3 of the bill deals with two matters; it reads as follows: "Every one who by himself or through the agency of another person, (a) sells, or (b) offers to sell, or (c) agrees to sell, or (d) agrees to offer to sell, any butter or cheese which at the time such sale, offer or agreement is made, has not been manufactured and is not his property or the property of some person for whom he is duly authorized to act, is guilty of an offence, and liable on summary conviction to the following penalties:

(a.) For a first offence, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment; (b.) For a second, and any subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

You will observe (1) that nobody shall sell, offer to sell, agree to sell, or agree to offer to sell, cheese or butter which is not then made. What harm can that work to anybody? If everybody is prohibited from selling July cheese until July cheese are made, whose interests will be injured by that prohibition?

(2.) The bill practically forbids anybody to sell cheese or butter unless it is his property, or the property of some one for whom he is duly authorized to act. Why should any one claim a right to sell what he does not own? Even if the bill should go so far as to prevent factory salesmen from selling cheese or butter before it is made, I think that would be a good thing. I think the factory man does not gain anything on the whole by selling his butter or cheese before it is made. But the bill exempts the salesman of the factory in clause 6. It reads as follows: "Nothing herein shall be deemed to prohibit any person who is duly authorized to act for the person or persons who supply milk to any dairy or butter or cheese factory, from selling, or offering to sell, or agreeing to sell, any butter or cheese to be manufactured at such dairy or cheese factory or butter factory." A salesman may rightly be exempted because he represents the material and means out of which and by which the butter and cheese will be made. So if a factory salesman contracts to sell his cheese or butter before they are made, this bill will not interfere with that action.

Nearly all the cheese and butter salesmen and exporters acknowledge that the selling of "futures" is an evil, and an injury to the trade; but the buyers say that a law to prevent it could not be successfully enforced. Doubtless it would be difficult of effective enforcement; but so far as it could be enforced it would do good, and could do no harm. If it prevented gambling in futures of cheese in Canada, perhaps that might still be done in other countries, but that would not hurt our trade. I do not take it that the Act is a missionary measure to prevent gambling as an immorality. It is a practical business measure, to prevent injury to the cheese trade of Canada. If this Bill be not sufficient to prevent the evil from being continued, then a Bill should be devised which would be sufficient; and if the Bill should prove to be difficult of enforcement, that difficulty must somehow be overcome. Otherwise, the producers of cheese and butter in Canada will be very seriously damaged, and there is no reason why that should be permitted because a few people say that remedial legislation of an effective sort will be difficult of enforcement.

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REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART XI

REGISTRATION NUMBERS OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

PART XI

REGISTRATION NUMBERS OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES

The Dairy Act, 1897, provides among other things for the registration of Cheese Factories and Creameries.

Sections 2 and 3 are as follows :

"2. The Minister of Agriculture shall keep in the Department of Agriculture a book to be called "The Cheese Factories and Creameries Register," and any person engaged in the business of cheese or of butter-making may apply to the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, for the registration of the cheese factory or creamery owned or duly represented by him ; and, on receipt of the particulars as set forth in schedule A to this Act, the Minister of Agriculture, or such officer of the Department of Agriculture as is designated by the Governor in Council, shall forthwith send to the owner or representative of such cheese factory or creamery a certificate showing the registration number allotted to such cheese factory or creamery.

3. The person to whom such registration number is assigned shall thereafter have the exclusive right to use it for the purpose of designating the dairy products manufactured by him at such cheese factory or creamery, in the manner shown in schedule B to this Act."

The figures which appear opposite the name of each factory, in the following list, indicate the registration number assigned to it.

The name of the county as mentioned applies to the location of the factory itself, and not necessarily to that of the post office.

B., butter factory ; C., cheese factory ; B. C., butter and cheese factory.

Registered Number.	Name of Factory.		Post Office.	County and Province.
11	Sainte-Famille	B.	Ste. Famille, I.O	Montmorency.....Quebec.
12	Harriston	B. C.	Harriston.....	Wellington.....Ontario.
13	South Grimsby.....	C.	South Grimsby	Lincoln.....do
14	King's.....	C.	St. Sylvester West	Lotbinière.....Quebec.
15	Staffa.....	B.	Staffa.....	Perth.....Ontario.
16	Millbridge.....	C.	Millbridge.....	Hastings.....do
17	Little Britain.....	C.	Little Britain.....	Victoria.....do
18	Winchester.....	B. C.	Winchester.....	Dundas.....do
19	Massawippi.....	C.	Massawippi.....	Stanstead.....Quebec.
20	Star.....	B.	Teeswater.....	Bruce.....Ontario.
21	Warden.....	B.	Warden.....	Shefford.....Quebec.
22	Warsaw.....	B. C.	Warsaw.....	Peterborough.....Ontario.
23	East Dudswell.....	C.	East Dudswell.....	Wolfe.....Quebec.
24	Forester's Falls	C.	Forester's Falls.....	Renfrew.....Ontario.
25	Orms town.....	C.	Orms town.....	Chateauguay.....Quebec.
26	Crosshill.....	B.	Crosshill.....	Waterloo.....Ontario.
27	Marlow.....	C.	Marlington.....	Stanstead.....Quebec.
28	Belgrave.....	C.	Belgrave.....	Huron.....Ontario.
29	White Rose.....	C.	Cornwall Centre	Stormont.....do
30	Glen.....	C.	Fuller.....	Hastings.....do
31	Bobcaygeon.....	C.	Bobcaygeon.....	Victoria.....do
32	Arden.....	C.	Arden.....	Frontenac.....do
33	Athelstan.....	B. C.	Athelstan.....	Huntingdon.....Quebec.
34	Cherry Valley.....	C.	Cherry Valley.....	Prince Edward.....Ontario.

REGISTRATION Number of Butter and Cheese Factories—*Continued.*

B., butter factory; C., cheese factory; B.C., butter and cheese factory.

Registered Number.	Name of Factory.	Post Office.	County and Province.
35	Clover Brand	C. Iroquois	Dundas Ontario.
36	Camerontown	C. Summerstown Station	Glengarry do
37	Fairview	C. Froatburn	Dundas do
38	Maple Lane	C. Lorneville	Victoria do
39	Maple Leaf	C. Ste. Anne	Prescott do
40	Kirkton	B. Kirkton	Perth do
41	Ayton	B. Ayton	Grey do
42	Kinnettles	B. Fergus	Wellington do
43	North Star	C. Poltimore	Labelle Quebec.
44	Huttonville	C. Huttonville	Peel Ontario.
45	Boston	C. Boston	Norfolk do
46	Stayner	C. Stayner	Simcoe do
47	West Brome	B. C. West Brome	Brome Quebec.
48	Stonebrook, 2	C. Shady Nook	Renfrew Ontario.
49	Stonebrook, 3	C. Shady Nook	do do
50	Glenvale	C. Glenvale	Frontenac do
51	Nation Valley	C. Fournier	Prescott do
52	Saint-Alphonse	C. St. Alphonse	Shefford Quebec.
53	Pleasant View	B. Owen Sound	Grey Ontario.
54	Manchester	C. Manchester	Ontario do
55	Dunbar	B. Dunbar	Dundas do
56	Dunstaffnage	B. C. Marshfield	Queen's P. E. Island.
57	Hybla	C. Monteagle Valley	Hastings Ontario.
58	Silver Star	C. St. Sylvester West	Lotbinière Quebec.
59	Elma	B. C. Atwood	Perth Ontario.
60	Riverside	B. St. Chrysostome	Chateauguay Quebec.
61	Bensfort	C. Bailieboro	Northumberland Ontario.
62	Spring Grove No. 1	B. C. North Stanbridge	Missisquoi Quebec.
63	Spring Grove No. 2	C. Stanbridge East	do do
64	Barrie	B. Barrie	Simcoe Ontario.
65	Emerald	C. Emerald	Queen's P. E. Island.
66	McKay's	C. East Hatley	Stanstead Quebec.
67	Tennyson	C. Tennyson	Lanark Ontario.
68	Alberton	B. C. Alberton	Wentworth do
69	Barnardo	B. Barnardo	Marquette Manitoba.
70	Lucknow	B. C. Lucknow	Bruce Ontario.
71	Head St. Peter's Bay	C. Head St. Peter's Bay	King's P. E. Island.
72	Elm Grove	C. Havelock	King's N. Brunsw'k
73	Eureka	C. Way's Mills	Stanstead Quebec.
74	Tayside	B. C. Perth	Lanark Ontario.
75	Daisy	B. C. Sutton	Brome Quebec.
76	Gowan Brae	C. Gowan Brae	King's P. E. Island.
77	Jeffrey's	C. Jeffreys	King's N. Brunsw'k
78	Jock Vale No. 2	C. Jock Vale	Carleton Ontario.
79	Waterford	C. Waterford	King's N. Brunsw'k
80	Caistorville	C. Caistorville	Wentworth Ontario.
81	Saint-Feréol	C. St. Feréol	Montmorency Quebec.
82	Montagus	B. C. Montague Bridge	King's P. E. Island.
83	Alsfeldt	C. Alsfeldt	Grey Ontario.
84	Saint-Constant	B. St. Constant	Laprairie Quebec.
85	Rowan River	B. C. Walsingham Centre	Norfolk Ontario.
86	Riverside	B. St. Basile Station	Portneuf Quebec.
87	Ardoch	C. Ardoch	Frontenac Ontario.
88	Village	C. Ripon	Labelle Quebec.
89	Fournier	C. Fournier	Prescott Ontario.
90	Village	C. Papineauville	Labelle Quebec.
91	Fallbrook	C. Fallbrook	Lanark Ontario.
92	Brun	B. C. Roxton East	Shefford Quebec.
93	Norwich Junction	B. C. Norwich	Oxford Ontario.
94	Sainte-Foye	B. Ste. Foye	Quebec Quebec.
95	South Indian	C. South Indian	Russell Ontario.
96	South Durham	B. C. South Durham	Drummond Quebec.
97	Ethel	C. Ethel	Huron Ontario.
98	Saint-Augustin	B. C. St. Augustin	Deux-Montagnes Quebec.
99	Hillsdale	C. Hillsdale	Simcoe Ontario.
100	Bonhomme	C. Avoca	Argenteuil Quebec.

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REGISTRATION Number of Butter and Cheese Factories—Continued.

B., butter factory ; C., cheese factory ; B.C., butter and cheese factory.

Registered Number.	Name of Factory.		Post Office.	County and Province.
101	Muir	C.	Ste. Rose de Lima	Wright Quebec.
102	Dixville	C.	Dixville	Stanstead do
103	Dunk River	C.	Central Bedeque	Prince P. E. Island.
104	Cap St. Ignace	B.	Cap St. Ignace	Montmagny Quebec.
106	Woodburn	C.	Woodburn	Wentworth Ontario.
106	Dugal	C.	Saint-André	Kamouraska Quebec.
107	Mono Mills	C.	Mono Mills	Dufferin Ontario.
108	Plaisance	C.	Plaisance	Labelle Quebec.
109	Oswell	B. C.	Oswell	Queen's P. E. Island.
110	Village	B. C.	Baie St. Paul	Charlevoix Quebec.
111	Belmont	C.	Vernon	Carleton Ontario.
112	Saint-Simon	B.	Saint-Simon	Rimouski Quebec.
113	Riverside	B.	St. Calixte	Montcalm do
114	Hazel Bank	B.	Ste. Sophie	Terrebonne do
115	St. Andrews	C.	St. Andrews	Stormont Ontario.
116	Saint-Ludger	C.	Saint-Ludger	Beauce Quebec.
117	Saint-Honore	C.	Saint-Honore	do do
118	Long Lake	C.	Long Lake	Frontenac Ontario.
119	Bergeron	C.	South Ham.	Wolfe Quebec.
120	Clover Leaf	C.	West Brome	Brome do
121	Fortier	B.	Ste. Anne de Beaupré	Montmorency do
122	Centreville	C.	Centreville	Addington Ontario.
123	Lemay	C.	Ste. Anastasie	Mégantic Quebec.
124	Rose Bud	C.	Stanbridge East	Missisquoi do
125	Saint-Marcel	C.	St. Marcel	Richelieu do
126	Mawlam's Grove	C.	Shetland	Lambton Ontario.
127	Larivière	C.	Troutbrook	Arthabaska Quebec.
128	Admaston	C.	Balsam Hill	Renfrew Ontario.
129	Audy	C.	Ste. Thècle Station	Champlain Quebec.
130	Sand Hill	C.	Sunbury	Frontenac Ontario.
131	Morin	C.	Saint-Pie	Bagot Quebec.
132	Model	C.	Godolphin	Northumberland Ontario.
133	Chicoine	B.	St. Sulpice	L'Assomption Quebec.
134	Fordyce	C.	Cowansville	Missisquoi do
135	Arrondissement No. 3	C.	Lac Bellemare	Saint-Maurice do
136	Morning Star	C.	Eric	Frontenac Ontario.
137	Maria	C.	Maria	Bonaventure Quebec.
138	Hillside	C.	Huntingdon	Huntingdon do
139	Saint-Cyprien	B.	St. Cyprien	Temiscouata do
140	Star	C.	East Dunham	Missisquoi do
141	Syndicat	B.	St. Pamphile	L'Islet do
142	Cloyne	C.	Cloyne	Frontenac Ontario.
143	Elm Bank	B. C.	St. Louis Station	Beauharnois Quebec.
144	Crow Lake	C.	Crow Lake	Frontenac Ontario.
145	Langlois	C.	Armagh	Bellechasse Quebec.
146	Perfection	C.	East Dunham	Missisquoi do
147	Bouché & Mercier	B.	Berthier (en bas)	Montmagny do
148	Deseronto	B. C.	Deseronto	Hastings Ontario.
149	Dubreuil	C.	West Broughton	Beauce Quebec.
150	Hagersville	C.	Hagersville	Haldimand Ontario.
151	Allaire	C.	Ile des Chênes	Provencher Manitoba.
152	Farndon	C.	Farndon	Missisquoi Quebec.
153	Forest	C.	Menie	Northumberland Ontario.
154	Alberton	C.	Alberton	Prince P. E. Island.
155	La Canadienne	C.	Ste. Victoire	Richelieu Quebec.
156	Cambray	C.	Cambray	Victoria Ontario.
157	Langevin	C.	St. Barnabé	St. Hyacinthe Quebec.
158	Burnstown	C.	Burnstown	Renfrew Ontario.
159	New Glasgow	C.	do	do do
160	Tremblay	C.	Hébertville	Lac St. Jean Quebec.
161	Conway	C.	Sandhurst	Lennox Ontario.
162	Bath	C.	Bath	do do
163	Carignan	C.	Bécancour	Nicolet Quebec.
164	Noël	B. C.	Noël	Hants N. Scotia.
165	Valetta	C.	Valetta	Kent Ontario.
166	Lepage	B.	Ste. Anne des Monts	Gaspé Quebec.

REGISTRATION Number of Butter and Cheese Factories—*Continued.*

B., butter factory; C., cheese factory; B.C., butter and cheese factory.

Registered Number.	Name of Factory.		Post Office.	County and Province.
167	Leo Lake.....	C.	Brewer's Mills	Frontenac Ontario.
168	Saint-Malo.....	C.	St. Malo d'Auckland	Compton Quebec.
169	Stanhope.....	C.	Boskung	Haliburton..... Ontario.
170	Moreau.....	C.	Montauban	Portneuf..... Quebec.
171	Rodgerville.....	C.	Hensall	Huron..... Ontario.
172	Morgan Corner.....	B. C.	Stanbridge Station	Missisquoi..... Quebec.
173	Coe Hill.....	C.	Coe Hill Mines	Hastings..... Ontario.
174	St. Nicholas River.....	C.	Kingston	Kent..... N. Brunsw ^k
175	Rang St. Eustache.....	C.	Lotbinière	Lotbinière..... Quebec.
176	Halloway.....	C.	Halloway	Hastings..... Ontario.
177	North Dummer.....	C.	Hall's Glen	Peterborough..... do
178	Archambault.....	B. C.	Saint-Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe..... Quebec.
179	Greenwood.....	C.	Pembroke	Renfrew..... Ontario.
180	Saskatoon.....	B.	Saskatoon	Saskatchewan..... N. W. T.
181	Comber.....	C.	Comber	Essex..... Ontario.
182	Star.....	C.	Pine Hill	Argenteuil..... Quebec.
183	Winchelsea.....	B.	Winchelsea	Huron..... Ontario.
184	Belleisle Creek.....	C.	Belle Isle Creek	King..... N. Brunsw ^k
185	Wicklow.....	C.	Wicklow	Northumberland..... Ontario.
186	Trottier.....	C.	Ste. Sophie de Levrard	Nicolet..... Quebec.
187	Bluevale.....	B. C.	Bluevale	Huron..... Ontario.
188	Dumoulin.....	C.	Notre Dame des Bois	Compton..... Quebec.
189	Newmarket.....	C.	Newmarket	York..... Ontario.
190	Barabé.....	C.	Ste. Sophie	Nicolet..... Quebec.
191	Springvale.....	C.	Sweet's Corners	Leeds..... Ontario.
192	Sandy Bay.....	B.	McNider	Rimouski..... Quebec.
193	Cap Chat.....	B.	Cap Chat	Gaspé..... do
194	McKenzie Corner.....	C.	McKenzie Corner	Carleton..... N. Brunsw ^k
195	Richmond.....	C.	Richmond	do..... do
196	Waterville.....	C.	Woodstock	do..... do
197	Village.....	C.	St. Cuthbert	Berthier..... Quebec.
198	Scotch Line Union.....	C.	Perth	Lanark..... Ontario.
199	Tanguay.....	B.	St. Gervais	Bellechasse..... Quebec.
200	McClure.....	B.	Maynooth	Hastings..... Ontario.
201	Keswick Valley.....	C.	Smith's Corner	York..... N. Brunsw ^k
202	Big Island.....	C.	Demorestville	Prince Edward..... Ontario.
203	Piedmont.....	B.	Piedmont	Terrebonne..... Quebec.
204	Glanmire and Thanet.....	C.	Glanmire	Hastings..... Ontario.
205	Morin.....	C.	St. Raphael, Est.	Bellechasse..... Quebec.
206	Stony Lake.....	C.	Stony Lake	Peterborough..... Ontario.
207	Kildare.....	B. C.	St. Ambroise	Joliette..... Quebec.
208	Kensington.....	B. C.	Kensington	Prince..... P. E. Island.
209	Ste. Marie Salomé.....	B.	Ste. Marie Salomé	Montcalm..... Quebec.
210	Hermitage.....	B.	Saint-Jean	Saint-Jean..... do
211	Desfossés.....	C.	Nicolet	Nicolet..... do
212	Saint-Sévère.....	C.	St. Sévère	Saint-Maurice..... do
213	Gilt Edge.....	C.	Farnham	Missisquoi..... do
214	Wyandotte.....	B. C.	Wyandotte	Wellington..... Ontario.
215	De L'Anse St. Jean.....	C.	L'Anse St. Jean	Chicoutimi..... Quebec.
216	I. X. L.....	C.	Carleton Place	Lanark..... Ontario.
217	Coté.....	C.	Notre Dame des Bois	Compton..... Quebec.
218	Moulinette.....	C.	Moulinette	Stormont..... Ontario.
219	Du 1er Rang.....	C.	Deschambault	Portneuf..... Quebec.
220	Du 2e Rang.....	C.	Lachevrotière	do..... do
221	Du Rang de la Chapelle.....	C.	Portneuf Station	do..... do
222	Spring Creek.....	C.	Woodstock	Oxford..... Ontario.
223	Marlow.....	C.	Linière	Beauce..... Quebec.
224	Linière.....	C.	Linière	do..... do
225	Du 4eme Rang.....	C.	Ste. Rose	Dorchester..... do
226	Du 5eme Rang.....	C.	Ste. Anastasie	Mégantic..... do
227	Saint-Mélanie.....	B. C.	Ste. Mélanie	Joliette..... do
228	St. Mary's.....	B.	St. Mary's	Perth..... Ontario.
229	Central.....	B.	Summerside	Prince..... P. E. Island.
230	Bouctouche.....	B. C.	Bouctouche	Kent..... N. Brunsw ^k
231	St. Joseph.....	B. C.	St. Joseph	Westmoreland..... do
232	Ormsby.....	C.	Ormsby	Hastings..... Ontario.

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REGISTRATION Number of Butter and Cheese Factories—*Continued.*

B., butter factory ; C., cheese factory ; B.C., butter and cheese factory.

Registered Number.	Name of Factory.		Post Office.	County and Province.
233	Vienna	B. C.	Vienna	Elgin. Ontario.
234	Lemay	B.C.	Rivière Bois Clair	Lotbinière. Quebec.
235	Melrose	C.	Melrose	Hastings. Ontario.
236	Village	C.	Saint-Germain	Kamouraska. Quebec.
237	Clover Leaf	B. C.	Montreal.	Hochelaga. do
238	Houle.	C.	Clarence Creek	Russell. Ontario.
239	Lanoieville	B.C.	Lanoieville	Richelieu. Quebec.
240	Wilberforce	C.	Wilberforce	Haliburton. Ontario.
241	Village	C.	St. Frs. Xavier Brompton	Richmond. Quebec.
242	Eden Bank	B.	Chilliwack	New Westminster. B. Columbia.
243	Saint-Sévère	C.	St. Sévère	Saint-Maurice. Quebec.
244	McDonald	B. C.	McDonald	Portage la Prairie. Manitoba.
245	St. Pierre de Sorel.	C.	Sorel	Richelieu. Quebec.
246	Lefebvre.	C.	Saint-Hermas	Deux-Montagnes. do
247	Silver	C.	Gilmour	Hastings. Ontario.
248	Cloutier	C.	Ham-Nord	Wolfe. Quebec.
249	Jacksonville.	C.	Jacksonville	Carleton. N. Brunsw'k
250	Du 7eme Rang.	C.	St. Edouard	Dorchester. Quebec.
251	Alfred	C.	Alfred Centre	Prescott. Ontario.
252	Village	B. C.	St. Honoré	Beauce. Quebec.
253	Perth	B. C.	New Perth	King. P. E. Island.
254	Lussier.	C.	Weedon Centre	Wolfe. Quebec.
255	Oak Point.	C.	Ste. Anne des Chènes.	Provencher. Manitoba.
256	Lanthier.	B.	St. Augustin.	Deux-Montagnes. Quebec.
257	Hammond	C.	Canaan	Russell. Ontario.
258	Village	C.	Linière.	Beauce. Quebec.
259	Moneymore	C.	Moneymore	Hastings. Ontario.
260	Mercier.	B.	St. Charles	Bellechasse. Quebec.
261	Union	B. C.	Fair Play	Essex. Ontario.
262	Lennox No. 1.	C.	North Sutton	Brome. Quebec.
263	Palace	B. C.	Addison	Leeds. Ontario.
264	Island City No. 1.	C.	Delta.	do do
265	Island City No. 2.	C.	Saperton	do do
266	Roseville	C.	Smith's Falls	Lanark. Ontario.
267	Elphinstone	C.	Strathclair	Minnedosa. Manitoba.
268	Strathclair.	C.	Strathclair.	do do
269	Reliable.	C.	Newboyne.	Leeds. Ontario.
270	Dundas	B. C.	North Williamsburg	Dundas. do
271	Glen Buell.	B. C.	Glen Buell	Leeds. do
272	Royal Canadian A.	B. C.	Ste. Croix	Lotbinière. Quebec.
273	Royal Canadian B.	B. C.	Ste. Croix	do do
274	Eskdale.	B.	Formosa	Bruce. Ontario.
275	Richer.	C.	St. Georges	Richmond. Quebec.
276	Greenview	B. C.	Greenview	Hastings. Ontario.
277	Béranger	C.	Béranger.	Missisquoi. Quebec.
278	Blyth	C.	Blyth	Huron. Ontario.
279	Lakeville.	C.	Lakeville	King. P. E. Island.
280	Algonquin	B. C.	Algonquin	Grenville. Ontario.
281	Glenmore	C.	do	do do
282	Ireland	C.	do	do do
283	Charlieville	C.	do	do do
284	Domville.	C.	do	do do
285	Moreau	C.	Saint-Tite	Champlain. Quebec.
286	Hochstadt.	C.	Hochstadt	Provencher. Manitoba.
287	Fraserville.	C.	Fraserville.	Durham. Ontario.
288	Village	B.C.	St. Narcisse	Champlain. Quebec.
289	Ashfield.	C.	Belfast.	Huron. Ontario.
290	X 18	C.	Ste. Anne de la Pérade	Champlain. Que-bec.
291	Crapaud	B.	Crapaud	Queen. P. E. Island.
292	Star No. 1.	C.	Routhier	Pre-cott. Ontario.
293	Maple Hill	C.	Douglas	Renfrew. do
294	Mountain	C.	Mt. St. Patrick	do do
295	Grattan	C.	Grattan	do do
296	Ontario	C.	Newboro'	Leeds. do
297	Newboro' Model.	C.	do	do do
298	Centreville.	C.	do	do do

REGISTRATION Number of Butter and Cheese Factories—Continued.

B., butter factory; C., cheese factory; B.C., butter and cheese factory.

Registered Number.	Name of Factory.		Post Office.	County and Province.
299	Stanleyville	C.	Newboro'	Lanark.. Ontario.
300	Otter Creek	C.	Lombardy	Leeds .. do
301	Elm Grove	C.	Newboro'	Lanark .. do
302	Bedford Mills	C.	do	Leeds .. do
303	Després	C.	Weedon Centre	Wolfe .. Quebec.
304	Lorneville	C.	Lorneville	Victoria.. Ontario.
305	Soho	B.C.	Drumbo	Oxford .. do
306	Sainte-Marie	C.	St. Amour	Prescott .. do
307	Middleville	C.	Middleville	Lanark .. do
308	Union	C.	Hyndman	Grenville .. do
309	Stanley	C.	Mallorytown	Leeds .. do
310	Old Fairfield	B.C.	Easton's Corners	Grenville .. do
311	Rideau Valley	C.	Smith's Falls	Lanark .. do
312	Lone Star	C.	Easton's Corners	do .. do
313	Oak Leaf	C.	do	Leeds .. do
314	Cedar Park	C.	do	Lanark .. do
315	Mississippi Pride	C.	Almonte	do .. do
316	Rosedale	C.	Clayton	do .. do
317	Rosebank	C.	Almonte	do .. do
318	Pakenham	C.	Pakenham	do .. do
319	Maple Leaf	C.	Almonte	Carleton .. do
320	Maple Valley	C.	do	do .. do
321	Elmdale	C.	Marathon	do .. do
322	Huntley Centre	C.	Huntley	do .. do
323	Evertts No. 1	C.	Bell's Corners	do .. do
324	Paquin	C.	Hunterstown	Maskinongé .. Quebec.
325	Saint-Sébastien	B.	St. Sébastien	Iberville .. do
326	Mount Albert	C.	Mount Albert	York .. Ontario.
327	Rimouski	B.	Rimouski	Rimouski .. Quebec.
328	Springfield	C.	Springfield	King .. N. Brunsw'k
329	Prévost	C.	Valençay	Labelle .. Quebec.
330	Saint-Marc	B.	Saint-Marc	Verchères .. do
331	Sainte-Julie	B.	Ste. Julie	do .. do
332	Foxwarren	B.	Foxwarren	Shoal Lake .. Manitoba.
333	Hollow	C.	West Frampton	Dorchester .. Quebec.
334	Pigeon Hill	C.	Pigeon Hill	Missisquoi .. do
335	Saint-Eustache	C.	St. Eustache	Woodlands .. Manitoba.
336	Des Ecureuils	C.	Des Ecureuils	Portneuf .. Quebec.
337	Guertin	C.	Ham-Nord	Wolfe .. do
338	Saint-Sauveur	B.	St. Sauveur des Monts	Terrebonne .. do
339	Cote St. Gabriel	B.	Brittonville	do .. do
340	Saint-Hippolyte	B.	St. Hippolyte	do .. do
341	Whitechurch	B.	Whitechurch	Bruce .. Ontario.
342	Saint-Romain	B.	Saint-Romain	Compton .. Quebec.
343	Erle	C.	Marbleton	Wolfe .. do
344	Farmers' Friend	C.	Frankville	Leeds .. Ontario.
345	Barlow	C.	Addison	do .. do
346	Myers	C.	Forfar	do .. do
347	St. Ola	C.	St. Ola	Hastings .. do
348	Pelletier	C.	St. Martin	Beauce .. Quebec.
349	Palermo	B.C.	Palermo	Halton .. Ontario.
350	Valcourt	C.	Valcourt	Shefford .. Quebec.
351	Lessard	C.	St. Joseph	Beauce .. Quebec.
352	Blue Mountain	C.	Blue Mountain	Pictou .. Nova Scotia.
353	Marydale	C.	St. Andrews	Antigonish .. do
354	Otterburn	B.C.	Otterburn	Carillon .. Manitoba.
355	Joly	B.C.	St. Pierre	do .. do
356	Winnipeg	B.	Winnipeg	Selkirk .. do
357	St. Frs. Xavier	C.	St. Frs. Xavier	Marquette .. do
358	Saint-Adolphe	B.C.	St. Adolphe	St. Boniface .. do
359	Sainte-Agathe	B.C.	Ste. Agathe	Carillon .. do
360	Gilt Edge	B.C.	Seeley's Bay	Leeds .. Ontario.
361	Grande Ligne	C.	St. Valerien	Shefford .. Quebec.
362	Island	B.	Belleville	Prince Edward .. Ontario.
363	Elgin Model	C.	Elgin	Leeds .. do
364	Rockdale	C.	do	do .. do

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REGISTRATION Number of Butter and Cheese Factories—Continued.

B., butter factory ; C., cheese factory ; B.C., butter and cheese factory.

Registered Number.	Name of Factory.	Post Office.	County and Province.
365	I X L.....	B. C. Carleton Place.....	Lanark..... Ontario.
366	Tilley.....	B. C. Lansdowne Station.....	Leeds..... do
367	Du 2eme Rang.....	C. Beaudoin.....	Mégantic..... Quebec.
368	Lower Windsor.....	C. Windsor Mills.....	Richmond..... do
369	Wales.....	B. C. Wales.....	Stormont..... Ontario.
370	Hillside.....	B. C. Frelighsburg.....	Missisquoi..... Quebec.
371	Deer Lake.....	C. Highland Grove.....	Haliburton..... Ontario.
372	Sainte Hénédine.....	B. C. Ste. Hénédine.....	Dorchester..... Quebec.
373	Mayerville.....	C. Mayerville.....	Russell..... Ontario.
374	Grandique.....	C. Cocagne.....	Kent..... N. Brunsw'k
375	Lake Champlain.....	C. Venice.....	Missisquoi..... Quebec.
376	Charbonneau.....	C. N. D. de la Salette.....	Labelle..... do
377	Osceola.....	C. Osceola.....	Renfrew..... Ontario.
378	Matilda.....	C. Dixon's Corners.....	Dundas..... do
379	Lévesque.....	C. Saint Pacôme.....	Kamouraska..... Quebec.
380	Bouchard No. 2.....	C. Saint Gédéon.....	Lac Saint Jean..... do
381	Roseberry.....	C. Ste. Anne.....	Prescott..... Ontario.
382	L'Aigle.....	C. St. Alexandre.....	Iberville..... Quebec.
383	Climax.....	B. C. Tiverton.....	Bruce..... Ontario.
384	Brant.....	B. C. Strathewen.....	Lisgar..... Manitoba.
385	Yorkton.....	B. Yorkton.....	Assiniboia..... N. W. T.
386	Moosomin.....	B. Moosomin.....	do..... do
387	Whitewood.....	B. Whitewood.....	do..... do
388	Grenfell.....	B. Grenfell.....	do..... do
389	Wolseley.....	B. Wolseley.....	do..... do
390	Indian Head.....	B. Indian Head.....	do..... do
391	Qu'Appelle Station.....	B. Qu'Appelle Station.....	do..... do
392	Regina.....	B. Regina.....	do..... do
393	Prince Albert.....	B. Prince Albert.....	Saskatchewan..... do
394	Moosejaw.....	B. Moosejaw.....	Assiniboia..... do
395	Maple Creek.....	B. Maple Creek.....	do..... do
396	Crescent.....	B. Calgary.....	Alberta..... do
397	Innisfail.....	B. Innisfail.....	do..... do
398	Red Deer.....	B. Red Deer.....	do..... do
399	Wetaaskiwin.....	B. Wetaaskiwin.....	do..... do
400	South Edmonton.....	B. South Edmonton.....	do..... do
401	Saint Zénon.....	C. St. Zénon.....	Berthier..... Quebec.
402	West Magdala.....	C. West Magdala.....	Elgin..... Ontario.
403	Model No. 1.....	B. C. Hulbert.....	Dundas..... do
404	Model No. 2.....	B. C. Hansville.....	do..... do
405	Rockspring.....	C. Rockspring.....	Leeds..... do
406	Saint Thérèse.....	B. Ste. Thérèse.....	Terrebonne..... Quebec.
407	Chateaufeuf.....	C. Sacré-Cœur de Marie.....	Mégantic..... do
408	Hébert.....	C. do.....	do..... do
409	Hawkesbury.....	C. Hawkesbury.....	Prescott..... Ontario.
410	Saint Philémon.....	B. Lafayette.....	Bellechasse..... Quebec.
411	Freelton.....	C. Freelton.....	Wentworth..... Ontario.
412	Supérieure.....	C. St. André Avelin.....	Labelle..... Quebec.
413	Muncey Road.....	C. Burwell Road.....	Middlesex..... Ontario.
414	Malvina.....	C. Malvina.....	Compton..... Quebec.
415	West Bolton.....	B. Foster.....	Brome..... do
416	Frost Village.....	C. Frost Village.....	Shefford..... do
417	Crew's.....	C. Wheatley.....	Essex..... Ontario.
418	South River.....	C. Antigonish.....	Antigonish..... Nova Scotia.
419	St. Mary's.....	C. East River St. Mary.....	Pictou..... do
420	Maple Leaf.....	B. Northport.....	Prince Edward..... Ontario.
421	Gagnon.....	C. Ste. Luce Station.....	Rimouski..... Quebec.
422	Després.....	C. St. Camille de Wotton.....	Wolfe..... do
423	Saint-Laurent.....	C. Walker's Cutting.....	Arthabaska..... do
424	Paramount.....	B. C. Lucknow.....	Bruce..... Ontario.
425	Eden.....	B. Beaverton.....	Ontario..... do
426	Gosfield, North.....	C. Cottam.....	Essex..... do
427	Poland.....	C. Poland.....	Lanark..... do
428	Saint-Cyrille.....	B. C. St. Cyrille de Wendover.....	Drummond..... Quebec.
429	Feversham.....	C. Feversham.....	Grey..... Ontario.
430	Soucy.....	C. Old Lake Road.....	Témiscouata..... Quebec.

REGISTRATION Number of Butter and Cheese Factories—*Continued.*

B., butter factory ; C., cheese factory ; B.C., butter and cheese factory.

Registered Number.	Name of Factory.	Post Office.	County and Province.
431	Excelsior.....	C. Battersea	Frontenac..... Ontario.
432	Advance No. 4.....	B. C. Haddo	Dundas..... do
433	Musquodoboit.....	B. C. Middle Musquodoboit.....	Halifax..... N. Scotia.
434	Mountain View.....	B. C. Rossmore	Prince Edward..... Ontario.
435	De la Banlieue.....	C. Trois-Rivières	Saint-Maurice..... Quebec.
436	Summerhill.....	B. C. Summerhill	Huron..... Ontario.
437	Choinière.....	C. Racine	Shefford..... Quebec.
438	Marmen.....	C. Saint-Anaclet	Rimouski..... do
439	Barford.....	B. C. St. Herménégilde	Stanstead..... do
440	Marbleton.....	C. Marbleton	Wolfe..... do
441	Elm Grove.....	C. Farnham.....	Missisquoi..... do
442	Fournier No. 1.....	B. Montmagny.....	Montmagny..... do
443	Moreau.....	C. St. Patrick's Hill	Arthabaska..... do
444	Corbeil.....	B. Laplaine.....	L'Assomption..... do
445	Village.....	B. L'Islet	L'Islet..... do
446	do.....	C. St. Georges.....	Beauce..... do
447	Beauchemin.....	C. Ste. Monique	Nicolet..... do
448	Cordon St. Joseph.....	B. C. Ste. Perpétue	do..... do
449	Germain.....	C. Saint-Casimir	Portneuf..... do
450	Lunenburg.....	C. Lunenburg	Stormont..... Ontario.
451	Saint-Félix.....	C. Valmont	Champlain..... Quebec.
452	Darling and Lanark Union.....	C. Hall's Mills.....	Lanark..... Ontario.
453	Clairview.....	C. Brooke	do..... do
454	Maberly.....	C. Maberly	do..... do
455	Zealand.....	C. do	Frontenac..... do
456	Brookside.....	C. Elphin.....	Lanark..... do
457	Bathurst Mutual.....	C. Wemyss	do..... do
458	Watson's Corners.....	C. Watson's Corners	do..... do
459	Hopetown.....	C. Hopetown	do..... do
460	Drummond Centre.....	C. Drummond	do..... do
461	Drummond and Elmsley.....	C. Perth	do..... do
462	Tay Banks.....	C. Elliott	do..... do
463	Harper.....	C. Harper	do..... do
464	Balderson.....	C. Balderson	do..... do
465	L'Isle Verte.....	B. L'Isle Verte.....	Témiscouata..... Quebec.
466	Lambert.....	C. St. Antoine de Tilly.....	Lotbinière..... do
467	L'Avenir No. 1.....	C. L'Avenir	Drummond..... do
468	Allard & Gendron.....	C. Vendôme	Beauharnois..... do
469	Kamouraska.....	B. C. Kamouraska	Kamouraska..... do
470	LaRue No. 1.....	C. Pointe aux Trembles	Portneuf..... do
471	Morin.....	C. Rochelle	Shefford..... do
472	Perron.....	C. Clairvaux	Charlevoix..... do
473	Mousseau.....	C. Lavaltrie	L'Assomption..... do
474	Gauthier.....	B. Laurentides	do..... do
475	Arthur.....	C. St. André Avelin	Labelle..... do
476	Sauriol.....	C. St. Calixte de Kilkenny	Montcalm..... do
477	Rivière Noire.....	C. St. Alban	Portneuf..... do
478	Saint-Lin.....	B. Laurentides	L'Assomption..... do
479	Little Shemogue.....	C. Chapman	Westmoreland..... N. Brunsw'k
480	Leeds County.....	C. Yonge Mills	Leeds..... Ontario.
481	South Plantagenet.....	C. St. Isidore	Prescott..... do
482	Silvain.....	C. do	do..... do
483	Murray Harbour, South.....	B. C. Murray Harbour, South	King's..... P. E. Island.
484	Star.....	B. Hillsburg	Wellington..... Ontario.
485	Walkerville.....	C. L'Amable	Hastings..... do
486	Cobden.....	C. Cobden	Renfrew..... do
487	River View.....	C. Kinburn	Carleton..... do
488	Union Pride.....	C. do	do..... do
489	Pine Grove.....	C. do	do..... do
490	Daisy.....	C. do	do..... do
491	Hamel.....	B. C. Parisville	Lotbinière..... Quebec.
492	Morand.....	B. L'Épiphanie	L'Assomption..... do
493	Du 6ème Rang.....	C. Ste. Edwidge	Compton..... do
494	Corbin.....	B. C. St. Damase	St. Hyacinthe..... do
495	Du Pont.....	C. do	do..... do
496	Richer.....	C. North Ham	Wolfe..... do

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REGISTRATION Number of Butter and Cheese Factories—*Continued.*

B., butter factory ; C., cheese factory ; B.C., butter and cheese factory.

Registered Number.	Name of Factory.		Post Office.	County and Province.
497	Saint-Clément.....	B.	St. Clément.....	Témiscouata..... Quebec.
498	Scott Junction.....	B.	Scott Junction.....	Dorchester..... do
499	Wotton.....	B.	Wotton.....	Wolfe..... do
500	Saint-Raymond.....	B.	St. Raymond.....	Portneuf..... do
501	Gagnon, No. 48.....	B.	Ste. Félicité.....	Rimouski..... do
502	Derouin.....	C.	St. Narcisse.....	Champlain..... do
503	Petite Rivière.....	C.	Chambly Bassin.....	Chambly..... do
504	Colombienne.....	B. C.	Hébertville.....	Chicoutimi..... do
505	Du Rang Saint-Pierre.....	C.	St. Casimir.....	Portneuf..... do
506	Du Rang Ste. Marie.....	C.	Ste. Anne de la Pérade.....	Champlain..... do
507	Canadian Verbenas.....	C.	St. Prosper.....	do..... do
508	TT 11.....	B. C.	do.....	do..... do
509	TT 12.....	B. C.	St. Stanislas.....	do..... do
510	TT 13.....	C.	do.....	do..... do
511	TT 14.....	C.	Ste. Thécle.....	do..... do
512	TT 15.....	C.	St. Ubalde.....	Portneuf..... do
513	TT 16.....	C.	do.....	do..... do
514	TT 17.....	C.	do.....	do..... do
515	TT 18.....	C.	Cap Santé.....	do..... do
516	TT 19.....	C.	do.....	do..... do
517	TT 20.....	C.	do.....	do..... do
518	Mallorytown Union.....	B. C.	Mallorytown.....	Leeds..... Ontario.
519	Janetville.....	C.	Janetville.....	Durham..... do
520	Village.....	B. C.	St. Valérien.....	Shefford..... Quebec.
521	Credit Valley.....	B.	Alton.....	Peel..... Ontario.
522	Blais.....	C.	St. Edouard.....	Dorchester..... Quebec.
523	Elmside.....	C.	Elmside.....	Pontiac..... do
524	Royal Dominion.....	B. C.	New Dublin.....	Leeds..... Ontario.
525	Renfrew.....	B.	Renfrew.....	Renfrew..... do
526	Du 3ème Rang.....	B.	St. Michel.....	Bellechasse..... Quebec.
527	Haliburton.....	C.	Haliburton.....	Haliburton..... Ontario.
528	Gananoque.....	C.	Gananoque.....	Leeds..... do
529	Cold Brook.....	C.	Lansdowne.....	do..... do
530	Lorne.....	C.	do.....	do..... do
531	Fairfax.....	C.	Melcombe.....	do..... do
532	Deer Lick.....	C.	Lansdowne.....	do..... do
533	Mulloy & Co., No. 1.....	C.	Winchester.....	Dundas..... do
534	do No. 2.....	C.	Chesterville.....	do..... do
535	do No. 3.....	C.	Winchester.....	do..... do
536	Maple Leaf.....	C.	Hosiac.....	do..... do
537	Daisy.....	C.	South Dummer.....	Peterborough..... do
538	Oakdale.....	C.	do.....	do..... do
539	Union.....	C.	North Augusta.....	Grenville..... do
540	Seeley's Bay.....	C.	Seeley's Bay.....	Leeds..... do
541	Dalhousie Lake.....	C.	McDonald's Corners.....	Lanark..... do
542	Bolingbroke.....	C.	Bolingbroke.....	do..... do
543	Tennyson.....	C.	Tennyson.....	do..... do
544	Lanark Clyde.....	C.	Heron's Mills.....	do..... do
545	Park Hill.....	C.	McLaren's Depot.....	Frontenac..... do
546	Old Ferry Road.....	C.	Perth.....	Lanark..... do
547	Du 4ème Rang.....	C.	Racine.....	Shefford..... Quebec.
548	Aberdeen.....	C.	St. Elmo.....	Glengarry..... Ontario.
549	Maple Creek, No. 1.....	C.	Dunvegan.....	do..... do
550	Tid Bits, No. 1.....	B. C.	Dunbar.....	Dundas..... do
551	do No. 2.....	B. C.	Elma.....	Stormont..... do
552	do No. 3.....	B. C.	Berwick.....	Dundas..... do
553	do No. 4.....	B. C.	East Williamsburg.....	Leeds..... do
554	McCalpin.....	C.	South Lake.....	Frontenac..... do
555	Woodburn.....	C.	do.....	do..... do
556	Black Bay.....	C.	Thurso.....	Labelle..... Quebec.
557	Saint-Marcel.....	C.	Saint-Marcel.....	L'Islet..... do
558	Lochaber.....	C.	Lochaber Bay.....	Labelle..... do
559	Fairview.....	B.	Park Hill.....	Middlesex..... Ontario.
560	Orchard Valley.....	B. C.	Cowansville.....	Missisquoi..... Quebec.
561	Highland No. 1.....	B. C.	Ste. Edwidge.....	Compton..... Quebec.
562	do 2.....	B. C.	Coaticooke.....	Stanstead..... do

REGISTRATION Number of Butter and Cheese Factories—Continued.

B., butter factory; C., cheese factory; B.C., butter and cheese factory.

Registered Number.	Name of Factory.		Post Office.	County and Province.
563	Highland No. 3.....	C.	Moe's River.....	Compton..... Quebec.
564	do 4.....	C.	Coaticooke.....	Stanstead..... do
565	do 5.....	C.	do.....	Compton..... do
566	do 6.....	C.	Compton.....	do..... do
567	Keyser.....	C.	Arkona.....	Middlesex..... Ontario.
568	Londesborough.....	B.	Londesborough.....	Huron..... do
569	Marion.....	C.	St. Marks.....	Marquette..... Manitoba.
570	St. George's Lake.....	C.	Sharbot Lake.....	Frontenac..... Ontario.
571	Bédard.....	B.	Saint-Basile.....	Portneuf..... Quebec.
572	Terrebonne.....	B.	Terrebonne.....	Terrebonne..... do
573	Brompton.....	B.	Brompton Falls.....	Richmond..... do
574	Forest Mills.....	C.	Forest Mills.....	Lennox..... Ontario.
575	Ste. Elizabeth.....	C.	Ste. Elizabeth.....	Arthabaska..... Quebec.
576	Saint-Albert.....	C.	St. Albert.....	do..... do
577	Supérieure.....	C.	Stanford.....	do..... do
578	Saint-François.....	C.	Warwick.....	do..... do
579	Sainte-Hélène.....	C.	Ste. Hélène.....	do..... do
580	La Perfection.....	C.	Stanford.....	do..... do
581	Libérale.....	C.	Arthabaskaville.....	do..... do
582	Du cercle agricole.....	B. C.	Victoriaville.....	do..... do
583	La Blanche.....	B. C.	St. Valère de Bulstrode.....	do..... do
584	Dominion.....	C.	Rivière Noire.....	do..... do
585	Du 11ème Rang.....	C.	Arthabaskaville.....	do..... do
586	Du 6ème Rang.....	C.	St. Patrick's Hill.....	do..... do
587	La Canadienne.....	C.	St. Valère de Bulstrode.....	do..... do
588	Du 5ème Rang.....	C.	Victoriaville.....	do..... do
589	Du 2ème Rang.....	C.	Warwick.....	do..... do
590	Du 4ème Rang.....	C.	Ste. Eulalie.....	Nicolet..... do
591	Du 14ème Rang.....	C.	St. Léonard.....	do..... do
592	St. Patrick.....	C.	St. Patrick's Hill.....	Arthabaska..... do
593	Laroche.....	C.	Warwick.....	do..... do
594	Progressive.....	C.	do.....	do..... do
595	Le Castor.....	C.	Ste. Elizabeth.....	do..... do
596	Feuille d'Erable.....	C.	Victoriaville.....	do..... do
597	Ashton Union.....	B. C.	Ashton.....	Carleton..... Ontario.
598	Yarmouth.....	B.	Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth..... N. Scotia.
599	De la Rivière Sauvage.....	C.	Saint-Zénon.....	Berthier..... Quebec.
700	Saint-François.....	B.	Saint-François, I.O.....	Montmorency..... do
701	Honey's Perrytown.....	C.	Perrytown.....	Durham..... Ontario.
702	Honey's Kendall.....	C.	Starkville.....	do..... do
703	Honey's Orono.....	C.	Orono.....	do..... do
704	North Smith.....	B. C.	Selwyn.....	Peterboro'..... do
705	Pine Grove.....	C.	Lakefield.....	do..... do
706	Gananoque Junction.....	C.	Gananoque Junction.....	Leeds..... do
707	South Branch.....	B. C.	North Augusta.....	Grenville..... do
708	Aberdeen.....	C.	Caintown.....	Leeds..... do
709	Plum Hollow.....	B. C.	Plum Hollow.....	do..... do
710	Maple Grove.....	C.	Elgin.....	do..... do
711	Anvern.....	C.	Fairfield East.....	do..... do
712	Royal Jubilee.....	C.	Gananoque.....	do..... do
713	Viens.....	C.	Charrington.....	Compton..... Quebec.
714	Saint-Arsène.....	B.	St. Arsène.....	Témiscouata..... do
715	Saint-Léon.....	C.	Val Racine.....	Compton..... do
716	J.-J. Bélanger & Cie.....	C.	Saint-Alexandre.....	Kamouraska..... do
717	Bélanger.....	C.	St. Alexandre.....	do..... do
718	Darlington Union.....	B. C.	Courtice.....	Durham..... Ontario.
719	Centrale.....	B. C.	Saint-Jean.....	Saint-Jean..... Quebec.
720	Lillie Spring.....	C.	Lyn.....	Leeds..... Ontario.
721	Whittington.....	B.	Whittington.....	Dufferin..... do
722	Bangor.....	B. C.	Purdy.....	Hastings..... do
723	Elphin.....	C.	Elphin.....	Lanark..... do
724	Marvelville.....	C.	Marvelville.....	Russell..... do
725	Crosby.....	C.	Singleton.....	Leeds..... do
726	Aberdeen.....	C.	Vankleek Hill.....	Prescot t..... do
727	Emerald.....	C.	Emerald.....	Lennox..... do
728	Cressy.....	C.	Prinyer.....	Prince Edward..... do

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REGISTRATION Number of Butter and Cheese Factories—*Concluded.*

B., butter factory ; C., cheese factory ; B.C., butter and cheese factory.

Registered Number.	Name of Factory.	Post Office.	County and Province.
729	Cherry Tree	B. C. Herdman's Corner	Huntingdon Quebec.
730	Beaulieu	B. St. Paul de la Croix	Témiscouata, do
731	Stuart's Cheddar No. 1.	C. Henrysburg	St. John do
732	La Villette	C. St. Herménégilde.	Compton do
733	Du 2ème Rang	C. Bic	Rimouski do
734	Hillcrest	C. Beech Ridge	Argenteuil do
735	Lortie	B. L'Ange Gardien	Montmorency do
736	Combermere	B. C. Combermere	Renfrew Ontario.
737	Caintown Union	C. Caintown	Leeds do
738	St. Malo Station	C. St. Malo Station	Compton Quebec.
739	Du 8ème Rang d'Ely	C. Rochelle	Shefford do
740	Blumenart	C. Steinbach	La Vérendrye. Manitoba.
741	Maple Hill	C. Flodden	Richmond Quebec.
742	Maple Leaf	C. St. Etienne de Bolton	Shefford do
743	Waterville	B. C. Waterville	Compton do
744	Baltic Corners	B. C. Greenfield	Glengarry Ontario.
745	Mount Pleasant	C. Mount Pleasant	Durham do
746	Valentia	C. Valentia	Victoria do
747	Loney Bros. No. 1	C. Tyotown	Glengarry do
748	Loney Bros. No. 2	C. Cashion's Glen	do do
749	Williamstown	C. Williamstown	do do
750	Canborough	C. Canborough	Haldimand do
751	L'Oiseau Rouge	B. C. Saint-Anne	Prescott do
752	Shamrock	C. Knowlton	Brome Quebec.
753	Sand Bay	C. Sand Bay	Leeds Ontario.
754	Shanly	C. Shanly	Grenville do
755	Farmersville	C. Athens	Leeds do
756	North Augusta	C. North Augusta	Grenville do
757	Castleton	C. Castleton	Northumberland do

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART XII

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

EXPENDITURE of Dairying Service—Continued.

<i>Okotoks—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Innisfail—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Freight and sundries—		Freight and sundries—	
Sundry freight and express.....	23 53	Teaming, milk, butter, etc.....	152 63
Labour, running separator.....	12 50	Freight on butter boxes.....	118 30
Buttermaker's expenses.....	9 90	Insurance.....	94 50
	64 78	Sundry freight and express.....	44 26
<i>Grenfell.</i>		School taxes.....	22 50
Factory supplies—		Buttermaker's expenses—	
Coal and wood.....	182 40	Rail, \$3.80; hotel, \$5.95; duck suits,	29 75
Salt.....	75 78	\$20.....	19 82
Hardware.....	59 07	General expenses.....	19 82
Bags.....	26 25	Postage, 93c.; livery, \$1.50; sun-	3 62
General merchandise.....	12 34	dries, \$1.19.....	898 55
Butter boxes.....	7 50	<i>Lacombe.</i>	
Oil.....	6 83	Drawing cream.....	21 75
Fittings.....	6 60	Freight.....	1 90
Butter colour.....	2 75	Ice.....	28 00
Freight and sundries—			51 65
Rent.....	116 50	<i>Penhold.</i>	
Freight on butter boxes.....	37 10	Wood.....	6 00
Insurance.....	20 00	Drawing water, etc.....	10 00
Teaming butter, salt, &c.....	19 25	Buttermaker's expenses—	
Sundry freight.....	9 90	Hotel.....	15 00
Labour.....	1 75	Livery.....	4 50
Buttermaker's expenses—			35 50
Rail, \$4.80; postage, \$2.75; livery, \$6	13 55	<i>Bowden.</i>	
Telegrams, 25c.; sundries, \$2.25....	2 50	Wood.....	17 00
	600 07	Taxes.....	11 00
<i>Indian Head.</i>			28 00
Factory supplies—		<i>Knee Hill.</i>	
Wood and coal.....	90 75	Wood.....	27 00
Salt.....	84 45	<i>Maple Creek.</i>	
Bags.....	55 63	Factory supplies—	
Fittings.....	38 60	Wood.....	98 46
Hardware.....	30 13	Salt.....	62 90
Butter boxes.....	24 23	Bags.....	34 38
General merchandise.....	18 00	Hardware and machinery supplies..	16 60
Ice.....	3 00	General merchandise.....	16 34
Office supplies.....	1 55	Lumber.....	4 85
Freight and sundries—		Freight and Sundries—	
Teaming, milk, butter, etc.....	101 00	Freight on butter boxes.....	43 60
Freight on butter boxes.....	68 72	Sundry freight.....	23 05
Insurance.....	46 00	Sundry teaming.....	10 00
Sundry, freight and express.....	33 95	Labour on Creamery.....	8 80
Labour.....	12 85	Insurance.....	7 20
Buttermaker's expenses—		Buttermaker's expenses—	
Rail, \$147.55; hotel, \$9.25.....	156 80	Rail, \$62; hotel, \$9.50; telegrams,	77 72
Livery, \$6; general expenses, \$32.79	38 79	\$5.77.....	55 90
Telegrams, \$2.20; sundries, \$1.60....	3 80	General expenses.....	23 81
	808 25	Livery, \$8.50; duck suits, \$15.31....	2 03
<i>Lebret.</i>		Postage, 65c.; sundries, \$1.33.....	485 19
Buttermaker's expenses—		<i>Moose Jaw.</i>	
Livery.....	6 00	Factory supplies—	
Teaming.....	6 00	Wood and coal.....	189 77
	12 00	Fittings.....	153 92
<i>Innisfail.</i>		Salt.....	146 75
Factory supplies—		Bags.....	103 13
Salt.....	134 82	Hardware.....	93 46
Boxes.....	104 00	General merchandise.....	23 69
Wood and coal.....	76 90		
Bags.....	34 39		
Hardware.....	32 93		
General merchandise.....	24 08		
Fittings.....	6 05		

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

EXPENDITURE of Dairying Service—Continued.

<i>Moose Jaw—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Qu'Appelle.</i>	\$ cts.
Factory supplies— <i>Con.</i>		Factory supplies—	
Oil.....	6 50	Coal and wood.....	111 47
Acid.....	6 46	Salt.....	93 98
Brooms and brushes.....	5 25	Bags.....	51 25
Freight and sundries—		General merchandise.....	27 95
Teaming, butter, coal, &c.....	136 85	Butter boxes.....	27 00
Freight on butter boxes.....	134 00	Oil.....	5 80
Sundry freight and expenses.....	38 04	Hardware.....	3 65
Insurance.....	34 50	Ice.....	2 00
Labour.....	23 50	Freight and supplies—	
Buttermaker's expenses—		Teaming, milk, &c.....	162 00
Rail, \$30.10; general expenses, \$13.06.....	43 16	Freight on butter boxes.....	69 90
Postage, \$3.35; telegrams, 50c.; board, \$3.....	6 85	Insurance.....	39 00
	1,145 83	Sundry freight and express.....	13 54
		Labour.....	5 85
<i>Moosomin.</i>		Buttermaker's expenses—	
Factory supplies—		Rail, \$26.85; hotel, \$4.....	30 85
Tubs.....	91 35	Livery, \$12.50; telegrams, \$3.95.....	16 45
Coal.....	84 49	Sundries.....	1 50
Salt.....	52 70		662 19
General merchandise.....	32 98	<i>Fort Qu'Appelle.</i>	
Ice.....	32 00	Buttermaker's expenses—	
Bags.....	26 25	Hotel, \$1; livery, \$3.....	4 00
Lumber.....	5 31		
Oil.....	3 79	<i>Red Deer.</i>	
Acid.....	1 55	Factory supplies—	
Freight and sundries—		Boxes.....	104 00
Freight on butter.....	49 80	Salt.....	80 30
Insurance.....	20 00	Sundry merchandise.....	23 63
Labour.....	8 95	Coal.....	15 00
Sundry freight and expenses.....	7 05	Bags.....	13 13
Teaming butter.....	6 55	Hardware.....	8 85
Buttermaker's expenses—		Oil and lye.....	5 55
Rail, \$7.15; sundries, \$5.43.....	12 58	Freight and sundries—	
	435 35	Freight on butter boxes.....	61 70
		Teaming butter, &c.....	47 45
<i>Prince Albert.</i>		Insurance.....	43 10
Factory supplies—		Sundry freight and express.....	40 37
Salt.....	67 70	Labour.....	3 40
General merchandise.....	29 65	Buttermaker's expenses—	
Acid.....	16 00	Rail, \$51.85; hotel, \$4.10.....	55 95
Oil.....	3 75	Livery, \$18.50; telegrams, \$2.45; postage, 74c.....	21 69
Hardware.....	3 50		524 12
Freight and sundries—		<i>Swan Lake.</i>	
Rent.....	100 00	Wood.....	15 00
Teaming milk, etc.....	59 95	Lime.....	2 00
Sundry freight and express.....	22 89	Drawing.....	6 75
Buttermaker's expenses—			23 75
Rail, \$29.35; hotel, \$1.....	30 35	<i>Regina.</i>	
	333 79	Factory supplies—	
		Ice.....	129 15
<i>Duck Lake.</i>		Salt.....	121 85
Factory supplies—		Wood and coal.....	92 57
Wood and coal.....	25 75	Fittings.....	65 54
Hardware.....	4 23	Bags.....	43 75
Barrels.....	3 00	Paper.....	36 00
General merchandise.....	23 23	General merchandise.....	22 22
Freight and sundries—		Hardware.....	11 07
Labour.....	4 10	Freight and sundries—	
Express.....	0 40	Teaming milk, etc.....	175 75
Buttermaker's expenses—		Freight on butter boxes.....	60 30
Rail.....	10 50	Labour.....	25 10
Livery.....	9 50	Insurance.....	25 00
Sundries.....	1 75	Sundry freight and express.....	21 76
	82 46		

EXPENDITURE of Dairying Service—Continued.

<i>Regina—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Whitewood—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Buttermaker's expenses—		Freight and sundries—	
Rail, \$28.50; telegrams, 25c.....	28 75	Freight on butter boxes.....	37 10
Livery.....	11 00	Labour.....	27 80
	869 81	Sundry freight and express.....	24 10
<i>Craven.</i>		Insurance.....	21 50
Ice.....	28 00	Teaming butter, &c.....	21 50
<i>South Edmonton.</i>		Buttermaker's expenses—	
Factory supplies—		Rail, \$14.70; hotel, \$13.....	27 70
Salt.....	116 85	Postage, \$1.50; sundries, \$3.90.....	5 40
Boxes.....	106 86	General expenses.....	13 55
General merchandise.....	47 19		510 65
Bags.....	21 87	<i>Wolsley.</i>	
Coal and wood.....	17 30	Factory supplies—	
Hardware.....	13 45	Salt.....	108 65
Fittings.....	5 60	Coal.....	104 24
Freight and sundries—		General merchandise.....	42 23
Freight on butter boxes.....	110 42	Bags.....	39 38
Teaming butter, etc.....	63 65	Oil.....	11 19
Insurance.....	53 50	Freight and sundries—	
Sundry freight and express.....	28 89	Teaming milk, &c.....	126 65
Buttermaker's expenses—		Freight on butter boxes.....	57 28
Rail, \$47.70; hotel, \$24.50.....	72 20	Sundry freight and express.....	19 40
Livery, \$34.75; general expenses, \$8.75.....	43 50	Labour.....	14 20
	701 28	Buttermaker's expenses—	
<i>Poplar Lake.</i>		Rail, \$52.75; hotel, 75c.....	53 50
Coal.....	26 25	Telegrams, 60c.; stamps, \$1.05.....	1 65
<i>Sturgeon River.</i>			578 37
Drawing coal.....	13 00	<i>Moffatt.</i>	
<i>Wetaskiwin.</i>		Factory supplies—	
Factory supplies—		Coal.....	26 61
Salt.....	115 95	Oil.....	9 23
Boxes.....	104 00	Fittings.....	4 75
Coal and wood.....	79 50	Ice.....	20 00
Ice.....	20 75	Sundries—	
General merchandise.....	17 55	Insurance.....	27 00
Bags.....	17 50	Teaming coal, &c.....	8 20
Oil, etc.....	6 40	Livery.....	2 00
Office supplies.....	2 50		97 79
Freight and sundries—		<i>Yorkton.</i>	
Freight on butter boxes.....	69 38	Factory supplies—	
Labour.....	36 40	Boxes.....	111 82
Sundry freight and express.....	25 88	Salt.....	85 05
Insurance.....	32 10	Bags.....	70 00
Teaming.....	22 50	Ice.....	30 00
Buttermaker's expenses—		General merchandise.....	12 19
Travelling expenses.....	29 47	Wood.....	4 50
Rail, \$18.10; postage, \$2.....	20 10	Freight and sundries—	
	599 98	Freight on butter boxes.....	124 00
<i>Whitewood.</i>		Insurance.....	30 00
Factory supplies—		Teaming butter and butter boxes.....	21 45
Wood.....	97 68	Sundry freight and express.....	16 50
Salt.....	84 86	Buttermaker's expenses—	
General merchandise.....	72 78	Rail, \$26.35; hotel, \$8.90; telegrams, \$2.75.....	38 00
Hardware.....	37 95		543 51
Bags.....	26 25	<i>Napan.</i>	
Ice.....	4 50	Factory supplies—	
Paper.....	4 08	Boiler, etc.....	78 07
Cheese cloth.....	3 90	General merchandise.....	76 92
		Coal.....	58 35
		Salt.....	34 75
		Cheese boxes.....	18 05
		Fittings.....	2 20

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

EXPENDITURE of Dairying Service—Continued.

<i>Napan—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Prince Edward Island—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Freight and sundries—		Factory supplies— <i>Con.</i>	
Drawing milk, &c.	321 00	Wood and coal	24 72
Insurance	15 00	Office Window	11 50
Sundry freight	12 24	Stationery	11 23
Labour	6 00	General merchandise	6 82
Dairy Superintendent for Nova Scotia and Buttermakers salaries	655 00	Belt and brooms	4 55
Travelling expenses—		Freight and sundries—	
Rail, \$118.96; hotel, \$102.75; post- age, \$7	228 71	Rent, separating outfits	150 00
Livery	23 75	Rent	100 00
Telegrams, 50c.; advertising, \$1....	1 50	Sundry teaming	15 75
	1,531 54	Advertising	9 10
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		Labour repairing furnace, etc.	6 05
Factory supplies—		Two travelling instructors salaries	530 00
Fittings	393 93	Travelling Instructors Expenses—	
Separator	325 00	Board, horse keep, &c	358 53
Lumber	53 54	General expenses, \$11.80; Advance Woodard, \$50	61 80
Hardware	24 73	Rail, \$6; livery, \$13.75	19 75
		Telegrams, \$2.45; Hotel, \$2.50	4 95
		2,111 95	

Vote No. 84.—Chargeable against the Vote to promote the establishment and maintenance of the Creameries in the North-west Territories.

The following are the amounts advanced to the Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations at the several places. These are to be repaid through the Loan Fund:—

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Calgary	1,315 28	Red Deer and one tributary station...	73 59
Grenfell	1,188 76	Regina	573 26
Indian Head and one tributary station	173 26	South Edmonton	2,139 89
Innisfail and four tributary stations.	1,925 48	Wetaskiwin	1,619 21
Maple Creek	960 87	Whitewood	2,025 96
Moose Jaw	940 14	Wolseley and one tributary station...	1,682 29
Moosomin	1,798 91	Yorkton	55 01
Prince Albert and one tributary station	1,723 61		
Qu'Appelle	1,684 99	19,910 51	

EXPENDITURE of Dairying Service—Continued.

Vote No. 84—Chargeable against the Vote of \$100,000 to promote Dairying Interests by advances for milk and cream and for making butter and chesse, to be recouped out of the proceeds of the sales of such butter and chesse to be placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The following are the amounts advanced to the patrons of the various creameries. These have been or are to be refunded in full from the sales of butter and chesse.

	Milk.		Drawing.		Freight, Insurance and Storage.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Calgary	1,091	50			109	79
Craven (Tributary Station).....			92	50		
Duck Lake do			36	05		
Grenfell	3,113	00	439	12	648	58
Indian Head	1,585	50	173	50	281	98
Innisfail	3,499	00	20	14	238	79
Maple Creek	846	00	275	50		
Moffatt (Tributary Station).....			234	90		
Moosejaw	2,863	00	179	23	500	49
Moosomin	2,411	76	458	27	297	71
Okotoks (Tributary Station)			4	96		
Prince Albert	1,315	74	190	35	495	57
Qu'Appelle.....	1,949	00	441	50	241	98
Red Deer	1,789	00	239	45	308	57
Regina	2,815	50	36	30	346	02
South Edmonton.....	2,072	91			176	99
Wetaskiwin	1,329	70			148	73
Whitewood.....	3,712	00	938	65	814	85
Wolseley	1,807	00	175	06	204	75
Yorkton	3,163	40	432	51	1,002	47
Nappan.....	1,542	00				
	\$36,906	01	\$4,367	99	\$5,817	27
Advance, A. W. Grindley for freight.....					\$	800 00
do do do						400 00
do C. Marker do						400 00
						\$ 1,600 00

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

EXPENDITURE of Dairying Service—*Concluded.*

Vote No. 85.—Chargeable against Vote of \$100,000 for Cold Storage on steamships, on railways, at warehouses and at creameries, and for expenses in connection with trial shipments of products, and for securing recognition of the quality of the same outside of Canada, as follows :—

<i>Salaries.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>General.</i>	\$ cts.
W. T. Crandall	750 00	Packing cases for poultry	1 50
P. Macfarlane	450 00	Copies of <i>Globe</i>	11 60
W. Macfarlane	379 15	Freight on Nappan machinery	20 45
A. W. Grindley	370 00	Typing	1 50
J. E. Starr	300 00	Pickford and Black	500 00
J. F. O'Hara	285 00	Freight and ice	315 00
L. Woolverton	170 00	Copies of <i>Anglo Saxon</i>	8 00
	2,704 15	H. B. Small	15 00
		Chemicals for blue prints	40 40
<i>Expenses.</i>		Insurance, Calgary	105 00
Peter Macfarlane	375 95	Advertising	7 20
Wm. Macfarlane	12 44	Repairing typewriter	10 00
L. Woolverton	57 66	Newspaper clippings	12 00
J. D. Leclair	200 00	Sundry express	2 20
A. W. Grindley	227 71	Supplies, Woolverton	24 77
J. E. Starr	500 00	do D. Marsh	27 46
W. T. Crandall	444 44	Telegraph code	6 50
John Craig	77 75	Supplies, Torrance & Co.	2 65
C. G. Rogers	15 00	Copies of <i>Commerce</i>	3 90
C. Marker	28 25	A. R. B. Hearn, Revelstoke fire appliance	40 00
J. Fish	37 50	Copies of <i>Manitoba Free Press</i>	18 80
	1,976 70	Photographs	2 00
		R. Ganz & Co.	10 00
<i>Fruit Shipments.</i>		Freight	2 84
W. H. Nellis	237 24	Supplies, A. W. Grindley	59 20
A. H. Pettit & Son	1,276 56	do L. Woolverton	6 20
D. J. McKinnon	850 21	Printing and stationery	5 38
Geo. Smith	1,728 30	Copies of <i>Anglo Saxon</i>	17 50
L. L. Hagar	1,374 87	do <i>Flag</i>	15 00
E. J. Woolverton	1,278 98	Creamery bonuses for 1897	2,950 00
L. Woolverton	1,339 75		4,242 05
C. W. VanDuzer	1,149 08		
W. J. Andrewes	688 17		
Storage	669 41		
Freight and icing	509 39		
Insurance	138 05		
	11,240 01		

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

PART III

MISCELLANEOUS

FILLED CHEESE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

A statement has been made several times in public addresses and public papers in Great Britain, that a small quantity of filled or imitation cheese had been imported from Canada to Great Britain. Quantities of filled cheese manufactured in the United States are reported to have been sent to Great Britain. Shipments from United States points may pass through Canada in bond and be exported from Canadian ports. I do not understand that the law which prohibits the manufacture of imitation or filled cheese in Canada can be used to prevent cheese of that kind from passing through the country in bond. I understand that the British trade returns are made up in such a way as to credit all goods as the produce of the country from whose port or ports they were finally carried, in going to Great Britain.

Clause 2 of the Dairy Products Act of 1893 (Canada), which is in force, reads as follows :—

“No person shall manufacture, or shall knowingly buy, sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any cheese manufactured from or by the use of skimmed milk, to which there has been added any fat which is foreign to such milk.

“2. Every person who, by himself or by any other person to his knowledge, violates the provisions of this section, shall, for each offence, upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, unless such fine and costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.”

In the autumn of 1896, a report was received that a shipment of imitation or filled cheese from Chicago had been forwarded to Liverpool via Montreal. The informant in Liverpool indicated that the shipment was made via Montreal to avoid the regulations of the United States law imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of filled cheese, which law came into force ninety days after 6th June, 1896.

That law, being Act 182 of the United States, is most stringent in dealing with the manufacture and sale of filled cheese. It imposes a tax on manufacturers of filled cheese of \$400 per factory per annum. The penalty for violation of the regulations by the manufacturers is a fine from \$400 to \$3,000. A bond of \$5,000 must be given to the Collector of Inland Revenue that the regulations will be complied with. It also imposes a special tax on wholesale and retail dealers in filled cheese.

It also provides for the manner in which the filled cheese should be packed and requires each cheese to be branded “Filled Cheese” in letters not less than two inches high in a circle, at the centre, top and bottom of the cheese, in black-face letters, not less than two inches in length, and also up and down the side of each cheese, at four places equidistant. Similar brands must also be put on the packages.

All wholesale and retail dealers in filled cheese must display a sign with the words “Filled Cheese Sold Here,” in black-face letters not less than six inches in length.

A label must be affixed to each package, saying that the manufacturer has complied with the regulations and has paid a tax of one cent per pound on the filled cheese. Failure to affix such label makes the manufacturer liable to a fine of \$50 per package.

The tax may be collected two years after the sale is made in addition to the penalty for violation.

To show what was done to prohibit any filled cheese from being shipped from a Canadian port without the brands required by the laws of the United States and Canada being on them, I submit copies of some correspondence in that connection.

Copy of Letter sent.

OTTAWA, 9th November, 1896.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you for your information the following statement of facts in reference to alleged shipments of "filled cheese" from the United States in bond via Montreal.

On 17th October, 1896, I received a letter from one of the leading exporters of cheese in Montreal, who in the meantime desires that his name shall not be made public, inclosing me a letter received by him from a correspondent in Liverpool, of which the following is a copy:—

LIVERPOOL, 26th September, 1896.

MR. _____
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—By SS. "Parisian" 800 and odd boxes of filled cheese have arrived, without any marks or brands to denote what they are.

They were shipped by W. H. Henshaw, to Waddie & Co. here. We presume they come from Chicago and by Montreal, to avoid a States port where they would be liable to seizure.

Are you Canadian shippers going to allow the game to be carried on? Surely not. Steps should be taken at once to prevent these goods from being shipped from Canadian ports, unless properly branded, etc.

Please consider this private, we should say our name private in the matter.

Upon inquiry of the officers charged with the oversight of the branding of cheese at the port of Montreal, I learn that car No. 7,093, from Chicago, via Windsor, came to Montreal and the contents were delivered to the SS. "Parisian" on 4th September, 1896. The consignee is reported as Henshaw, Liverpool, the marks being D37—89 boxes, B77—304 boxes, and J. A.—649 boxes (of which there were four short).

On the 23rd October, 1896, instructions were given to the cheese inspector in Montreal to have an eye on any suspicious looking shipments that might be going through in bond from Chicago.

On Saturday last, 7th November, when in Montreal, my attention was called by the cheese inspector there to a suspicious looking lot of cheese, which he thought were "filled" cheese. The cheese were a lot of 177 boxes, billed at the weight of 5,670 pounds, marked R $\frac{1}{2}$. They were shipped from Chicago to Glasgow by John Muir to his order at Glasgow, in car No. 5,035 A.R.T., via Canadian Pacific Railway. They were to go via the SS. "Amarynthia," of the Donaldson Line, sailing from Montreal 8th November for Glasgow. The Montreal agents of the steamship are Messrs. Robert Reford & Co., St. Sacrament St., Montreal, and the Glasgow agents of the Company are Messrs. Donaldson Bros., Vincent St., Glasgow, Scotland.

I am of opinion that that lot of 177 boxes were "filled" cheese. As far as I could discover, there were no brands on the cheese. The boxes were branded R $\frac{1}{2}$, also with the letters "U.S.A.," and the brand "Produce of the United States of America."

I inclose you a copy of The Dairy Products Act, 1893, which prohibits the making of "filled" cheese in Canada. (Section 2.)

The Act also requires the name of the country where the cheese or butter was produced to be branded on the outside of every box or package. (Section 5).

Act No. 182, being "An Act Defining cheese, and also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of filled cheese," enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and approved 6th June, 1896, provides certain regulations, which, if these 177 boxes were "filled" cheese, had not been complied with. Having no jurisdiction in the matter, I did not have an analysis made of samples of the cheese; but from an examination of several boxes, under the trier, I am of opinion that these cheese were "filled" cheese and of poor quality at that.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

I submit this matter to you, with as full information as I have, in order that if the authorities on your side think it desirable to do so, instructions may be issued to the United States representative in Glasgow to have an examination of the cheese made: and if a violation of the law has been committed to at least prevent a repetition of it. I shall be glad to lend every assistance in my power to prevent the injury which would doubtless result to the reputation and sale of cheese from both the United States and Canada, if shipments of "filled" or inferior cheese are permitted to go unbranded through Canadian ports to Great Britain.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner.

MAJOR HENRY E. ALVORD,
Chief Dairy Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, U. S. A.

Copy of Letter received.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 22nd January, 1897.

JAMES W. ROBERTSON,
Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. W. E. Curtis, under date of 28th December, 1896, referred to this office your communication of the 24th, relating to two shipments of cheese through the port of Montreal during the months of September and November, 1896.

It is with pleasure that I inform you that upon the receipt of this reference the U. S. Revenue Agent in charge of the district from which the above shipments were made, was directed to investigate the matters complained of, and to make complete and full report concerning the same.

Under date of 7th January, 1897, the agent submits a lengthy report in which he states that the cheese, complained of by your Liverpool correspondent was of the "filled cheese" variety, and was sold by S. R. Udell & Co., to H. W. Henshaw, the exporter, at the factory at St. Charles, Illinois, and was billed from said place to Liverpool, via Wabash Railroad and Canadian Pacific Railway to Montreal, and via Allan Line of British Steamers to Liverpool, to shipper's order, and, in support of this statement submits a bill of sale of the goods and the original bill of lading, both bearing the date of 31st August, 1896. Further consideration of this shipment may be dismissed when it is admitted by you, on page 2 of your communication, that these goods were in Montreal and delivered to the SS. "Parisian" on 4th September, 1896, the presumption being fair that the goods were not within the United States on that date, and hence, were not subject to the provisions of Section 6 of the Act of June, 1896, for the reason that the law did not go into effect until that date.

Respecting the shipment of 177 boxes of cheese, shipped by John Muir of Chicago, to his order, Glasgow, Scotland, which was observed by you in the city of Montreal on 7th November, 1896, the agent reports that this shipment was made up of 128 boxes of skimmed milk cheese, the product of M. D. Hoy & Son, and 49 boxes of full cream cheese, the product of the Palace Car Creamery Company. In support of this statement, he submits the affidavit of Geo. D. Hoy, a member of the firm of H. D. Hoy & Son, who deposes as to the quantity and quality of the goods, and to the fact that the goods were sold to S. R. Udell & Co., and the affidavit of Geo. S. Carr, secretary of the Palace Car

Creamery Company, who deposes as to the quantity and the quality of the goods, and to the fact that said goods were sold to S. R. Udell & Co., and the affidavit of John Kirkpatrick, a member of the firm of S. R. Udell & Co., who deposes as to the quantity and quality of the goods purchased from M. D. Hoy & Son and the Palace Car Creamery Company, and further, that these goods were sold by his firm to the said John Muir.

In the absence, therefore, of any direct or positive evidence to the contrary, the statements of the above interested persons to the effect that the goods in question were not "filled cheese" as defined by section 2 of the above Act, must be accepted, and the same, not being "filled cheese," were not required to be marked, branded and stamped as provided by the regulations, and the shipment was, as far as this government is concerned, regular.

In this connection, I have to respectfully inform you that all the manufacturers of "filled cheese" who have so far qualified, are located in the same collection district, and their operations are carried on under the strict surveillance of revenue officers in whose capabilities and trustworthiness this office reposes the greatest confidence.

In concluding this matter, I take this opportunity of tendering you the thanks of this office for the interest manifested by you in this branch of the revenue service, and will deem it a further favour to be advised of any specific violations of the internal revenue laws that may come to your notice.

Respectfully yours,

G. W. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

NO "FILLED" CHEESE FROM CANADA.

The Editor,
North British Agriculturist.

SIR,—In your issue of 29th December I find a summary of a paper read by Mr. R. Hedger Wallace before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.

In that summary Mr. Wallace is said to have placed before the society "a most significant table furnished by the director of the Statistical Department of Her Majesty's Customs," showing the countries from which supplies of "filled" cheese were received in Great Britain, these countries being Germany, Holland, and Canada.

The lecturer took that information as sufficient, and went on to say: "The most remarkable thing in the return is the appearance of Canada as the country of origin for 203 cwt." He then cited the High Commissioner for Canada as having declared that it was impossible for adulterated dairy produce to be manufactured in Canada; that preservatives were not used to any extent in dairies, for milk or butter, in Canada; and that the manufacture of "filled" cheese was prohibited in the Dominion.

It is unnecessary for me to add that these statements of the High Commissioner for Canada are entirely correct in the fullest application that can be made of them.

Notwithstanding that, the lecturer proceeded to say that this "filled" cheese mentioned in this significant table from the Statistical Department of Her Majesty's Customs could not have been United States produce, as Prof. Robertson, the Dairy Commissioner for Canada, had stated before the Committee on the Agricultural Produce Marks Bill that it was simply impossible for United States produce to be shipped as Canadian produce.

Permit me to make a brief statement to clear the reputation of Canadian cheese from the imputation incorrectly laid against it in the paper of Mr. R. Hedger Wallace.

I understand that the Board of Trade returns, from which Mr. R. Hedger Wallace obtained his information, classify as *Canadian in origin* everything from a Canadian port, even when such goods only pass through that port in bond from another country. Cheese from the United States passing through Canada in bond are required to be branded with the words "the produce of the United States" on each box or package. A special inspector in Montreal sees that that it is done in every case; but evidently that does not

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prevent cheese, which are the produce of the United States, and branded as such, from being entered and published in the Board of Trade returns as the produce of Canada.

In November 1896, one of our inspectors in Montreal observed a lot of cheese passing through the port of Montreal from Chicago to Glasgow in bond. He suspected the cheese to be "filled" cheese, manufactured in the United States, although they were not branded with the words "filled" cheese in letters 2 inches long, as required by the United States law and regulations.

I had some correspondence with the authorities in the United States over that and another lot of cheese of doubtful character, and am satisfied that a small quantity of cheese, which was actually "filled" cheese, the produce of the United States, and branded "produce of the United States," was shipped in that year through the port of Montreal to Great Britain. But these or any other "filled" cheese did not have their origin in Canada.

The Dairy Products Act of 1893, which is in force in the whole of Canada, says : "No person shall manufacture or shall knowingly buy, sell, offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any cheese manufactured from or by the use of skimmed milk to which there has been added any fat which is foreign to such milk." The penalty for the violation of this law is a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and not less than twenty-five dollars, together with costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and costs, a term of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding six months.

I do not believe that a single box of "filled" or imitation cheese has been made in Canada since the passing of that Act, and I believe that only a very small quantity was made before that time.

"Filled" cheese, imitation cheese, adulterated cheese, oleomargarine, butterine, and butter adulterated by the use of preservatives, are not made in Canada, are not sold in Canada, and are not exported from Canada, except as they may be shipped from Canadian ports if they pass through in bond from another country.

Canadian dairy products are uniformly pure and wholesome, and will win their way to still further favour in the markets of Great Britain by the merits of their quality.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

Ottawa, 3rd February, 1898.

MANITOBA AND THE EMPIRE.

The following is taken from an address which I gave on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute at Brandon, Manitoba, in 1896.

I count this province rich in natural resources, which the intelligent labour of the people may turn into available wealth. Sometimes the people of one province are inclined to let themselves believe that if a public man speaks well of one province, he is thereby, if not by expression, by implication, saying something detracting about the other provinces. That is most unfortunate and wholly incorrect. The more I learn, from seeing much of the country, of the matchless resources of the Dominion for profitable agriculture, the more admiration I have for the province of Manitoba, and for the matter of that, for each of the provinces of Canada.

Still, with its many excellencies, there is nothing in this province but what can be made still better than it now is, by the intelligence, and the industry, and the skill, and the patience, and the justice of men and women. Although the soil be naturally very fertile, it is necessary that its wealth should be conserved, in order to preserve the prosperity of the country, and to increase the riches which can be obtained through farming. Let one's bank account be ever so large, it will not stand being chequed out in a prodigal fashion without exhaustion. The wonderful reputation Manitoba has won for the superiority of its wheat, may have prevented due recognition of the other excellent qualities which it possesses. It is a natural home for healthful, thrifty, profit-making cattle.

THE VIRTUE OF DISCONTENT.

The best resource of the province is undoubtedly the enterprising people who have come here to make their homes. I would venture to call them a discontented people, but I use the word in its best sense. Probably, there are only two classes of men who never know discontent; the thoroughly bad man, who is never discontented with himself, not hoping or desiring anything better; and the man who is just dead. The people of Manitoba are full of ambition, aspiration and hopefulness. These virtues buoy up their spirits during the years of adversity and disappointment which unavoidably come to any people, when they are feeling their way and paying for their experience, in trying to make the best of new conditions.

To make your province rich in a safe way, you must multiply your sources of revenue. It will be advantageous to pay a good deal of attention to milch cows, to feed herds of swine, to keep in places where suitable, flocks of sheep, and on every farm, large numbers of poultry. Why do not Manitobans raise turkeys enough to pay for all the groceries and dry goods bought for farmers' homes? By such methods of farming, Manitobans may have a revenue from their farms every month. That can be assured only by drawing it from many sources.

BETTER TIMES IN STORE.

The revenue from the dairy, from poultry and swine should more than meet current expenses during the summer months. Then when good wheat years come, years when the crop is large and the price good, you will have a prize year and be able to save as clear gain a good round sum.

The zip and zest of the good year are nearly all taken out of it when the revenue from the big crop has all to go to pay back debts which have accumulated during the lean years of the wheat crop. If you have a fair revenue through diversified agriculture every year, and a prize year in wheat every third or fourth year, Manitobans will have every reason to be satisfied with their lot.

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I think better prices are in store for farmers for their products. Prices of butter and cheese are looking up, and the prices of cattle would be very much improved if our farmers could get their rightful share of the prices paid for Canadian meats by the people who consume them in Great Britain.

A CORRECTIVE GLIMPSE OF EACH PROVINCE.

While magnifying your citizenship of Manitoba and glorying in the progress and prospects of your province, it is well to remember that Manitoba does not include the whole of the Dominion, but is itself only a small part of this great Canada of ours. There is the sea-girt province of Prince Edward Island, fittingly named "The Garden of the Gulf." It is beautiful beyond description. The softened and varied nature of its landscape, the greenness of its grass and trees, and the sparkling purity of its streams make it an ideal land for comfortable and cozy homes. The neat, white-washed farm buildings also bespeak the contentment and tidiness of its people.

Nova Scotia, with its great fishery resources, is not unknown to you. The far-famed Annapolis Valley sends apples by the hundred thousand barrels to Great Britain.

New Brunswick is rich in timber, and the lordly St. John carries rafts of lumber to be exchanged for money, or for what money can get, for its citizens. Then its farming lands in many parts are unsurpassed, and the Bay of Chaleurs wears fittingly also its Indian name, which calls it the "Bay of Fish." It is undoubtedly one of the best fishing grounds on the coast of any country.

Then Manitobans should be proud of Quebec, with its rich historic associations, and records of self-denying and chivalrous men who first planted the institutions of civilization and freedom on this continent. Its people are, it is true, romantic, but industrious, law-abiding, loyal and given to the happy habit of looking at the best side of things.

I need hardly speak of Ontario, as most of you own that province as your motherland. But for its forest wealth, agricultural wealth, mineral wealth and great manufacturing interests, it deserves a little consideration at the hands of Manitobans when they are settling the policy and fate of the Dominion of Canada.

Then, passing for a moment over Manitoba and the North-west Territories, need I remind you of British Columbia, whose valleys and mountains in untold extent lie waiting to be wakened up by the tools and toils of the miner, the lumberman and the farmer. There are many rich valleys in that rugged, rocky province, which can grow fruits of gorgeously rich colours, with flavours and size to match.

So we, the people of Canada, have a country which is rich *under* the soil in common and precious minerals, rich *over* the soil in great forests of valuable woods, rich *around* the land in rivers, lakes and seas, swarming with myriads of fishes, and rich *on* the land, in soil and climatic conditions for growing grain, roots and fruits fit for the best, and fit to produce and sustain the best in physique that the surface of the globe can carry.

OUR BEST TREASURES.

Then as a people we are rich in the best blood, as well as the best traditions of the old lands of Europe. They have given of their most adventurous, enterprising, forceful and kindly children to settle in our Dominion.

Let us sometimes forget the boundaries of our farm and of our parish and of our province, and rejoice in the fact that we are Canadians, citizens of no mean country. Let us believe in our nation and show our belief in it and hope for it, not by empty boasting and bravado about the flag, but by labouring as each one of us is able and has a chance to labour, for her prosperity and welfare. It is sometimes thrown up to us that we are only five millions all told, and what are they among so many on this continent! Yes, but if only five millions, then five millions of the very best in opportunity and blood, which the world can show.

And let us not stop here in our patriotic allegiance; let us remember that we are part of the British Empire, whose flag is the emblem of freedom and liberty,—that quality of liberty which has a push upward for each one to make the most of himself wherever it is planted. While Great Britain is the banker of all nations and has grown rich, it is not by conquering other lands through force of arms, but by making things and doing things which they needed, and wanted and by exchanging the skill and labour of her sons and daughters for their material wealth. Our nation has enriched the world while nourishing herself, and for at least two centuries has stood often alone to give her citizens and all who claimed asylum within her bounds, the boon of hearthstones, sacred and free for the individual family. In doing our duty in our several places, in Manitoba and elsewhere, by labouring earnestly, faithfully and wisely, we shall thus best advance the interests of the Empire and humanity, and prove ourselves in some measure worthy of the privilege of living in this favoured land.

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REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART XIV

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DAIRY COMMISSIONER

PART XIV

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DAIRY COMMISSIONER

(MR. J. C. CHAPAIS.)

SAINT-DENIS, EN BAS, COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA, P.Q., 30th June, 1896.

Professor Jas. W. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—In presenting you my sixth report in my capacity as Assistant Dominion Dairy Commissioner, I beg leave to remark to you that, as far as regards the lectures I have given during the last twelve months, I have really devoted only eight months to the work of delivering lectures. From 15th July to 15th September, 1895, I have been compelled to take two months of complete rest, to recover from a severe indisposition, resulting from overwork, after having received the authorization to do so from the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture. Then, from the 1st of May to the end of June, 1896, the work of lecturing has been necessarily interrupted on account of the electoral campaign, during which farmers turn a deaf ear to everybody except political speakers.

SUMMARY OF MY WORK.

During the fiscal year, 1895-96, I have delivered lectures only in the province of Quebec. I have visited twenty-two (22) counties, forty-four (44) localities, where I have given one hundred and eleven (111) lectures before about fifteen thousand four hundred (15,400) persons, of whom seven hundred and fifty (750) were butter or cheese-makers. The average attendance at these meetings has been one hundred and thirty-nine (139) persons. To perform that work, I have travelled ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (10,766) miles.

I append here a list of the counties and localities visited —

Counties.	Localities.	Lec- tures.	Counties.	Localities.	Lec- tures.
Bagot	St. Liboire	1 (b)	Napierville....	St. Remi	1 (c)
Beauharnois	Valleyfield	2 (d)		Sherrington....	1 (c)
Champlain	St. Geneviève	2 (d)	Quebec	Quebec	3 (d)
Drummond	Drummondville	2 (d)	Rimouski	Metis	1 (d)
Kamouraska	Rivière-Ouelle	1 (c)	St. Hyacinthe	St. Damase	1 (c)
	St. Alexandre	1 (c)		St. Hyacinthe, Congress of Farmers' Clubs	1 (b)
	St. Andre	1 (c)		St. Hyacinthe, Dairy School	38 (e)
	St. Denis	3 (c)		do do	8 (e)(a)
	St. Philippe de Neri	6 (c)		St. Hyacinthe, Syndicate Inspectors	1 (b)
Lake St. John	Chambord	1 (c)		do do	1 (f)(a)
	Hebertville	2 (d)		St. Hyacinthe, Parish	1 (c)
	St. Bruno	1 (c)		do Town	1 (c)
	St. Felicien	1 (b)	St. Johns.	St. Johns	2 (b)
	St. Prime	2 (d)		do	2 (b)(a)
Laprairie	St. Jacques le Mineur	1 (c)		St. Valentin	1 (c)
L'Islet	L'Islet	1 (c)	Shefford.	Waterloo	1 (b)
	St. Roch des Aulnaies	1 (c)		do	1 (b)(a)
Mégantic	Lourdes	1 (c)	Soulanges.	Rivière Beaudette	1 (c)
	St. Pierre Baptiste	1 (c)		do	1 (c)
	Ste. Anastasie	1 (c)		St. Polycarpe	1 (c)
	Ste. Julie	1 (c)		St. Telesphore	1 (c)
	Ste. Sophie	1 (c)		Fraserville	1 (d)
	Somerset	1 (c)	Temiscouata	St. Thérèse	1 (d)
Montmagny	Cap St. Ignace	1 (c)	Terrebonne	Oka	3 (b)
Montreal	Montreal	2 (b)	Two Mountains.	Como	1 (b)(a)
Napierville....	St. Cyprien	1 (c)	Vaudreuil		
	St. Edouard	1 (c)			
	St. Michel	1 (c)			

(a) Delivered in English; (b) Delivered before Provincial or District Conventions; (c) Delivered before Farmers' Clubs; (d) Delivered before Dairy Institutes; (e) Delivered at the Dairy School; (f) Delivered to Butter and Cheese Factories' Syndicate Inspectors.

This table shows that I have had to deliver fourteen (14) lectures in English, in order to give satisfaction to everybody in meetings composed of a mixed population. Fifteen (15) lectures were delivered before Provincial or District Conventions, sixteen (16) before Dairy Institutes, thirty-two (32) before Farmers' Clubs, forty-six (46) to the students of the School of the Dairymen's Association of the Province of Quebec, at St. Hyacinthe, and two (2) to the Butter and Cheese Factories' Syndicates' Inspectors.

PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

The Conventions I have attended are the following:—Convention of the Farmers' Clubs of the County of Bagot, at St. Liboire; Provincial Convention of Agricultural Missionaries, at Oka, County of Two Mountains; Provincial Pomological Conventions, at Como, County of Vaudreuil, Oka, County of Two Mountains, and at St. John's, County of St. John; Convention for the distribution of medals for Agricultural Merit of the County of Lake St. John, at St. Felicien; meeting of the butter and cheese makers and butter and cheese factories' syndicates' inspectors of the Province of Quebec, at the Montreal Provincial Exposition; Provincial Association of the Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec, at Montreal; Congress of Farmers' Clubs of the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe, at St. Hyacinthe; and the Annual Convention of the Dairymen's Association of the Province of Quebec, at Waterloo, County of Shefford.

DAIRY INSTITUTES.

The Dairy Institutes I have attended are those of Valleyfield, County of Beauharnois, of Ste. Geneviève, of Batiscan, County of Champlain, of Drummondville, County

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of Drummond, of Hebertville and St. Prime, County of Lake St. John, of Quebec, of Metis, County of Rimouski, of Fraserville, County of Temiscouata, and of Ste. Thérèse, County of Terrebonne.

I have good reason to believe that if these Dairy Institutes had not been held, we would have entered the present season under poor auspices. Farmers were discouraged by the low prices of last season, and many were ready to give up the whole business of dairying. Many of the syndicates were in danger of disappearing. We were shown the situation under its true colour, have induced many localities to open butter factories, or to turn their cheese factories into creameries, have given them the hope of an export trade in dressed meat, to be opened before long. Certainly, the good derived from these meetings is truly considerable. We have met one hundred and ninety-five (195) cheese and butter-makers, have given them advice about the necessity of accepting only first-class milk in their factories, and of turning out only one class of cheese and butter, the best. We have favoured, and our advice has been followed, the union of factory syndicates for the wholesale purchase of their rennet, colour, cloth, salt, boxes, tubs, etc., etc., in order to get the best quality of articles at the cheapest rates.

LECTURES BEFORE FARMERS' CLUBS.

I have this year delivered thirty-two (32) lectures before as many Farmers' Clubs. I willingly accept as often as I can, the invitations I receive from Farmers' Clubs, because the farmers in these meetings are always very mindful. The members of Farmers' Clubs are generally the best farmers of each locality, and the advice given them is always fruitful.

DAIRY SCHOOL OF ST. HYACINTHE.

I have devoted this year more time than usual to the school of the Dairymen's Association at St. Hyacinthe. As you are aware, I have been appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, member of the advisory board of that school, to represent our Department of Agriculture in that board. I have, as often as possible, spent many days at the school during every course followed by the students; and I have given to these students forty-six (46) lectures of which eight (8) were in English, and, besides, two (2) lectures to the syndicate inspectors. The number of students who have attended the school was about the same as that of last year. From everywhere, laudatory appreciations are made, even by the agricultural press of the United States and France, about that school, which has undergone great improvements during last year, and about the good realized through it since its creation.

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES' SYNDICATES.

The same may be said of the appreciation made about the organization of cheese and butter factories' syndicates. Unhappily, this year, there were not enough inspectors to answer to all the requests made for the formation of syndicates. The St. Hyacinthe dairy school will help before long to supply the required number of inspectors. Already, many makers come to spend every year, one or more courses, and will soon be skilful inspectors, who will lend a hand to the organization of as many syndicates as are needed.

I do not enter into the details of the subjects treated in my lectures of this year, as they are about the same, excepting a few additions, as those of which I give a summary in my last report.

CORRESPONDENCE.

As my correspondence with farmers becomes more and more extended, I have answered this year through the agricultural press, the requests received for information. I have thus written many articles in the French and English papers.

Hoping that this sixth report of my operations during the year 1895-96, will be sufficient to give you a fair idea of the work I have done,

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

J. C. CHAPAIS,
Assistant Dairy Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DAIRY COMMISSIONER

(MR. J. C. CHAPAIS.)

ST. DENIS, EN BAS, KAMOURASKA Co., P.Q., 30th June, 1897.

Professor James W. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to present you my seventh report in my capacity as Assistant Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, covering the period between 1st July, 1896, and 30th June, 1897.

SUMMARY OF MY WORK.

During those twelve months I have visited two provinces, those of New Brunswick and Quebec, twenty-four counties, of which three are in the province of New Brunswick, those of Gloucester, Madawaska and Restigouche, and twenty-one in the province of Quebec, those of Argenteuil, Beauce, Bonaventure, Champlain, Chateauguay, Chicoutimi, Kamouraska, Joliette, Labelle, l'Islet, Matane, Mégantic, Montreal, Quebec, Rimouski, St. Hyacinthe, Shefford, Témiscouta, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Yamaska; forty-six localities, of which seven are in the province of New Brunswick and thirty-nine in the province of Quebec, where I have delivered 123 lectures before 14,178 persons of whom 505 are cheese or butter-makers. I have travelled 11,593 miles during those visits.

I have delivered twenty-five of my lectures before agricultural clubs, eight before ordinary farmers meetings, fifteen before provincial district or county conventions, twenty-eight in English, sixty-five to the students of the Provincial Dairy School of Quebec, at St. Hyacinthe, three before special meetings in colleges, and six to promote the organization of cheese and butter factory syndicates.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

I append here a synoptical table of the visits made and of the lectures delivered in the various provinces, counties and localities :—

TABLE OF VISITS AND LECTURES.

Counties.	Localities.	Lec- tures.	Counties.	Localities.	Lec- tures.
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>			<i>Quebec—Con.</i>	
Gloucester . . .	Bathurst Village	1 (b)		Causapsal:	1 (a)
	Petit Rocher	1 (b)		Cedar Hall	1 (a)
Madawaska . . .	Green River	1 (b)		Matane	1 (c)
	St. Basile	1 (b)		St. Damase	1 (a)
	St. François	1 (b)		St. Moïse	1 (a)
	St. Hilaire	1 (b)		Sayabec	1 (a)
Restigouche . .	Balmoral	1 (b)	Mégantic	St. Julie	1 (a)
			Montreal	Montreal	1 (c)
	<i>Quebec.</i>		Quebec	Quebec City	
Argenteuil . . .	Arundel	1 (f)	Rimouski	St. Donat	1 (a)
	Montfort	1 (f)		St. Gabriel	1 (a)
Beauce	St. Côme	1 (a)		St. Joseph de Lepage	1 (a)
	St. Georges	1 (a)		St. Octave de Métis	2 (a)
	do	1 (f)		Ste. Angèle	1 (a)
	St. Martin	1 (a)	St. Hyacinthe	Ste. Flavie	1 (a)
Bonaventure . .	St. Alexis	1 (a)		Dairy School	43 (e)
	Village Lagacé	1 (b)		do	22 (d)(e)
Champlain . . .	Ste. Anne de la Pérade	2 (g)	Shefford	St. Hyacinthe	1 (a)
Chateauguay . .	Howick	3 (c) (d)		Waterloo	2 (d) (c)
Chicoutimi . . .	Chicoutimi	2 (c)	Témiscouata	do	1 (d) (g)
Joliette	Joliette	2 (c)		Notre Dame du Lac	1 (a)
	do	1 (g)		Ste. Rose	1 (a)
Kamouraska . .	St. Denis	2 (a)	Terrebonne	Trois Pistoles	1 (c)
Labelle	Nominigüe	1 (a)		Ste. Thérèse	1 (a)
L'Islet	St. Jean Port Joli	2 (c)	Two Mountains	do	1 (g)
Matane	Amqui	1 (a)	Yamaska	Oka	1 (c)
				St. François du Lac	1 (g)

The letter following the cipher of each lecture has the following meaning :—(a) Agricultural clubs, 25; (b) Ordinary farmers' meetings, 8; (c) Conventions, 15; (d) English, 28; (e) Dairy school, 65; (f) Special, 3; (g) Syndicates, 6.

The average attendance at the lectures delivered, excepting those given at St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, has been 236 persons.

AGRICULTURAL CLUBS AND FARMERS MEETINGS.

This year, as usual, I have accepted as often as it was possible, the numerous invitations received to deliver lectures before agricultural clubs and farmers' meetings. I have prepared for these meetings a new lecture on : "Economy in Agriculture" of which I give here a summary :

There is in the Province of Quebec a competition of agricultural merit (concours du merite agricole) organized by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and a good number of laureates of that agricultural merit. They have obtained their diplomas more especially through a well contrived practice of economy. The virtue of economy consists not only in sparing but also in gathering. It rests on three great principles : The first is to have a place for everything and to keep everything in its place; the second is to have a time to make everything and to make everything in its time; the third is to have a method to make everything and to make everything after its method. Economy is practised in the selection of good farming implements, ploughs, harrows, grubbers, drills, sowing machines, rollers, mowing and reaping machines : selection of seeds suitable to the climate, the soil pure, of good origin and germinating

well. Usefulness of experimental farms to make that selection without cost. Selection of the animals of the farm. Horses of a size adapted to the work they have to do, to the condition of roads, the firmness of the soil, the quantity of snow, leaving absolutely aside all superfluous or race-horses. Cows selected from hardy breeds, cheaply fed, giving during a long time plenty of cheap and rich milk. Hardy sheep, with short wool, of good weight, without too much fat in their flesh. Breeds of pigs giving cheap meat specially adapted to the manufacture of bacon. Economy in the feeding of cattle, specially of milch cows and pigs. For dairy cattle, better pastures lasting longer by the addition of orchard grass to the various clovers. Better meadows obtained by the addition of meadow fox-tail, fescues, red top, rough meadow grass to timothy and clovers, green fodder such as a mixture of green rye, oats, pease, tares for summer feeding. For winter feeding, roots and tubers, such as mangels, carrots, potatoes, ensilage, cut and macerated hay and straw. For pigs, pasture on clover for summer, with skimmed milk and whey; for fall and winter, cut and scalded clover hay, roots and tubers such as mangels, carrots, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, all cheap foods saving the feeding of costly grain. Economy in the care of farming implements, keeping them under sheds, painting them after they have been used, oiling with great care every part of them when in use, repairing them as quick as required. The same care to be given to all vehicles of the farm. Economy in dairying by employing only first-class makers working in model factories, by bringing to the factories only good, pure and honest milk, by selling the cheese and butter as soon as ready for market, putting aside all ideas of speculation. Economy in the maintenance and repair of roads to avoid harness and carriages breaking, horses wounding, loss of time by the carrying of half loads on account of the bad condition of the road. Economy in the production and preservation of manure to ensure the fertility of the land. Economy derived from the destruction of weeds which spoil hay and often crops, lessen their yield, lower their value and exhaust their soil. Economy of time if horse races, public meetings and pleasure trips are not too much indulged in. Economy of money if luxury in harness, carriages, dress, furniture, buildings is avoided, as well as drunkenness. Economy practised by young men by a wise selection of a wife well bred by an industrious mother, averse to luxury, and not being ashamed to do the work of the farm.

CONVENTIONS.

As mentioned above, I have attended this year fifteen various conventions. I have generally taken for subject of the lectures delivered at those conventions that of meadows and pastures, of which I give here the summary.

Meadows and pastures.—Part first.—Temporary meadows and pastures—soils suitable for meadows—necessity of a system of rotation in the laying of land into meadows or pastures—A few words on hay and fodder seeds—Mixture of seeds for meadows and pastures—Selection of seeds—Sowing seeds—Care of meadows—Care of pasture—Part second:—Permanent meadows and pastures—Natural permanent meadows—Composition, cultivation and care of permanent meadows on sea or river shores—Composition, cultivation and care of permanent pasture on river or lake flats—Artificial permanent meadows—Seeding down of artificial permanent meadows—Permanent pastures.

ST. HYACINTHE DAIRY SCHOOL.

A change took place in the management of that school this year, by the fact that you ceased to be its superintendent. The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, taking into consideration the multiplicity of your occupations, and having laid down the principle that, in future, all provincial dairy schools should remain under the care of provincial authorities, thought necessary this change in the management. He has, nevertheless, continued his help in the management of the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, on account of the work done there for the amelioration of cheese and butter, at a commercial point of view, by means of the organization of factory syndicates. Conse-

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

quently, he has granted a sum of \$3,000 to the Dairymen's Association of the province of Quebec as an aid for the maintenance of her St. Hyacinthe school, and, together with the Quebec Department of Agriculture and the Dairymen's Association, he has had a share in the nomination of a new board of directors for the school. This board is now composed of three directors, as follows: Messrs. Milton MacDonald, appointed by the local Government of Quebec; J. de L. Taché, appointed by the Quebec Dairymen's Association; and J. C. Chapais, appointed by the Federal Government.

Being appointed as one of the new directors of the school, I have devoted this year to that institution more of my time than during the preceding years. I have continued to deliver lectures to the students, and to meet the wishes of the public and the necessity of new studies on certain subjects which force themselves on our attention. I have extended the range of my lectures. I have, therefore, added to the programme of last year's lectures, one lecture on swine raising and feeding in connection with dairying, one on milk preservatives and another one on the importance of cleanliness for the preservation of milk. I submit here a summary of these three new subjects which were added to the programme of lectures of the school:

Swine raising and feeding:—Importance of swine raising as a complement to dairying; breeds for the production of fat pork; breeds for the production of bacon; description of breeds—Berkshires, White Chester, Poland China, Improved Yorkshire, Tamworth; selection of animals for breeding purposes; type of a good boar; type of a good brood sow; care of the boar; care of the brood sow; farrowing of the sow; feeding of the sow from farrowing to weaning time; care of the pigs until weaning; weaning of the pigs; care of the sow after the weaning of the pigs; feeding of the young pigs till they are treated as pork hogs; composition and feeding value of skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey; feeding of hogs for making fat salt pork; feeding for bacon; remarks on the cost of production of pork; condiments; antiseptics.

Milk preservatives:—Benzoic acid, boric acid, carbolic acid, cresylic acid, salicylic acid, benzoate of soda, bichromate of potassium, borax, chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), fluoride of sodium, formalin, peroxide of hydrogen, salicylate of soda. Table of the comparative strength of milk preservatives above mentioned, preference to be given as preservatives to pasteurization, sterilization and refrigeration.

Importance of cleanliness for the preservation of milk:—Disinfection of vessels coming in contact with milk; precaution about fore-milk at the beginning of milking; cleanliness in connection with the cow; precaution concerning the atmosphere of the place where cows are milked; cleanliness in connection with the person who milks the cows; summary of the precautions to be taken against microbes.

The St. Hyacinthe Dairy School continues to be very popular; it has received this year 302 students. The provincial Dairymen's Association strives hard to make it as efficacious as possible, and a single glance at the programme of the school for the winter of 1896-97, given below, shows that it embraces all branches of agriculture and science in relation with dairying. The programme is this:—

1. Practical work of butter and cheese-making.
2. Practical milk testing.
3. Acidimetry or test to find the degree of acidity of milk and cream.
4. Lectures by Mr. J. C. Chapais on the following subjects:
 - (a.) Mode of culture for the production of milk;
 - (b.) Raising and feeding of dairy cattle;
 - (c.) Essay on milk;
 - (d.) Essay on milk preservatives;
 - (e.) Essay on cleanliness in connection with milk preservation;
 - (f.) Essay on noxious plants in connection with the health of the cow and the quality and the production of milk;
 - (g.) Swine raising and feeding in connection with dairying;
 - (h.) Qualifications and relations of the proprietors, makers, patrons and managers of cheese and butter factories;
 - (i.) Qualifications and duty of factory syndicate inspectors.

5. Lecture on bacteriology in its relation with milk, cream, butter and cheese by Rev. Mr. Choquette and Mr. E. Castel.
6. Lecture on the principles of butter-making by Mr. J. D. Leclair.
7. Lecture on the principles of cheese-making by Mr. Elie Bourbeau.
8. Lecture on milk testing by Messrs. Leclair and Bourbeau.
9. Lecture on book-keeping and dividends by Messrs. Leclair and Bourbeau.
10. Elements of dairy science, by Rev. Mr. Choquette.
11. Lecture on the management and inspection of boilers and engines by Mr. Gabriel Henry.
12. Illustrations with the magic lantern of the various lectures of the course by Mr. Emile Castel.
13. Lecture on the metric system to facilitate the interpretation of French books on dairying by Mr. Emile Castel.

SYNDICATES.

The cheese and butter factory syndicates continue their work of amelioration of dairy products in the province of Quebec, and their efficacy is so evident that the Western Dairymen's Association of Ontario began to follow that system for some of the factories of its district. Wherever syndicates are established a few years in the province of Quebec, the improvement of the product has been so great that now the market quotations for these districts are about the same as those of Ontario. I have, therefore, given as usual all the possible help I could to the organization of these associations. To-day, in some of these syndicates, the principle of association covers not only the inspection of factories, but also the purchase of all the supplies of the syndicate factories and the sale of butter and cheese, and from this plan are derived great advantages for the progress and amelioration of the whole dairy industry.

In order to give more effect to the work of syndicate inspectors, the board of directors of the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School has deemed it its duty to pay more attention to them than usual. Every year, before the opening of the butter and cheese-making season, the Dairymen's Association calls together the syndicate inspectors at the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, in order that they may receive their instruction and information from the general inspectors of the association and the professors of the school. This year, the board of the school has taken a step further and has invited the inspectors to spend a month at the school in February. They have complied with the wishes of the board, and have followed the complete course, after the programme mentioned above in the paragraph concerning the dairy school itself. I have prepared for this course of inspectors a special lecture on "The qualifications and duty of syndicate inspectors," of which here is the summary:

Qualifications and duty of syndicate inspectors; work of the syndicates; qualifications of inspectors; general knowledge of the management and direction of a dairy farm; special knowledge of the organization, management and direction of cheese and butter factories; individual ability in the work to be done and qualifications to judge the quality and value of milk and its products manufactured in the factories; skill in imparting his own knowledge to others; chief defects to correct while inspecting factories; bad milk; poor supplies such as rennet, salt, boxes, etc.; dirtiness and impure air; bad curing rooms; want of a cold room to keep butter; ignorance or negligence of the principles of the ripening of cream; use of bad paraffin paper; defects in the packing of butter; too long detention of butter in the factory; cheese sold too green; cracked cheese; making of soft cheese in order to get more solid matter per hundred pounds of milk; fodder cheese; too small cheese; bad packing of cheese; small factories; some advice on four important points; winter-butter making for exportation; branding of cheese; boards of trade for the sale of dairy products; relations of the inspectors with the Dairymen's Association, and the necessity of both theoretic and practical study for the inspectors.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

SPECIAL CONVENTIONS.

In compliance with instructions received from you, I have begun to organize, in concert with Mr. J. D. Leclair, federal official creameries inspector, a series of special conventions, in various districts in the province of Quebec, to meet the patrons of the factories visited and inspected by Mr. J. D. Leclair, and give them the information and instruction needed for the reform of the defects found in the production of milk or the management of their factories. I will speak more at length of these special meetings in my next report, because as they have just been organized, I would not have much to say now about them.

OFFICE WORK.

At the request of many agricultural paper editors and secretaries of various agricultural societies, I have had to devote much of my time to the writing of special papers on agriculture, to be published in those papers and in some reports. This, together with my voluminous correspondence and the visits incumbent on me to deliver my lectures, makes of me a man who does not know what is a lost hour of his time, and I am glad of that state of things since it tends to contribute to the progress and amelioration of dairying in the Dominion of Canada.

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

J. C. CHAPAIS,
Assistant Dairy Commissioner.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART XV

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

PART XV

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

REPORT OF W. T. CRANDALL.

OTTAWA, 1st February, 1898.

To the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first report as agent of the Department of Agriculture in Great Britain.

Under instructions from you, I left Canada in the first days of July, 1897, and reached Liverpool on the 13th of that month. The first weeks of my stay in Great Britain coincided with your own visit to that country, and thus for a short time I had the benefit of frequent personal intercourse with you.

Realizing the importance of my mission and the responsibility devolving upon me, I gave my attention at once to investigating the conditions and requirements of the British market and to finding out what could be done to develop Canadian trade in that direction. I visited Liverpool, London, Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh, York, and a few other places.

I was aware of the fact that Great Britain in 1896 imported \$600,296,866 worth of twelve articles of food which Canada can produce of the choicest quality.

The following figures have been taken from the Annual Statement of the Trade Returns of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1896 :—

Wheat, flour, barley and other grains	\$256,924,457
Live stock	50,801,669
Dressed meat	118,509,650
Fish	15,635,119
Cheese	23,848,749
Butter	74,674,537
Eggs	20,364,892
Poultry and game	2,946,562
Lard	11,037,741
Milk, preserved	5,705,836
Potatoes	4,418,325
Fruit	15,429,249
Total	<hr/> \$600,296,866

In consequence, I was anxious to ascertain what Canada, and other countries as well, were doing in order to secure a part of this trade. I soon found, somewhat to my surprise, that several of the British colonies and some foreign countries had their agents and representatives in Great Britain to watch the markets and facilitate the sale of their

surplus products. Until recently the Canadian Government neglected to appoint any such agent, presumably deeming it unadvisable on account mainly of the want of proper transportation facilities. The action of the Government in providing a complete cold storage service for the keeping and transportation of perishable food products commends itself to all Canadians, who are thereby enabled to place their goods on the British markets, and on the tables of the British consumers, as fresh in flavour as they were at the time and at the point of production.

In the case of our experimental shipments of fruit the past season, I regret to report that the first shipments were to some extent a failure; and that was due largely to the want of experience and the lack of proper attention at the points of shipment. The fruit growers of the United States have had the same difficulties to contend with. Some of their representatives whom I met, very kindly, in conversation, have given me information as to the causes of failure of their first attempts, and as to the means of avoiding these causes. They expended thousands of dollars investigating and obtaining experience as to the most suitable package and best methods of packing and shipping, before they finally succeeded. They are now pouring into the markets of Great Britain the soft and perishable fruits grown in orchards disseminated from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, and are reaping the reward of their exertions.

The investigations carried on in the course of the season enabled us to ascertain the causes of the failure of the first shipments, and to overcome in a great measure the difficulties lying in the way of success. Later shipments gave results very satisfactory in themselves, and which, moreover, show the possibility of attaining complete success in the future to the great advantage of the people of Canada.

There is no disputing the fact that Great Britain is our best market, and, in fact, the only available one for many of our products.

Of late, Great Britain's attention has more than ever been called to her colonial possessions as centres from which to obtain her supplies. She has been made to realize the vast producing power of these colonies under proper development; the bonds of union have been more strongly drawn together, and there is a growing sentiment in favour of granting these colonies a preference in the home market. We Canadians will find in that much to inspire us. But we have still much to learn if we wish to cater successfully to the tastes of the British people.

Cleanliness and style are very important factors. In all cases should the products be strictly true to name. It cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of the producers of Canada, that to achieve success, they must conform to the tastes and requirements of the British consumers. It will never pay to send any food product, unless of such a quality and in such a condition as the British consumer fully approves of. If this rule be not strictly adhered to, the Canadian producer will certainly lose money.

Canadians must bear in mind,—and I wish to emphasize this fact,—that in the British market they are competing with every country in the world. Heretofore they have succeeded in making a reputation for some of their products, but there still remains much to be done. The Government has done its part in providing transportation facilities; it rests with the people to complete the work.

In my canvassing work, I found the produce and fruit merchants in Great Britain anxious to handle Canadian products and to be put in direct communication with Canadian shippers in their line of business, instead of being supplied, as in many instances in the past, through second hand dealers. There is a large field open for useful work in that direction. No doubt the Department will give the matter due consideration, and place the Canadian producer as closely in touch as possible with the British consumer. I secured the addresses of some of the largest firms in Great Britain which handle such products as we have for export from Canada, and forwarded these addresses to the Department.

My work, I am pleased to say, has not been done in vain. Several firms in Great Britain which have hitherto been getting their supplies from European countries, have decided to open up trade with Canada.

Among the export products of Canada, I gave special attention to poultry, eggs, creamery butter, cheese and bacon.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

WHEAT.

Our Manitoba wheat has made its mark in Britain, and won a reputation equal, if not superior, to any wheat grown elsewhere. It is a matter of surprise for many people to learn that we have still in Canada an untouched area of wheat lands sufficient to grow the wheat for the supply of bread to the whole British nation.

Canada supplied over half of Great Britain's total importations. This result is due undoubtedly in a great measure to the assistance given by the Federal and Provincial Governments in the way of spreading practical and scientific knowledge through Dairy Schools, Agricultural Colleges, Dairymen's Associations and other educational agencies.

CHEESE.

Canadian cheese has won a reputation for fine quality and uniform make. Meanwhile our largest competitor has been making a spurious article in the way of skim-milk cheese or filled cheese. In the expectation of a temporary gain, the Americans have lost their trade and their reputation; this is an object lesson for the dairymen of Canada. We have not yet, however, I think, attained perfection, and I believe that in the near future we shall be able to produce an article of still greater excellence and to hold the trade against the world.

From private information, I regretted to learn that some of our Canadian cheese is sold as "Best English." The dealer thereby obtains a larger profit, but the producer is not benefited. The dairy interests of Canada should receive the fullest protection. A great advantage would be conferred on the dairymen of this country if all the cheese exported from Canadian factories were branded Canadian and, as far as possible, sold as such in Great Britain.

BUTTER.

Canada supplies only a small proportion of Great Britain's imports of butter, and what are the possibilities for the development of our dairy industry in that direction?

Denmark is by far Great Britain's largest supplier of butter. By supplying a choice article, it has to-day fairly captured the British market. Thirteen years ago, Denmark was a grain-exporting country; to-day it is a grain-importing country, having given itself to dairying. In the meantime, it has raised a moderate export trade, not exceeding in any one year two and a quarter million pounds in value, to a trade of vast proportions, and has added thereby greatly to its material wealth. This result has been brought about through the spread of technical dairy instruction, in which work the government of the country has greatly assisted.

The butter industry in Canada cannot easily be overdone; the consuming power of the British market is keeping pace with the supply.

I am pleased to report that Canadian creamery butter, properly made to please the tastes and requirements of the various markets in Great Britain, is meeting with public favour and closely following in price the Danish butter.

One great obstacle to the development of our Canadian butter trade, is the limited supply. Dealers who do a large retail trade have not been able to obtain it in sufficient quantities, and have been obliged to supply Irish, Danish or Australian butter to those of their customers who, having once bought Canadian butter, asked for it again.

Another obstacle is the unbusiness like methods of some dairymen in the marketing of butter. It requires energy and push to introduce any new commodity on the British market. As the people are very conservative in their tastes and ideas, they do not readily adopt new things, or goods sold under new trade marks. Any dairyman, or salesman for a factory, who wishes to make a reputation for his butter, should put it in the hands of a good responsible dealer making a specialty of choice butter and having large business connections. The entire shipments should be consigned to that firm, who should have full control of the brand. There is then an object for that firm in making the brand known, in pushing the sale of the butter and securing good returns for the

creamery. The firm is better able to select the customers and keep them supplied. On the contrary should the exporter consign his output to two or three dealers, neither of them is especially interested in pushing the sale of that butter. They may even come in competition with one another, all having the same brand, and perhaps, in order to secure a sale, cutting prices at the expense of the shipper. While in England, my attention was called to this feature of the trade, by large dealers, some of whom have a large number of salesmen travelling and taking orders. I trust due consideration will be given by the shippers to the matter.

I would suggest also that the exporters of butter adopt a uniform style of package, clearly marked or branded as Canadian. Each creamery should have its own brand or trade mark. The square package is the most convenient and commendable for the present.

I would also impress upon the Canadian exporter the importance of cleanliness and recommend that each package be covered with canvas, in order to have it retain its fresh and cleanly appearance. It can be done at very moderate cost, and will well repay the expense.

Another important point in this connection, is manufacturing the butter in a way to suit the markets to which it is shipped. Most of the British markets require a light butter, free from colouring, and very lightly salted.

BACON AND HAMS.

Holding butter until it is stale, is still another fatal mistake. It means a loss of five or ten shillings per hundred weight. It is much better to allow it to go forward weekly if possible, thereby, at the same time, permitting the consignee to have a constant supply for his customers.

I am happy to report that the exports from Canada in hams and bacon are increasing, and that these products are gaining in favour on the British markets. That is another great field open to the Canadian producers. The United States are by far the largest suppliers of those commodities; then comes Denmark, and it may be seen that the latter country's exports in hams and bacon have increased correspondingly with its exports of dairy products.

In connection with this trade, there is a practice resorted to which is decidedly unfair to Canada. Unscrupulous dealers in Great Britain, sell our hams as Danish, Irish or English, in order to obtain a higher price for them. Canadian producers and curers are thus deprived of the credit to which they are entitled.

There is in Great Britain an association called the Bacon Curers' Association, established for the purpose of protecting the bacon curers of that country. In a law suit in which that association was interested, and which came up for evidence in Liverpool, in December last, it was proven that Canadian and American hams were frequently sold as Irish, Yorkshire, Wiltshire or Cumberland hams. The parties against whom the action was taken were found guilty and condemned. Other cases of a similar nature have come to my notice. I would suggest that some action be taken to protect our producers and curers against such frauds. I am assured that such action would be viewed favourably by the British public. Our bacon and hams should as far as possible be branded and sold as Canadian.

POULTRY.

While in Great Britain, I canvassed some of the largest poultry dealers in England and Scotland, and sought from them information as to the right methods of preparing poultry to please the trade, and secure the best results. I promptly forwarded what information I obtained to the Department of Agriculture, which in turn, through correspondence and printed bulletins brought it to the knowledge of the poultrymen and poultry dealers of Canada.

I regret to say that the advice and information so fully offered by the Department have not in many instances been heeded or taken advantage of. I was present at the

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arrival, and followed the sale of large consignments of poultry from Canada. One of the largest poultry dealers in England informed me that, had his consignments of poultry from Canada been plucked and prepared for the market according to the instructions given by the Department of Agriculture, he could have obtained on the average two pence per pound more for his customer.

A frequent cause of failure in connection with the shipments of poultry, has been the consigning of them to firms not in the poultry trade, nor in touch with it. These consignments have been as a rule sold at auction. I noticed in the daily papers flaming advertisements of the consignment of many thousand birds to arrive from Canada by a certain steamship on a certain date, and which would be offered for sale on a certain day, by auction, at some place in the city. I do not think this method of sale will commend itself to any business man in this country. I attended some of these auction sales, and the birds were sacrificed. A good many buyers were brought together, but it was evident that they were after what might be termed snaps, and their hopes, I am sorry to say, were fully realized. At the beginning of the sale, buyers were slow in bidding, and, to my surprise, the first lots were knocked down at four pence to four pence half penny per pound. This seemed to fix the value of the Canadian turkey. Later on I saw these Canadian turkeys, in the retail stores and market stalls, hanging side by side with Irish, Scotch and English turkeys. They were labelled seven pence per pound, while the British birds were labelled ten pence to one shilling and three pence per pound, according to size and quality. The latter were not any finer in quality than the Canadian birds, but they had been properly dressed and prepared for the market.

This led me to make inquiries in order to ascertain whether any prejudice existed against Canadian poultry. In nearly every instance, the handlers informed me that they really preferred the Canadian birds to the British, provided they arrived in good condition, as their customers fancied they retained more of the gamey or wild flavour than their native birds. Parties outside of the trade, who have been in the habit of buying Canadian poultry, gave expression to the same opinion.

I happened to be present on one occasion at the sale, by a retailer, of some forty turkeys to a lady from Wales. The retailer told me that this lady had been calling at his place of business, for the past four or five years at Christmas time, for turkeys, and she appreciated the Canadian turkey so much that she would have no other.

Geese retail at the average price of from five to six shillings apiece; ducks, twenty to thirty shillings per dozen, according to size; chickens from one to two shillings apiece; chickens with yellow legs are preferred, as they are supposed to be of purer bred varieties, and the consumer fancies they are better. The prices, of course, fluctuate according to the time of the year. Geese are in better demand during the period immediately preceding the holidays. They are bought largely by the working classes for their Christmas dinner, as they are cheaper than turkeys. As for turkeys there is always a good demand for them, and quite as good for two or three months after the holidays as before. Chickens are always wanted. They are scarce during the months of March, April and May, as there is very little of the home grown on the market.

Some large poultry dealers, I am told, are making a very profitable business by buying poultry in Canada and Russia during the cold and winter months, allowing them to freeze solid at the time of purchase, placing them in cold storage on their arrival in Great Britain, and holding them for sale during the spring months. Poultry shipped in cool storage, and upon arrival at the port of destination placed in cold storage and frozen, does not keep as well. Dealers say it causes discoloration of the flesh and spoils the appearance.

I regret not being able to make a more favourable report in regard to the shipments of poultry from Canada during the past season, but I consider it my duty to state things as they are. It will be an easy matter to change the conditions and obtain more satisfactory results, by doing business on business principles, that is, by following better methods in killing, dressing and packing of the poultry, as recommended in the bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture, and distributed free to applicants. Avoid dumping the birds into some kind of packing case put up in a slovenly manner, undressed

and ungraded as to size. Be careful to ship them to a firm that makes a specialty of poultry, in touch with the poultry trade, provided with cold storage accommodation, that will keep the poultry in cold storage should the market be overstocked, and hold them until the demand is better.

To give an idea of the amount of business done by some firms in this line, I may state that one firm in London required 50,000 turkeys and 20,000 geese for the Christmas trade. To supply its customers, this firm killed an average of 8,000 pigeons per day during the year, besides a few thousand quails per day in their season. A poultry dealer in Liverpool informed me that the week preceding Christmas week, his turnover had been between eight and nine hundred tons of poultry. A party in Birmingham who manages four or five retail provision stores, told me that his Christmas requirements were about 5,000 turkeys, and that he had this year placed his order in Syria, but would prefer placing it in Canada, if he were in a position to get his supply there. The three firms I have just referred to propose making arrangements to handle Canadian poultry and eggs in the future. They say they would prefer getting their supplies from Canada rather than from the Continental countries of Europe, as they realize that with the present cold storage service, products shipped from Canada need not suffer in transit.

I cannot too strongly insist on the fact that there is a profitable market for Canadian poultry in Great Britain, and any person desirous of engaging in that industry may obtain all necessary information by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

EGGS.

The importance of the British egg trade should arouse more than ordinary interest among the poultrymen of Canada. Judging from the information available at present, the shipments from Canada, in 1897, have far exceeded those of the previous year. The United States having raised the duty on eggs, our Canadian producers and dealers were compelled to look for other markets. The first shipments made to Great Britain, a few years ago, were made under unfavourable circumstances. The prejudices of the British people had to be overcome. They fancied that eggs from Canada could not be landed in Great Britain in a sound and fresh condition. By careful and judicious handling, our export dealers are doing away with this prejudice of the British trade.

To-day Canadian eggs are appreciated in England and Scotland. The first markets to open their doors were Liverpool and Glasgow, and of late, London has begun inquiring for them. One firm in London which confines its business to eggs and poultry, and in 1896 imported 82,000,000 dozen eggs from Continental Europe, is arranging to extend its trade to Canada. Other dealers are doing the same thing.

Eggs sent to the British markets are sold in long hundreds and graded as to size. The brown-shelled eggs, or those laid by the different breeds of Asiatic origin, are the most popular, and will sell from one penny to two pence per dozen more than the white-shelled eggs in some of the markets of the country.

I am informed that the past season has been fairly satisfactory to our Canadian exporters of eggs. The increasing demand for Canadian eggs on the British markets, together with the transportation facilities offered by the cold storage service, should induce our farmers and poultrymen to give more attention to that industry, which may be a source of great revenue to the country.

MEATS.

With the capabilities of our country for growing stock, and the facilities we now possess for shipping meats in a chilled or frozen condition, we should strive to secure a larger share of Great Britain's trade in dressed and preserved meats. If countries, like the Australian Colonies and the Argentine Republic, which have to send their shipments long distances and through the torrid zone, succeed in landing their chilled and frozen meats in good condition, Canada, no doubt, could attain perfection in that line of enterprise.

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Experimental shipments have been made from Canada the past season. I am informed the results were satisfactory. I do not see any reason why our cattle should not be slaughtered on this side. It would permit saving a large amount on the cost of transportation, and the risk to the shipper would be greatly reduced.

In visiting one of the great meat markets of England, where not less than two hundred quarters of beef were exposed, I inquired from one of the largest dealers there what proportion of it was British fed beef; he answered that he did not think there was any of it that was British: it all came from the United States, the Argentine Republic and Canada.

I am in a position to confirm the statement made in your report for 1892-93, to the effect that Canadian beef of prime quality is cut and sold as best English, in order to obtain higher prices. I learned from reliable sources that such is the case. The butcher is the only one to profit by this fraud. If some means could be devised whereby Canadian products would be branded and sold only as such, the people of this country would be greatly benefited. I trust the Government will take this matter into consideration.

FRUIT.

In the course of last season, I witnessed the arrival at Covent Garden market, London, of shipments of peaches from the United States. They were landed in fair condition, and realized fancy prices. Peaches are grown in England, large of size and of fine quality, but like English grapes, all under glass. They sell at very high prices, and are looked upon as a luxury quite out of the reach of the working classes.

An experiment which came to my notice early in the season exemplifies the advantages of cold storage for shipments of fruit. A Canadian firm forwarded to the British market a consignment of apples of the early fall varieties. Part of the shipment was consigned to Liverpool and forwarded as ordinary freight in the hold of the steamer, and part was consigned to Glasgow and shipped in cold storage compartments. The two consignments consisted of the same quality of fruit, packed in the same way. The apples consigned to Liverpool and shipped in the ordinary way, arrived in a slack and wasty condition, and sold at an average of 8 shillings per barrel. The apples consigned to Glasgow and shipped in cold storage arrived in good condition and realized 18 shillings per barrel. This is certainly an object lesson, and shows the wisdom of the steps taken by the Government in providing the fruit growers of Canada with proper shipping facilities.

An examination into the condition on arrival of twenty-four cargoes of apples shipped on various steamships as ordinary freight, between the dates 15th September and 24th November, showed an enormous loss by the fruit landing in a wasty, wet and slack condition. Shippers of apples in Canada know what it means to receive account sales with a large number of barrels marked wet and slack.

It may not be necessary to send all our apples in cold storage; our late and long-keeping varieties might do without it. But it would be very desirable that something be done to regulate the temperature in the hold of the ordinary vessel. Apples gathered and packed during the early autumn months and stowed away closely in the hold of the ordinary steamship, in which there has not been made any provision for the circulation of air, generate heat, and there not being any means of escape for this heat, the hold of the vessel becomes a veritable oven. Heat produces moisture and consequently slackness and decay. Some means should be devised to draw out the hot air and draw in the cold air constantly from the outside, by the use of fans, or some other method. This would permit landing our Canadian apples in a much sounder condition and result in an immense saving to our fruit growers.

A matter in connection with our fruit trade which requires more than passing notice, is the very undesirable way in which some of our apples are packed. It too often occurs that fine fruit is put in the ends of the barrels and the centre is filled with a very inferior quality. The shipper or grower may fancy that in that way he is making a gain, but if he could see samples of his fruit and packing turned out of his barrels and exposed to the view of hundreds of buyers, he would soon discover his mis-

take. He thereby brings discredit not only upon himself, but on Canada as a fruit exporting country, and causes an injury to every other man engaged in the business. My attention was specially called by the fruit buyers to this feature of the business; and I was requested to bring the matter more strongly before the fruit growers and fruit dealers of Canada.

I insert an article taken from one of the leading papers, which reads as follows :

"It is generally admitted that Canadian packers practically had the apple market in their own hands at the beginning of the season, but lost it through the deliberate shipping of inferior and badly packed stock. Culls were shipped in large quantities, care being taken to put good apples both at the top and bottom of the barrels. This old trick is still as much practised as ever, and all orchard packed apples are apt to be so put up, unless it is carefully guarded against.

"The British apple market has gone to smash several times during the season owing to the large quantities of culls jumped on the market by men who care nothing for the credit of the business. Job lots are picked up by men on the market to whom the real quality of the fruit and the method of packing are nothing, so long as they can readily resell to exporters, who in turn do not care what they ship, so long as they can get the fruit on the market while prices are high. Honourable shippers are thus made to suffer, on account of these discreditable practices; for dealers in England who are once loaded up with unsaleable fruit of Canadian origin, will not buy again until confidence is restored. It is such men that bring the business into disrepute and make the British public believe that knavery is rampant in this country. It will end in dealers in England refusing to buy Canadian apples, except those of good recognized brands."

A second class quality of fruit can be packed and sold honestly as such. But I would say there is no money in shipping such fruit at all. The cost of packing, transportation charges and other incidental expenses are practically the same; and should the grower get more money from that second class fruit shipped to England than he could get by marketing it at home, on the other hand, he reduces the value of his "No. 1" fruit, as the "No. 2" takes the place of the better grade and quality.

We cannot be too zealous in striving to maintain the reputation of our Canadian fruit: it has a name for flavour and keeping qualities which may aid greatly in developing the trade. Great opportunities are offered to our Canadian fruit growers in the immediate future, and with the assistance so cheerfully tendered by the Government, Canadians should obtain complete success.

Apart from grapes, the trial shipments of perishable fruits from Canada were fairly successful, and brought good prices. Tomatoes also arrived in good condition, and the results were quite satisfactory.

It will take some time before we succeed in getting good returns for our grapes on the British markets. The Canadian grape is somewhat different in flavour from the English grape, and from those grapes which they have been in the habit of importing. However, my opinion is that by shipping our best varieties and consigning to proper parties, we may develop a taste for the Canadian grape, and that in time they will become popular in that country. When that result is attained, the business of grape growing for export may be carried on with a good margin for profit, as the English grape is always grown under glass, and that entails a large expense. It retails at from one to two shillings per pound.

In conclusion, I will simply insist on what I have stated before, that Great Britain is the best market for the surplus products of Canada, and that we should turn our intelligence and energy to meeting the requirements and the fancies of that market. This can be done by taking advantage of the information and advice contained in the above report.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. CRANDALL.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

REPORT OF J. E. STARR.

To the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Having been commissioned by the Minister of Agriculture to proceed to England and Scotland, to examine into and report upon the transit and sale of Canadian fruit (especially apples on the other side of the water), I accordingly proceeded to Ottawa on the 15th September, 1897, and sailed on the steamship "Vancouver" for Liverpool, where I arrived on the 29th, and proceeded at once to London and placed myself in communication with the principal dealers without delay.

I found them, one and all, quite willing and anxious to afford me every assistance in their power, and all the information possible. As shipments were light, and the demand for good stock very good, prices ruled high, and the markets throughout were strong. I made it a point on the arrival of each steamer with apples to go on board her, examine the stowage and ventilation, to observe the condition of barrels as landed, and the manner of handling. Later, to examine the condition of the fruit when opened and offered for sale; attending and carefully watching every sale of apples it was possible for me to reach. In this manner I obtained much information, and was enabled to form certain definite conclusions as to the requirements of the apple trade with Great Britain.

1. To begin at the beginning, let the grower spare no pains, by spraying and otherwise, to grow the best possible fruit. Good fruit is what is wanted, and the very best will be found to give the most profit to the grower.

There appears to be nothing the salesmen so much dread as the Black Spot, and this may be avoided by great care.

2. Let the utmost care be exercised in having the fruit honestly packed, with each man's name in full on the head of each barrel.

Growers here might be surprised to learn what wonderfully good memories the dealers and consumers on the other side have for the brands that they have found for two or three years back to be good or otherwise, especially the latter condition which seems to linger longest.

They will come into a salesroom, and watch and wait for a favourite brand, and two or three shillings in the price is no obstacle to prevent them from securing the article that has hitherto given satisfaction. In this connection it might be pointed out that growers here lose much of the advantage they gain by a good record when they annually shift from one market or salesroom to a new one where their names are not known.

Everything in England is conservative and stable. When a grower has made a name and a place for his fruit let him stick to it, if he wishes to derive his legitimate advantage therefrom.

Next in order, and perhaps first in importance, come transportation and ventilation.

I assert boldly, it is not possible to overestimate the value and absolute necessity of complete ventilation for any large quantity of apples.

Up to this present date all the skill of experienced stevedores is exercised in packing every possible inch of space so closely that scarce a mouse could crawl.

Think of eight or ten thousand barrels of apples packed in this manner in a ship's hold, and then sent on a two weeks voyage across the Atlantic where much of the time even the hatches have to be fastened down.

The heat that is generated by a large quantity of closely packed fruit, where no ventilation is possible, will very much deteriorate, if not altogether spoil, the very best lot of fruit that ever was packed. In fact the more luxuriant the growth, the more susceptible to injury. The fact is therefore apparent, that, in order to carry fruit successfully, not only must the ship be provided with good ventilating appliances, but the fruit must be so packed in the hold as to give complete air passages from stem to stern, and from keelson to deck at proper intervals.

To this lack of ventilation I attribute very much of the loss and disaster that overtook the apple trade in the old country in the fall and winter of 1896.

No skill in growing, no care in handling and packing is of any avail when the apples are cooked in the ship's hold. And until such time as stringent measures are adopted to enforce proper stowage, and good complete ventilation in hold of steamers carrying apples, we may expect a repetition of loss and disaster whenever, and as often as a large crop brings forward large quantities of apples for shipment across the Atlantic.

Here I also might mention that if any means could be devised to secure more reasonable care in the handling of apples in the unloading, it would help very much to preserve their good condition.

When apples have ripened and softened on the voyage across, they injure much more by rough handling than they would when first packed, being then firm and hard and tight.

Whenever a barrel of apples was found opened, with the head started or altogether out, I invariably found that it had not been carefully nailed, or possibly not nailed at all.

These occasional mistakes on the part of the packer cannot be too carefully guarded against, as loss is sure to follow any neglect or carelessness. If the nails are driven inside the head they are useless, except as they help to hold the hoops on.

I saw a barrel of apples slip from the slings, and fall some twenty-five feet into the hold of a ship where I expected to find it in fragments, but being carefully nailed, the barrel was intact, and the canthooks put on it and it hoisted on deck.

The question is frequently asked: Are barrels or boxes the better package for shipping apples across the water? For large quantities of apples the barrel is unquestionably the better package, being, stronger, cheaper, and much more easily handled. For any small lots of very choice, high priced fruit, boxes holding about one-half of a bushel might serve for a retail trade to advantage. Such, for instance, might be the Cox Orange Pippin, which, in England, would, in my opinion, rival the now famous Newton Pippin. If our people find that they can grow it to advantage, I certainly would recommend them to give this apple a fair trial, it would bring large prices as an unrivalled table apple.

In travelling over England and Scotland, one cannot fail to note that a very large proportion of the inhabitants do not use apples in any form, in fact scarcely ever see them, and we naturally hope, at no distant day, to make markets in their midst for the annually increasing crop that this country is now busy in preparing for them.

In the matter of consignments, over which so many people are excited, a word to the wise is sufficient. Let me advise every shipper to employ only reliable, well established firms of good standing and experience, that have a reputation to sustain, rather than those who have yet got to make one.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. STARR.

STARR'S POINT, NOVA SCOTIA.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying

PART XVI

APPENDIX—DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY

PART XVI

DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY

At my request W. T. Connell, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., Professor of Pathology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., undertook an investigation into the causes of an outbreak of discoloured spots in cheese.

He carried that on successfully, and advised a treatment at the factory which remedied the evil.

A bulletin on the discoloration of cheese was published giving full particulars. The following is an extract.

THE TREATMENT ADOPTED IN THE AFFECTED FACTORY.

"The following treatment was adopted in this factory and was followed by disappearance of the discoloration in the cheese.

1st. The slime was removed from the sides of the gutter. The gutter and the earth immediately surrounding it were then disinfected with boiling water, to which 1lb. crude carbolic acid to 10 gallons of water, was added. Copperas from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 1lb. to 10 gallons water might be used. This disinfection of the drain and surrounding parts was continued for several days.

2nd. The defective wooden drain was taken up and replaced by an iron one, communicating directly with the gutter in the factory floor. Orders were given to flush this drain daily with several gallons of boiling water.

3rd. The floors, presses, vats and other utensils were disinfected by washing with water to which 1lb. carbolic acid to 10 gallons water had been added. This washing was followed by washing with boiling water, and this last was ordered to be repeated daily.

4th. The walls were thoroughly brushed down. A coating of whitewash was ordered to be applied to the walls.

As will be seen by these details the *treatment consisted entirely in making and keeping the factory and surroundings CLEAN*. Cleanliness meant in this case the removal and the prevention of further formation of the vast amounts of bacterial life hitherto flourishing unchecked except by the amount of food supplied. Thus by cleanliness, the discoloration in the cheese in the factory has been completely stamped out. There can be but little doubt that by cleanliness many other "evil" conditions in cheese (bacterial or fermentative in nature) could also be eradicated. Cleanliness should be as essential to the proper making of cheese as it is to the proper making of bread, and more so, for in the former we have complicated fermentative processes to control.

SHORT SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION.

1st. An outbreak of discoloration (reddish-yellow) in cheese occurred in Escott factory, in May and June, 1896. In the discoloured areas, a bacillus, which has been termed the bacillus *Rudensis*, was constantly present and has been isolated in pure culture.

2nd. This bacillus *Rudensis* was found in vast amounts in the gutter leading from the factory and all the evidence points to the fact that the discoloration arose from the milk being seeded by these bacilli during manufacture within the factory itself.

3rd. *Bacillus Rudensis* has been experimentally proven capable of producing the typical discoloration of cheese as noted in Escott factory.

4th. Making and keeping the factory thoroughly clean has stamped out the discoloration by destruction or removal of the cause, viz. :—*Bacillus Rudensis*."

The subject of Dairy Bacteriology is one on which it is desirable that clear, simple and helpful information should be available to dairymen and other farmers who cannot make a thorough study of it. As far as one has a correct understanding of the nature of the low minute forms of life known under the general name of bacteria, so much the better will he be able to carry on his work with intelligent appreciation of the reasons why certain things should be done, and he will be able also to do them more successfully.

On my invitation Dr. Connell has prepared an article containing such information.

DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY.

By W. T. CONNELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.,

Prof. of Pathology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Since the time Pasteur published (1861) his investigations into the fermentations of wine, beer and vinegar, it has been known that small forms of plant life, micro-organisms, were active agents in most fermentations. It is of more recent date that this knowledge has been applied to the series of fermentative changes which occur in milk and the products manufactured from it—butter and cheese. The more this question is studied, the plainer it becomes that nearly all the changes which occur in milk—in the flavouring of butter and in the curing and flavour of cheese, are due in like manner to these low forms of plant life—the majority of which belong to the class termed bacteria. Some few belong to allied species particularly the yeasts and moulds. As our knowledge of these changes increases, we will find that a knowledge of the principles of bacteriology will be essential for a correct understanding of the principles of scientific butter and cheese-making. Such a knowledge will lead us not only to an appreciation of how to make a good product by controlling the proper fermentative changes but to a knowledge of how to prevent fermentations which would lead to an undesirable product. Now in treating of the subject of Dairy Bacteriology it will be necessary first to consider what bacteria are, their distribution, means of growth and action; and in the second place to consider some of their relations to dairying more particularly along the lives of the conditions under which certain forms obtain entry and produce undesirable results.

NATURE OF BACTERIA.

What are bacteria? Bacteria are the minutest forms of plant life, existing as minute bodies of but a single cell and visible only under high magnifying lenses such as are contained in compound microscopes. We can get some idea of their minuteness when we know that a million single cells of the *Bacillus Acidi Lactici* (the common cause of souring of milk and acid production in cheese-making) could be readily placed on the top of a five cent piece. It is only when these bodies aggregate together that they form masses, known as colonies, visible to the unaided eye. Now while these bodies are so small yet each of them, carries on all the processes which are carried on, in a higher scale by the larger plants; they take in food, grow, increase in numbers and throw off from their bodies certain products which are of importance in inducing fermentative changes.

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DISTRIBUTION OF BACTERIA.

We have very many species and varieties of bacteria, just as we have many species of the higher plants. These species are widely distributed in nature, being found practically everywhere. Yet, while bacteria are everywhere, we will find that the species present depends entirely upon suitable environment for their growth and multiplication. If the environment be not suitable then the species must die out; and, again, even if the environment be favourable it may be as favourable, or more so, for other species, and in the competition which thus arises it is not always the form to be desired which obtains the mastery. Species, and varieties of species, differ from one another in some particulars, as in form, colour of growth, food requirements, method of growth and particularly in their products.

FORM.

The first basis of classification is the form of the bacterial cell. We may have rounded or oval cells; these are termed micrococci. When the rounded forms are arranged in pairs we have diplococci; in chains, streptococci; in groups, staphylococci. We may have rod forms termed bacilli. These rods may be of variable lengths, have rounded or pointed ends and the like. They form the main bulk of the bacteria. Lastly, we have spiral corkscrew-like or curved rods; these are termed spirilla and vibrios.



Fig. 1.—Micrococci, magnified 700 times.

a. Diplococci.

b. Streptococci.

c. Staphylococci.

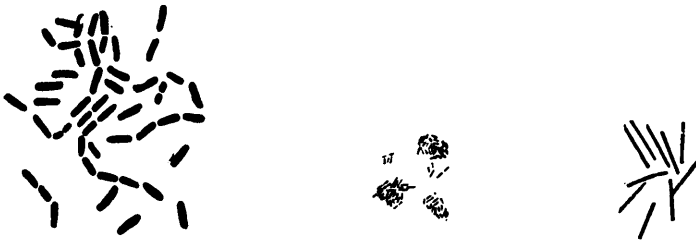


Fig. 2.—Bacilli of various sizes, magnified 700 times.



Fig. 3.—Vibrios and spirilla, magnified 700 times.



Fig. 4.—Bacillary rods, showing oval spores, magnified 1,000 times.

COLOUR.

In colour of growth the vast majority of bacteria appear as white colonies; some times greyish, brownish or yellowish-white; others are distinctly coloured, some various shades of red, others green, blue, yellow, or even black.

GROWTH AND MULTIPLICATION.

In growing and multiplying bacteria do so by a process of simple division. A cell enlarges and then divides into two, or, in some cases, the cell elongates into a thread and then divides up into a dozen or more single cells (some bacilli and spirilla.) Each daughter cell thus formed, after an interval of a few minutes to a few hours, again divides, and so on. The rapidity of multiplication varies with the species and more particularly with the environment of the micro-organism as regards food, moisture, heat and the like. When the circumstances are favourable many species multiply at an appalling rate. Thus, place a single bacillus of the lactic acid group in several ounces of milk (free from other microbes), place this in a warm place, say at 85° Fahr., and in twenty-four hours it will have increased to over a hundred million bacilli. This we can readily account for, as the cell will divide into two in about half an hour, four at end of one hour, &c.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GROWTH.

The environments or requirements necessary for bacterial growth are on a minute scale, those that are required for the higher plants, viz.: suitable food, moisture, and temperature favourable to growth. The food varies, of course, with the species, some species being more fastidious than others. I can illustrate this by taking those species which cause disease in man—some will only grow in the tissues of man, still others grow in the bodies of animals and man, others still can live outside the body and may even multiply there in water, in the soil, or in our food, and from these make their way into our body. As with the disease producing forms, so with other species, some live only on certain kinds of soil or on certain higher plants, some live in water or other fluids, still others live usually in milk and milk products, bringing about that series of changes which we look upon as natural, such as souring, curdling and the like.

MILK A GOOD BACTERIAL FOODSTUFF.

Now milk is an excellent food material not only for these forms but for many other species of bacteria which may happen to get into the milk from variable sources. Let some of these species get in and produce their peculiar changes and we will often find as the result, not the usual souring or curdling, but such changes as bitterness, sliminess, gassy or off-flavoured milks, or even coloured milk.

MOISTURE.

Moisture is an important factor in the growth of bacteria, without moisture growth does not occur, so that dryness prevents multiplication. Every one has had practical

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experience of this, a piece of bread dried out shows no growth, keep the bread moist and soon it is covered with a scum of bacterial or mould growth; damp cellars and milk houses are often mouldy ones, dry ones are not so. Now, while moisture is essential to growth, lack of it does not kill the bacterial cell unless it be of very long continuance (varying from days to months with species). The bacteria in such cases may float around as "dust," and falling upon suitable food material may begin to grow and multiply.

TEMPERATURE.

Temperature of food material has a most important relationship in its effects upon bacteria. Each species of bacteria has a temperature range within which it will grow, with some species this range is limited to a few degrees; with all there is a certain temperature at which they grow best. Species differ much in this respect, take some of the forms that are disease producing in man, they refuse to grow except at or about the temperature of the body, 98·5° Fahr., for many other species this proves too high a temperature; the majority of bacteria flourish best between 70° Fahr. and 95° Fahr. Many forms will grow well in milk down to 60° Fahr., as the temperature lowers growth ceases gradually, at 45° Fahr., it has practically stopped, while freezing temperature, 32° Fahr., checks the growth of all forms of bacterial life.

LOW TEMPERATURE IN MILK PRESERVATION.

Now, while low temperatures check bacterial multiplication, cold kills but few bacteria; they may be said to be paralyzed, but they recover again if the temperature be raised. The effects of low temperature in stopping bacterial action is important in its bearings on milk preservation, for milk if free from micro-organisms, would keep sweet indefinitely. Then, if we prevent bacterial growth and multiplication by keeping the temperature low, we check any fermentative change, and can preserve the milk for lengthened periods.

PRINCIPLES OF COLD STORAGE.

This too—this low temperature, inhibiting growth—is the basis upon which rests "cold storage" systems. Meats will not be attacked by the bacteria of putrefaction so long as the temperature is too low for their multiplication.

PASTEURIZATION.

Temperatures above 100° Fahr. check bacterial growth in nearly all cases. But few bacteria thrive above 120° Fahr., and as we go higher the bacteria begin to perish. A temperature of 155° to 165° Fahr., if continued for 15 to 20 minutes will kill almost all forms of bacteria which are not spore-bearers. Indeed I have found in a series of observations at the Kingston Dairy School that the method of pasteurization adopted there of raising the cream rapidly (inside 30 seconds) to a temperature of 158° Fahr. keeping it at this temperature not longer than two minutes and then as suddenly chilling the cream to about 50° Fahr. destroys nearly all forms of bacterial life; the forms left being the spore-bearers and at times an occasional bacterium more resistant than the others. The efficiency of this means can be seen by comparing Figures 5 and 6. If we raise the temperature to boiling point all but spore forms are destroyed, and if we keep the temperature at this point for some time these spores are killed too. Heat, then, kills bacterial life, and thus it is that milk or cream pasteurized or boiled keeps longer than that not so treated. They will only undergo further change when fresh bacteria get in, multiply, and produce their changes. As all bacterial life is practically destroyed we must in the case of cream add a "starter" to get a "flavoured" butter.

A "STARTER."

What is a "starter?" It is in reality a culture or growth of large numbers of bacteria and a "starter" is a good or a bad one just as it contains the bacteria which bring about desirable or undesirable changes. As the efficacy of the "starter" depends upon the bacteria it contains it shows the necessity for the careful selection of the material to be used for the first "seeding" and the further necessity for care in carrying on the "starter" from day to day to prevent the entrance of contaminating bacterial forms.

SPORES.

I have mentioned that in pasteurization the spore-bearing forms of bacteria resisted the action of the heat. What are spores? These are rounded or oval bodies forming in the bacterial cell. They are formed by some species of bacilli only. These spores are quite resistant to the action of heat and also to the action of chemical agents; much more so than are the bacteria themselves. This is of importance in cases where there is trouble arising from spore-bearing bacteria, as in such cases great difficulty will arise in eradicating them.

SUNLIGHT.

Bacteria grow best away from the light. In fact light checks the growth of most species and the direct rays of the sun kill (with but few exceptions) all forms of bacteria and even spores, and kill them rapidly. Sunlight is our great natural germicide. There is then a scientific basis for the housewife's placing her pans and other dairy utensils in the sun. She has been calling in the sun's aid to add to the effectiveness of her cleansing. The cheese and butter-maker as well might in like manner make use of this important adjunct to cleanliness. It is in the dark places that bacteria flourish best; and to this fact may be ascribed much of the unhealthiness of poorly lighted stables, cellars and the like. Of course we have also to consider in many of these cases dampness and filth as well. Sunlight dispels the one and shows up the other, and as we in Canada see much of the sun we might employ it more. The destructive effects of sunlight upon bacteria are well illustrated by Figures 7 and 8.

BACTERIAL ACTION.

How do bacteria bring about certain changes in milk and milk products? Bacteria effect these changes in several ways (*a*) they take up certain portions of the food material and use it for their own nutrition; (*b*) they at the same time throw off from their bodies into the surrounding media certain chemical products which may simply mix with the good material or be capable by fermentation or chemical action to effect changes in the remaining food material.

FERMENTATIONS.

It is to these chemical products thrown off from the bodies of bacteria that the various changes are chiefly due, as only a small portion of the food material is changed by being broken up and taken into the bodies of the bacteria. We may term the series of changes resulting from the growth of bacteria fermentations. The nature of the fermentation will vary with the species of bacterium; depending upon that portion of the milk which the micro-organism seizes upon and the products which it manufactures from them. Some will act chiefly on the milk sugar, others on casein, some few may attack the fat. Different species will produce different products from the same food; and again at times we find different forms producing closely allied products.

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LACTIC FERMENTATION.

I will take as an illustration of the fermentative action of bacteria the means by which Lactic Acid Bacilli sour and curdle milk. These lactic acid bacilli in growing in the milk, seize upon portions of the milk sugar and change it into lactic acid. It is the lactic acid which causes the souring of the milk. Now the lactic acid when formed, acts upon the alkaline phosphates which keep the casein of the milk in solution. When these phosphates are neutralized, the salts are incapable of keeping the casein dissolved, so that this falls as a precipitate, *i. e.* is curdled. We are not able as a rule to detect any sourness in milk at first, and the reason is that as fast as the Lactic acid is produced, it is used up by the alkaline salts, and it is only when these are neutralized that sourness makes itself manifest by taste; though by chemical tests the acidity increased from the first. I have taken this fermentation as an illustration as it is the change commonly met with in milk. In like manner many of the other changes could be worked out for the various species of bacteria, some forming gases, other various flavours, still others having a peptonizing or digestive action on the casein and so on.

Having treated at some length the general nature and methods of growth of bacteria, we will now consider more particularly the bacteria which are found in milk and their methods of entrance. As I have before stated, bacterial species will be found in largest numbers in the neighbourhood of their food, so that we find the air and surroundings of dairies and factories will contain large numbers of the bacteria which flourish in milk. Of these the lactic acid producing organisms are usually the most numerous and almost always make their presence manifest by earlier or later, causing acid production in the milk. To illustrate the principle that bacterial forms will increase in the neighbourhood of their food, I can cite the observations of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Mr. James W. Robertson, who states that when a dairy is opened in a new section in the North-west, commonly the milk will keep sweet for four or five days, and this under other conditions (temperature, etc.) which would in Ontario produce souring in twenty-four to thirty-six hours. After a time, it is found, however, that souring occurs quite as rapidly there as in Ontario. The souring organisms have become firmly established.

With the vast increase in the dairies and factories throughout all sections of Canada the past few years, there must necessarily have been a vast increase as well in the bacteria which thrive on milk and milk products. Have the conditions been such as to foster those forms which are desirable; those forms which produce proper fermentative changes in milk and cheese? Have not the undesirable forms been fostered as well? Have the conditions been such as to increase their numbers as well as to increase the numbers of desirable bacteria? I fear that dairymen and factorymen have been remiss in the past and the undesirable forms have found the conditions such as to be quite favourable to their multiplication. For it is a fact *that it is harder now to produce a uniform grade, well flavoured article of either butter or cheese than it was fifteen or twenty years ago.* (This statement is made upon the authority of the Commissioner, Mr. J. W. Robertson). The undesirable species have been fostered in many ways both at the factories and at the farm dairies, as I will endeavour to show.

Milk as brought to factories is usually teeming with bacteria, and this is always most marked where the temperature has been favourable to bacterial multiplication particularly where the milk has been kept from 12 to 24 hours. This is well illustrated by Figure 9 which shows the growth from milk commonly furnished in winter at the Dairy School, Kingston, and also sold in that city. In most cases then the milk is already well seeded with bacteria when brought to be manufactured. All will be well if the forms contained are those which produce acid and allied desirable fermentations. But too often we find that such milk contains bacteria, which if they could gain the upper hand in competition with the other forms, or could even multiply to any extent, would produce anything but desirable changes. It is the patron who is most often to blame for seeding the factory with undesirable forms of bacteria, but by no means is he always at fault. Now, I am going to point out some of the sources from which infec-

tion may occur with these undesirable forms, and where possible will cite instances, in which either my own investigations or those I can find recorded by others, bear out these means of infection.

MILK INFECTION.

Milk in the udder of the healthy cow contains no bacteria, but we always find that in the milk ducts there are more or fewer bacteria which likely have pushed their way up from without. Most of these forms are removed during the early part of the milking. Usually I think these forms found in the "foremilk" are the lactic acid bacteria—at least I have found these forms were the ones present in several investigations. Yet it is quite possible for other forms to pass into the milk ducts in like manner. Any inflammation of the teats would certainly aid the entrance of undesirable forms. I think, however, that the bacteria in the foremilk play but a small part in milk contamination.

BACTERIAL INFECTION BY MANURE.

Now the manufacturer often finds that many cans of milk when brought to him, contain particles of manure, hairs, sand or the like as a sediment. In many sections of the country one does not need a microscope to see these particles. These constituents must get in in most cases during milking, falling from the udder or sides of the cow into the milking vessel. Besides the visible particles in such cases what must be said of those minute particles which fall in and which are also formed by the breaking down of the coarser particles. Further, we have those particles which wash into the milk from the milker's hands if these are not kept clean. The presence of manure particles in milk obviously means a neglect of the first principles of cleanliness on the part of the milker. Now what do we find when we examine manure bacteriologically. Each particle simply teems with bacterial life, and this bacterial life consists of many species whose presence and growth are inimical to the manufacture of good butter and cheese. The species found consists of many gas forming varieties, of which the chief forms belong to *B. Coli Communis* or Colon group of bacilli (including under this group *B. Lactis Aerogenes*). Further we find other forms of putrefactive bacteria and the like. The growth from a minute speck of manure is shown in Fig. 10. On comparison of this plate with No. V, we will note that a few of the colonies in the milk plate resemble closely those in the filth plate, and are in fact the same bacteria, being colonies of the *Bacillus Coli Communis*. I have no doubt at all that manure was the source of infection with this bacillus in the milk supply. I may add that I have but one record out of thirty examinations of milk as furnished in winter at the Dairy School in which these bacteria were entirely absent.

The milk furnished the Dairy School was always remarked upon by the dairy students (all cheese and butter-makers of at least one season's experience) as being of exceptional good quality for winter milk.

Yet only occasionally did these Colon bacilli exist in such numbers as to be a menace where proper care was taken in manufacture and curing. This group of bacteria is undoubtedly the most important cause of undesirable changes in milk and cheese—as I will endeavour to illustrate later. Though these micro-organisms are widespread ones, yet it is found in its natural habitat in the intestines of man and animals and in their excreta. As we know further that manure particles are often present in milk, it is not too much to say that such manure is the usual seeding material. This source of contamination—the commonest—is one that could readily be prevented by more care during milking, both as regards cleanliness of the cow and of the milker's hands.

MILK INFECTION BY "DUST."

Another source from which milk may be contaminated is by the falling into it of dust, stable dust, road dust, dust from manure heaps, from hog pens, or like sources. Dust is only dangerous when it contains those forms of bacteria which will bring about

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taints or the like in the milk. Stable dust will always contain minute particles of manure, and particles of the food fed as hay dust or particles arising from any decomposing vegetables or feed. These particles will carry with them those forms of plant life active in causing such rotting. In road dust and dust from hog pens and the like there are always excreta particles from animals, and these may get in by exposing milk in a dusty place or in drawing the milk over dusty roads.

INFECTION THROUGH CANS AND BY WHEY.

A source of infection, and an important one too, is by placing fresh milk in improperly cleansed milk utensils, or the water used for cleansing may not be clean. Many farm wells supply water that swarms with organic life. True such water may be clear and have a taste much appreciated, yet it may swarm with these low forms of life. But I must pass over infection in this manner, and show how improper cleansing may lead to infection. If the milk cans be not properly cleansed, then some of the bacteria which were in the previous day's milk will be left to seed the milk next placed in the can. No harm will result if such forms are not taint producers. In most sections of the country patrons draw home in their milk cans the sour whey, or in butter-making the skim milk. Now whey simply teems with organisms, but clean sour whey contains the lactic acid bacteria almost alone, and these forms are what is requisite for acid production. But in those factories in which the whey tanks are not kept cleansed we will find the whey loaded with other bacterial forms, *e.g.*, those forms which induce the putrefactive changes with the production of the foul odours which float out from so many whey tanks. If such a putrid whey (and such wheys are very common) is brought home, and then the can is not cleansed, we have a seeding material for the fresh milk, and a seeding material of the worst description. Besides these putrid wheys we may have other conditions as "ropiness" of whey, &c., and such conditions can in like manner be transferred to milk. The patron is no more to blame than the manufacturer. If he fail to clean his cans, he is simply following the lead of the manufacturer in a lack of necessary cleanliness.

INFECTION AT FACTORY.

The conditions which may lead to seeding of the milk with evil forms of bacteria at the factory are allied to those which existed at the farms or milk shed. The factory utensils and the milk itself in the vat may be seeded from dust arising from the roads, from filthy factory surroundings such as stagnant putrefying pools, gutters, drains or whey tanks; from uncleansed floors, walls and the like. Such dust is dangerous in the factory for the same reason that it was dangerous at the farm, *i.e.*, owing to its bacterial contents. Can the dust which arises from the stirring up of the drying contents of a stagnant putrescent pool or a gutter overgrown with bacterial slime, can such dust be harmless if it falls into a vat or upon the utensils used in the vats? It is quite true that such minute amounts may obtain entry as to be practically harmless in competition with other or desirable forms present, yet not infrequently we will have some harmful change resulting. Of this I will quote an instance later.

Besides dust another source of infection at the factory is the water used. If the factory water supply comes from a well (or other source) so made as to receive no surface washings, or become a recipient for the contents of drains of any kind or the overflow of whey tanks then of course there is not the slightest danger of the water. But if the reverse be true then the water must become a source of infection at times as this water is used for washing the vats and other utensils and sometimes for washing curd.

Now I have pointed out the main ways in which we may have milk seeded with undesirable bacterial ferments or taints both before bringing to the factory and also during its manufacture.

FEED FLAVOURS.

I have not touched at all upon those taints of milk, butter and cheese caused by foods eaten by cows, *viz.*: turnips, mustard and the like, and those other taints which

are produced by the absorption of odours. Such taints as these differ markedly from bacterial taints. They are taints which from their very nature cannot be capable of increasing in milk or milk products—in fact such taints as are due to gases or volatile substances must tend to diminish in intensity. In the case of food taints the taint is most marked immediately after milking. Whereas bacterial taints take some hours to develop; they increase in intensity so long as the bacteria causing them continue to multiply.

In infection of milk with bacterial taints it is at the farm where the greatest dangers lie. I think that we can say in almost every instance in which we find undesirable changes in curd, due to bacteria, that the seeding has occurred outside the factory. For unless particularly large amounts of seeding material obtained entry to the milk in the factory the particular taint would not have had time to develop in the few hours between the taking of the milk and, say, the cutting of the curd. Changes occurring or developing in the cheese may have been derived from seeding material obtaining entry either at farm or in factory.

It will be seen that, throughout, the causes of milk infection with undesirable ferments, have been conditions of uncleanness, either in milking, in exposing the milk to foul dust either at farm, on road or at factory, or in using improperly cleansed dairy and factory utensils. Such being the case, the remedy is obvious: the sources of infection must be removed or else the contaminating element combated in the milk. Prevention is always better (and easier) than cure, so that the remedy lies in removal of the sources of infection in the employment throughout of absolute cleanliness.

THE NATURAL COURSE OF FERMENTATION IN CHEESE-MAKING.

Milk when brought to the factory is usually more or less advanced in acid production—often in summer weather portions of it are too acid, “over-ripe.” This acidity is due to the multiplication and action of the lactic acid bacilli which obtain entry from air and surroundings of dairies and factories in large numbers. This form can grow in milk fairly well down to 58° Fahr., and multiplies slowly even below this temperature. This acid production may be almost looked upon as the natural or normal fermentation in milk. It is essential both in butter and cheese-making. It is this acid formation which “ripens” the cream in butter-making and which is so markedly developed in the process of Cheddar cheese-making. Only rarely do we find these bacteria absent, but their growth may be much checked or even almost prevented by the presence of competing forms. In some experiments in which a “starter” of other species of bacteria was introduced into milk as brought to factory it was often found that acidity developed slowly and on culture but few of the lactic acid bacteria were to be noted. During the raising of the temperature in the vat in manufacture this form develops rapidly, and by the consequent acid production checks very materially the growth of other forms present. If, however, the other species be present in any numbers they can also multiply rapidly when the temperature is raised, e.g. the forms which cause ropiness in whey or those forms such as the Colon bacillus which produce gas formation in the curds. The colon group are not checked in growth by slight acidity but are decidedly checked when the acid is well developed. Besides the acid production in the vat and the changes which may ensue when undesirable forms are present, certain changes are effected in the curd, the exact nature of which has not yet been fully determined, but which undoubtedly have much to do with the flavouring and curing of the cheese. This change is allied to the process which occurs in the “ripening” of the cream. It is at this time that the active agents in the production of the flavour in cheese get an impetus to growth.

In the curing of cheese it is yet a moot point as to whether bacteria actually bring about the curing changes. It is highly probable that they do so, yet as but little is positively known of these bacteria I will not further speak of them. Now whatever may be said of the curing process, undoubtedly the flavouring of the cheese depends primarily upon bacterial fermentation. Little can be said positively about those bacteria which are active in creating the good flavours. They seem to differ much in

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different cheese and in different sections of the country. There is, however, a close relationship between the lactic acid group of bacteria and proper flavouring. We find always on examining green cheese a rapid increase in the lactic acid forms during the first week the cheese is in the curing room, but the exact nature of relationship between this group of bacteria and proper flavouring is yet undecided. With regard to most of the bad flavours of cheese, and such conditions as gassy cheese, rust spots and some other discolorations of cheese we can be more positive. They are bacterial in origin, and the bacteria which cause them are forms differing in different cases but which obtain entry into milk at farm or factory by some of the means of contamination referred to in the early part of this paper, and to which I will more specifically refer later on.

High temperature of the curing room while favouring the development of most bacterial forms present, without doubt favours to a greater extent those forms which produce bad or off flavours in the cheese. In my experience such off-flavours have had as cause certain forms of "Filtth Bacteria," whose growth is much hastened at higher temperatures, whereas the normal flavouring forms flourish well at and below 70° F. If then the causative agents of such off-flavours be present, high temperatures of curing room (75° and upwards) will favour their rapid development, while at lower temperatures the other forms will be better enabled to compete with them. This is an argument for a regulated temperature in the curing rooms from a bacteriological viewpoint. The difference in the effects of temperature upon the bacteria in the cheese is shown in Figs. 11 and 12.

I will append a series of cases which have been investigated by Mr. Ruddick the Superintendent of Kingston Dairy School and myself, with short references to such work of others as I find in the literature at my disposal. This series will comprise investigations into some of the undesirable conditions which have cropped up in parts of Eastern Ontario and which we have had an opportunity for investigation.

ROPINESS IN WHEY—STRINGY WHEY.

In May, 1897, a factory in Glengarry County was troubled with ropiners developing in the whey during manufacture in the vat. This trouble was intermittent, ceasing for days and then returning. Mr. Ruddick visited the factory and found it perfectly kept, the factory surroundings all in good order, but the whey tank was not so well kept, and further, into this tank skim milk from the butter department was run. Mr. Ruddick took samples of the whey from the vat, whey from storage tank, and of cheese made at several dates on which the ropiness was well marked. From all these samples I was able to separate out in large amount a large spore-bearing bacillus together with some other bacterial forms. In the wheys the bacillus was present in particularly large numbers. This bacillus was then introduced into pasteurized milk and produced ropiness in the milk. We used this ropy milk as a starter and made cheese. The whey developed marked ropiness thus proving that we had succeeded in getting the cause of this condition. I have no doubt but that it was through the whey tank this trouble was kept alive in this factory. The bacillus causing the trouble was a spore-bearer and as such would be hard to destroy in washing out milk cans (in which contents of whey tanks were taken home by patrons), so that the factory was seeded from the milk again. How the trouble originated I am quite unable to say but that it was kept alive through the whey tank seems probable through its intermittency and the fact learned later that it was "caught" in several patrons' cans one morning.

PIN HOLE CURD, GASSY CURD, FLOATING CURD.

On several occasions these forms of curd have been examined and always with the same result—the finding in the curd of considerable numbers of gas forming bacteria, usually varieties of the Colon bacillus. As an instance, in February, 1897, the makers in the Dairy School, Kingston, were bothered with foul gassy curd for several days.

On careful examination of the milk furnished, one particular sample was found to develop a very bad flavour. This patron's milk was then made up in a separate vat, with the result that the curd became so gassy that it floated, giving off a foul odour, while rest of milk made up developed no gas holes in curd. Samples of the patron's milk (brought by himself), of the whey-floating curd and of cheese made on previous days, were sent to me for examination. In all the samples the same variety of Colon bacillus was found in very large numbers in the whey and curd and outnumbering the other varieties in the milk sample. A "starter" was made with the bacillus and an experimental test made on fresh milk; a foul floating curd developed in the vat in which the "starter" of Colon bacilli was used, while in the control vat made in ordinary manner the curd was excellent. A feature of the cheese made direct from the patron's milk and that made from other milk after introduction of the Colon bacillus "starter" derived from the patron's milk was that neither cheese cured in the least degree, and are now what they were one year ago, simply lumps of curd. This investigation proved clearly that the trouble was in the patron's milk and was due to a Colon bacillus which likely was derived from particles of manure falling into milk during milking. (Whey was never returned in the milk cans from the Dairy School).

The gas formation produced by a culture of the bacillus, when milk sugar is added to the culture material is well shown in Fig. 13. There can be no doubt at all that such conditions as pin-hole and the more advanced states of gassy and floating curds are bacterial in origin and that the bacteria at the bottom of the trouble are mainly varieties of the Colon bacilli, though without doubt other gas forming bacteria are at times the cause. In the Bath and West of England Society's Report for 1895-96 Mr. Lloyd publishes some investigations into gassy or spongy curds. He has arrived at the same conclusions as I have that the Colon bacillus is the chief causal agent of such conditions. He found that manure was the chief source of contamination—usually cow manure—but in one case he traced the trouble to hen droppings, and in another to the dried dust from a foul pond, in which the cattle used to stand, and in which he found large numbers of Colon bacilli in the mud. Mr. Lloyd's observations precede mine, but I was unaware of them till within this past month.

DISCOLORATION OF CHEESE.

Most discolorations of cheese are bacterial in origin. I have had an opportunity of investigating one of these forms of discoloration, viz.: rust spots in the cheese, *i. e.*, small pin head to split pea sized reddish spots scattered through the substance of uncoloured cheese. In June, 1896, a factory in Leeds county was troubled with these rust spots in the cheese. I inspected the factory and took various samples for investigation, the full particulars of which can be found in a bulletin published by the Department of Agriculture on "Discoloration of Cheese." Suffice it to say that the milk was seeded during manufacture by dust arising from a gutter filled with a mass of slimy reddish-yellow growth. I found that the rust spots were due to certain bacilli, and that these bacilli made up the bulk of the growth in the gutter. This bacillus, which I have called *B. Rudensis*, we proved by after experiment, could reproduce rust spots on the cheese by being introduced into vat during the process of manufacture. On cleaning up the affected factory and surroundings the trouble disappeared entirely. The milk furnished by the patrons was proven to be free from this bacillus on the day of investigation. Besides this form of discoloration which occurs in uncoloured cheese, there is found at times a condition in which the colouring-matter is discharged or decolorized in coloured cheese. I in January, 1898, obtained a piece of cheese of this nature from Prof. Dean, of the Agricultural College at Guelph, which he had made by using a starter made by breaking up a portion of cheese so affected in pasteurized milk. This portion of cheese had been sent him from a factory at Lansdowne, Leeds county. I separated out a bacillus from this cheese of Professor Dean's which, when used as a starter, causes discharge of the colouring matter. The cheese so made was examined by the maker, Mr. W. R. Kaiser of Lansdowne Factory, in March, and he pronounced

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the discoloration to be similar, and further than that, there was the same peculiar flavour in the cheese. I have not yet defined the nature of this bacillus and do not know its origin, but the fact remains that this bacillus decolorizes coloured cheese. Whether the kind of colouring used will influence its effects remains yet to be decided.

"OFF" FLAVOURS OR BAD FLAVOURS IN CHEESE.

On several occasions specimens of bad-flavoured cheese have been referred to me for examination. In August, 1897, I received two samples of cheese possessing a decided "off" flavour. On bacteriological examination of these samples I found that the only bacteria present in other than isolated colonies, were the lactic acid bacilli and Colon bacilli. I ascribed to this latter bacillus the causation of the bad flavour. This was borne out by another specimen which was sent me by Inspector Publow in September, from a factory in North Leeds County. In this cheese, as in these just mentioned, the only colonies that developed on culture apart from lactic acid bacteria were colonies of a variety of Colon bacilli, and these in large numbers. We went further with this specimen than with the others. A small quantity of starter was made of this bacillus and introduced into vat, and cheese were made. Three weeks after making, Inspector Publow examined the cheese and reported the same bad flavour he had noted in the factory in North Leeds. The cheese made in the control were of good flavour. Here then we have had "off" flavours produced by Colon bacilli obtaining entry from filthy conditions somewhere. Undoubtedly other varieties of bacteria are at work in producing other bad flavours in cheese, viz., in the case of the decolorizing of the coloured cheese above mentioned, a decidedly bad flavour was produced as well. Many other bacterial forms will be found at work under different conditions.

Prof. Harrison of Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph has lately published an article in which he has proven that in a case of bad flavoured cheese the bacterium which caused the bad flavour was present in the water used in the factory. He did not however positively exclude other sources of infection in his investigation but such a means of infection is obviously open in many cases, where such infected water is brought into contact with milk or curds through factory utensils or by washing curds, and the like.

MOULD ON CHEESE AND ITS PREVENTION.

Cheese in many curing rooms develop a mouldiness after some time. This is entirely a surface infection and is due to the spores of the mould falling upon the surface of the cheese in the curing-room. Mould spores of several varieties, chiefly *Penicillium glaucum* and various *Aspergilli*, are constantly present in the air and can thrive on almost any surface, if sufficient moisture be present. This mouldiness, while only occasionally invading the cheese substance, yet gives a rather dirty appearance to the cheese. Moulding can be prevented by cleanliness of curing-room, but once it has obtained a foothold, cleanliness may not alone suffice. Last summer (1897), Mr. Ruddick, at my suggestion, sprayed with a fine atomizer, formalin over the cheese, a very fine spray alone being employed and no drops allowed to form. This effectually prevented mould growth on the cheese so treated, while upon neighbouring cheese the mould grew abundantly. Washing the cheese with a 1 in a 1,000 formalin solution, we also tried. It proved as effectual, but is much more difficult to use than the spray.

In summing up the results of these investigations, one can positively say that they point out definitely that the sources of infection with undesirable bacteria and consequent "taints," are those spoken of in the early part of this paper. More particularly we find manure and dust of all kinds as prominent factors, in fact we can say that milk contamination (and consequent curd and cheese taints) have their sources in filth and "dirt" of all kinds. Obviously then there can be but one great remedy and that a preventive one, cleanliness. By this I mean cleanliness in all particulars, a clean cow, clean milkers' hands, the milk kept away from dusts and odours of all kinds in clean milk

vessels. At the factory the same principles must apply, absolute cleanliness in factory and its surroundings including the whey storage tank. Boiling water and sunlight are the cheapest and best cleansing agents we possess ; make a liberal use of them on dairy and factory utensils. Dairying requires for perfection absolute cleanliness in its practice from the time the cow is to be milked till the manufactured article, whether butter or cheese is placed on the table for consumption.

In closing I wish to express my indebtedness to Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, for his permission to make use of the experiments carried out by us in the summer of 1897. I am greatly indebted to him for his practical suggestions and invaluable assistance in carrying out the experimental tests and so guiding the work that the bacteriological examination and tests would be of practical value.



Fig. 5.

Figure 5 shows growth on Agar plate, from one small drop of cream, immediately after separation, at Dairy School, Kingston. Incubated at 98° F., for 30 hours. February, 1898.

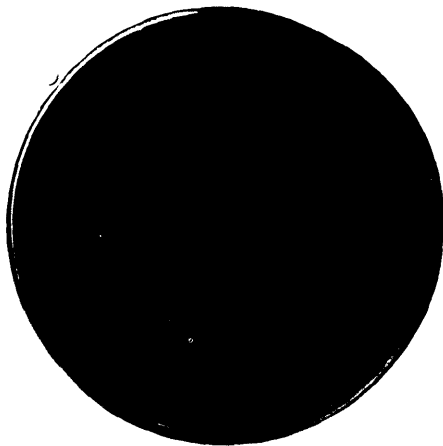


Fig. 6.

Figure 6 shows Agar plate inoculated with one drop of cream after pasteurization. No growth has occurred. This was found to be the case in cream tested on several successive days. From same cream as Figure 5. February, 1898.



Fig. 7.

Figure 7 shows Agar plate inoculated with Colon bacillus, then covered with heavy black paper in which the letters "Sunlight" were cut. It was then exposed to direct rays of the sun for six hours. The sun's rays have destroyed the bacteria along the letter lines and have lessened the growth in their neighbourhood. Elsewhere the bacteria have developed markedly on being placed in the incubator.



Fig. 8.

Figure 8 shows a culture plate inoculated with two drops of milk, and then covered with a circle card-board, from which a quarter had been removed and exposed for 4 hours to sunlight before incubating for 24 hours. Bacteria are destroyed in parts exposed to light and have developed freely elsewhere.



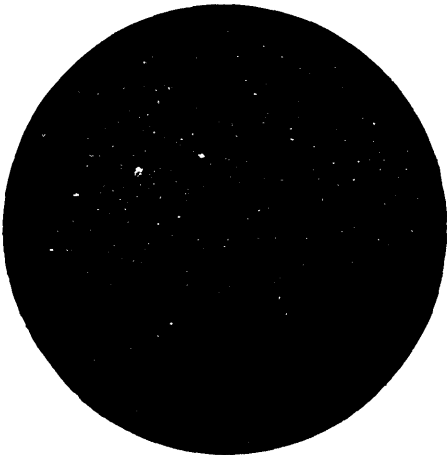
Fig. 9.

Figure 9 shows growth on Agar plate from one drop of milk as ordinarily furnished the Dairy School at Kingston, February, 1898. The small colonies are Lactic Acid bacteria. The larger ones are Colon bacilli, Sarcinae, &c.



Fig. 10.

Figure 10 shows growth on Agar plate from a pin head speck of cow manure. The majority of the colonies, large and small, are Colon bacilli. The large smears are putrefactive bacteria, proteus varieties. There are also some fluorescent varieties.



No. 11.

Figure 11 shows growth on Agar plate from a minute fragment of green cheese (2 days old). Incubated at 72° F. for 48 hours. The colonies are mainly those of Lactic Acid bacteria, all the small colonies belonging to this group.

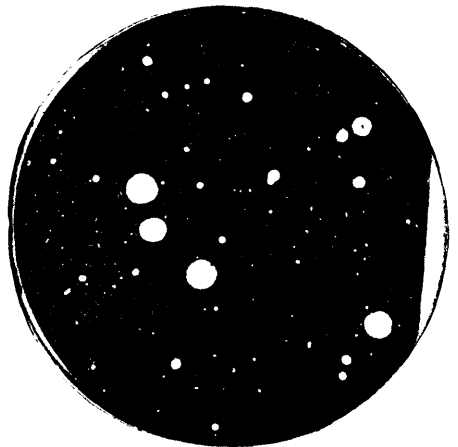


Fig. 12.

Figure 12 shows growth on Agar plate. Incubated at 95° F. for 48 hours, from a minute fragment of green cheese (2 days old). The small colonies are Lactic Acid bacteria. The majority of the large colonies are gas producing bacteria, at least half of them being Colon bacilli. Other large colonies (3) are Sarcinae.



Fig, 13.

Figure 13 illustrates gas formation by bacillus mentioned in Figure 12. Milk sugar has been added to the gelatine, and from it the bacillus has evolved gas.

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APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1897

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1897

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

ANNEXE

AU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1897

STATISTIQUE CRIMINELLE

POUR

L'ANNÉE EXPIRÉE LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1897

IMPRIMÉ PAR ORDRE DU PARLEMENT



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

1898

Criminal Statistics.

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REPORT OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

These Statistics are collected under authority of the Criminal Statistics Act, Chapter 60, Revised Statutes of Canada.

The annexed report is composed of "Indictable Offences" and "Summary Convictions," the former including all cases tried by Police and other Magistrates, with the consent of the accused under the "Speedy Trials," "Summary Trials by consent" and "Juvenile Offenders" Acts; while the latter is made up of cases disposed of by Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, under the "Summary Convictions Act."

The indictable offences are divided into six classes:—Offences against the person; offences against property with violence; offences against property without violence; malicious offences against property; forgery and other offences against currency, and other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

There was an increase of 632 in the number of charges for indictable offences, during the year:—8,027 in 1897 against 7,395 in 1896. In 1897, 2,172 were acquitted; 13 detained for lunacy, and 121, for several causes, received no sentence; against 2,065 acquittals; 13 detained for lunacy and 113 receiving no sentence in 1896. This reduces the number of convictions for 1897 to 5,721 or 11·06 per 10,000 inhabitants, against 5,204 or 10·25 per 10,000 inhabitants for 1896, in the following order by provinces:—

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

PROVINCES.	Number of Convictions.		Number of Convictions per 10,000 Inhabitants.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
New Brunswick	116	95	3·61	2·95
Prince Edward Island	34	42	3·11	3·84
Nova Scotia	279	255	6·12	5·58
Quebec	1,420	1,737	9·12	11·05
Manitoba	181	245	9·36	12·07
Ontario	2,783	2,855	12·56	12·77
The Territories	144	170	11·98	13·58
British Columbia	247	322	17·86	21·73
Canada	5,204	5,721	10·25	11·06

It will be seen that the number of convictions has decreased, during the year, in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while it has increased in all the other provinces. Out of the total number of convictions 6·3 per cent were female offenders in 1897, against 6·7 in 1896. 12·6 per cent were young offenders under 16 years, in 1897, against the same figures in 1896.

RAPPORT DE LA STATISTIQUE CRIMINELLE

POUR L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1897.

Cette statistique est recueillie en vertu de l' "Acte de la Statistique Criminelle," chapitre 60, Statuts Révisés du Canada.

Le rapport ci-joint contient les "délits sujets à poursuite" et les "condamnations sommaires"; dans les premiers se trouvent compris tous les cas expédiés par les magistrats de police ou autres juges de paix, du consentement des accusés, sous l'autorité des actes concernant les "procès expéditifs", les "procès sommaires" et les "jeunes délinquants"; tandis que les dernières ne contiennent que les cas expédiés sommairement par les juges de paix, en dehors des sessions, sous l'autorité de l' "Acte des condamnations sommaires."

Les délits sujets à poursuite sont subdivisés en six classes :—Outrages contre la personne; délits avec violence contre la propriété; délits sans violence contre la propriété; offenses malicieuses contre la propriété; faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie; autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes.

Il y a eu une augmentation de 632 dans le nombre des accusations pour délits sujets à poursuite, durant l'année. Ces accusations s'élevaient à 8,027 en 1897 et à 7,395 en 1896. Durant l'année 1897, 2,172 ont été acquittés, 13 ont été détenus pour cause de folie, et 121, pour différentes causes, n'ont reçu aucune sentence; contre 2,065 acquittements, 13 détentions pour cause de folie et 113 n'ayant reçu aucune sentence en 1896. Le nombre des condamnations s'élevait, en conséquence, à 5,721 ou 11·06 par 10,000 habitants en 1897, contre 5,204 ou 10·25 par 10,000 habitants en 1896, dans l'ordre suivant par provinces :—

DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE.

PROVINCES.	Nombre de condamnations.		Nombre de condamnations par 10,000 habitants.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Nouveau-Brunswick	116	95	3·61	2·95
Ile du Prince-Edouard	34	42	3·11	3·84
Nouvelle-Ecosse	279	255	6·12	5·58
Québec	1,420	1,737	9·12	11·05
Manitoba	181	245	9·36	12·07
Ontario	2,783	2,855	12·56	12·77
Les Territoires	144	170	11·98	13·58
Colombie-Britannique	247	322	17·86	21·73
Canada	5,204	5,721	10·25	11·06

D'après ce tableau on voit que le nombre de condamnations a diminué durant l'année dans le Nouveau-Brunswick et la Nouvelle-Ecosse, tandis qu'il a augmenté dans toutes les autres provinces. 6·3 pour cent du total des condamnations appartenait au sexe féminin en 1897, et 6·7 pour cent en 1896. La proportion des jeunes délinquants

The educational status of the convicted is represented by the following figures:— Unable to read and write, 14·7; elementary education, 73·0; superior education, 1·8 in 1897; against 14·0, 73·3 and 1·5 respectively, in 1896.

The use of liquor, in 1897, was: moderate, 53·9, and immoderate, 35·5; against 53·5 and 35·5 respectively in 1896. In 1897, out of the total convictions, 79·2 per cent were convicted for the first time; 11·3 per cent for the second time, and 9·5 were convicted three times and over; against 80·5, 10·3 and 9·1 respectively, in 1896.

The following table shows the sentences for 1896 and 1897:—

SENTENCES.	1896.	1897.
Sentenced to jail with the option of a fine.	723	930
do for less than one year.	2,384	2,461
do for one year and less than two.	267	328
do penitentiary for two years and under five.	371	426
do do five years and over.	162	178
do do life.	2	5
do reformatories.	205	177
do death.	6	4
Other sentences, such as bound to keep the peace, sentence deferred, &c.	1,084	1,212
Totals.	5,204	5,721

INDICTABLE OFFENCES BY CLASSES.

In class I, "Offences against the person," into which are included the higher crimes such as murder, manslaughter, assaults, &c., the number of convictions has increased from 1,106 in 1896, to 1,205 in 1897. The provinces showing increases in this class are: Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and the Territories; while all the other provinces show decreases.

Class II, "Offences against property with violence," which includes burglary, house and shopbreaking, &c., shows an increase of 67 during the year, 408 in 1896 against 475 in 1897. British Columbia shows the larger increase in this class.

In class III, "Offences against property without violence," in which are included larceny, horse and cattle stealing, embezzlement, fraud and false pretenses, &c., the number of convictions shows an increase of 7·6 per cent during the year; 3,306 in 1896 against 3,558 in 1897; Quebec and Manitoba, in this class, have the larger increase.

Class IV, "Malicious offences against property," shows a decrease of 2 convictions during the year: 74 in 1897 and 76 in 1896.

Class V, "Forgery and other offences against the currency," shows a decrease of 5 in the number of convictions during the year: 87 in 1896 against 82 in 1897. In this class, Quebec and Manitoba have each an increase of 5, and Ontario a decrease of 11.

In class VI, "Other offences not included in the foregoing classes," the number of convictions has increased by 105 during the year, the greater part of such increase to be found in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

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s'élevait à 12·6 pour cent en 1896 et au même chiffre en 1897. Les chiffres suivants représentent proportionnellement le degré d'éducation des condamnés : En 1897, incapables de lire et d'écrire, 14·7 ; éducation élémentaire, 73·0 ; éducation supérieure, 1·8 ; contre 14·0, 73·3 et 1·5 respectivement en 1896. L'usage immodéré des boissons enivrantes, chez les condamnés, en 1897 était de 53·9 pour cent, et l'usage modéré, 35·5 ; contre 53·5 et 35·5 en 1896. 79·2 pour cent ont reçu une première condamnation ; 11·3 pour cent ont été condamnés deux fois et 9·5 pour cent, trois fois et plus, en 1897 ; contre 80·5, 10·3 et 9·1 en 1896.

Le tableau suivant donne les sentences pour les années 1896 et 1897 :—

SENTENCES.	1896.	1897.
Condamnés à l'option entre la prison et l'amende.....	723	930
do à la prison pour moins d'un an	2,384	2,461
do do un an et moins de deux.....	267	328
do au pénitencier pour deux ans et moins de cinq.....	371	426
do do cinq ans et au-dessus.....	162	178
do do la vie	2	5
do aux écoles de réforme	205	177
do à mort.....	6	4
Autres sentences, telles que tenus de garder la paix, sentences remises, etc.....	1,084	1,212
Totaux	5,204	5,721

DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE PAR CLASSES.

La classe I, "Outrages contre la personne," dans laquelle sont compris les plus hauts crimes, tels que meurtre, homicide, assauts, etc., indique une augmentation dans le nombre de condamnations, dont les chiffres s'élevaient à 1,106 en 1896 et à 1,205 en 1897. Les provinces ayant les plus fortes augmentations sont Québec, Ontario, Colombie-Britannique et les Territoires, tandis que toutes les autres provinces montrent des diminutions.

Dans la classe II, "délits avec violence contre la propriété," comprenant les vols avec violence, les bris de maisons et de magasins, etc., il y a eu une augmentation de 67 durant l'année, 408 en 1896 contre 475 en 1897. Dans cette classe, la Colombie-Britannique indique la plus forte augmentation.

La classe III, "délits sans violence contre la propriété," contenant les cas de larcin, de vol de chevaux et de bétail, de détournement, de fraude et de faux prétexte, indique une augmentation de 7·6 pour cent durant l'année ; 3,306 en 1896, contre 3,558 en 1897. Les deux provinces ayant les plus fortes augmentations dans cette classe d'offences sont Québec et Manitoba.

La classe IV, "dommages malicieux à la propriété" indique une légère diminution de 2 durant l'année : 74 en 1897 et 76 en 1896.

La classe V, "faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie" montre une diminution de 5 dans le nombre de condamnations : 87 en 1896 et 82 en 1897. Québec et Manitoba ayant chacune une augmentation de 5, tandis qu'Ontario accuse une diminution de 11.

Dans la classe VI, "autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes," le nombre des condamnations a augmenté de 105 durant l'année ; la plus grande partie de cette augmentation se trouve dans Québec, Ontario et la Colombie-Britannique.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

The following table shows the number of summary convictions by justices of the peace, for the years 1896 and 1897 :—

PROVINCES.	Summary convictions.	
	1896.	1897.
Prince Edward Island	271	519
Nova Scotia	3,042	2,421
New Brunswick	2,181	2,179
Quebec	9,317	8,871
Ontario	14,109	14,151
Manitoba	1,148	1,232
British Columbia	1,115	1,477
The Territories	891	1,407
Canada	32,074	32,257

It will be seen by the above table that the number of summary convictions has decreased during the year in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, while it has increased in all the other provinces. Drunkenness has decreased by 709 during the year, while the number of offences against the "Liquor Licence Acts" shows an increase of 112.

There were 27,147 fines during the year 1897 against 27,598 in 1896, and the total amount of fines was \$217,691 in 1897, against \$212,395 in 1896, divided by provinces in the following proportions :—

PROVINCES.	Proportion per cent to the total number of fines.		Average Amount for each fine.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Ontario	43·30	44·54	\$ 5 43	\$ 5 38
Quebec	29·07	27·46	9 25	9 35
Nova Scotia	10·30	8·16	5 90	7 41
New Brunswick	7·48	7·47	14 06	14 57
Manitoba	3·72	3·91	7 85	8 17
British Columbia	3·05	3·43	12 40	12 94
The Territories	2 19	3 26	8 16	11 43
Prince Edward Island	0·89	1·77	16 13	13 42
Canada	100·00	100·00	7 69	8 03

47·04 per cent of the total amount of fines was imposed for offences against the "Liquor Licence Acts," and 14·01 per cent for drunkenness, in 1897; as against 45·44 and 16·23 respectively in 1896.

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CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

Le tableau suivant indique le nombre de condamnations sommaires par les juges de paix, pour les années 1896 et 1897 :—

PROVINCES.	Condamnations sommaires.	
	1896.	1897.
Ile du Prince-Edouard	271	519
Nouvelle-Ecosse	3,042	2,421
Nouveau-Brunswick	2,181	2,179
Québec	9,317	8,871
Ontario	14,109	14,151
Manitoba	1,148	1,232
Colombie-Britannique	1,115	1,477
Les Territoires	891	1,407
Canada	32,074	32,257

On voit par ce tableau que le nombre des condamnations sommaires a diminué, durant l'année, dans Québec, la Nouvelle-Ecosse et le Nouveau-Brunswick, tandis qu'il a augmenté dans toutes les autres provinces.

Le nombre de condamnations pour ivresse a diminué de 709 durant l'année, et le nombre d'offences contre la loi des licences a augmenté de 112.

Le nombre d'amendes durant l'année 1897 s'élevait à 27,147, contre 27,598 en 1896 ; et le montant des amendes à \$217,691 en 1897 et à \$212,395 en 1896, divisé proportionnellement par provinces dans l'ordre suivant :—

PROVINCES.	Proportion pour cent du total des amendes.		Montant moyen de chaque amende.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Ontario	43·30	44·54	\$ 5 43	\$ 5 38
Québec	29·07	27·46	9 25	9 35
Nouvelle-Ecosse	10·30	8 16	5 90	7 41
Nouveau-Brunswick	7·48	7·47	14 06	14 57
Manitoba	3·72	3·91	7 85	8 17
Colombie-Britannique	3·05	3·43	12 40	12 94
Les Territoires	2·19	3·26	8 16	11 43
Ile du Prince-Edouard	0·89	1·77	16 13	13 42
Canada	100·00	100·00	7 69	8 03

47·04 pour cent du montant total des amendes ont été imposés pour offenses contre la loi des licences et 14·01 pour cent pour cas d'ivresse en 1897 ; contre 45·44 et 16·23 respectivement en 1896.

The following table gives by provinces the total number of convictions (indictable offences and summary convictions) together with the number of inhabitants to each conviction, in the order of criminality :—

PROVINCES.	Total Convictions.		Number of Inhabitants to each Conviction.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
The Territories.....	1,035	1,577	84	79
British Columbia.....	1,362	1,799	101	82
Ontario.....	16,892	17,006	131	131
Manitoba.....	1,329	1,477	145	137
New Brunswick.....	2,297	2,274	140	141
Quebec.....	10,737	10,608	145	148
Nova Scotia.....	3,321	2,676	140	170
Prince Edward Island.....	305	561	358	195
Canada.....	37,278	37,978	136	136

It will be seen by the above table that the total number of convictions has increased during the year, in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Ontario, The Territories, British Columbia and Manitoba ; while it has decreased in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec.

The number of cases tried by a jury throughout Canada during the year 1897, was 864, of which 459 males and 10 females were convicted ; against 898 cases in 1896, of which 479 males and 17 females were convicted.

The number of cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been exercised during the year 1897, was 165, including 3 death sentences commuted ; against 145 in 1896, including 2 death sentences commuted.

A statement of the Criminal Statistics of Canada for the years 1887 to 1897 is hereby given in the annexed tables (Appendixes I to VI) showing the progress of crime during that period.

The first group of offences into which are included : murder, attempt to murder, manslaughter, shooting, stabbing, wounding, shows a decrease in every province, except Ontario and Quebec, where the figures stood : for Ontario, 54 in 1887 and 69 in 1897 ; and for Quebec, 10 in 1887 against 24 in 1897. During those eleven years, there were 75 persons convicted of murder in the several provinces of the Dominion, divided as follow :—28 in Ontario, 21 in British Columbia, 6 in Quebec, 6 in Manitoba, 6 in the Territories, 4 in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick, and 1 in Prince Edward Island. Out of the above number of persons convicted for murder since 1887, 29 had their death sentences commuted to imprisonment for life and 3 for a determined number of years of imprisonment : 2 for 15 years, and 1 for 3 months.

The second group in Appendix I, composed of all offences against females, indicates a small increase in the number of such crimes.

Criminal Statistics.

Le tableau suivant donne, par provinces, le nombre total des condamnations (délits sujets à poursuite et condamnations sommaires), ainsi que le nombre d'habitants pour chaque condamnation, dans l'ordre de criminalité :-

PROVINCES.	Total des condamnations.		Nombre d'habitants pour chaque condamnation.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Les Territoires	1,035	1,577	84	79
Colombie-Britannique.	1,362	1,799	101	82
Ontario	16,892	17,006	131	131
Manitoba	1,329	1,477	145	137
Nouveau-Brunswick	2,297	2,274	140	141
Québec	10,737	10,608	145	148
Nouvelle-Ecosse	3,321	2,676	140	170
Ile du Prince-Edouard	305	561	358	195
Canada	37,278	37,978	136	136

On voit, par le tableau précédent, que le chiffre total des condamnations a augmenté durant l'année dans les provinces de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, Ontario, les Territoires, la Colombie-Britannique et le Manitoba, tandis qu'il a diminué dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick et Québec.

Le nombre de cas jugés en Canada par un juré, durant l'année 1897, s'élevait à 864, dont 459 appartenant au sexe masculin et 10 au sexe féminin ont été condamnés ; contre 898 cas en 1896, dont 479 du sexe masculin et 17 du sexe féminin ont été condamnés.

Le nombre de cas dans lesquels la prérogative du pardon a été exercée, durant l'année 1897, s'élevait à 165, y compris 3 sentences de mort commuées, contre 145 en 1896, y compris 2 sentences de mort commuées.

On trouvera, ci-joint, un état de la statistique criminelle pour les années 1887 à 1897 (appendices I à VI), montrant le progrès de la criminalité en Canada, durant cette période de temps. Le premier groupe de délits dans ces tableaux contenant les crimes suivants : meurtre, homicide non prémédité, etc., indique une diminution dans chaque province, excepté Ontario et Québec, où les chiffres s'élevaient : pour Ontario, à 54 en 1887 contre 69 en 1897, et pour Québec à 10 en 1887 contre 24 en 1897.

Durant ces onze années, 75 personnes ont été trouvées coupables de meurtre dans les différentes provinces du Canada, dans l'ordre suivant : 28 dans Ontario, 21 dans la Colombie-Britannique, 6 dans Québec, 6 dans le Manitoba, 6 dans les Territoires, 4 dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 3 dans le Nouveau-Brunswick et 1 dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.

De ces 75 personnes trouvées coupables de meurtre depuis 1887, 29 ont eu leur sentence de mort commuée à l'emprisonnement pour la vie, 2 à l'emprisonnement pour 15 ans et 1 pour 3 mois.

Le deuxième groupe de délits, comprenant tous les outrages ou offenses commis contre la femme, indique une faible augmentation dans le nombre de ces offenses.

The third and fourth groups, containing assaults and various other offences against the person, are also found on the side of increases. It will be seen that the three last groups of Appendix I, made up of offences against property, show large increases, with the exception, however, of the group intituled "Burglary," which shows decreases for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The group of offences showing the highest rate of increase, is that into which is included "Larceny," as will be seen by the following figures :—

PROVINCES.	Cases of Larceny.	
	1887.	1897.
Prince Edward Island.....	10	30
Nova Scotia.....	72	119
New Brunswick.....	24	56
Quebec.....	628	1,081
Ontario.....	1,129	1,851
Manitoba.....	51	172
British Columbia.....	62	134
The Territories.....	17	115
Canada.....	1,993	3,558

The proportion of young offenders under 16 years, to the total number of convictions, remains almost the same, 12·7 per cent in 1887 and 12·6 per cent in 1897 ; but an increase is shown in ratios as to population. Thus in 1887 there were in Canada 9 young offenders to every hundred thousand inhabitants, while in 1897 that number had increased to 14. Ontario and the Territories showing decreases in young offenders, while the other provinces show increases. The proportion of feminine offenders to the total number of convictions was 8·2 per cent in 1887 against 6·3 per cent in 1897 ; while the ratios as to population are thus represented : 6 offenders of feminine sex to every hundred thousand inhabitants in 1887 against 9 in 1897. Of the total number of persons convicted in the several provinces of the Dominion 69·1 per cent were of Canadian birth in 1887, against 69·0 per cent in 1897 ; 15·1 per cent were unable to read or write in 1887 against 14·6 per cent in 1897 ; 36·3 per cent were immoderate drinkers in 1887 against 35·5 per cent in 1897 ; 78·8 per cent were living in cities and towns in 1887, and 71·8 per cent in 1897. The occupations of the convicted are thus represented : agricultural class, 5·3 per cent in 1887 and 4·2 in 1897 ; commercial class, 8·5 per cent in 1887 and 10·6 in 1897 ; domestic class, 7·0 per cent in 1887 and 3·3 in 1897 ; industrial class, 15·2 per cent in 1887 and 13·8 in 1897 ; professional class, 2·0 per cent for 1887 and 1·1 for 1897 ; labourers, 43·7 per cent in 1887 against 38·7 in 1897.

The following figures represent the proportion of criminals by religious denominations :—

	1887.	1897.
Baptists ..	2·3 per cent	2·2 per cent.
Church of England.....	15·9	17·1
Methodists ..	12·1	9·1
Presbyterians.....	7·1	6·4
Roman Catholics.....	46·7	41·5
Other denominations.....	11·3	12·4
Not given.....	4·6	11·3

Criminal Statistics.

Les troisième et quatrième groupes, dans lesquels sont compris les assauts et diverses autres offenses contre la personne, se trouvent aussi du côté des augmentations.

On verra que les trois derniers groupes de délits, composés d'offenses contre la propriété, indiquent de fortes augmentations, en exceptant cependant le groupe intitulé "vol avec effraction," dans lequel on voit des diminutions pour le Nouveau-Brunswick et la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

Le groupe de délits qui montre la plus forte augmentation est celui dans lequel sont compris les "cas de larcins," tel que l'indiquent les chiffres suivants :—

PROVINCES.	Cas de larcins.	
	1887.	1897.
Ile du Prince-Edouard	10	30
Nouvelle-Ecosse	72	119
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	24	56
Québec	628	1,081
Ontario	1,129	1,851
Manitoba	51	172
Colombie-Britannique.....	62	134
Les Territoires	17	115
Canada.....	1,993	3,558

La proportion des jeunes délinquants au-dessous de 16 ans, quant au nombre total des condamnations, reste à peu près la même : 12·7 pour cent en 1887 et 12·6 en 1897 ; mais il y a augmentation dans les proportions quant à la population. Ainsi, en 1887, il y avait au Canada 9 jeunes délinquants pour chaque cent mille habitants, tandis qu'en 1897 ce chiffre s'élevait à 14. Ontario et les Territoires donnent des diminutions dans le nombre des jeunes délinquants et les autres provinces donnent des augmentations. 8·2 pour cent du total des condamnations appartenait au sexe féminin en 1887, contre 6·3 pour cent en 1897. La proportion des délinquantes, quant à la population, est ainsi représentée : 6 personnes du sexe féminin ont été condamnées pour chaque cent mille habitants, en 1887, contre 9 en 1897. 69·1 pour cent des condamnés étaient des Canadiens de naissance, en 1887, contre 69·0 pour cent en 1897. 15·1 pour cent étaient incapables de lire et d'écrire en 1887, contre 14·6 en 1897. 36·3 pour cent faisaient un usage immodéré de boissons enivrantes en 1887, et 35·5 en 1897. 78·8 appartenaient aux populations urbaines en 1887, contre 71·8 en 1897. Les occupations des condamnés sont représentés par les chiffres suivants :—Classe agricole, 5·3 pour cent en 1887, 4·2 pour cent en 1897 ; classe commerciale, 8·5 pour cent en 1887, 10·6 en 1897 ; classe domestique, 7·0 pour cent en 1887, 3·3 en 1897 ; classe industrielle, 15·2 pour cent en 1887, 13·8 en 1897 ; classe professionnelle, 2·0 pour cent en 1887, 1·1 en 1897 ; classe des journaliers, 43·7 pour cent en 1887, 38·7 en 1897.

Les chiffres suivant représentent la proportion des condamnés, par cultes :—

Baptistes.....	2·3 p.c. en 1887	2·2 p.c. en 1897
Eglise d'Angleterre.....	15·9	17·1
Méthodistes.....	12·1	9·1
Presbytériens	7·1	6·4
Catholiques	46·7	41·5
Autres confessions.....	11·3	12·4
Non donnés	4·6	11·3

According to the census of 1891, the ratios of the several religious denominations, as to population, were as follows:—

Baptists	6·2 per cent.
Church of England	13·3 “
Methodists	17·5 “
Presbyterians	15·6 “
Roman Catholics	41·2 “
Other denominations	4·4 “
Not given	1·8 “

Appendix II gives the summary convictions also by groups of offences; the two most important groups being;—“Drunkenness” and “Offences against the Liquor Licence Acts.” On looking over the number of convictions since 1887, it will be noticed that during that period drunkenness has increased in every province of the Dominion, except in Ontario where, on the contrary, a remarkable decrease is shown. In taking for instance the two years 1887 and 1897, it is found that in the year 1887, 52·8 per cent of the total convictions (11,732), for drunkenness belonged to Ontario, while in 1897 the proportion had dropped to 23·3 per cent out of a total of 10,586 convictions. The other provinces have increased in the following proportions:—

	1887		1897
Quebec	From 25·1 per cent	to	36·5 per cent.
Nova Scotia	“ 8·6	“	11·6 “
New Brunswick	“ 4·0	“	11·3 “
Manitoba	“ 4·5	“	4·7 “
British Columbia	“ 2·2	“	6·0 “
Prince Edward Island	“ 2·4	“	2·8 “
The Territories	“ 0·4	“	2·8 “

The number of convictions for “Offences against the Liquor Licence Acts” has also decreased considerably in Ontario, during the same period of time, while it has increased in all the other provinces. In 1887 the total figures for such convictions in Canada were 3,776 against 2,099 in 1897, distributed by provinces in the following proportions:—

	1887		1897
Ontario	70·5 per cent		37·2 per cent.
Quebec	15·9	“	19·3 “
New Brunswick	6·0	“	16·2 “
Nova Scotia	1·9	“	10·0 “
British Columbia	2·1	“	6·0 “
Prince Edward Island	2·1	“	5·4 “
The Territories	1·2	“	3·4 “
Manitoba	0·3	“	2·5 “

Criminal Statistics.

D'après le recensement de 1891, les proportions des différents cultes, quant à la population, étaient dans l'ordre suivant :—

Baptistes	6·2	pour cent.
Eglise d'Angleterre.....	13·3	“
Méthodistes.....	17·5	“
Presbytériens	15·6	“
Catholiques	41·2	“
Autres confessions.....	4·4	“
Non donnés.....	1·8	“

Appendice II donne le nombre de condamnations sommaires, aussi par groupes d'offenses ; les deux groupes les plus importants étant “ ivresse ” et “ infractions aux lois des licences de boissons. ” En examinant le nombre de condamnations pour ces deux offenses depuis 1887, on voit que durant cette période de temps le nombre de cas d'ivresse a augmenté dans toutes les provinces excepté Ontario, où, au contraire, une diminution remarquable a eu lieu. En prenant, par exemple, pour base de comparaison, les deux années 1887 et 1897, on trouve que sur un total de 11,732 cas d'ivresse en 1887, 52·8 pour cent appartenaient à Ontario, tandis qu'en 1897, sur un total de 10,586 condamnations, la proportion d'Ontario ne s'élevait qu'à 23·3 pour cent.

Les autres provinces ont augmenté dans les proportions suivantes :—

Québec	de 25·1 p.c. en 1887 à 36·5 p.c. en 1897
Nouvelle-Ecosse	de 8·6 “ 11·6 “
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	de 4·0 “ 11·3 “
Manitoba.....	de 4·5 “ 4·7 “
Colombie-Britannique.....	de 2·2 “ 6·0 “
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	de 2·4 “ 2·8 “
Les Territoires.....	de 0·4 “ 2·8 “

Le nombre de condamnations pour infractions aux lois des licences de boissons a aussi diminué considérablement dans Ontario, durant la même période de temps, tandis qu'il a augmentée dans les autres provinces. En 1887, le chiffre total des condamnations pour cette offense s'élevait à 3,776, contre 2,099 en 1897 ; distribuées par provinces dans les proportions suivantes :—

Ontario.....	70·5 p.c. en 1887	37·2 p.c. en 1897
Québec	15·9 “	19·3 “
Nouveau-Brunswick	6·0 “	16·2 “
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1·9 “	10·0 “
Colombie-Britannique.....	2·1 “	6·0 “
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	2·1 “	5·4 “
Les Territoires.....	1·2 “	3·4 “
Manitoba.....	0·3 “	2·5 “

According to population, the number of convictions for Drunkenness and Offences against the Liquor Licence Acts stands as follows per 10,000 inhabitants:—

PROVINCES.	Drunkenness.		Liquor Licence Acts.	
	1887.	1897.	1887.	1897.
Ontario.....	30·4	11·0	13·1	3·5
Quebec.....	20·5	24·6	4·2	2·5
Nova Scotia.....	10·3	26·3	1·6	4·5
New Brunswick.....	31·5	38·2	7·1	10·5
Prince Edward Island.....	25·1	26·7	7·3	10·4
Manitoba.....	45·5	30·0	1·0	2·5
British Columbia.....	34·9	42·5	10·4	8·4
The Territories.....	5·6	23·5	5·0	5·7
Canada.....	25·3	20·4	8·1	4·0

Appendix III is a comparative statement by provinces of all convictions for indictable offences, from 1887 to 1897.

Appendix IV gives the particulars belonging to said convictions for the same period of time.

Appendix V is a comparative statement of all summary convictions since 1887.

Appendix VI gives the number of cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been exercised during the years 1887 to 1897, together with the length of time served by each person convicted to one year and over.

E. H. ST. DENIS,
Assistant Statistician.

Criminal Statistics.

Le tableau suivant représente le nombre de condamnations pour "ivresse" et pour "infractions aux lois des licences de boissons" par 10,000 habitants :—

PROVINCES.	Ivresse.		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.	
	1887.	1897.	1887.	1897.
Ontario	30·4	11·0	13·1	3·5
Québec	20·5	24·6	4·2	2·5
Nouvelle-Ecosse	10·3	26·3	1·6	4·5
Nouveau-Brunswick	31·5	38·2	7·1	10·5
Ile du Prince-Edouard	25·1	26·7	7·3	10·4
Manitoba	45·5	30·0	1·0	2·5
Colombie-Britannique	34·9	42·5	10·4	8·4
Les Territoires	5·6	23·5	5·0	5·7
Canada	25·3	26·4	8·1	4·0

Appendice III est un état comparatif par provinces du nombre de condamnations pour délits sujets à poursuite, depuis 1887 jusqu'à 1897.

Appendice IV donne les détails appartenant aux mêmes délits, pour la même période de temps.

Appendice V est un état comparatif du nombre de condamnations sommaires depuis 1887.

Appendice VI donne le nombre de cas dans lesquels le droit de grâce a été exercé durant les années 1887 à 1897, ainsi que la longueur du temps servi par chaque personne condamnée à un an et plus.

E. H. ST. DENIS,
Assistant Statisticien.

APPENDIX I.—APPENDICE I.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES—DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE.

Comparative table from 1887 to 1897 by groups of offences.

Tableau comparatif depuis 1887 à 1897 par groupes de délits.

MURDER and attempt at ; Manslaughter ; Shooting ; Stabbing ; Wounding.

MEURTRE et tentative de ; homicide non prémédité ; usage d'armes avec intention.

Years. Années.	P.E. Island. Ile du P.-E.	Nova Scotia. Nouv.- Ecosse.	New Brunsw- wick. Nouv.- Brunsw- wick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	British Colum- bia. Col.- Britan- nique.	N.W. Terri- tories. Les Terri- tories.	Canada.
1887	3	7	3	10	54	2	9	4	92
1888	1	4	6	13	49	2	13	4	92
1889		3	3	18	96	3	17	2	142
1890		3	2	10	95		12		122
1891		4	1	21	58	3	8	2	97
1892		1	4	16	69	2	14	5	111
1893		5	4	17	55	2	8	4	95
1894	6	3	1	18	72	8	8	11	127
1895	1	4		9	47	3	6	3	73
1896		2	5	10	71	6	5		99
1897		5	3	24	69	1	3	5	110

OFFENCES against females, comprising :—Rape and attempt at ; Attempt and carnally knowing a girl of tender years or an imbecile ; Seduction ; Incest ; Indecent assault and assault on females.

OUTRAGES contre la femme, comprenant :—Viol et tentative de viol ; tentative et commerce charnel avec une fille en bas âge ou avec une aliénée ; séduction ; inceste ; attentat à la pudeur et voies de fait sur femmes.

1887		7	2	23	24	3	1		60
1888		2	1	27	47		1		78
1889		3	3	38	43			1	88
1890		1	7	2	42	46	2	5	105
1891	6	6	2	47	39	1	4	2	107
1892	8	1	2	44	48	4	5	3	115
1893	4	4	3	33	56	2	4	7	113
1894	3	6	3	37	58	7		3	117
1895	5	7	3	43	69	4	3	5	139
1896	1	4	4	41	75	5	3	4	137
1897	2	7	3	77	56	10	3	5	163

AGGRAVATED assaults ; Assault and obstructing peace officer ; Assault and battery.

VOIES de fait graves ; voies de fait et faisant obstacle à un officier de la paix ; agression avec voies de fait.

1887	4	34	9	223	239	6	11	4	530
1888		11	12	221	269	6	17	10	546
1889	1	12	20	255	363	5	19	3	678
1890	2	16	8	177	276	7	16	11	513
1891	4	10	18	261	244	18	31	5	591
1892	5	17	10	308	272	4	46	9	671
1893	4	54	46	370	256	9	29	14	782
1894	3	52	56	380	270	15	18	16	810
1895	6	94	29	325	251	5	51	28	789
1896	12	109	34	255	247	31	34	16	738
1897	5	90	30	281	298	21	61	19	805

Criminal Statistics.

VARIOUS other offences against the person, comprising:—Endangering safety of passengers on railways; Sodomy and bestiality; Concealing the birth of infants; Refusing to provide for family; Deserting child; Bigamy; Abduction; Libel; Abortion and various other.

DIVERS autres outrages contre la personne, comprenant:—Exposant au péril les passagers sur les chemins de fer; sodomie et bestialité; suppression d'enfants; refus de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille; désertion d'enfants; bigamie; enlèvement; libelle; avortement et divers autres outrages.

Years. — Années.	P. E. Island. — Ile du P.-E.	Nova Scotia. — Nouv.- Ecosse.	New Brunswick. — Nouv.- Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Man- toba.	British Colum- bia. — Col.- Britan- nique.	N. W. Terri- tories. — Les Terri- tories.	Canada.
1887		5		17	44		1		67
1888		2	2	28	67	2	5		106
1889	1	3	1	25	52		5	2	89
1890		2	1	77	62		1	1	144
1891		4	1	50	57		1		113
1892		7	7	47	67	2	2	2	134
1893	2	4	1	53	70		6	2	138
1894	1	5		28	73	1	4	2	114
1895		6	3	22	79	1	4	2	117
1896		5	2	22	95	4	3	1	132
1897		7		33	84	1	1	1	127

BURGLARY; House, shop, warehouse and freight car breaking; Robbery; Arson and malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.

VOL avec effraction; bris de maisons, de magasins, d'entrepôts et de wagons de fret; vol et demandes avec menaces; incendie par malveillance et dommages malicieux aux chevaux, bestiaux et autres propriétés.

1887	1	31	11	54	154	5	4	6	266
1888		7	11	82	182	6	4	6	298
1889	1	15	6	97	175	17	12	1	324
1890	2	7	15	80	208	5	6	13	336
1891	4	15	7	89	178	7	18	16	334
1892	1	33	5	72	167	13	6	4	301
1893	1	34	4	91	238	15	39	8	430
1894	4	22	12	119	308	10	19	12	506
1895	8	18	16	112	322	14	19	10	519
1896	6	21	3	107	310	11	15	11	484
1897	4	16	2	119	318	27	50	13	549

LARCENY from dwelling houses; from the person; of post letters; of horses, cattle and sheep; Larceny and feloniously receiving; bringing stolen property into Canada; Embezzlement, fraud and false pretences.

VOL dans des maisons habitées; sur la personne; de lettres chargées; de chevaux, bétail et moutons; larcin et recel; effets volés apportés au Canada; détournement, fraude et faux prétextes.

1887	10	72	24	628	1,129	51	62	17	1,993
1888	12	48	32	780	1,295	50	58	32	2,307
1889	15	92	39	885	1,442	64	69	49	2,655
1890	13	82	40	774	1,343	73	51	68	2,444
1891	11	77	46	823	1,372	62	65	54	2,510
1892	14	81	44	788	1,334	53	86	63	2,463
1893	13	82	50	762	1,541	128	135	93	2,804
1894	22	85	37	943	1,772	135	173	117	3,284
1895	19	95	50	989	1,891	124	205	94	3,467
1896	15	124	65	912	1,827	116	156	98	3,313
1897	30	119	56	1,081	1,851	172	134	115	3,558

FORGERY and offences against the currency; Offences against Revenue Laws; Escape and attempt to escape from prison; Attempt to suicide; Perjury and subornation of perjury; Conspiracy and other felonies and misdemeanors not specified and included in Class VI.

FAUX et délits par rapport à la monnaie; délits contre le revenu de l'Etat; évasion et tentative d'évasion; tentative de suicide; parjure et subornation de parjure; conspiration et autres délits non mentionnés et inclus dans la classe VI.

Years. Années.	P.E. Island. Ile du P.-E.	Nova Scotia. Nouv.-Ecosse.	New Brunswick. Nouv.-Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia. Col. Britannique.	N.W. Territories. Les Territoires.	Canada.
1887		14	5	68	163	3	10	1	264
1888		6	7	50	235	1	24	1	324
1889	4	3	8	43	147	4	24	4	237
1890	2	9	11	60	93	6	95	5	281
1891	4	8	21	65	98	2	18	6	222
1892	3	10	21	63	107	4	23	9	245
1893		16	13	48	99	12	73	7	268
1894		9		128	129	10	14	10	300
1895		15	18	115	170	9	29	14	370
1896		14	3	73	158	8	31	14	301
1897	1	11	1	122	179	13	70	12	409

TOTAL CONVICTIONS—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

TOTAUX DES CONDAMNATIONS—DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.

1887	18	170	54	1,023	1,807	70	96	32	3,270
1888	13	80	71	1,201	2,144	67	122	53	3,751
1889	22	131	80	1,361	2,318	93	146	62	4,213
1890	20	126	79	1,220	2,133	91	183	104	3,946
1891	29	124	96	1,356	2,046	93	145	85	3,974
1892	31	150	93	1,338	2,064	82	187	95	4,040
1893	24	199	121	1,374	2,315	168	294	135	4,630
1894	39	182	109	1,653	2,682	186	236	171	5,258
1895	39	239	119	1,615	2,829	160	317	156	5,474
1896	34	279	116	1,420	2,783	181	247	144	5,204
1897	42	255	95	1,737	2,855	245	322	170	5,721

INDICTABLE OFFENCES—DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.

NUMBER of convictions per 10,000 Inhabitants.

NOMBRE de condamnations par 10,000 habitants.

1887	1.65	3.81	1.68	7.13	8.80	6.57	12.86	5.94	7.07
1888	1.19	1.78	2.21	8.29	10.42	5.75	15.26	9.32	8.02
1889	2.01	2.92	2.49	9.31	11.17	7.29	17.05	10.33	8.91
1890	1.83	2.80	2.45	8.28	10.14	6.38	19.75	14.82	8.26
1891	2.65	2.75	2.99	9.11	9.67	6.09	14.85	11.22	8.22
1892	2.85	3.32	2.89	8.90	9.66	4.97	17.34	11.96	8.23
1893	2.20	4.40	3.76	9.06	10.75	9.18	26.11	12.64	9.36
1894	3.57	4.01	3.39	10.80	12.33	9.95	19.57	21.78	10.50
1895	3.57	5.26	3.70	10.46	12.90	7.94	24.54	18.83	10.86
1896	3.11	6.12	3.61	9.12	12.56	9.36	17.86	16.47	10.25
1897	3.85	5.58	2.95	11.05	12.77	12.07	21.73	18.42	11.06

Criminal Statistics.

APPENDIX II.—APPENDICE II.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

Comparative table from 1887 to 1897, by groups of offences.

Tableau comparatif depuis 1887 à 1897 par groupes de délits.

ASSAULTS ; Neglecting to support family ; Threats and abusive language.

VOIES de fait ; négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille ; menaces et langage injurieux.

Years. — Années.	P.E. Island. — Ile du P.-E.	Nova Scotia. — Nouv. Ecosse.	New Brunsw- wick. — Nouv. Brunsw- wick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	British Colum- bia. — Col. Britan- nique.	N.W. Territ- ories. — Les Terri- toires.	Canada.
1887.....	21	209	297	1,040	2,489	50	49	30	4,185
1888.....	34	193	289	1,009	2,368	37	21	31	3,982
1889.....	61	233	331	1,033	2,428	107	52	59	4,304
1890.....	43	219	324	947	2,511	70	53	66	4,233
1891.....	44	216	265	938	2,217	73	73	80	3,906
1892.....	38	267	295	884	2,146	64	72	106	3,872
1893.....	22	185	202	814	1,967	61	109	101	3,461
1894.....	44	209	204	733	1,961	58	100	122	3,431
1895.....	46	243	233	626	2,111	63	88	124	3,534
1896.....	33	251	245	640	1,979	42	115	133	3,428
1897.....	46	181	193	643	1,900	48	103	99	3,213

LARCENY ; Larceny of dogs, birds, timber, trees, fruits—Malicious and other damage to property.

LARCIN ; Vol de chiens, oiseaux, bois, arbres, fruits—Dommages malicieux et autres à la propriété.

1887.....	6	31	33	90	343	5	9	8	525
1888.....		53	58	255	477	7	8	4	862
1889.....	1	38	32	253	407	13	14	12	770
1890.....	4	50	31	228	416	18	9	20	776
1891.....	3	31	41	250	435	10	14	24	808
1892.....	11	33	28	232	381	5	17	23	730
1893.....	10	33	31	210	365	22	15	16	702
1894.....	11	48	41	232	415	11	27	30	815
1895.....	2	25	21	188	360	16	31	32	675
1896.....	12	46	35	200	374	11	10	27	715
1897.....	13	36	29	212	428	31	22	28	799

DRUNKENNESS—IVRESSE.

1887.....	274	462	1,011	2,947	6,200	529	261	48	11,732
1888.....	287	501	1,141	3,360	6,633	479	370	66	12,837
1889.....	330	657	1,383	3,412	7,059	591	368	94	13,894
1890.....	287	642	1,561	3,999	6,553	486	469	83	14,080
1891.....	311	635	1,628	4,199	4,973	518	651	111	13,026
1892.....	301	676	1,291	3,832	3,967	633	606	186	11,492
1893.....	233	938	1,365	3,778	3,787	592	725	233	11,651
1894.....	174	1,258	1,227	4,272	3,267	585	581	194	11,558
1895.....	162	1,567	1,205	4,307	3,132	467	498	220	11,558
1896.....	129	1,651	1,238	4,275	2,624	573	580	225	11,295
1897.....	292	1,199	1,228	3,869	2,465	609	630	294	10,586

OFFENCES against Liquor License Acts.

INFRACTIONS aux lois des licences de boissons.

Years. — Années.	P. E. Island. — Ile du P.-E.	Nova Scotia. — Nouv.- Ecosse.	New Brunsw- wick. — Nouv.- Brunsw- wick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	British Colum- bia. — Col.- Britan- nique.	N. W. Terri- tories. — Les Terri- toires.	Canada.
1887.....	80	71	228	600	2,664	12	78	43	3,776
1888.....	91	83	222	628	3,108	1	94	68	4,295
1889.....	69	89	159	572	1,982	30	89	54	3,044
1890.....	75	130	326	372	1,131	15	115	49	2,213
1891.....	90	118	245	434	1,220	11	147	75	2,340
1892.....	75	121	268	304	1,069	21	148	67	2,073
1893.....	37	154	444	387	1,347	60	189	51	2,669
1894.....	84	166	337	277	1,062	16	153	48	2,143
1895.....	82	185	364	287	968	39	184	65	2,174
1896.....	70	193	435	384	742	38	69	56	1,987
1897.....	114	209	340	405	782	52	125	72	2,099

VAGRANCY ; Indecent exposure ; Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof ; Loose, idle, disorderly ; Breach of peace ; Disturbing religious and like meetings ; Insulting, obscene, profane language and insanity.

VAGABONDAGE ; exposition indécente ; tenant, fréquentant et habitant des maisons de désordre ; conduite déréglée ; perturbation de la paix, de réunions religieuses et autres ; langage insultant, obscène, profane et aliénation mentale.

1887.....	31	202	116	1,969	3,348	139	141	25	5,971
1888.....	10	208	149	2,027	4,038	84	87	27	6,630
1889.....	27	136	118	2,168	3,997	143	90	62	6,741
1890.....	23	218	156	2,765	4,216	102	73	85	7,638
1891.....	33	185	123	2,958	3,808	129	102	83	7,421
1892.....	23	211	144	2,976	3,628	125	120	117	7,344
1893.....	14	264	126	2,369	3,310	134	188	110	6,515
1894.....	32	289	171	2,645	3,585	130	205	114	7,171
1895.....	18	606	175	3,162	3,582	148	210	161	8,061
1896.....	9	526	148	2,869	3,715	217	192	169	7,845
1897.....	19	506	283	2,720	3,964	244	324	316	8,376

OFFENCES against fishery ; Gambling ; Game ; Medical ; Militia ; Masters and servants ; Pharmacy ; Railways ; Seamen ; Weights and measures ; Adulteration of food and Lord's Day Acts ; Municipal by-laws ; Carrying unlawful weapons ; Cruelty to animals ; Contempt of court ; Revenue laws ; Offences against Statute labour ; Trespass and miscellaneous minor offences.

INFRACTIONS aux lois concernant la pêche ; le jeu ; la chasse ; la médecine ; la milice ; les maîtres et serviteurs ; les pharmaciens ; les chemins de fer ; le service maritime ; les poids et mesures ; la falsification des substances alimentaires ; la profanation du dimanche ; les lois municipales ; le port d'armes illégal ; la cruauté envers les animaux ; le mépris de cour ; le revenu de l'Etat et la corvée ; empiètement et divers petits délits.

1887.....	80	121	121	858	3,779	86	98	41	5,184
1888.....	34	85	142	710	4,249	73	97	45	5,435
1889.....	25	89	143	722	4,336	138	123	66	5,642
1890.....	25	94	120	770	4,351	211	179	70	5,820
1891.....	45	169	142	608	4,690	163	228	97	6,142
1892.....	97	161	148	927	3,826	298	171	114	5,742
1893.....	19	181	134	830	4,271	263	224	103	6,025
1894.....	77	296	116	1,035	3,743	190	135	197	5,789
1895.....	25	313	113	1,164	3,699	292	233	270	6,109
1896.....	18	375	80	949	4,675	267	149	281	6,794
1897.....	35	290	106	1,022	4,612	248	273	598	7,184

Criminal Statistics.

TOTAL SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

TOTAUX DES CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

Years. — Années.	P. E. Island. — Ile du P.-E.	Nova Scotia. — Nouv.- Ecosse.	Nonv. Brunswick. — Nouv.- Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	British Colum- bia. — Col.- Britan- nique.	N. W. Terri- tories. — Les Terri- toires.	Canada.
1887.....	492	1,096	1,806	7,504	18,823	821	636	195	31,373
1888.....	456	1,123	2,001	7,989	20,873	681	677	241	34,041
1889.....	513	1,242	2,166	8,160	20,209	1,022	736	347	34,395
1890.....	457	1,353	2,518	9,081	19,178	902	898	373	34,760
1891.....	526	1,354	2,444	9,387	17,343	904	1,215	470	33,643
1892.....	545	1,469	2,174	9,155	15,017	1,146	1,134	613	31,253
1893.....	335	1,755	2,302	8,388	15,047	1,132	1,450	614	31,023
1894.....	422	2,266	2,096	9,194	14,033	990	1,201	705	30,907
1895.....	335	2,938	2,111	9,734	13,852	1,025	1,244	872	32,111
1896.....	271	3,042	2,181	9,317	14,109	1,148	1,115	891	32,074
1897.....	519	2,421	2,179	8,871	14,151	1,232	1,477	1,407	32,257

GRAND TOTALS—GRAND TOTAUX.

INDICTABLE offences and summary convictions.

DÉLITS sujets à poursuite et condamnations sommaires.

1887.....	510	1,266	1,860	8,527	20,630	891	732	227	34,643
1888.....	469	1,203	2,072	9,190	23,017	748	799	294	37,792
1889.....	535	1,373	2,246	9,521	22,527	1,115	882	409	38,608
1890.....	477	1,479	2,597	10,301	21,301	993	1,081	476	38,705
1891.....	555	1,478	2,540	10,743	19,389	997	1,360	555	37,617
1892.....	576	1,619	2,267	10,493	17,081	1,228	1,321	708	35,293
1893.....	359	1,954	2,423	9,762	17,362	1,300	1,744	749	35,653
1894.....	461	2,448	2,205	10,847	16,715	1,176	1,437	876	36,165
1895.....	374	3,177	2,230	11,349	16,681	1,185	1,561	1,028	37,685
1896.....	305	3,321	2,297	10,737	16,892	1,329	1,362	1,035	37,278
1897.....	561	2,676	2,274	10,608	17,006	1,477	1,799	1,577	37,978

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS FOR EACH CONVICTION.

NOMBRE D'HABITANTS POUR CHAQUE CONDAMNATION.

1887.....	214	353	173	168	99	130	102	237	134
1888.....	232	372	155	157	89	166	100	193	124
1889.....	204	326	143	153	92	119	97	147	122
1890.....	229	304	123	143	98	143	85	133	123
1891.....	197	304	127	138	109	153	72	120	128
1892.....	189	278	141	143	125	130	79	99	138
1893.....	304	231	132	155	124	129	64	99	138
1894.....	237	185	146	141	130	149	84	90	138
1895.....	291	143	144	136	131	155	83	80	134
1896.....	358	137	139	145	131	145	101	84	137
1897.....	195	170	141	149	129	139	84	80	136

APPENDIX III—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

COMPARATIVE Table of Convictions for each Province from 1887 to 1897.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.										
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Abduction.											
Abortion and attempt								1			
Arson							1				
Assaults, aggravated						2	3		3	2	3
Assault and battery	4		1		3			1	2	4	1
Assault on peace officer				2	1	3	1	2	1	6	1
Assaults, indecent									1		
Assault on females					6	8	4	3	3	1	2
Bigamy											
Bringing stolen property in Canada											
Burglary				1					1		
Carnally knowing a girl of tender years or an imbecile.											
Carrying unlawful weapons											
Concealing birth							1				
Conspiracy											
Deserting child.											
Election Act, breaches of											
Embezzlement.											
Endangering safety of pass. on R. W.							5		1		
False pretense and fraud.										1	
Feloniously receiving					3			1			
Forcible entry.						1					
Forgery, &c			2								
Gambling Acts, breaches of											
Horse, &c., stealing											1
House, shop, warehouse breaking.			1	1	4	1		4	7	5	4
Incest, rape and attempt at				1					1		
Indecent exposure											
Larceny	10	12	13	13	8	9	13	21	18	15	29
" from dwelling											
" the person			1								
Libel											
Malicious injury to horses, &c.	1										
Manslaughter	1										
Murder			1								
" attempt at	1										
Perjury						1					
Prison breach, escape, &c.						1					1
Refusing to support family.			1								
Revenue Laws, breaches of											
Robbery										1	
Seduction											
Shooting, wounding	1							6	1		
Sodomy and bestiality.							1				
Stealing letters, &c											
Suicide, attempt at											
Various offences against the person											
Various other misdemeanours.			2	2	4						
Var. off. ag'nst property with't violence.											
Totals	18	13	22	20	29	31	24	39	39	34	42
Class I	7	1	2	3	10	13	10	13	12	13	7
" II			1	2	4	1		4	8	6	4
" III	10	12	15	13	11	14	13	22	19	15	30
" IV	1						1				
" V			2								
" VI			2	2	4	3					1
Total	18	13	22	20	29	31	24	39	39	34	42

Criminal Statistics.

APPENDICE III—DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.

TABLEAU comparatif des condamnations pour chaque province depuis 1887 à 1897.

NOVA SCOTIA—NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.

NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS.										DÉLITS.	
1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.		1897.
				1				1			Enlèvement.
	2				1	2	1	2	2		Avortement et tentative d'.
13	3	5	2	2	5	7	1	4	9		Incendie par malveillance.
6	6	4	9	6	5	15	24	11	21		Voies de fait graves.
15	2	3	5	2	7	32	27	79	79		Aggression avec voies de fait.
		2	4	4	1	2	1	3	1		Voies de fait sur un officier de paix.
4	1		1				3	4	2		Attentat à la pudeur.
	1					2	3	2			Voies de fait sur femmes.
											Bigamie.
4		2		2	1	5	9	6	7		Effets volés apportés au Canada.
											Vol avec effraction.
											Commerce charnel avec une fille en bas âge ou une aliénée.
1		1			1		1	1			Port d'armes illégal.
											Suppression d'enfants.
					1		1				Conspiration.
											Désertion d'enfants.
1	2	1	1		1		1	1	1		Infractions à la loi électorale.
			1	2	4	2					Détournement.
4	4		4	2	4	2	7	9	4		Exp. au péril les pass. sur les ch. de fer.
1	2	1		3	3				2		Faux prétexte et fraude.
							1				Recel.
2	1	2	3	2	1	5	2		1		Entrée forcée.
											Faux, etc.
2			1		4	1			1		Infraction aux lois défendant le jeu.
17	3	10	5	11	18	24	8	7	9		Vol de chevaux, etc.
3	1	1	2	2		1	2		1		Bris de maisons, magasins, entrepôts.
			1	1		2	1		4		Inceste, viol et tentative de.
63	38	78	74	68	68	78	75	84	115	113	Exposition indécente.
		9		1							Larcin.
	2	2	2	1			2	1			Vol dans des maisons habitées.
											“ sur la personne.
8	2		2	1	9	3	3	3	3		Libelle.
	2	1	2	2		1	1				Domages malicieux aux chevaux, etc.
1	1	1							1		Homicide non prémédité.
1						1					Meurtre.
			1				1	4	3		“ tentative de.
			4		8	9		7	6		Parjure.
		2	1	1				1	1		Bris de prison, évasion, etc.
	4										Refus de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
2		3		1	4		1				Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
						1					Vol.
5	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	4	1		Séduction.
					1				1		Usage d'armes avec intention.
1						1			1		Sogomie et bestialité.
	1										Vol de lettres chargées.
4		1			1			1	2		Suicide, tentative de.
12	1			5			3	3			Outrages divers contre la personne.
		1		2	1						Divers autres délits.
											Div. aut. délits sans viol. contre la prop.
170	80	131	126	124	150	199	182	239	279	255	Totaux.
53	19	21	28	24	26	67	66	111	120	109	Classe I.
23	3	15	5	14	23	29	18	13	16	11	“ II.
71	48	92	82	77	81	81	85	95	123	119	“ III.
8	4	.....	2	1	10	5	4	5	5	5	“ IV.
2	1	2	3	2	1	5	2	.....	1	1	“ V.
13	5	1	6	6	9	12	7	15	14	10	“ VI.
170	80	131	126	124	150	199	182	239	279	255	Totaux.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

COMPARATIVE Table from 1887 to 1897.

NEW BRUNSWICK—NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.										
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Abduction				1		1					1
Abortion and attempt											
Arson	2			1			1	1	4		
Assaults, aggravated	4	5	5	4	4	4	10	7	1	6	5
Assault and battery	4	4	12	3	14	3	10	16	5	6	8
Assault on peace officer	1	3	3	1		3	26	33	23	22	17
Assaults, indecent	1	1		2	1	2	1	2		3	1
Assault on females			2				2	1	1		
Bigamy						2					
Bringing stolen property in Canada			1								
Burglary	4	1	1	3							
Carnally knowing a girl of tender years or an imbecile									2		1
Carrying unlawful weapons						1	2			1	
Concealing birth		1				1					
Conspiracy									1		
Deserting child											
Election Act, breaches of											
Embezzlement				1							
Endangering safety of pass. on R. W.			2	1	2	1	4	1		2	
False pretense and fraud										1	
Feloniously receiving		2	1	1					4	1	6
Forceful entry											
Forgery, &c			2			1	1				
Gambling Acts, breaches of											
Horse, &c., stealing								1			
House, shop, warehouse breaking	5	3	5	8	3	4	2	8	12	3	1
Incest, rape and attempt at	1		1			1				1	1
Indecent exposure									1		
Larceny	21	30	34	37	43	42	49	35	44	64	50
" from dwelling						1					
" the person	1		1						1		
Libel			1								
Malicious injury to horses, &c.		7		2	4	1		2			1
Manslaughter		2	3	1		1	2				
Murder						1		1			1
" attempt at											
Perjury											
Prison breach, escape, &c		2	4		2	2	3		4	1	1
Refusing to support family											
Revenue Laws, breaches of											
Robbery				1			1	1			
Seduction											
Shooting, wounding	3	4		1	1	2	2			5	2
Sodomy and bestiality		1									
Stealing letters, &c.								2			
Suicide, attempt at											1
Various offences against the person									1	1	
" other misdemeanours	5	5	2	11	18	16	9		12		
Var. off. ag'nt property with't violence	2				1						
Totals	54	71	80	79	96	93	121	109	119	116	95
Class I	14	21	27	13	22	23	54	60	35	45	36
" II	9	4	6	12	3	4	3	9	12	3	1
" III	24	32	39	40	46	44	50	35	50	65	56
" IV	2	7		3	4	1	1	3	4		1
" V			2			1	1				
" VI	5	7	6	11	21	20	12	2	18	3	1
Totals	54	71	80	79	96	93	121	109	119	116	95

Criminal Statistics.

DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE. TABLEAU comparatif depuis 1887 à 1897.

QUEBEC.											DÉLITS.	
NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS.												
1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.			1897.
		2						2	1		2	Enlèvement.
						1						Avortement et tentative d'.
	4	4	2		4	6	7	6	8	9		4 Incendie par malveillance.
78	93	114	70	74	47	75	52	51	37			47 Voies de fait graves.
55	25	19	30	22	25	17	35	31	28			33 Agression avec voies de fait.
90	103	122	77	165	236	278	293	243	190			201 Voies de fait sur un officier de paix.
7	9	8	8	10	15	8	8	10	3			7 Attentat à la pudeur.
14	17	24	29	30	25	19	27	26	33			60 Voies de fait sur femmes.
			3				2					3 Bigamie.
2	1	1	1	1				5				1 Effets volés apportés en Canada.
8	14	41	10	38	13	10	12	20	25			36 Vol avec effraction.
1		3	3	3	3	2			4	1		5 Commerce charnel avec une fille en bas
												âge ou une aliénée.
9				4		1	5	6	10			7 Port d'armes illégal.
1			1	2				1				2 Suppression d'enfants.
	10		2		1	9			1	2		2 Conspiration.
		1				1			1			Désertion d'enfants.
							3		4	1		Infractions à la loi électorale.
4	14	28	20	14	10	19	2					1 Détournement.
	2		1			1	1	1	3			3 Exp. au péril les pass. sur les ch. de fer
21	25	24	36	28	29	24	19	46	30	56		56 Faux prétexte et fraude.
6	11	11	10	23	13	13	9	26	19	33		33 Recel.
										1		Entrée forcée.
8	9	7	15	9	14	5	7	25	6	11		11 Faux, etc.
2	1		17			3	8	17	16	15		15 Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
14	12	6	5	9	10	9	5	10	13	13		13 Vol de chevaux, etc.
26	40	35	42	17	47	63	81	70	56	62		62 Bris de maisons, magasins, entrepôts.
1	1	3	2	4	1	4	2	2	4	4		4 Incest, viol et tentative de.
2		3		9	17	7	14	13	11	21		21 Exposition indécente.
555	679	771	676	723	707	683	881	884	828	959		Larcin.
7	1	3		3	1	3	1	1	2			Vol dans des maison habitées.
16	19	35	19	14	13	14	16	19	18	14		" sur la personne.
4	8			1						1		Libelle.
13	7	6	8	6	1	3	4	4	4	4		4 Dommages malicieux aux chevaux, etc.
3	1	2	1	1	1	2				1		3 Homicide non prémédité.
		1	2	2						1		Meurtre.
2	2	4		1	1	2	1	1		3		" tentative de.
	2	1	2		2	1	2	4	4	4		4 Parjure.
7	4	5	2	2	1	5	8	8	5	11		11 Bris de prison, évasion, etc.
3	11	16	53	36	44	45	16	3	5	9		9 Refus de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
		7	2		7	10	6	3	9	10		10 Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
6	17	11	18	24	5	8	16	10	13	13		13 Vol.
										1		Séduction.
5	10	11	7	17	14	13	17	9	8	18		18 Usage d'armes avec intention.
2	1	1	2		1	1	1	3				Sodomie et bestialité.
3	3	6	5	3	4		5	3	2	4		4 Vol de lettres chargées.
1	4		1	1	1	5	4	2	6	9		9 Suicide, tentative de.
7	4	7	17	11	1	1	8	13	12	13		13 Outrages divers contre la personne.
37	20	20	19	40	20	2	71	32	2	32		32 Divers autres délits.
2	15		2	5								Div. aut. délits sans viol. contre la prop.
1023	1201	1361	1220	1356	1338	1374	1653	1615	1420	1737		Totaux.
273	289	336	306	379	415	473	463	399	328	415		Classe I.
40	71	87	70	79	65	81	109	100	94	111		" II.
627	777	879	769	820	784	762	938	986	910	1081		" III.
14	11	10	10	10	7	10	10	12	13	8		" IV.
8	9	7	15	9	14	5	7	25	6	11		" V.
61	44	42	50	59	53	43	126	93	69	111		" VI.
1023	1201	1361	1220	1356	1338	1374	1653	1615	1420	1737		Totaux.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.
COMPARATIVE Table from 1887 to 1897.

ONTARIO.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.										
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Abduction.	1	1		3	3		1	2		4	5
Abortion and attempt		1	1	1				1	1	4	5
Arson	7	17	13	7	13	11	16	12	14	16	27
Assaults, aggravated	62	76	127	110	92	105	86	86	90	86	118
Assault and battery	87	109	122	102	97	90	100	109	96	73	102
Assault on peace officer	90	84	114	64	55	77	70	75	65	88	78
Assaults, indecent.	17	25	25	24	23	23	27	30	32	39	26
Assault on females		12	4	3	7	10	10	7	18	15	4
Bigamy	3	10	8	9	11	8	9	16	8	5	8
Bringing stolen property in Canada	6	6	9	6	3	4	3	5	2	4	2
Burglary	21	36	35	57	27	21	40	53	48	50	70
Carnally knowing a girl of tender years or an imbecile.	3	4	6	7	1	2	5	10	8	9	8
Carrying unlawful weapons.	32	5	14	8	7	8	9	8	8	8	12
Concealing birth	1			1			2				2
Conspiracy	7	5						3	2	1	3
Deserting child.	4	7	3	1	4	1	2		1	4	2
Election Act, breaches of.					3	1		2		2	4
Embezzlement	11	13	11	13	23	14	20	10	3	2	8
Endangering safety of pass. on R. W.	10	5	6	6	3	4	5	9	15	21	33
False pretense and fraud.	35	54	63	75	47	56	63	137	123	107	119
Feloniously receiving	24	32	32	14	24	25	35	44	35	25	34
Forcible entry	1			3				2	3	2	3
Forgery, &c	26	31	21	20	22	22	25	21	32	66	53
Gambling Acts, breaches of.	1	4	6	10		7		9	26	12	18
Horse, &c., stealing	27	17	29	20	29	23	32	24	44	45	14
House, shop, warehouse breaking.	68	70	76	93	104	95	118	193	206	158	178
Incest, rape and attempt at	4	6	7	7	8	9	10	8	6	9	7
Indecent exposure	2	1	2	2	2	10	7	11	14	18	13
Larceny	1014	1154	1272	1177	1239	1191	1370	1525	1644	1602	1630
“ from dwelling	6	7	11	8	2	4	3	9	11	4	7
“ the person	5	2	4	19	5	12	14	19	27	34	36
Libel	3	2		1		1		4			
Malicious injury to horses, &c.	20	30	18	30	11	17	18	13	14	28	17
Manslaughter	7	5	6	11	3	3	9	11	5	5	4
Murder.	1	2	2	5	3		3	3	3	4	2
“ attempt at		1			1			2	2		
Perjury		6	3	7	2	2	7	7	3	7	12
Prison breach, escape, &c	10	9	21	6	8	11	11	11	30	26	25
Refusing to support family	6	16	16	16	16	17	22	23	24	22	12
Revenue Laws, breaches of	2						4	1	1	1	1
Robbery	38	29	33	21	23	23	46	37	40	58	26
Seduction				5	5	4	4	3	5	3	11
Shooting, wounding	46	41	88	79	51	66	43	56	37	62	63
Sodomy and bestiality.	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	4	7	4	1
Stealing letters, &c.		3	4	2		5	1	4	3	4	1
Suicide, attempt at	3	6	3	3	5	1	3	7	4	3	16
Various offences against the person.	13	23	16	23	13	35	28	14	23	31	16
Various other misdemeanours	79	168	77	36	49	43	33	47	42	12	19
Var. off. ag'nt property with't violence.	1	7	7	9							
Totals.	1807	2144	2318	2123	2046	2064	2315	2682	2830	2783	2855
Class I.	361	432	554	479	398	456	437	473	446	488	507
“ II.	127	135	144	171	154	139	204	283	294	266	274
“ III.	1129	1292	1438	1341	1372	1329	1540	1768	1889	1823	1851
“ IV.	27	47	31	37	24	28	34	25	28	44	44
“ V.	26	31	21	20	22	22	25	21	32	66	53
“ VI.	137	207	130	75	76	90	75	112	141	96	126
Totals	1807	2144	2318	2123	2046	2064	2315	2682	2830	2783	2855

Criminal Statistics.

DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE. TABLEAU comparatif depuis 1887 à 1897.

MANITOBA.												DÉLITS.
NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS.												
1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.		
						1						Enlèvement.
												Avortement et tentative d'.
	1											Incendie par malveillance.
6	2	3	5	3	1	5	2		1	1		2 Voies de fait graves.
	4	1	1	9	3	2	6	1	13	15		4 Agression avec voies de fait.
		1	1	6		2	7	2	7	4		4 Voies de fait sur un officier de paix.
2				1	4	2	4	2		5		5 Attentat à la pudeur.
						1				1		1 Voies de fait sur femmes.
												Bigamie.
1			2									Effets volés apportés au Canada.
2		1	1	1	2	2	3	3				Vol avec effraction.
1									1	1		2 Commerce charnel avec une fille en bas
						1	1					âge ou une aliénée.
												Port d'armes illégal.
												Suppression d'enfants.
												Conspiration.
												Désertion d'enfants.
								1				1 Infractions à la loi électorale.
	1						1	2				Détournement.
	2											Exp. au péril les pass. sur les ch. de fer.
2		1		4		6	4	4	4	8		8 Faux pretexte et fraude.
			2	3		1	1	2	2	10		10 Recel.
1												Entrée forcée.
2	1	3	6	2	2	4	5	1	5	10		10 Faux, etc.
												Infraction aux lois défendant le jeu.
			1	4						3		1 Vol de chevaux, etc.
1	5	16	3	5	6	9	6	8	7	21		21 Bris de maisons, magasins, entrepôts.
								2	3	2		2 Inceste, viol et tentative de.
										1		Exposition indécente.
45	49	62	68	47	53	116	126	116	107	153		153 Larcin.
1				1			2					Vol dans des maisons habitées.
1			1	2		4		1				" sur la personne.
					1	3	2		1	3		Libelle.
2	1	1										1 Dommages malicieux aux chevaux, etc.
	1	1			1	1	2					1 Homicide non prémédité.
												Meurtre.
						1						" tentative de.
							7	3	3	2		2 Parjure.
										1		1 Bris de prison, évasion, etc.
												1 Refus de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
2			1		2		1	1				Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										6		6 Vol.
			1	3	1	1	6	3	6			Séduction.
									1			Usage d'armes avec intention.
1				1					1			Sodomie et bestialité.
												Vol de lettres chargées.
								1	1			Suicide, tentative de.
		1							3			Outrages divers contre la personne.
												Divers autres délits.
												Div. aut. délits sans viol. contre la prop.
70	67	93	91	93	82	168	186	160	181	245		Totals.
11	10	8	7	22	12	13	31	13	46	33		Classe I.
5	5	17	5	6	10	11	10	12	7	27		" II.
50	50	64	73	61	53	128	135	123	116	172		" III.
				1	3	4		2	4			" IV.
2	1	3	6	2	2	4	5	1	5	10		" V.
2		1		1	2	8	5	9	3	3		" VI.
70	67	93	91	93	82	168	186	160	181	245		Totaux.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.
COMPARATIVE Table from 1887 to 1897.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.											
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
Abduction			1					4	1	2		
Abortion and attempt												
Arson				1	1				2	2	1	1
Assaults, aggravated	2	6	8	10	12	24	15	8	18	19	19	19
Assault and battery	6	4	4	6	5	7	3	4	19	8	37	37
Assault on peace officer	3	7	7		14	15	11	6	14	7	5	5
Assaults, indecent		1				3	2			3	2	2
Assault on females					1	2	1					
Bigamy												
Bringing stolen property in Canada	2	3	1		1						4	2
Burglary	1		5	1	2	4	10	3	6	1	20	20
Carnally knowing a girl of tender years or an imbecile					1							1
Carrying unlawful weapons											7	7
Concealing birth											1	
Conspiracy							2					
Deserting child												
Election Act, breaches of											1	1
Embezzlement				1	1	1	2				1	1
Endangering safety of pass. on R. W.												
False pretense and fraud	1	2	2	4	6	4	5	6	8	3	8	8
Feloniously receiving	19	11	5	2	5	3	9	22	8	7	27	27
Forcible entry	1			1								2
Forgery, &c	5	3	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	7	6	6
Gambling Acts, breaches of										1	1	43
Horse, &c., stealing		3		1			3	2	3	5	1	1
House, shop, warehouse breaking	3	3	3	3	8	2	15	7	10	8	18	18
Incest, rape and attempt at	1			2	2		1		3			
Indecent exposure							3				5	
Larceny	36	37	56	40	48	72	115	139	177	128	92	92
“ from dwelling	2	1	1		2	2	1	2	5	2	2	2
“ the person	1	1	3	2	3	3			4	6		
Libel	1							1				
Malicious injury to horses, &c					1		6	3	1	2	8	8
Manslaughter	1	1	5	5	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Murder	4	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	2			
“ attempt at	2		1				1					
Perjury	1					2	1					
Prison breach, escape, &c	2	3	5		3	1	6	6	13	8	6	6
Refusing to support family												
Revenue Laws, breaches of											1	3
Robbery		1	4	1	6		8	4		3	3	3
Seduction												
Shooting, wounding	2	10	8	6	3	11	4	2	3	4	2	2
Sodomy and bestiality		1	1	1	1	2	1			1		
Stealing letters, &c								2				1
Suicide, attempt at				1				2	1			1
Various offences against the person		3	4					1	2	2	1	1
“ other misdemeanours	1	18	16	91	14	24	57	5	13	1	1	1
Var. off. ag'nst property with't violence	1		1									
Totals	98	122	146	183	145	187	294	236	317	247	322	322
Class I	22	36	41	31	44	67	47	30	64	45	68	68
“ II	4	4	12	5	16	6	33	14	16	12	41	41
“ III	62	58	69	51	65	86	135	171	205	156	134	134
“ IV				1	2		6	5	3	3	9	9
“ V	5	3	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	7	6	6
“ VI	5	21	21	93	17	27	69	15	28	24	64	64
Totals	98	122	146	183	145	187	294	236	317	247	322	322

Criminal Statistics.

DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.
TABLEAU comparatif depuis 1887 à 1897.

THE TERRITORIES—LES TERRITOIRES.

NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS.											DÉLITS.
1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
											Enlèvement.
								1			Avortement et tentative d'.
			2			1	1			3	1 Incendie par malveillance.
3	1		1		2	4	2	1		4	7 Voies de fait graves.
	8	2	8	4	5	5	4	10		5	6 Agression avec voies de fait.
1	1	1	2	1	2	5	10	17		7	6 Voies de fait sur un officier de paix.
			3		1	1	1	2		1	2 Attentat à la pudeur.
					1	2	1	2		3	2 Voies de fait sur femmes.
						1		1		1	Bigamie.
	9		3		1			1		1	1 Effets volés apportés au Canada.
			4		3			2		2	1 Vol avec effraction.
				1	1	1		1			1 Commerce charnel avec une fille en bas âge ou une aliénée.
									1		4 Port d'armes illegal.
									1		1 Suppression d'enfants.
											Conspiration.
											Désertion d'enfants.
		1	2	1	4	1	1	3		3	Infractions à la loi électorale.
											Détournement.
		1	1	1	5	10	7	5		6	4 Exp. au péril les pass. sur les ch. de fer.
1	1	1		9				1	2	2	4 Faux prétexte et fraude.
											6 Recel.
1		1				2	1	2		2	1 Entré forcée.
								2			1 Faux, etc.
2	4	5	6	5	11	5	6	9	12	12	12 Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
4	3	1	2	7		1	3	3	2	2	3 Vol de chevaux, etc.
		1	2	1		1					3 Bris de maisons, magasins, entrepôts.
						1					1 Inceste, viol et tentative de.
								3			3 Exposition indécente.
14	18	41	54	38	42	75	101	73	75	89	89 Larcin.
			1			1					1 Vol dans des maisons habitées.
											2 " sur la personne.
1	3		5	9	1	6	8	3		1	1 Libelle.
2		1		1		1	4				6 Domgages malicieux aux chevaux, etc.
	2				1		2				2 Homicide non prémédité.
2					1						1 Meurtre.
			2	2	2	1		3	2	2	" tentative de.
			2	2	2	3	5	2	6	3	1 Parjure.
					2						3 Bris de prison, évasion, etc.
		1		1							1 Refus de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
		1		1	2						1 Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								2			2 Vol.
	2	1		1	3	3	5	3			1 Séduction.
			1								2 Usage d'armes avec intention.
						1	1				1 Sodomie et bestialité.
					2		2				1 Vol de lettres chargées,
		1				1					1 Suicide, tentative de.
1	1	2	3	1	1						4 Outrages divers contre la personne.
			2								1 Divers autres délits.
											1 Div. aut. délits sans viol. contre la prop.
32	53	62	104	85	95	135	171	156	144	170	..... Totaux.
8	14	8	17	9	19	27	32	38	21	30	Classe I.
4	3	1	6	7	3	1	3	7	4	6	" II.
17	32	49	69	54	63	92	116	94	98	115	" III.
1	3		7	9	1	7	9	3	7	7	" IV.
1		1				2	1	2	1	1	" V.
1	1	3	5	6	9	6	10	12	12	11	" VI.
32	53	62	104	85	95	135	171	156	144	170	..... Totaux.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.
COMPARATIVE Table from 1887 to 1897.

CANADA.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.											
	1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.
Abduction.....	1		4				4		2	1	2	
Abortion and attempt.....			1		1		1	1	1		1	
Arson.....	9	1	20	4	14	3	12	1	16	2	13	5
Assaults, aggravated.....	162	6	175	11	249	13	197	5	175	12	183	7
Assault and battery.....	159	3	153	7	158	7	155	4	156	4	134	4
Assault on peace officer.....	192	8	190	10	232	19	137	15	234	10	328	15
Assaults, indecent.....	27		36		35		41		39		49	
Assault on females.....	18		29	1	30		31	2	43	1	46	
Bigamy.....	3		9	2	8		11	1	7	4	10	1
Bringing stolen property in Canada.....	11		19		11	1	11	1	4		7	
Burglary.....	38	2	51		85		77		70		43	1
Carn. know'g a girl of tender y'rs or an imbecile.....	5		4		9		10		6		6	
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	41		5		15		8		12		12	
Concealing birth.....		3		1				2		3		
Conspiracy.....	7		14	1			2				1	
Deserting child.....	1	3	3	4	1	3	1		1	3		2
Election Act, breaches of.....									3		1	
Embezzlement.....	16		30		40	1	38		39		30	
Endangering safety of passengers on railways.....	10		9		6		7	1	5		12	
False pretense and fraud.....	56	7	79	6	89	4	112	9	87	3	95	9
Feloniously receiving.....	47	4	52	7	44	7	27	2	65	5	41	3
Forcible entry.....	3						3	1			2	1
Forgery, &c.....	44		42	3	41		44	2	34	2	40	1
Gambling Acts, breaches of.....	3		5		6		27				7	
Horses, &c., stealing.....	45		36		41		33		47		48	
House, shop, warehouse breaking.....	121	3	126	1	145	2	154	3	158	1	171	2
Incest, rape and attempt at.....	10		8		13		16		18		10	
Indecent exposure.....	4		1		1	4	1		10	2	27	
Larceny.....	1603	155	1833	184	2143	185	1977	162	2043	171	2009	175
" from dwelling.....	14	2	9		24		7		1	9		8
" " the person.....	21	3	23	1	38	8	42	2	22	3	25	3
Libel.....	8		9	1	1		1		1		2	
Malicious injury to horses, &c.....	42	1	46	3	23	1	46	1	30	3	32	
Manslaughter.....	14	2	11	1	17	2	19	1	10		4	3
Murder.....	6		9		8		8		7		5	
" attempt at.....	8		3		4	1			2		2	
Perjury.....	1		8		3	1	7	3	4		10	
Prison breach, escape, &c.....	19		18		32	3	14		17		25	1
Refusing to support family.....	9		27		34	2	70		52	1	62	
Revenue Laws, breaches of.....	2		4		8		2		1		9	
Robbery.....	48		46	1	51		42		51	3	34	
Seduction.....							5		5		4	
Shooting, wounding.....	61	1	65	3	98	12	86	8	72	6	95	3
Sodomy and bestiality.....	5		5		5		5		3		5	
Stealing letters, &c.....	5		5	1	9	1	7		4		8	1
Suicide, attempt at.....	3	1	4	6	30	1	4	1	6		3	1
Various offences against the person.....	21	3	22	9	28	1	38	2	24		36	1
Various other misdemeanours.....	71	64	95	118	44	48	73	89	90	41	53	51
Var. off. against property without violence.....	6		22		9		14		7		1	
Totals.....	3000	272	3365	386	3883	330	3626	320	3692	282	3751	289
Class I.....	720	29	772	50	937	70	842	42	863	45	996	35
" II.....	207	5	223	2	281	2	273	3	279	4	248	3
" III.....	1819	171	2103	198	2439	206	2261	177	2323	183	2264	190
" IV.....	51	2	66	7	37	4	58	2	46	5	45	5
" V.....	44		42	3	41		44	2	34	2	40	1
" VI.....	159	65	159	126	148	58	148	94	147	43	158	55
Totals.....	3000	272	3365	386	3883	330	3626	320	3692	282	3751	289

Criminal Statistics.

DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE. TABLEAU comparatif depuis 1887 à 1897.

CANADA.										
NOMBRE DE COMDAMNATIONS.										DÉLITS.
1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		
M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	
7		3	1	3		4	1	7		Enlèvement.
		3		1		3	1	5		Avortement et tentative d'
27	3	22	1	30	1	29	3	32	4	Incendie par malveillance.
196	9	142	16	163	7	171	3	203	8	Voies de fait graves.
138	14	192	7	165	10	153	5	203	14	Agresion avec voies de fait.
407	18	425	28	432	12	383	22	352	25	Voies de fait sur un officier de paix.
43		46		48		52		44		Attentat à la pudeur.
37	1	43		54		54		69	4	Voies de fait sur femmes.
12	2	17	3	5	6	8		11	4	Bigamie.
6		10		3		7	1	6		Effets volés apportés au Canada.
37		80		85	1	85		134	1	Vol avec effraction.
8		10		16		11		17		Com. charn. avec une fille en bas âge ou une aliénée.
11		14		15		26		30		Port d'armes illégal.
	3		1		3			2	3	Suppression d'enfants.
11		3		4		3		3	2	Conspiration.
	3		1		2			4	2	Désertion d'enfants.
		6		8		4		6		Infractions à la loi électorale.
43		16		7		7		10		Détournement.
9		11		18		25		36		Exposer au péril les passagers de ch. de fer.
106	4	176	4	183	14	146	8	188	8	Faux prétexte et fraude.
54	4	67	11	66	11	49	9	108	8	Recel.
		3		3		3		5		Entrée forcée.
46		37		60	1	84	3	82		Faux, etc.
3		19		44		29		76		Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
50	1	37		64	2	78	1	47		Vol de chevaux, etc.
231	1	310		322	1	248		286	1	Bris de maisons, magasins, entrepôts.
17		14		15		16	1	17		Inceste, viol et tentative de.
18	2	24	2	30	3	34	5	38	1	Exposition indécente.
2303	196	2697	201	2798	242	2684	250	2869	246	Larcin.
4		14		16	2	8		9		Vol dans des maisons habitées.
31	2	35	2	48	5	55	3	46	6	" sur la personne.
		5				1		1		Libelle.
38		32	1	26		41	3	37	1	Dommages malicieux aux chevaux, etc.
16		16	3	5	1	7		11		Homicide non prémédité.
6		11		5		6		4		Meurtre.
4		2	1	2				2	1	" tentative de.
10		10	1	17	2	14	2	12	5	Parjure.
44		31	2	67		53	1	53		Bris de prison, évasion, etc.
66	1	39		26	2	25	4	21	3	Refus de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
14		6	1	4		11		15		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
61	2	59	1	52	1	75		53		Vol.
7		4		6		3		12		Séduction.
64	5	89	5	58	2	82	4	85	7	Usage d'armes avec intention.
4		5		10		7		1		Sodomie et bestialité.
3		14		7		6	1	7		Vol de lettres chargées.
7	1	14	1	7		7	3	21	5	Suicide, tentative de.
28	3	23	2	38	3	42	5	27	4	Outrages divers contre la personne.
33	68	45	81	39	66	16	3	53	2	Divers autres délits.
										Div. autres délits sans violence contre la propriété.
4287	343	4881	377	5074	400	4855	349	5356	365	Totaux.
1069	59	1100	68	1070	48	1053	53	1130	75	Classe I.
359	3	449	1	459	3	408		473	2	" II.
2594	207	3052	218	3184	276	3034	272	3290	268	" III.
65	2	54	2	56	1	70	6	69	5	" IV.
46		37		60	1	84	3	82		" V.
154	71	189	88	245	71	206	15	312	15	" VI.
4287	343	4881	377	5074	400	4855	349	5356	365	Totaux.

APPENDIX IV.

COMPARATIVE Table giving particulars as to Convictions for Indictable Offences,
from 1887 to 1897.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Number of—											
Charges	22	20	27	28	41	43	30	52	51	41	53
Acquittals	4	7	5	8	12	12	6	11	9	6	6
Persons detained for lunacy											
Convictions	18	13	22	20	29	31	24	39	39	34	42
Males	17	22	20	17	25	30	23	39	38	23	42
Females	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Convicted 1st	15	7	17	19	26	28	23	30	33	27	33
" 2nd	2	4	3	1	2	2	2	4	5	6	8
Reiterated	1	2	2		1	1	1	5	1	1	1
Sentences—											
Option of a fine	1				2	2		5	8	8	11
Under one year in jail	13	11	16	12	20	23	22	21	16	9	16
One year and over in jail			1			1	1	4	1		
2 years and under 5 in penitentiary	3		3	6	7	4	1	8	10	9	14
5 years and over	1		1						4	2	1
Life											
Death		1									
Committed to reformatories											
Other sentences		1	1	2		1		1		6	
Occupations—											
Agricultural		1		2	1	2	1	4	6		
Commercial	2		3		7	3		4	3	1	
Domestic	1		1	1			1				
Industrial		1			6	3	4		2	1	
Professional									1		
Labourers	8	5	13	11	7	22	12	15	11	17	25
Civil conditions—											
Married	1		7	6	12	9	4	8	7	3	4
Widowed	1					1					
Single	15	1	15	14	17	21	16	29	32	30	36
Educational status—											
Unable to read or write	9					2	4		16	1	3
Elementary	8	7	21	20	25	28	14	37	18	32	35
Superior		1	1		4	1	2		2		2
Ages—											
Under 16 years	3		4	4	2	3	2	11	11	11	13
16 years and under 21	4	6	3	4	4	2	3	7	4	4	12
21 " 40	8	5	12	11	14	21	11	16	19	16	15
40 years and over	2		3	1	8	5	4	3	2	2	
Not given	1	2			1		4	2	3	1	2
Use of liquors—											
Moderate	9	6	7	11	17	8	7	23	26	18	18
Immoderate	8	3	14	9	12	23	13	14	10	15	22
Birth places—											
England and Wales			1								
Ireland	1				1						
Scotland											
Canada	12	11	19	19	28	31	20	37	38	32	40
United States	1		2								
Other foreign countries	1									1	
Other British possessions				1							
Religions—											
Baptists											
Roman Catholics	12	9	9	9	16	26	16	31	25	24	27
Church of England			3	1		2					3
Methodists					1				3	1	1
Presbyterians			3	1	4		1		3		2
Protestants	5		6	7	8	3	3	6	8	7	7
Other denominations		2	1							1	
Residence—											
Cities and towns	13	8	13	14	24	27	19	32	29	28	36
Rural districts	4	3	8	6	5	4	2	5	10	5	4

Criminal Statistics.

APPENDICE IV.

TABLEAU comparatif donnant les détails dans chaque condamnation pour délit sujet à poursuite, depuis 1887 à 1897.

NOVA SCOTIA—NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.

1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
204	109	156	160	205	196	242	236	292	343	318	Nombre—
30	27	24	33	69	44	42	54	51	64	59	D'accusations.
1			1	2				1		1	D'acquittements.
170	80	131	126	124	150	199	182	239	279	255	D'enprisonnés pour cause de folie.
150	74	123	118	112	137	185	162	219	263	244	De condamnations.
20	6	8	8	12	13	14	20	20	16	11	Hommes.
144	75	110	113	106	126	158	161	209	190	187	Femmes.
16	5	15	12	21	32	13	24	39	37	37	Condamnés une fois.
10		6	1	6	3	9	8	6	50	31	“ deux fois.
											Plus de deux récidives.
36	4	5	7	4	9	37	52	79	103	70	Sentences—
79	41	46	56	67	57	71	57	97	106	100	Mis à l'amende.
13	5	15	8	5	13	6	5	5	3	2	Moins d'un an en prison.
26	15	25	31	33	31	41	37	31	31	45	Un an et plus
7	7	15	10	5	14	8	9	8	12	8	2 ans et moins de 5 ans au pénitencier.
1											5 ans et plus
1	1	1								1	A vie
7	5	20	8	6	17	33	14	10	12	18	De mort.
	2	4	6	4	9	3	8	9	11	12	Envoyés aux prisons de réforme.
											Autres sentences.
14	4	9	8	13	5	10	12	18	10	13	Occupations—
19	10	6	10	10	6	8	18	30	20	29	Agriculteurs.
8	4	6	8	10	12	6	11	11	6	7	Commerçants.
9	7	6	10	20	20	20	26	25	35	32	Serviteurs.
4		17	3	8	1	7	6	2	1	1	Industriels.
59	20	27	44	38	51	61	32	39	66	55	Professions libérales.
											Journaliers.
31	14	19	14	24	31	31	36	40	43	55	Etats civils—
4	2		2	4	4	1	1	3	3	3	Mariés.
119	46	90	74	94	115	129	119	110	136	118	En veuvages.
											Célibataires.
38	13	19	9	19	29	31	28	18	43	39	Instruction—
107	40	78	90	100	117	126	127	120	132	128	Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.
4			3	4	3			3	4	7	Elémentaire.
											Supérieure.
20	8	31	15	16	40	35	23	13	29	32	Agés—
48	14	21	15	26	50	34	23	50	47	25	Moins de 16 ans.
63	22	37	41	50	37	65	65	68	84	92	16 ans et moins de 21.
21	12	10	23	18	15	19	14	24	24	27	21 “ “ 40.
18	24	32	32	14	8	46	57	84	95	79	49 ans et plus.
											Non donnés.
109	41	37	51	99	121	131	121	129	146	138	Usage de liqueurs.
35	14	25	30	23	25	27	36	27	36	38	Modéré.
											Immodéré.
2	1	20	8	3	3	9	8	2	7	6	Lieux de naissance—
1	2	5	1	3		2	3	3	3	5	Angleterre et Galles.
3	1									2	Irlande.
142	57	81	92	100	138	138	139	133	165	153	Ecosse.
		3	4	6	3	2		4	2	1	Canada.
3	1		1	2	1	2	3	7	3	3	Etats-Unis.
2	2	2	2	1	4	7	5	6	2	4	Autres pays étrangers.
											Autres possessions britanniques.
27	11	8	8	19	19	16	16	23	21	11	Religions—
48	27	45	34	32	64	71	57	66	81	72	Baptistes.
15	7	27	16	15	17	30	18	23	23	30	Catholiques.
9	5	9	11	18	11	15	15	13	18	14	Anglaise d'Angleterre.
28	2	10	7	15	16	12	13	14	13	16	Méthodistes.
21	6	8	17	12	11	7	25	7	21	23	Presbytériens.
5	4		1	7	11	2	4	2	3	3	Protestants.
											Autres confessions.
93	43	96	79	72	105	111	105	101	131	127	Résidences—
61	24	33	38	49	45	56	55	54	48	59	Villes.
											Districts ruraux.

APPENDIX IV—Continued.

NEW BRUNSWICK—NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Number of—											
Charges.....	80	99	135	126	140	152	164	180	189	197	199
Acquittals.....	25	26	53	46	42	56	41	67	55	59	86
Persons detained for lunacy.....	1			1	1				1		
Convictions.....	54	71	80	79	96	93	121	109	119	116	95
Males.....	47	63	72	65	78	79	106	105	106	111	89
Females.....	7	8	8	14	18	14	15	4	13	5	6
Convicted 1st.....	34	65	59	70	90	75	96	92	94	94	79
" 2nd.....	7	4	13	6	4	5	10	6	8	16	14
Reiterated.....	13	2	8	3	2	13	15	11	17	6	2
Sentences—											
Option of a fine.....	8	13	12	20	37	22	47	49	35	19	30
Under one year in jail.....	19	30	41	36	48	37	42	24	42	62	42
One year and over.....	3	2	3	1		2	2		1		
2 years and under 5 in penitentiary.....	15	15	15	18	5	15	14	14	21	19	16
5 years and over.....	7	10	5	4		3	4	3	4	1	1
Life.....	1		1			1					
Death.....						1		1			1
Committed to reformatories.....							1	9	10	4	1
Other sentences.....	1	1	3		6	12	11	9	6	10	4
Occupations—											
Agricultural.....	6	8	5	3	4		9	9	5	7	4
Commercial.....	4	6	5	2	2	6	5	6	6	7	6
Domestic.....		3	5	5	1		8	2	4	1	
Industrial.....	7	5	8	6	8	5	8	5	6	5	2
Professional.....	6		1		2	2	1		1	1	
Labourers.....	17	31	46	42	28	38	29	36	30	54	31
Civil conditions—											
Married.....	14	12	12	16	24	11	22	14	13	23	9
Widowed.....		2	2	2	2		2	1		2	3
Single.....	36	52	54	58	66	79	67	63	71	74	41
Educational Status—											
Unable to read or write.....	6	18	9	15	14	20	22	9	14	11	3
Elementary.....	37	34	58	57	53	67	65	65	66	83	35
Superior.....	2	1		2	1	3	1		1	1	2
Ages—											
Under 16 years.....	2	9	4	11	16	19	20	19	18	13	8
16 years and under 21.....	12	14	9	12	18	18	13	15	15	8	9
21 " " 40.....	28	24	37	36	33	36	37	31	34	40	25
40 " " over.....	10	14	16	20	25	15	19	12	18	17	8
Not given.....	2	10	14		4	5	32	32	34	38	45
Use of liquors—											
Moderate.....	22	16	29	23	33	52	55	57	49	57	28
Immoderate.....	25	33	33	42	38	38	29	16	35	39	22
Birth places—											
England and Wales.....	5	2	2	2	4	6		3		2	2
Ireland.....	1	1	3	1		2	1		1	2	2
Scotland.....			3	2	1			1		1	1
Canada.....	41	62	70	68	78	79	86	72	78	89	48
United States.....	2	2		1	5	1		1	4	4	
Other foreign countries.....			1	3	2	1	1	1	1		2
Other British possessions.....		1				2	1				
Religions—											
Baptists.....	4	13	11	18	10	15	22	14	25	24	14
Roman Catholics.....	21	34	36	31	41	29	31	39	37	38	22
Church of England.....		4	6	13	4	17	9	3	9	4	4
Methodists.....	16	8	6	4	19	17	14	7	5	12	3
Presbyterians.....	2	3	6	7	6	6	5	2	3	9	6
Protestants.....	5	2	8	3	9	5	5	8	2	7	2
Other denominations.....		2	1	1	1	2	2	4			4
Residence—											
Cities and towns.....	45	56	52	59	81	77	67	60	54	67	39
Rural districts.....	9	12	28	20	14	15	24	18	31	32	15

Criminal Statistics.

APPENDICE IV—Suite.

QUEBEC.

1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
											—
											Nombre—
1131	1513	1757	1548	1793	1727	1825	1880	1822	1691	1982	D'accusations.
107	308	387	325	405	367	402	219	198	232	219	D'acquittements.
...	2	2	2	2	4	7	4	2	3	5	D'emprisonnés pour cause de folie.
1023	1201	1361	1220	1356	1338	1374	1653	1615	1420	1737	De condamnations.
956	1103	1257	1119	1260	1242	1283	1514	1473	1303	1602	Hommes.
67	98	104	101	96	96	91	139	142	117	135	Femmes.
758	1029	1155	1044	1131	1129	1119	1374	1253	1149	1325	Condamnés une fois.
166	124	146	61	108	86	121	92	188	103	197	“ deux fois.
99	48	60	115	117	123	134	187	174	168	215	Plus de deux récidives.
											Sentences—
222	217	251	253	290	333	410	449	465	329	433	Mis à l'amende.
552	605	647	577	596	555	551	672	694	660	754	Moins d'un an en prison.
27	18	32	25	29	22	32	32	42	26	44	Un an et plus
77	78	104	76	95	106	63	106	118	93	125	2 ans et moins de 5 au pénitencier.
24	31	34	34	37	40	41	39	32	31	48	5 “ plus
...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	A vie
...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	De mort.
69	83	129	107	115	74	28	46	53	54	56	Envoyés aux prisons de réforme.
52	168	161	146	192	208	249	308	211	226	275	Autres sentences.
											Occupations—
29	31	43	48	47	55	42	41	47	35	35	Agriculteurs.
78	141	188	161	207	205	227	278	247	205	288	Commerçants.
30	77	39	39	35	43	51	44	37	44	56	Serviteurs.
132	112	207	270	297	311	309	354	274	275	344	Industriels.
15	34	20	27	23	9	13	10	11	6	18	Professions libérales.
623	560	536	420	476	440	440	448	771	526	539	Journaliers.
											Etats civils—
402	318	344	330	427	456	446	483	505	393	482	Mariés.
30	22	22	36	66	66	73	84	69	56	54	En veuvage.
578	837	985	820	861	813	796	982	949	909	1106	Célibataires.
											Instruction—
141	242	207	282	484	395	392	360	351	368	449	Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.
839	908	1077	871	811	931	892	1189	1154	967	1189	Elémentaire.
15	14	5	9	16	12	5	15	10	13	12	Supérieure.
											Agés—
78	159	238	182	189	182	169	233	226	143	209	Moins de 16 ans.
121	234	219	201	172	185	217	256	242	244	300	16 ans et moins de 21.
553	646	776	686	799	800	753	825	782	788	937	21 “ “ 40.
257	137	113	112	143	148	164	211	220	160	182	40 “ et plus.
14	25	15	39	53	23	71	128	145	85	109	Non donnés.
											Usage de liqueurs—
516	341	447	315	472	468	469	626	653	532	656	Moderé.
459	738	825	740	881	870	835	991	840	812	983	Immodéré.
											Lieux de naissance—
35	76	48	66	58	50	65	62	91	72	44	Angleterre et Galles.
39	63	36	47	58	51	49	49	70	40	35	Irlande.
5	17	14	6	9	15	9	19	16	5	10	Ecosse.
912	1001	1189	1027	1157	1149	1122	1334	1263	1173	1490	Canada.
10	22	37	18	27	36	43	42	55	33	35	Etats-Unis.
15	15	32	31	42	36	31	63	37	34	50	Autres pays étrangers.
1	2	1	3	3	1	1	...	3	2	...	Autres possessions britanniques.
											Religions—
...	5	3	9	8	11	10	16	17	14	16	Baptistes.
843	999	1146	1026	1165	1118	1076	1301	1238	1133	1414	Catholiques.
15	60	65	52	57	79	90	88	93	82	109	Eglise d'Angleterre.
72	18	31	26	20	11	34	17	13	25	21	Méthodistes.
19	29	14	19	21	26	21	38	48	26	27	Presbytériens.
70	80	88	47	56	76	71	75	92	58	42	Protestants.
3	6	9	11	17	14	18	33	27	22	25	Autres confessions.
											Résidences—
887	1063	1163	1041	1088	1151	1130	1386	1296	1158	1376	Villes.
136	137	198	177	258	187	194	178	233	204	282	Districts ruraux.

APPENDIX IV—Continued.

ONTARIO.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Number of—											
Charges	3096	3792	3827	3459	3374	3339	3715	4381	4346	4243	4341
Acquittals	1281	1622	1487	1315	1311	1259	1384	1677	1473	1423	1437
Persons detained for lunacy	2	9	7	6	5	4	1	9	13	9	7
Convictions	1807	2144	2318	2123	2046	2064	2315	2682	2829	2783	2855
Males	1635	1889	2130	1985	1903	1927	2147	2482	2614	2587	2674
Females	172	255	188	138	143	137	168	200	215	196	181
Convicted 1st	1549	1876	2083	1936	1884	1905	1925	2324	2271	2257	2268
" 2nd	140	152	150	115	89	105	243	212	337	309	318
Reiterated	118	116	85	72	73	54	147	146	221	217	269
Sentences—											
Option of a fine	268	329	296	209	188	238	243	217	236	187	260
Under one year in jail	943	1090	1190	1093	1034	1003	1076	1277	1174	1208	1173
One year and over in jail	139	131	133	156	128	125	145	191	191	200	238
2 years and under 5 in penitentiary	101	95	114	114	110	63	102	169	124	190	178
5 years and over	46	60	70	57	61	35	65	100	83	99	94
Life	1	3	2	2	1	3	6	6	1	2	2
Death	1	2	2	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	2
Committed to reformatories	91	128	122	89	79	96	102	117	159	134	102
Other sentences	217	306	389	398	442	501	579	602	859	760	806
Occupations—											
Agricultural	103	96	125	80	111	115	111	129	133	123	147
Commercial	162	158	181	166	160	132	177	222	221	250	205
Domestic	178	187	152	146	102	106	134	138	125	113	107
Industrial	339	328	299	300	248	267	261	328	318	314	338
Professional	40	30	37	32	12	16	25	25	25	11	34
Labourers	662	771	930	881	917	879	1011	1206	1170	1245	1302
Civil conditions—											
Married	468	562	597	599	543	491	592	643	705	659	717
Widowed	56	49	32	49	37	38	38	46	45	60	45
Single	1254	1477	1599	1445	1401	1509	1616	1856	1872	1904	1905
Educational status—											
Unable to read or write	275	266	373	292	350	323	331	327	293	247	226
Elementary	1447	1767	1766	1768	1588	1648	1850	2128	2261	2332	2359
Superior	22	20	25	12	43	54	72	84	55	45	54
Ages—											
Under 16 years	307	410	391	364	382	465	426	372	480	445	404
16 years and under 21	344	404	473	470	448	370	457	621	555	539	524
21 " 40	828	938	1035	905	839	877	980	1141	1158	1195	1249
40 years and over	285	330	337	345	308	312	393	383	416	403	415
Not given	43	62	82	39	69	40	59	165	220	201	263
Use of liquors—											
Moderate	886	1221	1177	1042	1307	1343	1534	1729	1843	1817	1866
Immoderate	608	605	755	774	670	685	722	799	775	807	774
Birth places—											
England and Wales	227	268	229	272	221	187	227	285	244	250	231
Ireland	194	211	216	185	174	171	172	172	130	137	161
Scotland	44	63	65	54	48	67	55	69	74	58	58
Canada	1104	1350	1504	1380	1376	1449	1617	1777	1927	1976	2018
United States	154	160	168	158	124	104	132	155	174	151	142
Other foreign countries	35	36	40	46	48	45	52	53	52	50	43
Other British possessions	5	2	3	2	6	3	1	1	5	2	5
Religions—											
Baptists	50	80	66	62	50	56	80	96	99	88	80
Roman Catholics	576	689	754	712	632	642	719	739	714	788	692
Church of England	467	539	557	527	534	593	621	738	712	729	770
Methodists	287	328	375	358	337	336	364	395	485	417	467
Presbyterians	165	248	240	221	205	228	246	287	354	311	278
Protestants	79	83	135	109	144	94	108	119	146	185	170
Other denominations	125	88	81	42	83	78	115	125	102	97	160
Residence—											
Cities and towns	1428	1749	1895	1725	1613	1630	1834	2081	2106	2067	2093
Rural districts	370	356	415	386	400	399	436	472	555	562	604

Criminal Statistics.

APPENDICE IV—*Snite.*

MANITOBA.

1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
											—
101	96	136	146	151	125	233	262	236	250	319	Nombre—
31	27	42	54	56	41	63	71	74	60	68	D'accusations.
	1				1			2			D'acquittements.
70	67	93	91	93	82	168	186	160	181	245	D'emprisonnés pour cause de folie.
69	63	88	89	89	81	165	182	155	176	230	De condamnations.
1	4	5	2	4	1	3	4	5	5	15	Hommes.
63	55	61	84	79	73	130	162	126	136	200	Femmes.
6	6	26	4	9	7	25	18	23	19	34	Condamnés une fois.
1	6	6	3	5	2	13	6	11	16	11	" deux fois.
											Plus de deux récidives.
	2	3	4	13	3	6	2	3	20	21	Sentences—
51	40	57	51	49	54	120	115	103	119	164	Mis à l'amende.
3	1	4	4		5	12	15	9	9	9	Moins d'un an en prison.
9	3	10	15	12	8	11	14	17	5	12	Un an et plus
2	2	2	3	3	4	8	12		3	12	2 ans et moins de 5 au pénitencier.
	1									1	5 ans et plus
	1	1			1	1	2				A vie
				1							De mort.
5	17	16	14	15	7	10	26	28	24	27	Envoyés aux prisons de réforme.
											Autres sentences.
16	3	3	4	11	9	15	21	16	22	30	Occupations—
1	9	10	10	8	6	15	24	21	17	30	Agriculteurs.
6	5	8	2	4	1	8	12	2	8	13	Commerçants.
8	1	13	14	24	16	37	35	18	22	40	Serviteurs.
1	5	3	2	3	2	5	3	6	3	3	Industriels.
31	25	37	41	30	38	79	74	64	91	91	Professions libérales.
											Journaliers.
8	10	10	11	27	17	38	41	27	48	54	Etats civils—
	2	3	1		1	1	4	2	6	4	Mariés.
60	53	78	78	66	60	123	137	120	116	192	En veuvage.
											Célibataires.
6	1	6	4	9	4	16	9	19	25	16	Instruction—
62	58	84	82	71	72	143	168	124	144	214	Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.
1	1	1	2	6	2	3	5	13	1	10	Elémentaire.
											Supérieure.
6	13	15	14	7	4	5	17	27	13	23	Agés—
11	7	28	13	16	6	18	42	25	31	44	Moins de 16 ans.
48	31	44	57	55	55	117	102	84	100	137	16 ans et moins de 21.
5	10	4	4	9	13	22	21	20	24	31	" " 40.
	6	2	3	6	4	6	4	4	13	4	40 ans et plus.
											Non donnés.
30	29	52	43	47	35	102	126	98	97	143	Usage de liqueurs—
37	31	36	45	45	43	60	56	58	69	97	Modéré.
											Immodéré.
8	6	24	21	32	21	38	49	37	48	49	Lieux de naissance—
9	12	10	8	6	6	28	15	12	12	18	Angleterre et Galles.
14	4	2	7	4	4	10	10	5	6	12	Irlande.
25	32	44	35	34	31	64	56	59	68	122	Ecosse.
8	4	7	7	7	9	5	21	12	8	19	Canada.
5	7	4	10	6	5	17	31	31	28	20	Etats-Unis.
1								1			Autres pays étrangers.
											Autres possessions britanniques.
	1	5			3	1	7	4	3	7	Religions—
15	20	28	26	22	19	49	41	36	46	75	Baptistes.
16	8	31	21	29	11	35	49	44	56	39	Catholiques.
6	12	6	10	13	6	28	20	22	15	13	Eglise d'Angleterre.
16	8	5	11	11	10	22	23	25	25	23	Méthodistes.
13	10	8	8	14	21	10	14	8	9	46	Presbytériens.
4	6	8	8	3	8	17	28	17	16	32	Protestants.
											Autres confessions.
49	59	85	72	67	59	115	122	104	119	169	Résidences—
21	6	8	18	25	23	47	59	50	54	71	Villes.
											Districts ruraux.

APPENDIX IV—Continued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Number of—											
Charges	111	180	189	231	176	227	322	279	397	287	474
Acquittals	14	56	41	41	29	33	21	34	72	35	140
Persons detained for lunacy	1						1		1		
Convictions	98	122	146	183	145	187	294	236	317	247	322
Males	96	109	132	130	140	163	247	228	314	239	311
Females	2	13	14	53	5	24	47	8	3	8	11
Convicted 1st	89	112	137	179	135	180	261	213	278	197	287
" 2nd.	8	7	5	2	8	2	20	12	23	33	24
Reiterated.	1	3	4	2	2	5	13	11	16	17	11
Sentences—											
Option of a fine	7	26	24	70	35	35	70	15	30	35	88
Under one year in jail	53	49	75	48	60	103	144	153	201	142	128
One year and over in jail	15	16	5	16	13	25	23	13	29	24	18
2 years and under 5 in penitentiary	15	20	24	13	22	13	31	20	22	18	26
5 " and over	3	5	10	7	9	9	8	7	12	10	11
Life					1		1	1			1
Death	4	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	2		
Committed to reformatories							4	4	4	1	
Other sentences	1	4	5	28	3		11	20	17	17	50
Occupations—											
Agricultural	1		1	3	3	3	6	4	17	3	6
Commercial	14	13	25	15	17	26	22	36	55	29	51
Domestic	4	7	9	10	7	15	17	32	6	8	8
Industrial	4	7	18	9	30	18	30	35	29	29	37
Professional	1	3	4	1	1	4		4	3	8	3
Labourers	29	27	20	46	46	55	44	69	70	100	155
Civil conditions—											
Married	18	13	21	10	12	39	22	17	28	31	46
Widowed			1		2	5		4			3
Single	65	77	75	115	103	113	148	177	143	165	245
Educational status—											
Unable to read or write	21	12	12	12	34	36	62	34	50	30	84
Elementary	40	61	80	112	80	111	167	170	132	104	199
Superior	3				1	10	4	6	16	15	
Ages—											
Under 16 years		3	4	4	1	1	11	9	10	4	28
16 years and under 21	6	16	12	5	6	17	23	26	7	11	13
21 " and over 40	62	66	67	88	77	77	167	132	118	126	191
40 " and over	14	10	12	10	27	14	17	21	20	27	49
Not given	16	27	51	76	34	78	76	48	162	79	41
Use of liquors—											
Moderate	40	64	60	88	79	96	178	132	107	92	210
Immoderate	15	19	34	33	36	53	44	76	71	65	92
Birth places—											
England and Wales	10	7	16	16	13	19	30	53	24	32	46
Ireland		4	3	20	6	8	9	20	9	4	12
Scotland	2	1	2	3	8	4	8	8	17	4	6
Canada	18	25	29	30	42	62	75	56	61	63	68
United States	6	20	23	39	24	37	49	38	13	52	46
Other foreign countries	51	49	39	31	26	30	53	49	42	33	104
Other British possessions		1			1	1	2	2	3	2	1
Religions—											
Baptists	1		1	1				2	2	1	
Roman Catholics	10	25	32	51	40	62	71	62	48	59	65
Church of England	9	10	7	3	6	11	15	15	16	9	20
Methodists	7	6	1	3	1	6	10	7	9	5	8
Presbyterians	2	1		3	4	1	15	10	17	11	4
Protestants	8	20	32	37	41	53	68	68	31	33	96
Other denominations	33	39	8	19	26	27	44	40	41	21	85
Residence—											
Cities and towns	66	102	128	150	110	131	193	179	201	184	244
Rural districts	22	10	15	25	30	30	56	29	62	39	76

Criminal Statistics.

APPENDICE IV—*Suite.*

THE TERRITORIES—LES TERRITOIRES.

1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
											—
											Nombre —
42	62	92	133	113	121	235	331	397	343	341	D'Accusations.
9	8	28	25	28	26	94	149	222	186	157	D'acquittements.
1							1				D'emprisonnés pour cause de folie.
32	53	62	104	85	95	135	171	156	144	170	De condamnations.
32	53	61	103	85	92	131	169	155	143	164	Hommes.
		1	1		3	4	2	1	1	6	Femmes.
31	51	56	98	81	90	116	161	148	132	149	Condamnés une fois.
1	2	5	4	3	5	14	8	7	12	16	“ deux fois.
		1	2	1		5	2	1		5	Plus de deux récidives.
											Sentences—
1	5	1	5	2	4	4	9	28	22	17	Mis à l'amende.
7	21	37	54	42	49	88	109	87	78	84	Moins d'un an en prison.
1	7	3	5	9	10	13	3	8	4	17	Un an et plus “
3	5	5	11	15	9	11	20	11	6	10	2 ans et moins de 5 au pénitencier.
1	2	1	9	4	6	3	3	2	4	3	5 “ et plus “
							1			1	A vie. “
	2				1		2				De mort.
											Envoyés aux prisons de réforme.
19	11	15	20	13	16	16	24	20	30	38	Autres sentences.
											Occupations—
4	11	12	15	12	8	9	8	5	21	6	Agriculteurs.
	4	2	3	1	3	1	5	2	3	2	Commerçants.
		1	1	1		2	2	1			Serviteurs.
	1	2	1	1	4	5	8		3		Industriels.
		3	7	3	3	1			1	1	Professions libérales.
3	12	16	16	16	6	26	21	10	12	19	Journaliers.
											Etats civils—
1	11	13	23	14	26	22	27	12	14	18	Mariés.
		2	1				1				En veuvage.
3	17	27	41	31	21	39	41	11	27	22	Célibataires.
											Instruction—
	3	2	13	9	11	15	26	8	4	15	Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.
	9	28	28	24	22	38	41	16	23	14	Elémentaire.
		2		3	5		2		1	1	Supérieure.
											Ages—
2				2			3	5	2		Moins de 16 ans.
		10	9	9	8	3	12	8	5	9	16 ans et moins de 21.
2		20	30	21	22	39	49	13	15	15	21 “ “ 40.
		3	5	7	8	20	5	4	6	3	40 “ et plus.
28	53	29	60	46	57	73	102	126	116	143	Non donnés.
											Usage de liqueurs—
2	10	23	22	34	35	45	43	21	24	25	Modéré.
	1	1	8	1	3	8	6	4	4	4	Immodéré.
											Lieux de naissance—
	4	5	9	4	6	4	7	3	1	4	Angleterre et Galles.
1	1	3	1	1	2	4		1	3		Irlande.
			1	3	2			1	1	2	Ecosse.
7	15	33	30	22	24	31	43	17	14	20	Canada.
	3		3	9	5	7	12	1	4	3	Etats-Unis.
	6		6			7	6	2	2	1	Autres pays étrangers.
							1				Autres possessions britanniques.
											Religions—
4	4	12	7	4	9	11	12	8	5	7	Baptistes.
	9	4	5	6	9	8	6	8	6	5	Catholiques.
		6	7	8	6	2	7		4	1	Eglise d'Angleterre.
		2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	5	Méthodistes.
	1	7	7	8	4	15	13	2	1	4	Presbytériens.
	11	9	15	9	9	15	27	5	3	7	Protestants.
											Autres confessions.
											Résidences—
	7	12	35	26	19	30	21	11	11	6	Villes.
12	41	42	47	26	33	31	48	14	30	27	Districts ruraux.

APPENDIX IV—*Concluded.*

CANADA.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of—						
Charges.....	4,787	5,871	6,319	5,831	5,993	5,930
Acquittals.....	1,501	2,081	2,067	1,847	1,952	1,838
Persons detained for lunacy.....	6	12	9	10	10	9
Convictions.....	3,272	3,751	4,213	3,946	3,974	4,040
Males.....	3,002	3,366	3,883	3,626	3,692	3,751
Females.....	270	385	330	320	282	289
Convicted 1st.....	2,683	3,270	3,678	3,543	3,532	3,606
" 2nd.....	346	304	363	205	235	233
Reiterated.....	243	177	172	198	207	201
Sentences—						
Option of a fine.....	543	596	592	568	571	646
Under one year in jail.....	1,717	1,887	2,109	1,927	1,916	1,881
One year and over in jail.....	201	180	196	215	184	203
2 years and under 5 in penitentiary.....	249	231	300	284	299	249
5 " over.....	91	117	138	124	119	111
Life.....	3	5	5	2	2	4
Death.....	6	9	8	8	7	5
Committed to reformatories.....	167	216	271	204	201	187
Other sentences.....	295	510	594	614	675	754
Occupations—						
Agricultural.....	173	154	198	163	202	197
Commercial.....	280	341	420	367	412	389
Domestic.....	227	283	221	212	160	177
Industrial.....	499	462	553	610	634	644
Professional.....	67	72	85	72	52	37
Labourers.....	1,432	1,451	1,625	1,501	1,568	1,529
Civil conditions—						
Married.....	943	940	1,023	1,009	1,083	1,080
Widowed.....	91	77	62	91	111	115
Single.....	2,130	2,560	2,923	2,645	2,639	2,722
Educational status—						
Unable to read or write.....	496	555	628	627	919	820
Elementary.....	2,540	2,884	3,192	3,028	2,752	2,996
Superior.....	47	37	34	25	77	91
Ages—						
Under 16 years.....	418	602	697	594	615	714
16 years and under 21.....	546	695	775	729	699	656
21 " 40.....	1,592	1,732	2,028	1,854	1,888	1,925
40 years and over.....	594	513	498	520	545	570
Not given.....	122	209	225	249	227	215
Use of liquors—						
Moderate.....	1,614	1,728	1,832	1,595	2,088	2,158
Immoderate.....	1,187	1,444	1,723	1,691	1,706	1,740
Birth places—						
England and Wales.....	287	364	345	394	335	292
Ireland.....	246	294	276	263	249	240
Scotland.....	68	86	86	73	73	92
Canada.....	2,261	2,553	2,969	2,681	2,837	2,963
United States.....	181	211	240	230	202	195
Other foreign countries.....	110	114	116	128	126	118
Other British possessions.....	9	8	6	8	11	11
Religions—						
Baptists.....	82	110	94	100	87	104
Roman Catholics.....	1,529	1,807	2,062	1,896	1,952	1,969
Church of England.....	522	637	700	638	651	739
Methodists.....	397	377	434	419	417	393
Presbyterians.....	232	291	280	270	269	289
Protestants.....	201	209	292	235	292	267
Other denominations.....	170	156	117	98	146	149
Residence—						
Cities and towns.....	2,581	3,087	3,444	3,175	3,081	3,199
Rural districts.....	635	589	747	717	807	736

Criminal Statistics.

APPENDICE IV—*Fin.*

CANADA.

1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
					— —
6,766	7,601	7,730	7,395	8,027	Nombre—
2,053	2,282	2,154	2,065	2,172	D'accusations.
9	14	20	13	13	D'acquittements.
4,630	5,258	5,474	5,204	5,721	D'emprisonnés pour cause de folie.
4,287	4,881	5,074	4,855	5,356	De condamnations.
343	377	400	349	365	Hommes.
3,828	4,517	4,412	4,192	4,528	Femmes.
465	365	615	537	648	Condamnés une fois.
337	376	447	475	545	" deux fois
					Plus de deux récidives.
817	798	884	723	930	Sentences—
2,114	2,428	2,414	2,384	2,461	Mis à l'amende.
234	263	286	267	328	Moins d'un an en prison.
274	388	354	371	426	Un an et plus " "
137	173	145	162	178	2 ans et moins de 5 au pénitencier.
1	9	.....	2	5	5 ans et plus " "
6	11	5	6	4	A vie " "
168	190	236	205	177	De mort.
879	998	1,150	1,084	1,212	Envoyés aux prisons de réforme.
					Autres sentences.
203	228	247	221	241	Occupations—
455	593	585	532	611	Agriculteurs.
227	241	186	180	191	Commerçants.
674	791	672	684	793	Serviteurs.
53	48	49	31	60	Industriels.
1,702	1,901	2,165	2,111	2,217	Professions libérales.
					Journaliers.
1,177	1,269	1,337	1,214	1,385	Etats civils—
115	141	120	127	112	Mariés.
2,934	3,404	3,308	3,360	3,655	En veuvage.
					Célibataires.
873	793	769	729	839	Instruction—
3,295	3,925	3,891	3,817	4,180	Inaapable de lire ou d'écrire.
90	110	90	81	102	Elémentaire.
					Supérieure.
668	687	790	660	723	Ages—
768	1,002	906	889	936	Moins de 16 ans.
2,169	2,361	2,276	2,364	2,661	16 ans et moins de 21.
658	670	724	663	715	21 " 40.
367	538	778	628	686	40 ans et plus.
					Non donnés.
2,521	2,857	2,926	2,783	3,084	Usage de liqueurs—
1,738	1,994	1,820	1,847	2,032	Modéré.
					Immodéré.
373	447	401	412	382	Lieux de naissance—
265	259	226	201	233	Angleterre et Galles
82	107	113	77	91	Irlande.
3,153	3,514	3,576	3,580	3,949	Ecosse.
238	269	263	254	246	Canada.
163	206	172	151	223	Etats-Unis.
12	9	18	8	10	Autres pays étrangers.
					Autres possessions britanniques.
129	151	170	151	129	Religions—
2,044	2,282	2,172	2,174	2,374	Baptistes.
808	917	905	909	980	Catholiques.
467	468	550	497	528	Eglise d'Angleterre.
324	376	466	398	366	Méthodistes.
287	328	296	321	395	Presbytériens.
213	261	194	163	316	Protestants.
					Autres confessions.
3,499	3,986	3,902	3,769	4,090	Résidences—
846	864	1,009	974	1,138	Villes.
					Districts ruraux.

APPENDIX V—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

COMPARATIVE Table of offences for each province from 1887 to 1897.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.											
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
Adulteration of food.....												
Assaults.....	21	34	56	42	35	31	21	33	38	31	39	
Breach of peace.....			2	5		3	3	2	1	2		
Carry'g fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....							1	1	1	1		
Contempt of court.....												
Cruelty to animals.....			4	4	2					2	1	
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	8	2	2	1		4		5	3	1	2	
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								36				
Gambling Acts.....									1			
Game Laws.....												
Larceny.....			1	1		1						
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....												
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	6						1					
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					1			17				
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	80	91	69	75	89	73	37	67	82	70	114	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....												
“ without license.....												
Violation of Indian liquor law.....						2						
Malicious injury to property.....				3	3	8	7	11	2	10	13	
Other damage to property.....						2	2			2		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....												
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.....												
Militia Acts, offences against.....			3									
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								1				
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	75	33	3	13	7	6	4	9	5	12	3	
Exercising various callings without license.....						3	1		4		3	
Health By-laws, offences against.....					15	6	7	4	5		2	
Highways, offences relating to.....			7	2	5	19	6	10	4	1	5	
Neglecting to support family.....							1					
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....												
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....			2	3	15	59		2	4	2	7	
Railway Acts, offences against.....												
Revenue Laws.....					1	1		3			10	
Seamen Acts.....												
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....	1		1	2		1		8	1		1	
Threats and abusive language.....			5	1	9	7		11	8	2	7	
Trespass.....	4	1	5	1		2		3			3	
Vagrancy.....	10	5	2	5	9	4	4	3	1	3	4	
Drunkenness.....	274	287	330	287	311	301	233	174	162	129	292	
Indecent exposure.....					1			2	1			
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....			6	11	1	1	3		1	1	2	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	2		3									
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	11	3	12	1	22	11	4	20	11	2	11	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....												
Insanity.....												
Totals.....	492	456	513	457	526	545	335	422	335	271	519	

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

COMPARATIVE Table from 1887 to 1897.

NEW BRUNSWICK—NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.										
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Adulteration of food											
Assaults	240	216	273	272	225	250	165	173	196	221	173
Breach of peace	43	6	57	84	71	71	49	56	56	7	76
Carry'g fire-arms unlawful weapons.	2	7	1	4	3	1	4	3	3		
Contempt of court									1		3
Cruelty to animals	10	5	7	21	8	6	4	4	1	4	3
Disturbing religious and like meetings.	14	6	8	13	9	11	5	10	5	12	7
Fishery Acts, offences against	8	2	15	9			22	29	14	1	3
Gambling Acts	1									3	3
Game Laws							1	1			1
Larceny	5	5	1	1	2	4					
“ of dogs, birds, etc.											
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	4			1	9	1		4		1	5
Liquor License Acts, offences against. .	69	13	8	128	10	53	117	58	138	141	32
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.	135	168	116	180	110	182	292	154	201	251	292
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	15	9	4	6	24	23	31	22	14	16	3
“ without license	7	32	29	11	100	9	3	99	7	27	12
Violation of Indian liquor law	2		2	1	1	1	1	4	4		1
Malicious injury to property	10	32	20	22	14	12	28	29	7	15	4
Other damage to property	14	21	11	7	16	11	3	8	14	19	20
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.											
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.											
Militia Acts, offences against					7	3	1	1	1	2	
Miscellaneous minor offences	2		3								
Municipal Acts & By-laws, breaches of. .	45	44	29	34	55	67	44	41	37	37	45
Exercising various callings without license.	5			1	2		3	6	5	1	11
Health By-laws, offences against.				1	5	2		1		2	
Highways, offences relating to.	8	7	15	5	8	15	10	5	15	10	7
Neglecting to support family.											
Pharmacy Acts, offences against				2							
Profanation of the Lord's Day	1	25	19	5	9	2		7	1	5	
Railway Acts, offences against.	2	11	19	20	26	16	18	10	31	14	12
Revenue Laws								1	2		1
Seamen Acts	37	41	35	18	19	36	24	7	2	1	15
Statute Labour, offences relating to											
Threats and abusive language.	57	43	58	52	40	45	37	31	37	24	20
Trespass							1				2
Vagrancy	26	30	18	15	19	19	26	68	57	62	78
Drunkenness.	1011	1141	1383	1561	1628	1291	1365	1227	1205	1238	1228
Indecent exposure.				1				2	3	1	3
Insulting, obscene and profane language.	7	9	10	10	13	29	27	23	27	21	30
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.	2	8	7	10	9	10	2	5	14	22	68
Loose, idle, disorderly.	24	90	18	22	2	4	16	7	10	22	15
Weights and Measures. Acts, offences against.											
Insanity				1					3	1	6
Totals	1806	2001	2166	2518	2444	2174	2302	2096	2111	2181	2179

Criminal Statistics.

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU comparatif depuis 1887 à 1897.

QUEBEC.											OFFENSES.	
NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS.												
1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.		
2	1	2	8	2	1	24						Falsification de substances alimentaires.
977	952	963	878	873	861	725	683	586	611	604	604	Voies de fait.
422	51	402	157	285	282	162	290	378	228	335	335	Perturbation de la paix.
23	25	17	26	21	34	17	16	28	15	32	32	Port d'armes illégal.
4	7	6	4	1	4	2	1	1				Mépris de cour.
4	64	71	63	39	58	69	42	65	140	262	262	Cruauté envers les animaux.
17	14	17	23	15	8	26	30	23	11	45	45	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
2	6	1	13	12	13	1	17	6	12	10	10	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
4		3	12	4	55	2	4	7	5	16	16	" défendant le jeu.
2	2	2	13	4	4	4	8	28	20	6	6	" de chasse.
20	1		4		3				17	15	15	Larcin.
							4					Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
2		3	3	9						3	3	" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
306	278	267	56	71	51	80	70	62	106	238	238	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
	11	6	36	6	6	46	2	3	1	47	47	Contravention aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
154	167	103	77	119	93	82	57	70	61			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
137	171	196	203	235	154	179	148	152	216	120	120	Vente de boisson sans licence.
3	1			3								Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
2	3	1	1	8	6	27	228	158	152	157	157	Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
66	251	249	220	233	223	183		30	31	37	37	Autres dommages à la propriété.
17	104	26	17	8	6	33	25	8	4	5	5	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
						2			3			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine et les dentistes.
		1	2			5	5	3	1			Infractions aux lois de la milice.
43	3		4	3	10	2	1					Divers petits délits.
431	423	396	263	323	404	359	486	649	490	467	467	Contravention aux lois municipales.
205	24	21	114	96	141	137	221	260	107	61	61	Pratiquant divers état sans licence.
43	7	13	40	17	40	31	18	9	5	12	12	Inf. aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
21	1	52	62	22	49	63	107	38	25	29	29	Délits ayant rap. aux chemins publics.
	1			2			6	5	1	6	6	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
	3	10		2	4	7			3	1	1	Inf. aux lois conc. les pharmaciens.
2	1	1	4			1	1			1	1	Profanation du dimanche.
		20	37	5	15	38	29	22	4	10	10	Infrac. aux lois des chemins de fer.
14	14	5	17	3	23	29	21	19	46	49	49	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
37	23	65	69	42	55	24	24	16	28	30	30	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
												Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
63	56	70	69	63	23	89	44	35	28	33	33	Menaces et langage injurieux.
4	3	4	9	1	4		8	4	41	7	7	Empiècement.
541	260	544	1684	1918	1889	1707	1824	2223	1961	1824	1824	Vagabondage.
2947	3360	3412	3999	4199	3832	3778	4272	4307	4275	3869	3869	Ivresse.
41	41	27	8	9	8	7	26	23	19	36	36	Exposition indécente.
78	52	110	112	84	66	48	70	66	37	27	27	Langage insultant, obscène et profane.
141	177	250	445	411	501	281	185	345	325	389	389	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
620	1301	744	336	223	218	138	220	104	287	59	59	Conduite déréglée.
		7	1	3		2		1				Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
109	131	74		13	4				1	5	5	Aliénatiou mentale.
7504	7989	8160	9081	9387	9155	8388	9194	9734	9317	8871		..... Totaux.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS—Continued.

COMPARATIVE Table from 1887 to 1897.

ONTARIO.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.										
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Adulteration of food	7	25	33	49	150	67	81	73	27	14	30
Assaults	2193	2097	2100	2114	1893	1864	1743	1707	1890	1707	1651
Breach of peace	296	353	389	334	426	378	259	271	205	185	229
Carry'g fire-arms and unlawful weapons.	57	92	54	58	35	52	26	41	55	37	27
Contempt of court	16	9	7	7	7	1	4	6	7	8	3
Cruelty to animals	174	268	338	274	289	278	308	179	217	185	164
Disturbing religious and like meetings.	219	193	175	197	103	92	93	109	81	74	75
Fishery Acts, offences against	40	31	56	34	57	21	125	130	108	75	93
Gambling Acts	15	32	54	55	50	59	97	111	74	53	62
Game Laws "	102	26	28	15	33	29	116	58	99	85	78
Larceny	60	63	25	40	41	39	30	30	47	46	69
" of dogs, birds, &c.	7	10	16	19	10	7	4	13	11	29	8
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	31	49	26	31	32	25	40	47	48	45	54
Liquor License Acts, offences against . .	768	582	655	668	834	711	1014	762	628	484	554
Breach of Canada Temperance Act. . . .	1685	2217	954	14	3	17	6	1	17	12	2
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	88	118	146	227	231	201	200	211	222	135	131
" without license.	101	156	176	177	118	111	92	56	62	66	71
Violation of Indian liquor law	22	35	51	45	34	29	35	32	39	45	24
Malicious injury to property	97	196	152	132	153	156	202	248	122	113	89
Other damage to property.	148	159	188	194	199	154	89	77	132	141	208
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.	190	188	209	278	276	272	249	214	291	313	330
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.	32	46	41	29	27	43	26	36	17	15	
Militia Acts, offences against.	2	6	7	15	2	6	8	6	15	10	
Miscellaneous minor offences.	20	24	9	57	8	18	9	15	15	7	8
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	2156	2479	2347	2174	2492	1869	2142	1548	1522	2681	2621
Exercising various callings without license.	41	65	58	68	55	71	56	91	93	74	67
Health By-laws, offences against	39	42	61	89	80	66	91	58	50	51	50
Highways, offences relating to	318	202	235	235	264	187	198	236	182	141	141
Neglecting to support family	9	8	9	17	16	4	11	12	7	28	21
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.	11	1	5	27	3	5	2	7	7	8	25
Profanation of the Lord's Day	104	73	88	61	55	81	117	134	143	137	78
Railway Acts, offences against	46	63	83	166	172	216	138	144	183	205	198
Revenue Laws	8	12	7	9	5	4	20	59	28	16	15
Seamen Acts "	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	9	9	9	9
Statute Labour, offences relating to . . .	30	43	35	43	53	15	12	16	10	18	67
Threats and abusive language.	287	263	319	380	308	278	213	242	214	244	228
Trespass	397	526	553	585	559	451	420	570	542	532	511
Vagrancy	1046	1144	1205	1170	1217	1102	975	1161	1433	1627	1843
Drunkenness	6200	6633	7059	6553	4973	3967	3787	3267	3132	2624	2465
Indecent exposure.	75	68	58	71	71	61	52	51	43	64	58
Insulting, obscene and profane language	477	572	532	593	465	464	452	427	395	308	390
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.	188	171	230	296	187	203	198	187	162	179	180
Loose, idle, disorderly.	1010	1467	1315	1456	1279	1266	1239	1331	1219	1220	1147
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.	8	10	21	8	15	29	16	10	4	3	19
Insanity	37	65	93	99	60	62	42	48	44	58	42
Totals	18823	20873	20209	19178	17343	15017	15047	14033	13852	14109	14151

Criminal Statistics.

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES—*Suite.*

TABLEAU comparatif depuis 1887 à 1897.

MANITOBA.											OFFENSES.
NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS.											
1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
					1					39	3 Falsification de substances alimentaires.
45	30	86	56	58	56	56	51	58			40 Voies de fait.
2									1	1	1 Perturbation de la paix.
7	1	4	6		1			4	1	1	2 Port d'armes illégal.
						1					1 Mépris de cour.
4	1	4	2	2		2	1	6	3	3	3 Cruauté envers les animaux.
2	6	4	3	5	2	2	2	5	2	2	2 Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
											5 Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
5		3	5	1	14	2		1	7	7	“ “ défendant le jeu.
			1				6	15	6	2	3 “ “ de chasse.
2		1			2				1	1	Larcin.
											Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								1	2	2	“ “ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
2		1			1	1	3	27	15	15	21 Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
											Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
	1	20	6	8	10	47	4		7	7	11 Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
2		9	9	2	6	2	7	8	8	8	10 Vente de boissons sans licence.
8				1	4	10	2	4	8	8	10 Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
3	7	11	17	8	3	19	11	15			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
		1	1	2		3				8	31 Autres dommages à la propriété.
2	17	55	82	71	98	95	62	79	45	45	44 Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
											Inf. aux lois concern. la méd. et les dent.
2	1		1								“ “ de la milice.
1			4	2			1				Divers petits délits.
22	24	22	80	33	39	29	23	130	117	84	84 Contraventions aux lois municipales.
30	16	25		9	1	11	11	18	21	15	15 Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
9	12	2	5	35	124	75	43	19	22	15	15 Inf. aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
4		20	14	17	16	25	14	7	16	18	18 Délits ayant rap. aux chemins publics.
											Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
			2	1	1						Inf. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
		3	2	1		5	2		13	13	13 Profanation du dimanche.
					2	11	10	21	8	8	14 Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
											1 Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
					1		1				24 Infractions aux lois maritimes.
											1 Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
5	7	21	14	15	8	5	7	5	3	8	8 Menaces et langage injurieux.
							8		1	12	4 Empiètement.
16	14	31	33	52	50	63	57	53	58	87	87 Vagabondage.
529	479	591	486	518	633	592	585	467	573	609	609 Ivresse.
3	2	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	3 Exposition indécente.
6	4	2		2			1		1	1	1 Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
80	37	72	41	51	44	37	27	41	60	83	83 Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
30	20	31	21	18	25	29	42	41	89	69	69 Conduite déréglée.
	1	1	7	1							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
	1	1			3			7	4	1	1 Aliénation mentale.
821	681	1022	902	904	1146	1132	990	1025	1148	1232	..... Totaux.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

COMPARATIVE Table from 1887 to 1897,

BRITISH COLUMBIA—COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.										
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Adulteration of food.....	47	20	50	53	70	69	92	83	80	102	88
Assaults.....	8	1	13	12	13	38	17	33	36	9	25
Breach of peace.....	3	7	2	7	4	10	6	2	11	5	2
Carry'g fire-arms and unlawful weapons.					6	1	1	1			
Contempt of court.....					7	2	4	3	2	1	
Cruelty to animals.....		1	5	1	1	2	1	2	1		2
Disturbing religious and like meetings.		3	1	2	1	1	2	2	1		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....											
Gambling Acts.....			8	34	69	1	12		56	8	11
Game Laws.....	8			1	1			4	1	14	1
Larceny.....	1			1	1		2	1	4	1	2
“ of dogs, birds, &c						1			3		
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	1			1		1			2		
Liquor License Acts, offences against.	25	40	9	37		60	81	71	95	7	13
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....											
Selling liquor during prohib'd hours.....						3	1				
“ without license.....				2	5	3	3				3
Violation of Indian liquor law.....	53	54	80	76	142	82	104	82	89	62	109
Malicious injury to property.....	7	3	8		2	2	13	26	20		8
Other damage to property.....		5	6	7	11	13			2	9	12
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.	4					1	2	4	1		
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.						1		2	1	2	
Militia Acts, offences against.....			1				2	1			
Miscellaneous minor offences.....				2	2	2					1
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	31	78	83	108	119	135	22	34	99	84	109
Exercising various callings without license.			1	1	5			16	5	9	15
Health By-laws, offences against.....	9	6			3	4	80	22	10	5	74
Highways, offences relating to.....	22		7	5	8	1	41	23	7	4	29
Neglecting to support family.....			1				1			6	
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....				2	2				1		
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								1			16
Railway Acts, offences against.....				9	1					2	2
Revenue Laws.....	5	3		4		11	33	5	11	3	
Seamen Acts.....	15	2	13	2	1	1	21	17	28	12	13
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....											
Threats and abusive language.....	2	1	1		3	3	16	17	8	7	15
Trespass.....	1		2	3		1					
Vagrancy.....	110	60	55	40	36	37	94	136	72	76	166
Drunkenness.....	261	370	368	469	651	606	725	581	498	580	630
Indecent exposure.....		4	5	9	1	1	12	5	8	17	15
Insulting, obscene and profane language.	2	3	4	9	8	8	11	4	12	4	5
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.	20	7	12		34	31	52	21	80	65	107
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	1	4		1	6	1		3	1	20	4
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.			1								
Insanity.....		5			3	3		1		1	
Totals.....	636	677	736	898	1215	1134	1450	1201	1244	1115	1477

Criminal Statistics.

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU comparatif depuis 1887 à 1897.

THE TERRITORIES—LES TERRITOIRES.

NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS.											OFFENSES.
1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
28	30	57	60	77	96	94	112	108	121	88	Falsificat. des subst. alimentaires.
3	9	12	22	14	18	36	10	10	16	88	Voies de fait.
	2	1	1	1	6	2	7	5	2	48	Perturbation de la paix.
										9	Port d'armes illégal.
										4	Mépris de cour.
2	3	3	3		6	7	8	11	18	11	Cruauté envers les animaux.
			1					2	2		Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
							4	1		4	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
9	2	6		2	1	13	8	13	7	1	“ défendant le jeu.
		1	6	1	2	3	6		22	16	“ de chasse.
3	4	4	9	3	14	4	7	6	10	12	Larcin.
								4			Vol de chien, oiseaux, etc.
			1		4	2	5	13	1	6	“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
42	61	42	18	25	13	7	12	15	27	15	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
						1	3		3		Contravention aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
										1	Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
			25	39	9	10	2	7	1	3	Vente de boissons sans licence.
1	7	12	6	11	45	33	31	43	25	53	Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
		2	2	11	2	7	4	3		2	Domages malicieux à la propriété.
4		6	8	10	3	3	14	6	16	8	Autres dommages à propriété.
17	13	12	18	29	28	16	30	35	26	98	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
						1	2				Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine et les dentistes.
										2	Infrac. aux lois concernant la milice.
2	2	1	11	1	23	1	2	1			Divers petits délits.
2	21	28	21	21	34	43	96	84	67	242	Contravention aux lois municipales.
1		2		13	6		2	10	2	15	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				3		6	2	2		11	Inf. aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
		2			2		3	4	14	3	Délits ayant rap. aux chemins publics.
					1		1	1			Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				1					1	2	Inf. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens,
			5	8		1	1	2	10	3	Profanation du dimanche.
					1			95	101	169	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
3	2	8	1	17		1	1			1	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
											Infractions aux lois maritimes.
							6			1	Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2	1	2	6	3	9	7	9	15	12	11	Menaces et langage injurieux.
4		2			4	6	8	7	8	6	Empiètement.
11	1	28	36	25	46	43	72	108	97	191	Vagabondage.
48	66	94	83	111	186	233	194	220	225	294	Ivresse.
	3	2	1	4	3	1	7	2	6		Exposition indécente.
	1			2		2	4	3	5	5	Langage insultant, obscène et profane.
		3	3	30	10	11	4	8	14	16	Tenant, halitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
4	3	8	6	1	28	4	2	8	3	19	Conduite déréglée.
			4				10				Infrac. aux lois des poids et mesures.
7	9	9	16	7	12	13	15	20	26	35	Aliénation mentale.
195	241	347	373	470	613	614	705	872	891	1407	.....Totaux.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

COMPARATIVE Table from 1887 to 1897.

CANADA.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Adulteration of food	9	25	34	51	152	76
Assaults	3,736	3,590	3,791	3,675	3,416	3,448
Breach of peace	844	434	886	642	839	836
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	93	134	81	104	64	105
Contempt of court	20	16	14	14	15	7
Cruelty to animals	197	360	438	376	354	356
Disturbing religious and like meetings	277	254	224	266	147	130
Fishery Acts, offences against	51	39	72	56	69	34
Gambling Acts	32	34	75	108	126	131
Game Laws	112	28	32	37	39	35
Larceny	94	83	35	64	53	74
“ of dogs, birds, &c.	7	10	16	19	10	8
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	44	49	38	39	55	32
Liquor License Acts, offences against	1,276	1,044	1,046	1,031	1,008	957
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	1,900	2,500	1,158	311	221	323
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	259	295	273	316	382	330
“ without license	251	359	442	427	537	300
Violation of Indian liquor law	90	97	145	128	192	163
Malicious injury to property	124	259	197	189	206	192
Other damage to property	256	461	484	465	484	424
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	230	322	302	395	374	405
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against		32	46	41	29	28
Militia Acts	4	7	14	21	2	6
Miscellaneous minor offences	78	30	16	83	29	60
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	2,784	3,118	2,920	2,718	3,087	2,646
Exercising various callings without license	282	105	110	184	181	222
Health By-laws, offences against	104	69	76	137	176	250
Highways, offences relating to	391	212	344	329	359	303
Neglecting to support family	9	10	11	18	20	7
Pharmacy Acts, offences against	11	4	15	33	9	10
Profanation of the Lord's Day	132	103	120	77	88	144
Railway Acts, offences against	52	74	125	242	213	250
Revenue Laws	32	31	26	37	26	39
Seamen Acts	122	100	151	112	118	125
Statute Labour, offences relating to	30	43	35	43	53	15
Threats and abusive language	440	382	502	540	470	417
Trespass	410	538	566	601	560	466
Vagrancy	1,301	1,555	1,923	3,047	3,347	3,220
Drunkenness	11,732	12,837	13,894	14,080	13,026	11,492
Indecent exposure	120	118	96	95	93	78
Insulting, obscene and profane language	583	656	676	764	580	571
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	444	410	586	802	734	811
Loose, idle, disorderly	1,749	2,992	2,173	1,905	1,598	1,614
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against	8	11	30	21	19	29
Insanity	153	211	177	117	83	84
Totals	31,373	34,041	34,395	34,760	33,643	31,253

Criminal Statistics.

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU comparatif depuis 1887 à 1897.

CANADA.

NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS.					OFFENSES.
1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
83	74	27	14	58	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
3,038	3,021	3,158	3,036	2,815	Voies de fait.
604	706	780	532	867	Perturbation de la paix.
57	70	110	66	74	Port d'armes illégal.
11	9	10	14	10	Mépris de cour.
402	242	312	363	447	Cruauté envers les animaux.
155	170	134	113	143	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
150	235	129	88	115	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
126	123	152	85	94	“ défendant le jeu.
130	92	134	143	105	“ de chasse.
44	48	58	80	101	Larcin.
4	17	18	29	8	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
46	56	65	51	68	“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
1,404	1,101	1,067	856	953	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
409	265	362	404	527	Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
364	297	329	222	146	Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
317	328	179	364	276	“ sans licence.
175	152	237	141	197	Contravention relative à la loi concernant la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
318	559	333	146	278	Domnages malicieux à la propriété.
290	135	201	409	344	Autres domnages à la propriété.
396	335	414	392	477	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
46	30	37	22	15	Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
8	17	10	16	12	“ de la milice.
15	20	17	9	12	Divers petits délits.
2,719	2,385	2,711	3,754	3,776	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
213	353	405	239	224	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
305	158	96	87	165	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
376	465	336	229	243	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
14	19	13	36	29	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
9	7	8	12	28	Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
130	148	156	169	129	Profanation du dimanche.
209	194	354	334	408	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
85	90	61	68	78	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
97	89	61	72	94	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
12	22	10	18	68	Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
409	391	363	366	369	Menaces et langage injurieux.
428	606	554	597	533	Empiètement.
2,961	3,371	3,987	3,897	4,221	Vagabondage.
11,651	11,558	11,558	11,295	10,586	Ivresse.
77	100	87	109	127	Exposition indécente.
555	541	750	719	692	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
600	460	663	671	855	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
1,508	1,758	1,586	1,713	1,382	Conduite déréglée.
18	25	5	3	19	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
55	65	74	91	89	Aliénation mentale.
31,023	30,907	32,111	32,074	32,287	..... Totaux.

APPENDIX VI.—NUMBER of cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been exercised during the years 1837 to 1897 inclusive, and the length of time served by each person convicted to one year and over.

OFFENCES.	DELITS.	Number of cases. — Nombre de cas.	SENTENCES—NUMBER OF YEARS.							
			Life. — A vie.	28.	24.	21.	20.	18.	16.	15.
Abduction	Enlèvement	2								
Abortion	Avortement	2								
Arsen.	Incendie	38	1			1	2			2
Assaults, aggravated	Voies de fait graves	49								
“ indecent	Attentat à la pudeur	12								
“ on peace officer	Voies de fait sur un officier de la paix	3								
Attempt and carn. know- ing a girl of tender years	Tentative et commerce charnel avec une fille en bas âge	10								
Bigamy	Bigamie	8								
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	Effets volés apportés en Canada	5								
Burglary	Vol avec effraction	53								3
Concealment of birth	Suppression d'enfants	4								
Conspiracy	Conspiration	2								
Embezzlement	Détournement	14								
Endangering safety of pas- sengers on railways	Exposant au péril les passa- gers sur les ch. de fer	9							1	
False pretences and fraud	Faux prétexte et fraude	15								
Feloniously receiving	Recei	18								
Forgery	Faux	54								
Horse and cattle stealing	Vol de chevaux et de bétail	37								
House, shop & warehouse breaking	Bris de maisons, de maga- sins et d'entrepôts	102								
Incorrigible and disorderly conduct	Conduite incorrigible et dé- régée	17								
Incest	Inceste	1								
Indecent exposure	Exposition indécente	9								
Larceny	Larcin	415					1			
“ from the person	Vol sur la personne	8								
Libel	Libelle	1								
Malicious injury to pro- perty	Dommmages malicieux à la propriété	17								
Manslaughter	Homicide non prémédité	55	8				7	1		1
Murder	Meurtre	19	a18							
“ attempt at	“ tentative de	2	1							
Perjury	Parjure	4								
Prison breach	Bris de prison	3								
Rape and attempt at	Viol et tentative de	53	13	1	1		1			1
Robbery	Vol	26								
Seduction	Séduction	4								
Shooting, stabb'g, wound- ing	Usage d'armes avec inten- tion	45	2				2		1	1
Sodomy and bestiality	Sodomie et bestiality	8	1							3
Stealing registered letters	Vol de lettres chargées	35								
Suicide, attempt at	Tentative de suicide	1								
Vagrancy	Vagabondage	27								
Various other offences	Divers autres délits	8								
Totals	Totaux	61,192	44	1	1	1	13	1	2	11

a { Death sentences previously commuted.

{ Les sentences de mort ayant été antérieurement commuées.

b { The prerogative of mercy was also exercised in 422 cases in which the sentences were under one year, making a total of 1614 pardons or commutations.

{ Le droit de grâce a aussi été exercé dans 422 cas dont les sentences étaient au-dessous d'un an, faisant un total de 1614 pardons ou commutations.

Criminal Statistics.

APPENDICE VI.—NOMBRE de cas dans lesquels le droit de grâce a été exercé durant les années 1887 et 1897 inclusivement, et la longueur du temps servi par chaque personne condamnée à un an et plus.

SENTENCES—NOMBRE D'ANNÉES.

14.	13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1½.	1.	Remarks. — Remarques.
				1			2		2					1	
7				3			1	1	5	2	4	3	1	3	a1
		1					1	3	5		9	10	3	14	a3
								1	1			1	4	4	a1
							1		5	1		1		1	
				1			1		3			3			
							1		3			1			
1			1	1	1	1	10	1	9	3	13	7	1	1	
												2	1	1	
									3		4	4	3	2	
						1	1		1	2	1			2	
							2	2	5	2	2	5	2	4	a1
1		1				2	4	4	9	1	3	2	2	2	a2
1				2	1	1		3	12	2	10	10	4	1	
2		1	1	1		1		3	21	11	20	3	3	1	
							8					15	7	6	a8
									1		1			2	a13
							1								
									1		2	2	1	3	
2				3	1		11	10	58	47	104	39	27	38	a74
							4			2		1		1	
									3		3	9	1	1	
10							2	2	5	3	1	2			
b1	1	1		11											
									1			1		1	
											2				
							1					1		1	
2				10			13		3	1	2	4	4		a1
4				3			2		6	4	4	2		1	
														1	
3		3		5		1	2	1	6	3	6	3	2	3	a1
				1			1				1	1			
1						1	2	1	22		8				
												1			
									4	3	1	2	3	1	a13
								1	1		2	1		3	
35	1	7	2	43	3	8	70	30	195	93	212	137	66	98	a118

- a { Indefinite period in reformatories not to exceed 5 years.
 { Une période indéfinie dans les écoles de réforme ne devant pas excéder 5 ans.
- b { Death sentence previously commuted.
 { La sentence de mort ayant été antérieurement commuée.

APPENDIX VI—*Concluded.*

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS WITH SENTENCES. — NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS AVEC SENTENCES.	LENGTH OF TIME SERVED BY EACH PERSON CONVICTED TO ONE YEAR OR MORE.									
	20 years and under 21.	16 years and under 17.	15 years and under 16.	14 years and under 15.	13 years and under 14.	12 years and under 13.	11 years and under 12.	10 years and under 11.	9 years and under 10.	8 years and under 9.
	20 ans et moins de 21.	16 ans et moins de 17.	15 ans et moins de 16.	14 ans et moins de 15.	13 ans et moins de 14.	12 ans et moins de 13.	11 ans et moins de 12.	10 ans et moins de 11.	9 ans et moins de 10.	8 ans et moins de 9.
44 { for life } { à vie }	4	1	1	1	.....	1	1	9	3	2
1 { to 28 years } { à ans }
1 to—à 24 years—ans
1 to 21 years
13 à 20 ans	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	2	.....
1 to 18 years
2 à 16 ans
11 to 15 years	3	1
35 à 14 ans	2	1	.....	5	.....	3
1 to 13 years	1
7 à 12 ans	3
2 to 11 years
43 à 10 ans	1	.....
3 to 9 years
8 à 8 ans
70 to 7 years
30 à 6 ans
195 to 5 years
93 à 4 ans
212 to 3 years
137 à 2 ans
66 to 1½ year
98 à 1 an
^a 118
1192 of 1 year and over } d'un an et plus... }	4	1	2	1	2	5	2	16	9	10

^a { Indefinite periods in Reformatories, but not to exceed 5 years.
 { Une période indéfinie aux écoles de réforme, mais ne devant pas excéder 5 ans.

Criminal Statistics.

APPENDICE VI—*Fin.*

LONGUEUR DU TEMPS SERVI PAR CHAQUE PERSONNE CONDAMNÉE À UN AN ET PLUS.

7 years and under 8.	6 years and under 7.	5 years and under 6.	4 years and under 5.	3 years and under 4.	2 years and under 3.	1½ and 1 year and under 2 and 1½.	9 months and under 1 year.	6 months and under 9 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	15 days and under 3 months.	Remarks.
7 ans et moins de 8.	6 ans et moins de 7.	5 ans et moins de 6.	4 ans et moins de 5.	3 ans et moins de 4.	2 ans et moins de 3.	1½ et 1 an et moins de 2 et 1½.	9 mois et moins de 1 an.	6 mois et moins de 9.	3 mois et moins de 6.	15 jours et moins de 3 mois.	Remarques.
4	2	5	5	2	1	1					a 1
1						1					
				1							
3		1									
			1								
1		1									
3		2	1		1						
5	4	5	5	4	1						
	2	1			1						
1				1							
10	4	8	6	8	4	1		1			
		2	1								
	1	2	4	1							
	5	13	16	12	11	8	1	1		1	a 1, b 1
		2	5	7	9	3		1	1		a 2
			24	59	69	27	2	6	5	2	b 1
				18	48	21	1	2	3		
					78	90	12	18	3	8	a 2, b 1
						93	14	18	5	3	b 4
							32	10	5	14	b 4
							4	24	37	22	b 2
			8	17	42	31	4	6	7	3	
28	18	42	76	130	265	312	68	95	70	27	a 6, b 13

a, Insane, removed to an asylum—Aliéné, transféré dans un asile.

b, Whipping remitted—Supplice du fouet remis.

TABLE I.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

TABEAU I.

DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE.

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE	Number of Charges Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.		De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
		M.	F.		Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 réci- des. ves.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
										Un- der one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over Un an et plus.
		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MURDER.

King's, N.S.	1	1											
Restigouche, N.B.	1	1											
Westmoreland, N.B.	1				1	1							
Totals of New Brunswick.	2	1			1	1							
Montreal, Que.	1	1											
Ottawa, Que.	2	1	a										
Totals of Quebec.	3	2	1										
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	1				1	1							
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	b												
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1		c										
Oxford, Ont.	2	1	1										
Simcoe, Ont.	1				1	1							
Totals of Ontario.	6	1	2		2	2							
Manitoba, Eastern.	1	1											
Victoria, B.C.	1	1											
Westminster, B.C.	2	2											
Totals of British Columbia.	3	3											
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	1				1	1							
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	1		1										
Totals of the N. W. T.	2		1		1	1							
Totals of Canada.	18	9	4		4	4							

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Montreal, Que.	1				1	1							1
Pontiac, Que.	2				2	2							
Three Rivers, Que.	1	1											
Totals of Quebec.	4	1			3	3							1
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	1	1											
Totals of Canada.	5	2			3	3							1

a Not being responsible at commission of deed—N'étant pas responsable au moment de la perpétration du crime. b Jury disagreed—Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés. c Infanticide.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.				
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — —	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Laborers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuve.	Single — Célibataires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
MEURTRE.														
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2
TENTATIVE DE MEURTRE.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.						USE OF LIQUORS — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo-der-ate	Im-mo-der-ate			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.					
	In-capable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Élé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
MURDER.													
King's, N.-E.													
Restigouche, N.-B.													
Westmoreland, N.-B.		1				1							1
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.		1				1							1
Montréal, Qué.													
Ottawa, Qué.													
Totaux de Québec.													
Lennox et Addington, Ont.		1				1							1
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont.													
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.													
Oxford, Ont.													
Simcoe, Ont.		1						1					1
Totaux d'Ontario.		2				1		1					2
Manitoba, Est.													
Victoria, Col.-B.													
Westminster, Col.-B.													
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.													
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.	1							1					
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.													
Totaux des T. du N.-O.	1							1					
Totaux du Canada.	1	3				2		2				2	1
ATTEMPT TO MURDER.													
Montréal, Qué.		1						1					1
Pontiac, Qué.		2						2					
Trois-Rivières, Qué.													
Totaux de Québec.		3						1	2				1
Saskatchewan, Ter. du N.-O.													
Totaux du Canada.		3						1	2				1

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Number of Charges	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- des.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.					Un- der one year.	One year and over.	
		M. F.						Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
MANSLAUGHTER.										
Montreal, Que	2	1		1			1			
Quebec, Que.	1			1	1					
Rimouski, Que.	1			1	1					
Totals of Quebec	4	1		3	2		1			
Brant, Ont.	2			2	2				1	
Hastings, Ont.	1	1								
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	2	2								
Oxford, Ont.	1			1	1					
York, Ont.	1			1	1					
Totals of Ontario	7	3		4	4				1	
Manitoba, Western	1			1	1					
Clinton, B.C.	1			1	1					
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	2			2	2					
Totals of Canada	15	4		11	10		1		1	
RAPE.										
Kent, N.B.	a1									
Montreal, Que.	1			1	1					
Ottawa, Que	2	2								
Totals of Quebec	3	2		1	1					
Brant, Ont	1	1								
Bruce, Ont	2	2								
Carleton, Ont.	1			1	1					
Haldimand, Ont.	1	1								
Huron, Ont.	1	1								
Kent, Ont.	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont.	4	4								
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	1			1	1					
Ontario, Ont.	1	1								
Renfrew, Ont.	1			1			1			
Wellington, Ont.	1			1			1			
Wentworth, Ont.	1	1								
Totals of Ontario	16	12		4	2	1	1			
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1	1								
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1	1								
Totals of the N.W.T.	2	2								
Totals of Canada	22	16		5	3	1	1			

a Jury disagreed—Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQ'ORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.					
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré			
MANSLAUGHTER.														
Montréal, Qué		1					1					1		
Québec, Qué			1					1				1		
Rimouski, Qué	1						1					1		
Totaux de Québec	1	1	1				2		1			3		
Brant, Ont.	1	1					1		1			2		
Hastings, Ont.														
Lennox et Addington, Ont.		1							1			1		
Oxford, Ont.	1						1					1		
York, Ont.														
Totaux d'Ontario	2	2					2		2			4		
Manitoba, Ouest			1			1						1		
Clinton, Col.-B.			1						1			1		
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.	2					1			1			2		
Totaux du Canada	5	5	1			2			6			6 5		
RAPE.														
Kent, N.-B.														
Montréal, Qué		1					1					1		
Ottawa, Qué														
Totaux de Québec		1					1					1		
Brant, Ont.														
Bruce, Ont.														
Carleton, Ont.			1						1			1		
Haldimand, Ont.														
Huron, Ont.														
Kent, Ont.														
Middlesex, Ont.														
Muskoka et Parry Sound, O.										1				
Ontario, Ont.														
Renfrew, Ont.	1						1					1		
Wellington, Ont.		1							1			1		
Wentworth, Ont.														
Totaux d'Ontario	1	2					1		2	1		3		
Alberta Nord, T. du N.-O.														
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.														
Totaux des T. du N.-O.														
Totaux du Canada	1	3					2		2	1		3		

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.										OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.	
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.										RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. Baptistes.	R. Catholics. Catholiques.	Ch. of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants Autr's confessions.	Other Denominations. Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.						
Eng-land and Wales Angle terre et Galles	Ire-land. Ir-lande.	Scot-land. Ecos-se.																			
HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITE.																					
			1				1							1	1						
			1				1								1						
			3				3							1	2						
			2					1	1						2						
			1							1					1						
		1						1					1								
		1	3					2	1	1			1	3							
1								1					1								
					1								1		1						
			2				2								2						
1		1	8		1		5	3	1	1		1	3	8							
• VIOL.																					
					1			1						1							
					1			1						1							
			1					1							1						
			1					1							1						
			1						1				1		1						
			3					1	1	1			1	2							
			3		1			2	1	1			2	2							

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accu- sations	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. — Plus de 2 réci- des.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
									Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ATTEMPT AT RAPE.										
Cape Breton, N.S.	1			1	1			1		
Halifax, N.S.	1			1	1					
Pictou, N.S.	1	1								
Totals of Nova Scotia.	3	1		2	2			1		
Kent, N.B.	1			1	1					
Joliette, Que.	1			1	1				1	
Ottawa, Que.	1			1	1			1		
St. Francis, Que.	1	1								
Totals of Quebec.	3	1		2	2			1	1	
Lambton, Ont.	1			1	1					
Ontario, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Renfrew, Ont.	1	1								
Victoria, Ont.	1			1	1					
York, Ont.	2	2								
Totals of Ontario.	6	3		3	3				1	
Manitoba, Central.	2			2	2			2		
Westminster, B.C.	1	1								
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1			1	1			1		
Totals of Canada.	17	6		11	11			5	2	
CARNALLY KNOWING AN IMBECILE GIRL.										
Carleton, Ont.	1			1	1					
Welland, Ont.	1	1								
Totals of Ont. and Canada.	2	1		1	1					
SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.										
Rimouski, Que.	a1									
Carleton, Ont.	1	1								
Kent, Ont.	1	1								
York, Ont.	1			1	1					
Totals of Ontario.	3	2		1	1					
Totals of Canada.	4	2		1	1					

a Left the country, bail forfeited—A laissé le pays, cautionnement confisqué.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.					
SENTENCE.							OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — —	Indus- trial. — Industriels.	Pro- fes- sional — —	La- borers — —	Mar- ried. — —	Wi- dowed — —	Single — —	
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													
TENTATIVE DE VIOL.															
1						1		1			1			1	
1						1		1			1			1	
1										1	1				
										1	1				
										2	2				
	1					1				1				1	
	1									1				1	
	2					1				2				3	
										2				2	
										1				1	
2	2					1	1		1	7	3			7	
COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE ALIÉNÉE.															
1											1	1			
1											1	1			
SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.															
	1									1				1	
	1									1				1	
	1									1				1	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.				
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré			
ATTEMPT AT RAPE.													
Cap-Breton, N.-E.		1						1			1		
Halifax, N.-E.		1						1			1		
Pictou, N.-E.													
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		2						1		1	2		
Kent, N.B.										1			
Joliette, Qué.		1						1			1		
Ottawa, Qué.		1								1		1	
St. François, Qué.													
Totaux de Québec.		2						1		1	1	1	
Lambton, Ont.		1				1					1		
Ontario, Ont.		1						1			1		
Renfrew, Ont.													
Victoria, Ont.		1						1			1		
York, Ont.													
Totaux d'Ontario		3				1		2			3		
Manitoba, Centre.		2						1			1	1	
Westminster, Col.-B.													
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.O.		1						1			1		
Totaux du Canada		3	7			2		6		2	1	8 2	
CARNALLY KNOWING AN IMBECILE GIRL.													
Carleton, Ont.		1						1				1	
Welland, Ont.													
Totaux d'Ont. et du Can.		1						1				1	
SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.													
Rimouski, Qué.													
Carleton, Ont.													
Kent, Ont.													
York, Ont.		1						1				1	
Totaux d'Ontario		1						1				1	
Totaux du Canada		1						1				1	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.					RESI- DENCE.				
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Unit- ed States — Etats Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Brit- ish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's posses- sions Brit- anni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- tho- dists — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.												
TENTATIVE DE VIOL.														
			1		1		1							1
			1				1							1
			1		1			2						2
			1				1							1
			1				1							1
			2					2						1
			1									1		1
			1							1				1
			1							1				1
			3							1	1		1	3
	1		1									2		2
			1					1						1
	1		8		1			1	1	1	1	2	1	9
COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE ALIÉNÉE.														
			1					1						1
			1					1						1
SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.														
			1							1				1
			1							1				1
			1							1				1

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.		De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDEMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
		M.	F.		Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. — Plus de 2 réci- des.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.	
										Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ATTEMPT AND CARNALLY KNOWING A GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.											
York, N.B.	1				1	1				1	
Beauce, Que.	1				1	1					
Bedford, Que.	2	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.	2				2	2				2	
Ottawa, Que.	1	1									
Quebec, Que.	1				1	1					
Totals of Quebec.	7	2			5	5				2	
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	1	1									
Essex, Ont.	2	1			1	1				1	
Grey, Ont.	1				1	1					
Hastings, Ont.	1				1	1					
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1									
Oxford, Ont.	1				1		1				
Perth, Ont.	3	3									
Renfrew, Ont.	2	2									
Stormont, D'das & Glengary, O.	1				1	1					
Wentworth, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
York, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario.	15	8			7	6	1			2	
Manitoba, Central.	1										
Manitoba, Eastern.	1				1	1					
Manitoba, Western.	1				1	1					
Totals of Manitoba.	3				2	2					
Clinton, B.C.	1				1	1					
Victoria, B.C.	2	2									
Totals of British Columbia.	3	2			1	1					
Totals of Canada.	29	12			16	15	1			5	
CONCEALING BIRTH OF INFANT.											
Quebec, Que.	2				2	2				2	
Middlesex, Ont.	1		1								
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	4	1	2		1	1					
Renfrew, Ont.	1				1	1					
Wellington, Ont.	1	1									
Totals of Ontario.	7	2	3		2	2					
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	2		1		1	1				1	
Totals of Canada.	11	2	4		5	5				3	

a And 40 lashes—Et 40 coups de fouet. b One marries complainant and thereupon discharged—Un ayant marié la plaignante fut libéré. c Nolle prosequi. d And \$200—Et \$200.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- matories — En- voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional. — Professions libérales.	Laborers. — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — En veuve.	Single. — Célibataires.
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
TENTATIVE ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.														
										1	1			
	b1					1				1			1	
								2						2
1								1			1			
1	2					1		3		1	1	1	1	3
									1					1
1	1					1				1	1			1
1										1		1		
										1				1
	1									1				1
										1				1
2	2					1			1	5	1	1	1	5
1	c1					1			1				1	1
2						1			1				1	1
	1									1				1
	1									1				1
5	5					3		4	1	8	3	3	3	10
SUPPRESSION D'ENFANT.														
											1	1		1
					1								1	
					a1				1					1
					1	1							1	1
					1	1				2				
					1	1				2			1	2

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. b And 20 lashes—Et 20 coups de fouet.
c And to be whipped—Et à être fouetté.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS				
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate				
	Inca- pable de lire oud'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
ATTEMPT AND CARNALLY KNOWING A GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.														
York, N.-B.		1											1	
Beauce, Qué		1						1						1
Bedford, Qué		1						1						1
Montréal, Qué		2						2						2
Ottawa, Qué								1						1
Québec, Qué	1													1
Totaux de Québec	1							5						2 3
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.								1						1
Essex, Ont		1						1						1
Grey, Ont		1											1	
Hastings, Ont		1										1		
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.														
Oxford, Ont	1									1				1
Perth, Ont														
Renfrew, Ont								1						1
Stormont, D'das et Gleng'ry, O		1						1						1
Wentworth, Ont.		1						1						1
York, Ont		1						1						1
Totaux d'Ontario	1	6						2		3			1	5 1
Manitoba, Centre														
Manitoba, Est	1									1				1
Manitoba, Ouest		1								1				1
Totaux de Manitoba	1	1								2				2
Clinton, Col.-B.								1						1
Victoria, Col.-B.														
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.								1						1
Totaux du Canada	3	13						3		8			2	10 4
CONCEALING BIRTH OF INFANT.														
Québec, Qué	2							1					1	2
Middlesex, Ont.														
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		1								1				1
Renfrew, Ont.		1						1						1
Wellington, Ont														
Totaux d'Ontario		2						1		1				2
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.													1	
Totaux du Canada	2	2						1	1	1			1	4

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
									Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

SHOOTING, STABBING AND WOUNDING WITH INTENT.

Colchester, N.S.	1			1	1		1		
Digby, N.S.	1			1		1			
Halifax, N.S.	2			2	1	1		1	
Lunenburg, N.S.	1			1	1		1		
Totals of Nova Scotia	5			5	3	2	e2	1	
Restigouche, N.B.	a2			1		1	1		
Victoria, N.B.	1			1	1				
Westmoreland, N.B.	1								
Totals of New Brunswick	4	1		2	1	1	f1		
Beauce, Que.	1			1	1				1
Bedford, Que.	1	1							
Montreal, Que.	16	4		12	4		8	1	1
Ottawa, Que.	3	2		1	1			1	
Quebec, Que.	1			1	1				
Rimouski, Que.	1	1							
St. Francis, Que.	1			1	1		1		
Three Rivers, Que.	4	2		2	2			1	1
Totals of Quebec	28	10		18	10		8	g2	3 2
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	2			2	2				
Carleton, Ont.	8	3		5	5			4	1
Elgin, Ont.	1	1							
Essex, Ont.	2			2	2			1	
Frontenac, Ont.	1			1	1				1
Grey, Ont.	2			2	2				1
Halton, Ont.	1	1							
Hastings, Ont.	1			1		1		1	
Huron, Ont.	1			1	1				1
Kent, Ont.	b7	2		4	2	2		2	
Middlesex, Ont.	4			4	4			2	1
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	2			2	2			2	
Norfolk, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1			1	1				1
Oxford, Ont.	1			1	1				
Perth, Ont.	5	2		3	2	1		3	
Renfrew, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Thunder Bay, Ont.	3			3	3			2	
Welland, Ont.	1			1	1				
Wentworth, Ont.	3	1		2	1	1		c2	
York, Ont.	43	16	1	26	26			2	19 3
Totals of Ontario	91	26	1	63	58	5		h5	37 9
Manitoba, Eastern	d1								

a 1, escaped before trial -1 s'est évadé avant son procès. b 1, jury disagreed—Les jurés nese sont pas accordés. c One committed suicide on his way to goal—Un s'est suicidé en étant conduit à la prison. d Nolle prosequi. Amount of fines—Montant des amendes : e, \$17; f, \$50; g, \$55; h, \$162.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Refor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'na de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.													
1										1			1	
1								1		1	1		1	
										1			1	
2								1		4	1		4	
1						1				1	1			
1						1				1	2			
	8	1			a1	1	1	2		8	7		5	
1										1			1	
										1			1	
1	8	1			1	1	2	2		12	8		10	
2							1	1		2	2		3	
	1							1		1	1		1	
				1		1		1			2			
						1				1	1			
	1	1			a1			1	1	1	2		1	
						1				1	1		2	
					a1					1	1			
							2			1	1		3	
	1							1		2	1		2	
1								1		1	1		1	
1					a1			1		19	9		17	
4	3	1		1	3	4	4	4	8	34	25		34	

α Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
					M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.				
		Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- mé- ntaire.	Supé- rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo- de- ré	Im- mo- de- ré	
SHOOTING, STABBING AND WOUNDING WITH INTENT.														
Colchester, N.-E.....		1			1								1	1
Digby, N.-E.....		1			1								1	1
Halifax, N.-E.....	1	1				1		1					2	1
Lunenburg, N.-E.....		1			1								1	1
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse...	1	4			3	1	1						4	1
Restigouche, N.-B.....										1			1	1
Victoria, N.-B.....		1				1							1	1
Westmoreland, N.-B.....														
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....		1				1				1			1	1
Beauce, Qué.....		1					1							1
Bedford, Qué.....														
Montreal, Qué.....	3	9			1	8	3							12
Ottawa, Qué.....	1					1							1	1
Québec, Qué.....		1			1									1
Rimouski, Qué.....														
St. François, Qué.....	1					1							1	1
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	1	1			1	1							2	1
Totaux de Québec.....	6	12			3	11	1	3					4	14
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.....		2				2								2
Carleton, Ont.....	1	4			1	4							3	2
Elgin, Ont.....														
Essex, Ont.....		2				2								2
Frontenac, Ont.....										1				
Grey, Ont.....		2				1	1						1	1
Halton, Ont.....														
Hastings, Ont.....		1								1				1
Huron, Ont.....		1				1							1	1
Kent, Ont.....		1				1				3				1
Middlesex, Ont.....	1	3			1	2	1						3	1
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont.....		2				2							1	1
Norfolk, Ont.....		1				1							1	1
Northumberland et Durham, O.....		1						1					1	1
Oxford, Ont.....		1						1					1	1
Perth, Ont.....		3			1	2							1	2
Renfrew, Ont.....		1				1								1
Thunder Bay, Ont.....		3				3							1	2
Welland, Ont.....		1			1								1	1
Wentworth, Ont.....		2				1	1						1	1
York, Ont.....	1	25			5	14	4	3					19	7
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	56			9	37	6	6		5			35	24
Manitoba, Est.....														

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.										OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.					CLASSE I.	
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.				
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tholics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Me- tho- dists.	Pres- byte- rians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.	
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.		Etats- Unis.	Autres pays étran- gers.	Autres posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens.	Autr's con- fes- sions.				
1			1					1				1			1	
			1												1	
			2				2								1	
					1			1							1	
			4				2	2				1		1	4	
			1					1							1	
			1									1			1	
			2					1				1			2	
			1					1							1	
1			6	2	3			8	4					10	2	
			1					1							1	
			1					1							1	
			2					2						1	1	
1			12	2	3			14	4					12	6	
			1		1			1					1	1	1	
			4	1				4				1		5		
				2			1	1						2		
			2							1			1	1	1	
			1										1	1	1	
			1						1					1	1	
			1	2										2	1	
			4				1			3				1	3	
	2		1					1			1			1	2	
			1							1				1	1	
			1					1				2		1	1	
			1					1						3		
			1		3								3	3		
1			2					1						1		
2	3		20		1		2	11	8	3	2			25	1	
3	5	1	42	5	5		5	21	11	9	5	2	6	48	12	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.							CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Number of Charges	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL			
								EMPRISONNÉS.			
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 récidi- ves.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	One year. — Un an.	Over. — Un an et plus.
		M.	F.								
SHOOTING, STABBING AND WOUNDING WITH INTENT—Concluded.											
Cariboo, B.C.	1				1	1					
Victoria, B.C.	1	1									
Westminster, B.C.	1				1	1					
Totals of British Columbia	3	1			2	2					
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1				1	1			1		
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1				1	1			1		
Totals of the N.W.T.	2				2	2			a2		
Totals of Canada	134	38	1		92	76	8	8	b12	41	11
ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.											
Montreal, Que.	3				3	3					
Carleton, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Halton, Ont.	1		1								
Hastings, Ont.	4	4									
Huron, Ont.	3				3	3					3
Kent, Ont.	1				1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.	10	1			9	5	4			7	
Nipissing, Ont.	1				1	1					1
Norfolk, Ont.	8				8	8				3	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	9	1			8	5	3				
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	1	1									
Renfrew, Ont.	2	2									
Simcoe, Ont.	3	1			2	2					
Totals of Ontario	44	10	1		33	26	7			11	4
Totals of Canada	47	10	1		36	29	7			11	4
INCEST.											
Bedford, Que.	1	1									
Joliette, Que.	1				1		1				
Montreal, Que.	1		1								
Three Rivers, Que.	1	1									
Totals of Quebec	4	2	1		1		1				
York, Ont.	3	3									
Totals of Canada	7	5	1		1		1				

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes: a \$70; b \$354.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTE COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQOURS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
SHOOTING, STABBING AND WOUNDING WITH INTENT—Concluded.															
Cariboo, Col.-B.			1			1								1	
Victoria, Col.-B.															
Westminster, Col.-B.		1											1		
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.		1	1			1							1	1	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.													1		
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.													1		
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.													2		
Totaux du Canada	10	74	1			16		50	7	10			9	45	40
ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.															
Montréal, Qué.	1	2			3										3
Carleton, Ont.													1		
Halton, Ont.															
Hastings, Ont.															
Huron, Ont.		3						3							3
Kent, Ont.		1						1							1
Middlesex, Ont.		9				4		5							9
Nipissing, Ont.		1						1							1
Norfolk, Ont.		2	6		6	2		5							8
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		8				3		5							8
Prescott et Russell, Ont.															
Renfrew, Ont.															
Simcoe, Ont.		2				2									2
Totaux d'Ontario.	2	30			6	11		15					1		32
Totaux du Canada	3	32			9	11		15					1		35
INCEST.															
Bedford, Qué.															
Joliette, Qué.	1							1							1
Montréal, Qué.															
Trois-Rivières, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec.	1							1							1
York, Ont.															
Totaux du Canada	1							1							1

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.															
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Ca- nada.	Uni- ted States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- ions. — Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Me- tho- dists	Pres- byte- rians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cités and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.														Ecos- se.	Etats- Unis.	Autr's pays étran- gers.	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- distes.	Pres- byté- riens.
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION—Fin.															
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....
.....
.....
4	5	1	61	7	9	.....	7	39	15	9	5	4	6	62	25
EXPOSANT AU PÉRIL LES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.															
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
.....
.....
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	1	8	.....
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	30	1	.....	.....	.....	10	4	3	7	7	1	27	5
1	33	1	.....	.....	.....	11	5	3	8	7	1	30	5
INCESTE.															
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
									Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.	Un- der one year — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
SEDUCTION.										
Montreal, Que.	3	2		1	1					
St. Francis, Que.	a1									
Totals of Quebec.	4	2		1	1					
Bruce, Ont.	1			1	1					
Dufferin, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Elgin, Ont.	a2	1								
Essex, Ont.	1	1								
Grey, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Hastings, Ont.	2	1		1	1		1			
Huron, Ont.	2	2								
Kent, Ont.	1	1								
Lambton, Ont.	2	2								
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	2	2								
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	a2			1	1			1		
Nipissing, Ont.	2			2	2				1	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1								
Perth, Ont.	1	1								
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1					
Victoria, Ont.	1	1								
Wellington, Ont.	3	1		2	2				1	
York, Ont.	6	6								
Totals of Ontario.	33	20		11	11		b1	2	4	
Westminster, B.C.	c2									
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	f1									
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1	1								
Totals of Canada	41	23		12	12		b1	2	4	
ABDUCTION.										
Bedford, Que.	1			1	1				1	
Montreal, Que.	3	2		1		1				
St. Francis, Que.	1	1								
Totals of Quebec.	5	3		2	1	1			1	
Hastings, Ont.	2	1		1	1		1			
Lambton, Ont.	2	2								
Middlesex, Ont.	2	e1	1							
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1			1	1				1	
Ontario, Ont.	1	1								
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1					
Thunder Bay and Rainy River	2	2								
Waterloo, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Wentworth, Ont.	1			1	1					
Totals of Ontario.	13	7	1	5	5		d1	2		
Totals of Canada.	18	10	1	7	6	1	d1	3		

a 1, c 2, Charges withdrawn, accused having married complainants—Plaintes retirées, les accusés ayant marié les plaignantes. Amount of fines—Montant des amendes: b \$10; d \$20. c Child being restored—L'enfant ayant été remis. f *Nolle prosequi*.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.				
SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITION.				
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants.	Domestic — —	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — —	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
SÉDUCTION.														
1									1			1		
1									1			1		
					a1				1		1			1
											1	1		1
							1							1
										1				
1									1		1	2		
							1				1			1
					a1									1
					a1				2			1		1
1						3	1	1		4		5	6	5
2						3	1	1		5		5	7	5
ENLEVEMENT.														
1									1		1			1
1									1		1			2
							1							1
											1			1
							a1							
							a1				1			1
						2	1				2			3
1						2	1			1		3		5

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS				
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- modéré
SEDUCTION.														
Montréal Qué			1					1						1
St. François, Qué														
Totaux de Québec			1					1						1
Bruce, Ont.			1					1					1	
Dufferin, Ont.			1					1						1
Elgin, Ont.														
Essex, Ont.														
Grey, Ont.	1							1					1	
Hastings, Ont.												1	1	
Huron, Ont.														
Kent, Ont.														
Lambton, Ont.														
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.														
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont.			1					1					1	
Nipissing, Ont.	1							1					1	2
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.														
Perth, Ont.														
Prescott et Russell, Ont.			1					1					1	
Simcoe, Ont.			1											1
Victoria, Ont.														
Wellington, Ont.	1	1						2					1	1
York, Ont.														
Totaux d'Ontario	3	6	2			1		8				2	8	3
Westminster, Col.-B.														
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.														
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.														
Totaux du Canada	3	7	2			1		9				2	8	4
ABDUCTION.														
Bedford, Qué.			1					1						1
Montréal, Qué.			1					1						1
St. François, Qué.														
Totaux de Québec			2					1		1				2
Hastings, Ont.													1	1
Lambton, Ont.														
Middlesex, Ont.														
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.			1					1						1
Ontario, Ont.														
Simcoe, Ont.													1	
Th' der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.													1	
Waterloo, Ont.														
Wentworth, Ont.			1					1						1
Totaux d'Ontario			2					2					3	3
Totaux du Canada			4					3					3	2

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges —	Ac- quit- ted. —	De- tained for Lu- nacy. —	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		— — SANS OPTION
	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.		With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.			
		Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.						
		M.	F.							
ABORTION AND ATTEMPT TO PROCURE ABORTION.										
Quebec, Que	1	1								
Halton, Ont.	1				1	1				1
Kent, Ont.	1	1								
Lambton, Ont.	1	1								
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	2	1	1							
Lincoln, Ont.	1	1								
Ontario, Ont.	1				1	1				1
Wellington, Ont.	2	1			1	1				1
York, Ont.	5	2	1		2	2				
Totals of Ontario.....	14	7	2		5	5				2 1
Westminster, B.C.	1	1								
Totals of Canada.....	16	9	2		5	5				2 1
DESERTING CHILD.										
Hastings, Ont.	1				1	1				
Middlesex, Ont.	2		1		1	1				
Wentworth, Ont.	1		1							
Totals of Ont. and Canada.	4		2		2	2				
BIGAMY.										
Annapolis, N.S.	1				1	1				
Halifax, N.S.	3		1		2	2				1
Hants, N.S.	1				1	1				
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	5		1		4	4				1
Montreal, Que.	2				2	2				
Three Rivers, Que.	1				1	1				
Totals of Quebec.....	3				3	3				
Carleton, Ont.	1				1	1				
Middlesex, Ont.	1				1	1				1
Peterborough, Ont.	2				2	2				1
Simcoe, Ont.	1				1	1				
Wentworth, Ont.	1				1		1			
York, Ont.	2				2	2				1
Totals of Ontario.....	8				8	7	1			2 1
Totals of Canada.....	16		1		15	14	1			3 1

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 and 21 years.		21 and 40 years.		40 years and over.		Not given.		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate				
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
ABORTION AND ATTEMPT TO PROCURE ABORTION.														
Québec, Qué.														
Halton, Ont.			1						1					1
Kent, Ont.														
Lambton, Ont.														
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.														
Lincoln, Ont.														
Ontario, Ont.		1				1								1
Wellington, Ont.		1				1							1	
York, Ont.			2			2							2	
Totaux d'Ontario		2	3			4			1				3	2
Westminster, Col.-B.														
Totaux du Canada		2	3			4			1				3	2
DESERTING CHILD.														
Hastings, Ont.		1							1					1
Middlesex, Ont.		1							1					1
Wentworth, Ont.														
Totaux d'Ont. et du Can.		2							2					2
BIGAMY.														
Annapolis, N.-E.	1							1						1
Halifax, N.-E.		2						1		1				2
Hants, N.-E.	1							1						1
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	2	2						3		1				4
Montréal, Qué.	1	1						1	1					1
Trois-Rivières, Qué.		1						1						1
Totaux de Québec.	1	2						2	1					2
Carleton, Ont.												1		
Middlesex, Ont.		1							1					1
Peterborough, Ont.	1	1						1	1					1
Simcoe, Ont.													1	
Wentworth, Ont.		1						1						1
York, Ont.		2						2						2
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	5						4	2			1	1	5
Totaux du Canada.	4	9						9	3	1		1	1	11

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.				
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autr's confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVE D'AVORTEMENT.														
1								1						1
		1								1			1	
	1		1					1		1			2	
1	1	1	2					2	1	2			4	1
1	1	1	2					2	1	2			4	1
DÉSERTION D'ENFANT.														
			1							1		1		1
			2							1		1		1
BIGAMIE.														
			1				1							1
			2				1							1
			4				3		1					3
			1	1				1	1					2
					1			1						1
			1	1	1			2	1					3
			1								1			1
			2						1	1				2
2			1						2	1				1
2			4						3	2		1		6
2			9	1	1			3	2	5	2		1	10

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. — Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		NO OPTION.	
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
REFUSING AND NEGLECTING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.											
Halifax, N.S.	2	1		1	1			1			
Lunenburg, N.S.	1			1	1			1			
Totals of Nova Scotia	3	1		2	2			2			
Montreal, Que.	4			4	2		2	2			
Ottawa, Que.	3	2		1	1						
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	4			4	4		4				
Totals of Quebec.	11	2		9	7		2	4	2		
Brant, Ont.	66	3		1	1			1			
Elgin, Ont.	7	4		3	3			1			
Essex, Ont.	d2			1	1						
Lanark, Ont.	1	1									
Lincoln, Ont.	1	1									
Middlesex, Ont.	2	2									
Peterborough, Ont.	2	e2									
Simcoe, Ont.	1	1									
Wentworth, Ont.	4	3		1	1						
York, Ont.	38	32		6	6			2			
Totals of Ontario.	64	49		12	12			4			
Manitoba, Eastern.	2	1		1	1						
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1	1									
Totals of Canada.	81	54		24	22		2	4	8		
LIBEL.											
Cape Breton, N.S.	2	2									
Montreal, Que.	3	2		1	1			1			
Pontiac, Que.	1	1									
Totals of Quebec.	4	3		1	1			1			
Th'der Bay and Rainy River, O.	e2	1									
Manitoba, Central.	1	1									
Westminster, B.C.	e2	1									
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1	1									
Totals of Canada.	12	9		1	1			1			

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes, a \$25. *Nolle prosequi*, b, 2—c, 1 d 1, Jury disagreed—Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés. e One acquitted in undertaking to support his family—Un, acquitté en s'engageant de supporter sa famille.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mercial. — Com- merçants.	Domestic. — — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — — En- veu- vage.	Single — — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
REFUS ET NÉGLIGENCE DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE LA FAMILLE.														
									1		1			
								1		1		2		
					a2			1		1		4		
					a1					1		1		
								1				4		
					3			1		2		9		
							1					1		
					a2			2		1		3		
					b1			1				1		
								1				1		
					c1			1				1		
					a4			1		4		6		
					8		1	5		5		12		
					a1					1		1		
					12		1	7		9		24		
LIBELLE.														
										1		1		
										1		1		
										1		1		

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. b. Bail of \$500 that he will maintain his wife—Caution de \$500 qu'il pourvoiera aux besoins de sa femme. c To pay \$3.00 weekly—A payer \$3.00 par semaine.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.												CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo-de-rate	Im-mo-de-rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.	M. F.	M. F.					
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré	
			H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.				
REFUSING AND NEGLECTING TO SUPPORT FAMILY.															
Halifax, N.-E.		1						1						1	
Lunenburg, N.-E.		1							1					1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		2						1		1				1	
Montréal, Qué.	3	1						1	2	1					4
Ottawa, Qué.	1							1							1
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.												4			
Totaux de Québec.	4	1						2	2	1		4			5
Brant, Ont.		1								1				1	
Elgin, Ont.		3						2		1				2	1
Essex, Ont.		1						1							1
Lanark, Ont.															
Lincoln, Ont.															
Middlesex, Ont.															
Peterborough, Ont.															
Simcoe, Ont.															
Wentworth, Ont.		1								1					1
York, Ont.		6						2		3	1			4	2
Totaux d'Ontario.		12						5		6	1			7	5
Manitoba, Est.	1									1				1	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.															
Totaux du Canada.	5	15						8	2	9	1	4		10	10
LIBEL.															
Cap-Breton, N.-E.															
Montréal, Qué.			1							1				1	
Pontiac, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec.			1							1				1	
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.															
Manitoba, Centre.															
Westminster, Col.-B.															
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.															
Totaux du Canada.			1							1				1	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.							CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges. Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 réci- ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
								With the option of a fine. Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m ^d nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		
									Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
INDECENT ASSAULT.											
Halifax, N.S.	3	2		1	1						
Albert, N.B.	1			1	1						
St. John, N.B.	3	3									
Totals of New Brunswick..	4	3		1	1						
Bedford, Que.	1			1	1				1		
Montreal, Que.	5	2		2	2				1		
Ottawa, Que.	1		1								
St. Francis, Que.	4			4	4			3	1		
Totals of Quebec	11	2	1	7	7			3	3		
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	1	1									
Bruce, Ont.	2			2	2			1	1		
Carleton, Ont.	1	1									
Essex, Ont.	1	1									
Frontenac, Ont.	3	2		1	1						
Grey, Ont.	2			2	2				2		
Halton, Ont.	1			1	1					d1	
Hastings, Ont.	4	2		2	1	1		1			
Huron, Ont.	1	1									
Kent, Ont.	3	3									
Lanbton, Ont.	1			1		1					
Lanark, Ont.	1	1									
Middlesex, Ont.	1	1									
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	1			1	1				1		
Nipissing, Ont.	1			1	1			1			
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1			1	1				1		
Ontario, Ont.	4	3		1	1					1	
Oxford, Ont.	2			2	2					1	
Peel, Ont.	1			1	1					1	
Perth, Ont.	4	4									
Peterborough, Ont.	3	1		2	2				2		
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	2	2									
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1	1									
Thunder Bay and Rainy River.	2	2									
Victoria, Ont.	1			1	1				e1		
Waterloo, Ont.	2			2	1	1				f2	
Welland, Ont.	2			2	2						
York, Ont.	14	11		3	2	1			3		
Totals of Ontario	63	37		26	22	4		e3	11	6	
Manitoba, Central	4			4	4				4		
Manitoba, Eastern	2	1		1	1				1		
Manitoba, Western	1	1									
Totals of Manitoba	7	2		5	5				5		
Victoria, B.C.	2	1		1	1					1	
Westminster, B.C.	1			1	1					1	

a 1, *Nolle prosequi*. Amounts of fines—Montant des amendes, b \$30—c \$105. d And 40 lashes—Et 30 coups de fouet. e And to be whipped—Et à être fouetté. f One to receive 40 lashes—Un, à recevoir 40 coups de fouet.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.				
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENTENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — — Pro- fes- sion- nels libé- rales.	La- borers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — — En- veu- vage.	Single — — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
1											1			1
1														1
1														1
1									1		1	1		1
						1					3	1		3
1						1		1			5	2		5
							1				1	1		1
					a1				1		1	1		1
1						2					1			1
					a1	1								1
											1			1
											1	1		1
1						1		1		1	1	1		1
											2			2
											1			1
									1		2		1	2
2											3	1		2
4					2	4	1		3	1	16	5	2	19
						1					4			4
						1					4			5
							1							1
											1			

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré			
INDECENT ASSAULT.														
Halifax, N.-E.	1					1					1			
Albert, N.-B.		1		1							1			
St. Jean, N.-B.														
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.	1			1							1			
Bedford, Qué.		1				1					1			
Montréal, Qué.		2				2						2		
Ottawa, Qué.														
St. François, Qué.	1	3				4					4			
Totaux de Québec.	1	6				7					5	2		
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.														
Bruce, Ont.		2			1	1					2			
Carleton, Ont.														
Essex, Ont.														
Frontenac, Ont.		1				1					1			
Grey, Ont.		2		1		1					1	1		
Halton, Ont.	1					1					1			
Hastings, Ont.		2							2		2			
Huron, Ont.														
Kent, Ont.														
Lambton, Ont.		1				1					1			
Lanark, Ont.														
Middlesex, Ont.														
Muskoka et Parry Sound, O.	1					1					1			
Nipissing, Ont.	1					1					1			
Northumberland et Durham, O.	1					1					1			
Ontario, Ont.		1										1		
Oxford, Ont.		1	1			2		1			2			
Peel, Ont.		1						1			1			
Perth, Ont.														
Peterborough, Ont.			2					2				2		
Prescott et Russell, Ont.														
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.														
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.														
Victoria, Ont.		1			1						1			
Waterloo, Ont.		2				1		1			1	1		
Welland, Ont.	1	1				1		1			1	2		
York, Ont.		3						3			2	1		
Totaux d'Ontario.	5	20	1	1	2	12		9		2	18	8		
Manitoba, Centre.	1	3			3	1					4			
Manitoba, Est.		1				1					1			
Manitoba, Ouest.														
Totaux de Manitoba.	1	4			3	2					5			
Victoria, Col.-B.		1			1						1			
Westminster, Col.-B.										1	1			

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.																											
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.															
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.												
England and Wales Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.																									
																1				1						1	
																1						1					1
			1						1					1													
			1	1			1		1				2	1													
			4				3				1			4													
			6	1			5		1		1		2	5													
1			1						1	1			1	1													
			1						1				1														
1			2					1		2			1	1													
			2									2		2													
1								1					1														
			1	1					1					1													
1			1				1		1				1	1													
		1	2					1		1			1	1													
			1					2					1	1													
			1										1	1													
			1				1		1				1	1													
			1				1	1		1			1	1													
			1				1	1	2	1			3	1													
4	1	2	17	2			5	4	8	6		3	12	14													
1			2	1			1				3			4													
			1				1							1													
1			3	1				2			3			5													
			1						1				1														

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.							CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Number of Charges	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
								Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dés.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over — Un an et plus.
INDECENT ASSAULT—Concluded.											
Totals of British Columbia.	3	1		2	2					2	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	2			2	2			a1	1		
Totals of Canada.	93	47	1	44	40	4		b7	20	8	
ASSAULT ON FEMALES.											
Queen's, P.E.I.	2			2	2			c1	1		
Cape Breton, N.S.	2			2	2				2		
Digby, N.S.	1			1	1				d1		
Lunenburg, N.S.	1			1	1			1			
Totals of Nova Scotia.	4			4	4			e1	3		
Iberville, Que.	1	1									
Montreal, Que.	57			57	55		2	40	7		
Terrebonne, Que.	2			2	1	1		2			
Three Rivers, Que.	1			1	1				1		
Totals of Quebec.	61	1		60	57	1	2	e42	8		
Hastings, Ont.	1			1	1				1		
Middlesex, Ont.	1			1	1						
Oxford, Ont.	1			1	1			1			
Welland, Ont.	1			1			1		1		
Totals of Ontario.	4			4	3		1	f1	2		
Manitoba, Central.	1			1	1				1		
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	2			2	2			2			
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	1	1									
Totals of the N.W.T.	3	1		2	2			g2			
Totals of Canada.	75	2		73	69	1	3	h47	15		
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM.											
Queen's, P.E.I.	3			3	2	1		i1	1		
Halifax, N.S.	10			10	8	1	1	j2			
St. John, N.B.	7	2		5	5			5			
Westmoreland, N.B.	1	1									
Totals of New Brunswick.	8	3		5	5			k5			

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes, a \$30. b \$165. c \$3. d And—Et \$25. e \$372, f \$40. g \$80. h \$498. i \$20. j \$130. k \$400.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.											CLASSE I.			
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants.	Domestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
ATTENTAT A LA PUDEUR—Fin.														
							1				1			1
7					2	6	2		4	1	27	7	2	32
VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.														
										2	1			1
								2						2
							1					1		
							1					1		
							2		2		2	2		2
					a, b	1	11		23		22	48		9
										2	1			
					10	1	11		23		25	49		9
						1						1		
					a				1			1		
5							1					1		
					1	1	1		2			3		
									1					1
					11	2	14		28		27	55		13
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.														
1											3			3
5	3						1	2	4		3	5	1	4
							2				3	1		4
							2				3	1		4

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b* Bound to keep the peace—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- modéré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.					
INDECENT ASSAULT—Concluded.															
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1			1									1	2	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.													2		
Totaux du Canada	7	33	1	2	6	22	9	5	32	10					
ASSAULT ON FEMALES.															
Queen's, I. du P.-E.			2					2						2	
Cap-Breton, N.-E.		2						2						2	
Digby, N.-E.		1							1					1	
Lunenburg, N.-E.		1						1						1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse		4						3	1					3	
Iberville, Qué.															
Montréal, Qué.	26	31			1	43	4	9					2	5	
Terrebonne, Qué.															
Trois-Rivières, Qué.		1						1						1	
Totaux de Québec	26	32			1	44	4	9					2	6	
Hastings, Ont.													1		
Middlesex, Ont.		1						1						1	
Oxford, Ont.		1							1					1	
Welland, Ont.		1							1					1	
Totaux d'Ontario		3						1	2				1	2	
Manitoba, Centre		1						1						1	
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.													2		
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.															
Totaux des T. du N.-O.													2		
Totaux du Canada	26	40	2		1	51	4	12					5	12	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM.															
Queen's, I. du P.-E.		3			1		2							3	
Halifax, N.-E.		9	1				6	2	2					5	
St. Jean, N.-B.		5					3		2					2	
Westmoreland, N.-B.															
Totaux du N.-Brunswick		5					3		2					2	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.				
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.					RESI- DENCE.			
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Methodists	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.					Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Methodists	Presbyterians.		Other Denominations.	
ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR—Fin.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....
5	1	2	29	4	.....	.....	13	5	10	6	4	3	17	25
VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.														
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....
1	1	.....	52	.....	3	.....	2	50	1	.....	1	3	53	4
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	.....	55	.....	3	.....	2	53	1	.....	1	3	54	6
.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2
.....
.....
.....
.....
1	2	1	62	.....	4	.....	2	57	2	1	1	3	4	62
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.														
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	9	.....	1	.....	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	8	2
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....
.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.							CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Number of Charges	Ac- quit- ted.		De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
		M.	F.		Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				With the option of a fine.					NO OPTION.	— SANS OPTION	
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Nombre d'accu- sations	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plas de 2 rédi- ves.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year.	One year and over.	Un an et plus.	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM—Continued.											
Beauce, Que.	1			1	1				1		
Bedford, Que.	2			2	1	1				2	
Chicoutimi, Que.	1	1									
Iberville, Que.	1		1								
Joliette, Que.	2			2	2				2		
Montreal, Que.	35	3		32	29	1	2	24	2	3	
Ottawa, Que.	1	1									
Quebec, Que.	3			3	3				3		
Richelieu, Que.	1			1	1						
Rimouski, Que.	1			1	1			1			
St. Francis, Que.	6	3		3	3				3		
Terrebonne, Que.	3		1	2	2			1		1	
Three Rivers, Que.	1	1									
Totals of Quebec.	58	9	2	47	43	2	2	26	11	6	
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	1			1	1						
Carleton, Ont.	2	1		1	1			1			
Essex, Ont.	11	3		8	8			2	6		
Frontenac, Ont.	2			2		1	1			1	
Grey, Ont.	1			1	1				1		
Haldimand, Ont.	1			1	1					1	
Hasting, Ont.	4			4	4			1	3		
Kent, Ont.	5	1		4	3		1		1	3	
Lambton, Ont.	5	1		4	2	1	1				
Lanark, Ont.	1			1	1						
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	6			6	6			1	5		
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	1			1			1		1		
Middlesex, Ont.	7	5		2	1		1	1			
Northumberland & Durham, O.	4	2		2	1		1			1	
Ontario, Ont.	1			1	1						
Peel, Ont.	1			1	1				1		
Perth, Ont.	6	2		4	4			2	1		
Peterborough, Ont.	2			2	2			2			
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	1	1									
Simcoe, Ont.	5	1		4	4			2			
Stormont, D'as & Glengarry, O.	3			3	3					1	
Thunder Bay and Rainy River.	2	2									
Victoria, Ont.	8	2		6	6			3	1	2	
Welland, Ont.	4			4	4				4		
Wellington, Ont.	4			4	3	1		1		1	
Wentworth, Ont.	35	15		20	18		2	14	6		
York, Ont.	66	31	4	31	30		1	10	10	5	
Totals of Ontario.	189	67	4	118	106	3	9	64	40	15	
Manitoba, Eastern.	2			2	2						
Cariboo, B.C.	1			1	1						
Victoria, B.C.	17		1	16	16			6	10		
Westminster, B.C.	3	1		2	2			1			

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes: a \$404; b \$813. c 4, Both jail and fine—4, La prison et l'amende.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.		Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- de- ré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.		

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM—Continued.

Beauce, Qué.		1			1								1	
Bedford, Qué.	1	1			1		1						1	1
Chicoutimi, Qué.														
Iberville, Qué.													2	
Joliette, Qué.	1	1					2						2	
Montréal, Qué.	12	30		1	3		26	1	1				8	24
Ottawa, Qué.														
Québec, Qué.	1	2					3						1	2
Richelieu, Qué.		1			1									1
Rimouski, Qué.	1								1				1	
St. François, Qué.	2	1			1		2						1	2
Terrebonne, Qué.									2					
Trois-Rivières, Qué.														
Totaux de Québec.	18	37		1	7		34	1	4				15	30
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.		1							1				1	
Carleton, Ont.											1			
Essex, Ont.		5					5				3			5
Frontenac, Ont.		2					1		1					2
Grey, Ont.	1							1						1
Haldimand, Ont.		1					1						1	
Hastings, Ont.	1	3							1		3		2	2
Kent, Ont.		4			1		1		2				2	2
Lambton, Ont.	1	3					4							4
Lanark, Ont.	1						1							1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.		1					1				5		1	
Lennox et Addington, Ont.		1							1				1	
Middlesex, Ont.		2					1		1				2	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O. Ontario, Ont.		2					1				1			2
Ontario, Ont.			1				1						1	
Peel, Ont.		1					1							1
Perth, Ont.		4					2		2				2	2
Peterborough, Ont.		2		1			1						2	
Prescott et Russell, Ont.							2							
Simcoe, Ont.		2					2				2		2	
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O. Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O. Victoria, Ont.		3					3						2	1
Welland, Ont.		5	1				2		3	1			6	
Wellington, Ont.	3	1					4							4
Wentworth, Ont.	1	2	1		1		1		2				3	1
York, Ont.	1	20					18		2				10	10
Totaux d'Ontario.	9	95	3	1	5		75	1	20	1	15		60	47
Manitoba, Est.		2					1		1				1	1
Caribou, Col.-B.		1							1					1
Victoria, Col.-B.	4	12					10	2	4				11	5
Westminster, Col.-B.		2					1				1		1	1

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.															
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.					RESI- DENCE.				
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Metho-dists — Métho-dis-tes.	Pres-byterians. — Pres-byté-riens.	Protes-tants — Autr's confes-sions.	Other Deno-minations. — Autr's confes-sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng-land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles.	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.													
			1				1								1
			1	1			1				1				2
			1	1	7		30	1				1	2	27	5
			2		1		2					1	2	1	
			1				1						1	1	
			1				3						2	1	
			3				2						2	1	
			2				3						2	1	
			2				2						2	1	
			37	2	8		42	1			1	3	34	13	
			1				1						1		
			3	1	1		3		2				3	2	
1			1					2					1	2	
			1					1					1	1	
	1		2		1		1						3	1	
			3	1			1		1	1			3	2	
			4					2	1	1			4	1	
			1					1					1	1	
			1					1					1	1	
			2					1					2	1	
			2					1					1	1	
			1					1					1	1	
1			3					1					3	2	
			2										2	2	
			2										1	1	
			3					2	1				3	1	
			6							1	1		4	2	6
	1		1	2			2						2	4	2
3	4	1	12				1	7	6	2	4		20	4	
1	5	1	22	1	1			15	12	2	1		30	1	
7	11	3	78	5	3		1	36	29	12	17	4	8	80	27
1			1					1	1					2	
				1									1		1
5			4	6	1			5					9	12	4
			1										1	1	1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 réci- des.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	NO OPTION. — SANSOPTION	
									Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM—*Concluded.*

Totals of British Columbia.	21	1	1	19	19	.....	.....	a7	10	.....
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	62	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Yukon	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of the N.W.T.	11	3	.....	7	7	.....	.....	e4	.....	1
Totals of Canada	302	83	5	211	192	7	12	d85	62	22

ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.

Queen's, P.E.I.	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cape Breton, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Colchester, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Digby, N.S.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Halifax, N.S.	57	.....	.....	57	12	18	27	53	.....	4
Hants, N.S.	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lunenburg, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Queen's, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Yarmouth, N.S.	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.	67	1	1	65	17	21	27	e58	7	.....
Carleton, N.B.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland, N.B.	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	4	.....	1
St. John, N.B.	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.	67	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Totals of New Brunswick.	21	2	1	17	9	8	.....	f15	2	.....
Joliette, Que.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Montreal, Que.	129	8	.....	121	119	1	1	105	.....	.....
Ottawa, Que.	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	5	.....	1
Pontiac, Que.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Quebec, Que.	65	.....	.....	65	44	20	1	60	.....	2
St. Francis, Que.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Three Rivers, Que.	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Totals of Quebec.	209	8	.....	201	177	22	2	g173	9	.....
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	7	3	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Carleton, Ont.	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Dufferin, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin, Ont.	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Essex, Ont.	5	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Haldimand, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hastings, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes: a \$256; c \$185; d \$2,208; e \$488; f \$193; g \$815.
b 1, *Nolle prosequi.*

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.				
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITION.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- merçants.	Do- mestic. — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional. — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers. — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed. — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.												
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie												
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES—Fin.														
2						4		5			6	8		10
					a1 b1	1						1		2
					2	1						1		2
13	4			1	24	14	34	3	31	1	101	65	5	123
VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE A UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX.														
											1			1
											1	1		
							1		1		2	1		2
							1					1		1
						2		1			4	4		4
											1			1
											1			1
					a16	28	4	26	2	1	45	42	1	1 77
					a3	1		1		1	4			1
						3				2	1			4
					19	32	4	27	2	49	47	1		83
					a1	1					2			3
					a1		1	1		1				3
						3		1		3				3
								1			2			2
								1			1			1

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. b Bound to keep the peace—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.						USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS				
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo-derate	Im-mo-derate				
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.						
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Élé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré	
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.				
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM—Concluded.														
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	5	.....	1	12	7
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Alberta Sud, T. du N.-O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Yukon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....
Totaux du Canada.....	31	167	4	1	1	13	133	6	34	1	22	96	96
ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.														
Queen's, I. du P.-E.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cap-Breton, N.-E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Colchester, N.-E.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Digby, N.-E.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Halifax, N.-E.	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	50	4	1	2
Hants, N.-E.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lunenburg, N.-E.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Queen's, N.-E.	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Yarmouth, N.-E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	4	4	1	5	2	53	4	3	5
Carleton, N.-B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Northumberland, N.-B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
St.-Jean, N.-B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Westmoreland, N.-B.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	1
Joliette, Qué.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Montréal, Qué.	10	109	1	.....	20	1	69	8	17	5	1	10	110
Ottawa, Qué.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Pontiac, Qué.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Québec, Qué.	5	3	2	50	1	4	1
St. François, Qué.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Trois-Rivières, Qué.	2	3	5	1	4
Totaux de Québec.....	13	117	1	20	1	77	10	18	5	69	1	16	115
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Carleton, Ont.	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Dufferin, Ont.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Elgin, Ont.	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Essex, Ont.	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Haldimand, Ont.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hastings, Ont.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada. — Etats- Unis.	United States — Etats- Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Posses- sions. — Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Catho- liques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists — Métho- dis- tes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byte- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.	
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													

VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES—Fin.

5			5	7	1			5		2		11		13	6
					1								1		1
														2	
					1								1	2	1
13	11	3	138	14	13	1	4	94	34	16	17	16	12	147	49

VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE À UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX.

			1					1						1	
			1				1							1	
			3				1					1		3	1
			1								1			1	
1			1							1				1	
1			7				1	1		1	1	3	1	5	3
			1				1								1
			1				1								1
7	7	2	102		2		1	100	2		3	12	2	120	
			3		2			5						4	1
3		1	1				1	4						5	
10	7	3	107		4		2	110	2		3	12	2	129	2
1			1					1		1					2
1			2					1				2		3	
			3					2		1				3	
			2	2						3				4	
1			1							1				1	1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.		De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
		M.	F.		Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine.	— SANS OPTION.	
										Un- der one year.	One year and over.
							Plus de 2 réci- dive- s.		Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde		Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.

ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER—Concluded.

Kent, Ont.	4	2			2		2		2		
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Lincoln, Ont.	2				2	2			2		
Middlesex, Ont.	4	1			3	1	1	1	1		2
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	1				1	1			1		
Nipissing, Ont.	1				1	1			1		
Norfolk, Ont.	1				1		1			1	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1				1	1					
Ontario, Ont.	2				2	2			2		
Oxford, Ont.	2				2	2				2	
Peterborough, Ont.	3				3	3			2	1	
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	1				1	1			1		
Prince Edward, Ont.	2				2	1	1		2		
Simcoe, Ont.	2				2	1	1	1	1	1	
Stormont, D'as & Glengary, O.	2				2	2			2		
Victoria, Ont.	5	1			4	4			4		
Welland, Ont.	2	1			1	1			1		
Wentworth, Ont.	18	7	1		10	10			9	1	
York, Ont.	26	4			22	22			14	7	
Totals of Ontario.	101	20	3		78	69	6	3	a47	24	3
Manitoba, Eastern.	4				4	3	1		b2	2	
Victoria, B.C.	3				2	2			2		
Westminster, B.C.	3				3	3			2		
Totals of British Columbia	5				5	5			c4		
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	d1										
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	3	1			2	1	1		2		
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	3				3	2	1		2		
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	1				1		1				
Totals of the N.W.T.	8	1			6	3	3		e4		
Totals of Canada.	417	33	4	1	377	284	61	32	f 303	45	3

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Queen's, P.E.I.	2	1			1	1				1	
Cape Breton, N.S.	3				3	1	2			3	
Colchester, N.S.	1				1	1					
Digby, N.S.	1				1	1			1		
Halifax, N.S.	8	5			3	3				3	
Lunenburg, N.S.	1				1	1				1	
Pictou, N.S.	3	3									
Queen's, N.S.	3	2			1	1				1	
Richmond, N.S.	3				3	3			3		
Shelburne, N.S.	2				2	2				2	

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes : a \$561 ; b \$32 ; c \$73 ; e \$66 ; f \$2,228. d Nolle prosequi.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.				
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY.		Life.	D'th.	Com- mitted to Refor- matories.	Other Senten- ces.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic.	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional.	La- borers.	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed.	Single.
PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	A vie				Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cant.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céli- ba- taires.
D'ux ans et m's de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.													
VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE A UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX—Fin.														
											1	1		
									2		1	1		2
											1			1
					a1						1	1		
						1	1				1			2
									1		1	1	1	1
											1			1
									1			1	1	
					a1			1	1		8	5		5
											18	3		19
					4	2	7	2	9		37	18	2	40
							1		1		2	2		2
					b1				1		1			2
					1		2		1		1	2		2
					a1									
					a1									
					2									
					26	2	44	6	39	2	95	73	3	133
/ AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT.														
											1			1
														3
					a1	1			3					3
	1					1						1		
						1	1	1			1			3
												1		1
							3					3		1
									2					2

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. b Bound to keep the peace—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.												CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate				
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.						
		Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- de- ré
—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER—Concluded.															
Kent, Ont.													2		
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.		1							1						1
Lincoln, Ont.													2		
Middlesex, Ont.		3					2		1						3
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont.														1	
Nipissing, Ont.													1		
Norfolk, Ont.		1					1								1
Northumberl'd et Durham, O ntario, Ont.		1							1						1
Oxford, Ont.		2						2							1
Peterborough, Ont.		3						2		1					1
Prescott et Russell, Ont.													1		
Prince-Edouard, Ont.													2		
Simcoe, Ont.		1							1						1
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O. ntario, Ont.		2						1	1						1
Welland, Ont.													1		
Wentworth, Ont.		10			1		8		1						3
York, Ont.		21	1		6		13		2	1					19
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	58	1		8		40	1	9	2	17	1		30	30
Manitoba, Est.		4					3		1						2
Victoria, Col.-B.	1	1						2							1
Westminster, Col.-B.		2					1		1						1
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1	3					3		1						2
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.															
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.													2		
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.													3		
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.													1		
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.													6		
Totaux du Canada	19	188	2		29	1	130	11	31	7	162	6		54	155
ASSAULT AND BATTERY.															
Queen's, I. du P.-E.		1				1									1
Cap-Breton, N.-E.		3							3						2
Colchester, N.-E.		1							1						1
Digby, N.-E.		1								1					1
Halifax, N.-E.	1	1	1						1	2					3
Lunenburg, N.-E.		1							1						1
Pictou, N.-E.															
Queen's, N.-B.		1				1									1
Richmond, N.-E.		3							2						3
Shelburne, N.-E.		2				2									2

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo-de-rate	Im-mo-de-rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.							
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo-deré	Im-mo-déré
—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ASSAULT AND BATTERY—Continued.															
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	1	13	1	...	3	...	7	1	4	...	...	...	10	5
Carleton, N.-B.															
Northumberland, N.B.		1					1						1		
Westmoreland, N.-B.												4	3		
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.		1					1					4	3	1	
Beauce, Qué.	1									1			1	1	
Beauharnois, Que.		1									1		1		
Joliette, Qué.	1						1							1	
Montréal, Qué.	1	24			3		17		4	1			14	11	
Ottawa, Qué.	1	2					1		2				3		
Pontiac, Qué.															
Rimouski, Qué.															
Saguenay, Qué.		2					2						2		
Terrebonne, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec.	4	29			3		21		6	2	1		21	12	
Bruce, Ont.		1					1						1		
Carleton, Ont.	1						1						1		
Elgin, Ont.	1	8		1	1		5		2				6	3	
Essex, Ont.															
Frontenac, Ont.		1								1			1		
Grey, Ont.															
Haldimand, Ont.		1					1							1	
Halton, Ont.	1								1					1	
Hastings, Ont.		1					1				1		1	1	
Huron, Ont.															
Kent, Ont.	1	4			1		3		1		2		1	4	
Lambton, Ont.															
Lanark, Ont.															
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.	1								1					1	
Lincoln, Ont.		1							1				1		
Middlesex, Ont.		8		1	1		4		1		1		5	3	
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont.		2					2							2	
Nipissing, Ont.		1						1					1		
Norfolk, Ont.	1	2			1				2				1	2	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		13		1	1		7		1		3		8	4	
Oxford, Ont.		1							1		9		1		
Peel, Ont.		1							1				1		
Peterborough, Ont.		1			1								1		
Prince-Edouard, Ont.		1					1							1	
Renfrew, Ont.		1					1						1		
Simcoe, Ont.		1					1							1	
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.		4					3		1				4		
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.		1					1						1		
Victoria, Ont.		2						2						1	
Waterloo, Ont.		1			1								1		
Welland, Ont.		1							1		1		1		
Wellington, Ont.											1				
Wentworth, Ont.															

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.							CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Number of Charges	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine.	
								With option of a fine.	NO OPTION.		
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		M.	F.					Plus de 2 réci- vies.	Un- der one year.	One year and over.	
									Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
ASSAULT AND BATTERY—Concluded.											
York, Ont.	25	1		24	24				15	4	
Totals of Ontario	160	49	2	102	91	8	3	a49	32		
Manitoba, Central.....	17	2		15	15			b14	1		
Clinton, B.C.	3			3	1	2		2	1		
Victoria, B.C.	1	1									
Westminster, B.C.	69	33	2	34	32	2		27	5		
Totals of British Columbia.	73	33	3	37	33	4		c29	6		
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	7	3	2	2	2				2		
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	d5	2		2	2				2		
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	f6	4									
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	6	4	1	1		1			1		
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	4	3		1	1				1		
Totals of the N.W.T.	28	16	3	6	5	1			6		
Totals of Canada	362	123	10	217	190	20	7	e128	64		
VARIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.											
Halifax, N.S.	1			1	1				1		
Gloucester, N.B.	1	1									
Sunbury, N.B.	1	1									
Totals of New Brunswick..	2	2									
Montreal, Que.	15	2		13	11	1	1		4		
Quebec, Que.	1	1									
St. Francis, Que.	1	1									
Totals of Quebec	17	4		13	11	1	1		4		
Bruce, Ont.	1			1	1				1		
Elgin, Ont.	3	1		2	2			1			
Grey, Ont.	3	1		2	2						
Lincoln, Ont.	3	3									
Middlesex, Ont.	2	1	1								
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	1			1	1						
Northumberland & Durham, O.	2		1			1					
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1						
Thunder Bay and Rainy River..	2	1		1	1			1			
Victoria, Ont.	2		2								
Welland, Ont.	1	1									
Wentworth, Ont.	13	7	1	5	5			1	2		
York, Ont.	3		1	2	2			1	1		
Totals of Ontario	37	14	7	16	15	1		g4	4		

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes : a \$737 ; b \$107 ; c \$452 ; e \$1,684 ; f \$40.
 d 1, Nolle prosequi. g 2, Settled out of court—Régées en dehors de la cour.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.						OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.						CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.							ÉTATS CIVILS.		
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie										Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- bataires.
AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT—Fin.														
				a5	4	4	1	15	8	16				
				21	13	14	2	11	1	51	36	59		
					7	2		3		2	10	5		
										1		1		
				a2		7		4	1	19	15	2	15	
				2		7		4	1	20	15	2	16	
					25	24	34	3	26	2	93	88	4	101
DIVERS AUTRES OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.														
							1					1		
					a1, b8		1		9	1	1	8	1	4
					9		1		9	1	1	8	1	4
											1	1		
					a1		1		1		1	1		1
					a2			1			1	1		1
					1									1
					1			1					1	
											1	1		
					b2				1		4	1		4
											1		1	1
					2	6		1	2	2	9	5	2	8

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. b Bound to keep the peace—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I.	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.												CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et plus.		Non- donné.			
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- modéré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.					
ASSAULT AND BATTERY—Concluded.															
York, Ont.	1	23			2		17		4	1			20	4	
Totaux d'Ontario.	7	81		3	9		51	1	18	2	18		59	29	
Manitoba, Centre.	2	11	2				13	1	1				12	3	
Clinton, Col.-B		1					1				2		1		
Victoria, Col.-B															
Westminster, Col.-B.	8	22	2				20	4	6		4		19	15	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	8	23	2				21	4	6		6		20	15	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.											2				
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.											2				
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.															
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.											1				
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.											1				
Totaux des T. du N.-O.											6				
Totaux du Canada	22	159	5	3	16		114	7	35	4	35		123	65	
VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.															
Halifax, N.-E.			1				1						1		
Gloucester, N.-B															
Sunbury, N.-B.															
Totaux du N.-Brunswick															
Montréal, Qué	2	10	1				11	1	1				2	11	
Québec, Qué															
St. François, Qué															
Totaux de Québec.	2	10	1				11	1	1				2	11	
Bruce, Ont.		1					1						1	1	
Elgin, Ont.		2					1		1				1	1	
Grey, Ont.		2					1		1				2		
Lincoln, Ont.															
Middlesex, Ont															
Muskoka et Parry Sound, O.		1		1									1		
Northumberland et Durham, O.		1						1					1		
Simcoe, Ont.		1							1				1		
Th' der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.							1								
Victoria, Ont.															
Welland, Ont.															
Wentworth, Ont.		5					5						5		
York, Ont.		2			1				1				1	1	
Totaux d'Ontario		15		1	1		9	1	2	2			7	8	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.										OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.	
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.										RESI- DENCE.				
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.				Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Autr's confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.					
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	—																		
3	5	.....	14	.....	1	1	.....	9	8	4	3	.....	.....	20	4	
5	9	2	76	..	1	2	2	26	15	23	14	6	2	65	32						
.....	2	..	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	12	1	4	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
7	.....	1	11	6	5	.....	.....	12	6	.....	1	8	.....	25	9	
7	.....	1	11	6	6	.....	.....	12	6	.....	1	9	.....	25	10	
.....						
.....						
.....						
14	11	4	145	6	8	2	3	78	23	24	17	31	4	125	72						
AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT—Fin.																					
DIVERS AUTRES OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.																					
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....					
.....						
.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	1	8	2	1	1	.....	13	.....					
.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	1	8	2	1	1	.....	13	.....					
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....					
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....					
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....						
2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....					
4	1	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	3	2	1	1	11		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges Nombre d'accu- sations	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 réci- ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
									Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON—Concluded.

Westminster, B. C.	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals of Canada.....	60	22	7	31	28	2	1	4	10

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Colchester, N.S.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Halifax, N.S.	10	3	...	7	7	...	...	3	...
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	11	3	...	8	8	...	...	3	...
Westmoreland, N.B.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joliette, Que.	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	1	...
Montreal, Que.	15	...	...	15	1	6	8	3	...
Quebec, Que.	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
Richelieu, Que.	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
St. Francis, Que.	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals of Quebec.....	37	1	...	36	22	6	8	4	...
Carleton, Ont.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin, Ont.	7	2	...	5	1	2	2	2	1
Frontenac, Ont.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Haldimand, Ont.	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2
Hastings, Ont.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huron, Ont.	3	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
Kent, Ont.	11	...	...	11	6	1	4	...	2
Lincoln, Ont.	6	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nipissing, Ont.	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	2	...
Ontario, Ont.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Perth, Ont.	5	...	...	5	1	3	1	2	...
Peterborough, Ont.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward, Ont.	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Simcoe, Ont.	11	...	...	11	6	...	5	3	...
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
Welland, Ont.	9	3	...	6	5	...	1	1	1
Wellington, Ont.	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Wentworth, Ont.	3	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...
York, Ont.	22	12	...	10	8	2	...	1	1
Totals of Ontario.....	99	29	...	70	45	9	16	2	14

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes, a \$40. b \$20, tried under Vagrancy Act—Jugé sous l'Acte concernant le vagabondage.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.				
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Servi- teurs.	Industrial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional. — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.												
D'ux ans et m's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie												
DIVERS AUTRES OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE—Fin.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	11	1	10	14	3	13
DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.														
VOL AVEC EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.														
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	6
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	7
3	.....	.....	.....	1	a1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	5
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	a6	.....	.....	.....	3	12	3	.....	.....	12
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
23	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	9	25	4	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	a1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	b3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	a2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	6	.....	3
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	b2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	a4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	9
8	20	.....	.....	2	16	2	5	1	26	13	12	2	.....	41

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b* Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.						
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- de- ré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.		
VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON — <i>Concluded.</i>														
Westminster, Col.-B.....		1						1					1	
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.....														
Totaux du Canada.....	2	26	2	1	1	22	2	3	2				11	19
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.														
BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLAR'S TOOLS.														
Colchester, N.-E.....		1				1							1	
Halifax, N.-E.....	2	5		3	1	1	1	1					7	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	2	6		3	1	2	1	1					7	1
Westmoreland, N.-B.....														
Joliette, Qué.....	4	2		2	2	2							5	1
Montréal, Qué.....	3	12			2	12		1					6	15
Québec, Qué.....	2	4			5	1							1	1
Richelieu, Qué.....		1	1			2							1	1
St. François, Qué.....		7				7							1	6
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.....														
Totaux de Québec.....	9	26	1	2	9	24		1					13	23
Carleton, Ont.....														
Elgin, Ont.....		5			4	1							4	1
Frontenac, Ont.....		1				1							1	
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1			1	1							2	
Hastings, Ont.....														
Huron, Ont.....		2		1		1							2	
Kent, Ont.....	1	2				3			8				3	
Lincoln, Ont.....		2				1		1					2	
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont.....					1									
Nipissing, Ont.....		2			1	1			5				1	2
Ontario, Ont.....		1				1							1	
Perth, Ont.....		5			5								3	2
Peterborough, Ont.....														
Prince-Edouard, Ont.....		1				1							1	
Simcoe, Ont.....		8			3	5			3				8	
Storm't, D'das et Glengarry, O.....		2				2							1	1
Welland, Ont.....		6				4		2					6	
Wellington, Ont.....		2				2							2	
Wentworth, Ont.....		2				1		1					2	
York, Ont.....		10		6	2	1		1					10	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	52		7	16	26		5		16			35	19

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.															
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	United States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Brit- ish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's posses- sions Brit- anni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- li- ques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- tho- dists — Métho- dis- tes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
DIVERS AUTRES OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE— <i>Fin.</i>															
1													1		
5	2	1	20	3			2	13	6	4	3	2	1	26	
DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.															
VOL AVEC EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.															
	1		1					2	1	2	1		1	7	
	1		7					2	2	2	1		1	7	
			6	5			2	6	9	1	3			2	
	2		8	1				5	5			1		4	
			5					2	7					2	
6			1	1				2	7					2	
			1	1				7						7	
			20	6	2		2	22	8	3		1		14	
		2	1	2				1			2		2	4	
	1		1	1				1		2			2	1	
			2						2					2	
	1		2					3	1	1				9	
			1	1						1	1			2	
			2					2						2	
			5		1			2					1	5	
			1									1		1	
			5	3				2				6		8	
			2						2					2	
			4	2				1	2	3				5	
	1		1					1	1					2	
	1		1	1				2	1					2	
	1		8		1			3	6				1	9	
4	2	2	34	10	2			16	14	7	6	7	3	54	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.									SENTENCE.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Number of Charges	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dés.		Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year.	One year and over.
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.					Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
		M.	F.							
BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS—Concluded.										
Cariboo, B.C.	1			1	1				1	
Clinton, B.C.	3			3	3					
Westminster, B.C.	16			16	12	3	1		1	
Totals of British Columbia.	20			20	16	3	1		2	
Alberta, Southern N.W.T.	1			1		1			1	
Totals of Canada.	169	34		135	91	19	25	2	24	8
HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING.										
Queen's, P.E.I.	5			4	3	1				
Westmoreland, N.B.	1			1		1			1	
Beauce, Que.	2			2	2					
Montreal, Que.	63	5		58	31	8	19	1	16	9
St. Francis, Que.	1			1		1				
Totals of Quebec.	66	5		61	33	9	19	1	16	9
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	4			1	1					1
Brant, Ont.	2			2			2			1
Bruce, Ont.	1	1								
Carleton, Ont.	32	7		25	10	4	11		5	6
Elgin, Ont.	1			1		1				
Frontenac, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Grey, Ont.	13	4		9	8	1			1	
Halton, Ont.	4			4			3			2
Hastings, Ont.	5			5	5				2	
Kent, Ont.	4	1		3	3				2	
Lanbton, Ont.	3			3	3				1	
Lanark, Ont.	2			2	2					
Middlesex, Ont.	25	5		20	5	2	13		3	
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	d9			6	5	1			3	1
Nipissing, Ont.	3	1		2	2				1	1
Norfolk, Ont.	5	2		3	3					1
Northumberland & Durham, O.	3			3	1	2			2	
Ontario, Ont.	1			1			1		1	
Oxford, Ont.	1			1	1					
Peel, Ont.	3			3	2	1			3	
Perth, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Peterborough, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Renfrew, Ont.	3			3	3				1	
Simcoe, Ont.	2			2	1		1			
Thunder Bay and Rainy River.	5	3		2	2					
Victoria, Ont.	c5	1		2	2					
Waterloo, Ont.	3			3	3			3		
Welland, Ont.	11			11	5	3	3			1
Wentworth, Ont.	1			1			1			1

Jury disagreed—Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés. a, 1; c, 3. Amount of fines—Montant des amendes, b, \$20; e, \$20. d 3, *Nolle prosequi*. e 2, absconded—2, ont quitté le pays.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- merçants.	Do- mestic. — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- gés.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
VOL AVEC EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.—Fin.														
3										1			1	
2					a13			1		2			14	
5					13			1		3			18	
41	20			3	37	2	6	2	37	43	17	2	98	
BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS.														
4										2			4	
						1					1			
				2	a8								2	
12	10			2				28		25	7		51	
1										1			1	
13	10			4	8			28		26	7		54	
										1			1	
										2			2	
1	6			6	a1			4		15	1		24	
				1									1	
4				1	a2, b1	1		1		5	1		8	
1	1							1		3	1		3	
2					b1			3		1	3		2	
1								1		2	1		2	
					a1	1				1	1		2	
1	1				a1			1		2	1		1	
	14			3				14		1	1		19	
					a1			2		2	1	1	3	
										1	1			
					a2					3			3	
					a1								3	
					a1					1			1	
								1					1	
							1						1	
										1			1	
2										3	1		2	
2										2			2	
					a2								2	
													2	
6	1			3				2		1	1		10	
										1			1	

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. b Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.		CLASS II.											
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo-de-rate	Im-mo-dé- ré		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.					
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	
BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS—Concluded.													
Caribou, Col.-B.		1				1					1		
Clinton, Col.-B.		3		2		1					3		
Westminster, Col.-B.		16		14						2	14	2	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.		20		16		2				2	18	2	
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.										1			
Totaux du Canada.	13	104	1	28	26	54	1	7		19	73	45	
HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING.													
Queen's, I. du P.-E.		4			4						2	2	
Westmoreland, N.-B.		1				1					1		
Beauce, Qué		2		2							2		
Montréal, Qué	15	43		6	15	37					10	48	
St. François, Qué	1				1						1		
Totaux de Québec.	16	45		8	16	37					13	48	
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.	1					1					1		
Brant, Ont.		2			2						2		
Bruce, Ont.		3									2		
Carleton, Ont.	3	22		7	7	10		1			20	5	
Elgin, Ont.		1		1							1		
Frontenac, Ont.									1				
Grey, Ont.	1	8		1	3	5					7	2	
Halton, Ont.	1	3				3		1			2	2	
Hastings, Ont.		4		1	1			1		2	2	3	
Kent, Ont.		3			2	1					2	1	
Lambton, Ont.		3				3					1	2	
Lanark, Ont.		2			1	1					1	1	
Middlesex, Ont.	1	19		3	2	14		1			19	1	
Muskoka et Parry Sound, O.	1	4		1		3			1		5		
Nipissing, Ont.	1							1		1	1		
Norfolk, Ont.	2	1			2	1					3		
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		3		2	1						3		
Ontario, Ont.		1				1					1		
Oxford, Ont.		1			1							1	
Peel, Ont.		3				2	1				3		
Perth, Ont.		1					1					1	
Peterborough, Ont.	1				1						1		
Renfrew, Ont.	2	1			1	2					1	2	
Simcoe, Ont.		2			2							2	
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., Ont		2		2							2		
Victoria, Ont.		2		1	1						1	1	
Waterloo, Ont.									3				
Welland, Ont.		11		3	7	1					7	4	
Wentworth, Ont.		1			1						1		

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.				Uni- ted States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tholi- ques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists — Méth- odis- tes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.	Can- ada.												
VOL AVEC EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR—Fin.															
2			1					1						1	
1			5	6	2			1					3	2	
3			7	6	2			3					14	2	
													17	3	
13	5	2	68	22	6		2	43	24	12	7	23	4	26	
BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS.															
			4					4						2	2
			1					1							1
			2					2							2
2		2	50	2	2		1	46	7	1	3			45	13
			1					1						1	
2		2	53	2	2		1	49	7	1	3			46	15
			1												
			2												
			25					13						25	
			1												
			7	2											
			3	3				2	1		3			7	2
		1	3	1				1		2	2			1	3
			3					1	1					4	1
			3					1	1	1				3	
2			1					1					1	2	
			1	1				1	1					3	
14	1		5					1	14		1			13	7
1	1		3					1	1	1	1			2	3
			1	1				1						1	
			1											1	
			1	1				2		1	1			1	2
			1											1	
			3								1			1	
1													3	3	
			1						1						1
			1							1					1
			2					2			1			2	1
			2							1				1	1
			2					2						2	
														2	
			11					4	1	4				7	4
			1					1						1	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.											
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- vic- ted 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- vic- ted 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. — Plus de 2 récidi- ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		— SANS OPTION.	
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION.	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over — Un an et plus.
HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING—Concluded.											
York, Ont.	a81	27		53	46	6	1	.....	27	8
Totals of Ontario.....	235	52		174	116	22	36	e3	55	23	
Manitoba, Eastern.....	16			16	10	2	4	.....	5	2
Manitoba, Western.....	3			3	3			.....		
Totals of Manitoba.....	19			19	13	2	4	.....	5	2
Cariboo, B.C.	3			3	3			.....		
Clinton, B.C.	2			2	2			.....	1	
Victoria, B.C.	8	2		6	3		3	.....		1
Westminster, B.C.	b14	4		7	7			.....	1	2
Totals of British Columbia.	27	6		18	15		3	.....	2	3
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1			1	1			.....		1
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	2	1		1	1			.....	1	
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	2	1		1	1			.....		1
Totals of the N.W.T.	5	2		3	3			.....	1	2
Totals of Canada.....	358	65		280	183	35	62	e4	80	39	
ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.											
Halifax, N.S.	3			3	2	1		.....		
Iberville, Que.	1			1	1			.....		
Kamouraska, Que.	3			3	3			.....		
Montreal, Que.	14	8		6	2	2	2	.....		2
Richelieu, Que.	3			3	3			.....		
Totals of Quebec.....	21	8		13	9	2	2	.....		2
Brant, Ont.	2	2						.....		
Carleton, Ont.	6	2		4	3	1		.....	2	2
Essex, Ont.	1			1	1			.....		
Grey, Ont.	2	2						.....		
Hasting, Ont.	1	1						.....		
Kent, Ont.	2			2	2			.....		
Lambton, Ont.	2	2						.....		
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1			1			1	.....		
Middlesex, Ont.	1			1	1			.....	1	
Renfrew, Ont.	1			1	1			.....		
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1			.....		
Thunder Bay and Rainy River.	1			1	1			.....	1	
Wentworth, Ont.	6	4		2	2			.....	2	
York, Ont.	22	10		12	12			.....	8	3
Totals of Ontario.....	49	23		26	24	1	1	d2	12	5	

a 1, Jury disagreed—1, Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés. b 1, Jury disagreed—1, left the country, bail estreated and 1, *Nolle prosequi*.—1, les jurés ne se sont pas accordés—1 a laissé le pays, cautionnement confisqué. et 1, *Nolle prosequi*. Amounts of fines—Montant des amendes, c \$51; d \$50; e \$31.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — —	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — —	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS—Fin.														
5	2	...	...	2	a9	...	...	...	...	41	3	...	50
27	27	...	...	16	23	2	3	1	30	89	20	1	147
3	8	...	...	...	a1	1	1	4	3	7	2	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
3	8	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	3	9	2	...	17
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
4	...	...	...	...	a1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5
2	1	...	...	...	a1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3
7	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2
54	49	...	...	20	34	6	6	5	61	141	31	1	237
VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES.														
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	4
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	7	4	1	8
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	a1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	10
2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	18	5	...	18

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.													
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING—Concluded.													
York, Ont.....	.....	53	.....	10	28	14	1	.....	.....	48	5
Totaux d'Ontario.....	14	153	.....	32	63	62	1	8	8	135	33	
Manitoba, Est.....	2	14	.....	.....	1	14	1	.....	.....	10	6
Manitoba, Ouest.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Totaux de Manitoba.....	2	17	.....	.....	3	15	1	.....	.....	11	8
Caribou, Col.-B.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Clinton, Col.-B.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Victoria, Col.-B.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	5	.....	
Westminster, Col.-B.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	2
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.....	.....	13	.....	1	1	8	.....	.....	8	10	4
Alberta Nord, T. du N.-O.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Saskatchewan, Ter. du N.-O.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Totaux des T. du N.-O.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Totaux du Canada.....	33	235	.....	41	88	125	1	9	16	175	95	
ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.													
Halifax, N.-E.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Iberville, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Kamouraska, Qué.....	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Montréal, Qué.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Richelieu, Qué.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
Totaux de Québec.....	4	8	.....	1	5	6	1	.....	.....	6	7
Brant, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Essex, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grey, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Lambton, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Middlesex, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Renfrew, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Simcoe, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Th' der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Wentworth, Ont.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
York, Ont.....	1	11	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	9	3
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	21	.....	.....	7	16	.....	.....	3	14	9

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Metho-dists.	Pres-byterians.	Protes-tants	Other Deno-minations.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.			—	Autr's posses-sions Bri-tanniques.		—	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tho-ques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.		Mé-tho-distes.			Pres-byté-riens.	Autr's con-fes-sions.
Angle terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	—	Etats-Unis.	Autr's pays étran-gers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS—Fin.															
2	2	.....	48	1	.....	.....	22	23	3	4	.....	1	52	1	
21	5	.....	131	10	.....	.....	6	51	49	17	12	25	9	137	31
4	1	.....	6	4	1	.....	.....	3	4	1	1	6	1	14	2
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
6	1	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	3	6	1	1	6	2	16	3
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	5	2
2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	3	1	8	8
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
33	6	3	203	18	4	.....	8	109	64	21	18	35	12	210	62
VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES.															
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
2	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	9	1	2	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	19	3	2	.....	.....	15	7	.....	.....	.....	1	22	1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II		CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Number of Charges — — —	Ac- quit- ted. — — —	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — — —	Total.	Con- victed 1st. — — —	Con- victed 2nd. — — —	Reite- rated. — — —	SENTENCE.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mnde	SANS OPTION	NO OPTION. — — —
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- tes. — — —	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie. — — —		Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 recidi- ves.	Under one year. — — —	One year and over. — — —	Un an et plus.
ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES— <i>Concluded.</i>										
Manitoba, Eastern.....	6			6	6				4	
Cariboo, B.C.....	1			1	1					1
Westminster, B.C.....	4	2		2	2				2	
Totals of British Columbia.....	5	2		3	3				2	1
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	2			2	2					2
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.....	2	2								
Totals of the N.W.T.....	4	2		2	2					2
Totals of Canada.....	88	35		53	46	4	3	62	18	10
WAREHOUSE AND FREIGHT CAR BREAKING.										
Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1					
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont....	3			3	3				3	
Lanark, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1								
Totals of Ontario.....	5	1		4	4				4	
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2			2	1		1		2	
Totals of Canada.....	8	1		7	6		1		6	
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.										
HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEELING.										
Queen's, P.E.I.....	1			1	1				1	
Yarmouth, N.S.....	5			5	5				1	1
Arthabaska, Que.....	3			3	3				3	
Bedford, Que.....	1			1	1					
Quebec, Que.....	3			3	3					
Richelieu, Que.....	3			3	2	1				
Saguenay, Que.....	1	1								
St. Francis, Que.....	2			2	1	1			2	
Three Rivers, Que.....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Quebec.....	14	1		13	11	2			6	
Bruce, Ont.....	2			2	2				1	
Grey, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Hastings, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	

a And—Et \$8. Amount of fines—Montant des amendes, b \$50.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.																									
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.													
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Bap- tists.	R. Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Metho- dist.	Pres- byte- rians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.	Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.									
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.															Etats- Unis.	Autr's posses- sions étran- gers.	Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tistes.	Catho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Métho- distes.	Pres- byte- riens.	Autr's con- fes- sions.
Angle terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.																							
VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES—Fin.																									
1	3		2				2	3			1				6										
			1				1									1									
			1				1									1									
1			1				1	1								2									
1			1				1	1								2									
5	4		36	3	2		1	31	13	1	1		1		40	8									
BRIS D'ENTREPOTS ET DE WAGONS DE FRET.																									
	1						1									1									
				1			1									1									
				1			1									1									
			2				2									2									
	1		2	1			4									4									
DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.																									
VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.																									
			5										5		5										
			3				3									3									
			1				1									1									
			3				3									2									
			3				3									1									
			2				1					1				2									
			1				1									1									
			13				12					1			4	9									
			2							2						2									
		1									1					1									
			1				1								1										

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Number of Charges	Ac- quit- ted.		De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
		Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.		Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
									With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dés.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year.	One year and over.
		M.	F.						Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.

HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING— <i>Concluded.</i>										
Kent, Ont.	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont.	3	1		2	2				1	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1			1	1					
Oxford, Ont.	2			2	2					1
Peterborough, Ont.	3	2		1	1					1
Simcoe, Ont.	4	1		3	2		1			2
Victoria, Ont.	4	4								
Welland, Ont.	4	4								
Wentworth, Ont.	1			1	1					
York, Ont.	2	2								
Totals of Ontario.	29	15		14	13		1		4	4
Manitoba, Eastern.	1			1	1				1	
Cariboo, B.C.	2	1		1	1					1
Victoria, B.C.	1	1								
Totals of British Columbia.	3	2		1	1					1
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	13	9		4	4				2	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	a 12	5		6	6					
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	3	1		2	2			1	1	
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	1	1								
Totals of the N.W.T.	29	16		12	12			b 1	3	
Totals of Canada.	82	34		47	41	2	1	1	16	6

LARCENY FROM DWELLING HOUSES.										
Bruce, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Essex, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Haldimand, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Renfrew, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	2	1		1	1					
Th'der Bay and Rainy River, O.	2			2	2				1	1
Totals of Ontario.	8	1		7	7				5	1
Victoria, B.C.	3	1		2	2					1
Totals of Canada.	11	2		9	9				5	2

BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.										
Montreal, Que.	1			1		1				
Kent, Ont.	1			1	1					1
Welland, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario.	2			2	2				1	1

a 1, *Nolle prosequi.*

b \$30 and return horse—\$30, et à rendre le cheval.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries — En- voyés à la prison de Ré- forme.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — — —	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — — —	La- borers — — —	Mar- ried. — — —	Wi- dowed — — —	Single — — —	
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus. — A vie.													Life. — A vie.
VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS—Fin.														
				a1	1					1	1	1		
				a1	1						1			
				a1								1		
				a1						1				
				a1						3	1	1		
			1	5	2	1				8	6	1		
					1						1			
					1							1		
					1							1		
	1			a1	1						1			
				a6	1					4	3	2		
	1			7	2					4	4	2		
6	3		1	14	6	3	1		25	16	1	21		
VOL DANS DES MAISONS HABITÉES.														
										1		1		
										1		1		
							1					1		
				a1						1		1		
										2		2		
				1				1		6	1	6		
1						1				1		2		
1				1		1	1		7	1		8		
EFFETS VOLÉS EMPORTÉS EN CANADA.														
1										1		1		
					1					1		1		
					1					1		2		

α Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING—Concluded.															
Kent, Ont.															
Middlesex, Ont.		2				1		1						2	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		1						1						1	
Oxford, Ont.		1			1							1		1	
Peterborough, Ont.	1							1							1
Simcoe, Ont.		3				1		1		1					3
Victoria, Ont.															
Welland, Ont.													1		
Wentworth, Ont.															
York, Ont.															
Totaux d'Ontario.	3	9			2	2		7		1			2		8 4
Manitoba, Est.		1								1					1
Caribou, Col.-B.	1							1							1
Victoria, Col.-B.															
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1							1							1
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.		1										4		1	
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.	4	1			4		1					1		5	
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.												2			
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.															
Totaux des T. du N.-O.	4	2			4		1					7		6	
Totaux du Canada.	13	25			6	9		19		3		10		29	9
LARCENY FROM DWELLING HOUSES.															
Bruce, Ont.		1				1									1
Essex, Ont.		1						1							1
Haldimand, Ont.		1						1							1
Renfrew, Ont.		1				1									1
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.		1						1							1
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.		2						2							2
Totaux d'Ontario.		7				2		5							5 2
Victoria, Col.-B.		2				1		1							2
Totaux du Canada.		9				3		6							7 2
BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.															
Montréal, Qué.		1						1							1
Kent, Ont.		1						1							1
Welland, Ont.	1									1					1
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	1						1		1					2

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	United States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Me- tho- dists	Pres- by- terians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.					Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens.			
VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS—Fin.														
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....
.....	1	1	10	.....	.....	.....	1	3	7	1	.....	.....	2	10
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5
.....
.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	6
.....
.....	1	1	35	1	.....	.....	1	15	3	7	1	7	4	27
VOL DANS DES MAISONS HABITÉES.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	.....	3	4
2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	1	.....	5	4
EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA.														
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.												
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges	Ac- quit- ted.		De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.				
		Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- tés.		Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	
							Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- des.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	SANS OPTION.	
											Un- der one year	One year and over.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA—Concluded.												
Westminster, B.C.....	2				2	2						
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	1				1	1			1			
Totals of Canada.....	6				6	5	1		2	1		
LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.												
Montreal, Que.....	11	1			10	6		4		5		
Quebec, Que.....	2				2	2				2		
St. Francis, Que.....	2				2	2				2		
Terrebonne, Que.....	1	1										
Three Rivers, Que.....	2	2										
Totals of Quebec.....	18	4			14	10		4		9		
Carleton, Ont.....	14	4	1		9	7	2			7		
Hastings, Ont.....	1		1									
Middlesex, Ont.....	5	3			2	2				1		
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1										
Oxford, Ont.....	1				1	1				1		
Perth, Ont.....	1	1										
Peterborough, Ont.....	2	1			1	1						
Prince Edward, Ont.....	1				1	1						
Simcoe, Ont.....	1				1	1						
Thunder Bay and Rainy River	2	1	1									
Victoria, Ont.....	2				2	2						
Welland, Ont.....	1				1	1				1		
Wentworth, Ont.....	9	4			5	4	1			1		
York, Ont.....	14	1			13	12	1			9		
Totals of Ontario.....	55	16	3		36	32	4			19		
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	2				2			2				
Totals of Canada.....	75	20	3		52	42	4	6		28		
EMBEZZLEMENT.												
Halifax, N.S.....	1	1										
Joliette, Que.....	1	1										
Montreal, Que.....	1	1										
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	1				1	1				1		
Totals of Quebec.....	3	2			1	1				1		
Brant, Ont.....	a5	2			1	1				1		
Hastings, Ont.....	2				2	2				b2		

a 2, *Nolle prosequi.*

b 1, Both jail and fine—Un, l'amende et la prison.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.													
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA—Concluded.													
Westminster, Col.-B.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totaux du Canada	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3 2
LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.													
Montréal, Qué.....	2	8	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Québec, Qué.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
St. François, Qué.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Terrebonne, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux de Québec.....	3	11	.....	.....	4	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4 10
Carleton, Ont.....	3	6	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 3
Hastings, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ontario, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Perth, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Prince-Edouard, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Simcoe, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Th' der Bay et Rainy Riv., Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, Ont.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Welland, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wentworth, Ont.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
York, Ont.....	.....	13	.....	.....	2	4	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	11 2
Totaux d'Ontario	4	30	.....	.....	4 7	.....	19	2	2	.....	2	.....	22 12
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Totaux du Canada	7	41	.....	.....	4 11	.....	28	2	3	.....	4	.....	26 22
EMBEZZLEMENT.													
Halifax, N.-E.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joliette, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montréal, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totaux de Québec.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brant, Ont.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hastings, Ont.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.															
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.			
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats- Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres possessions étrangères.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Metho- dists. — Métho- distes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Protes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fessions.	Cities and Towns— Villes.	Rural Districts— Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA—Fin.															
.....	2	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....
VOL SUR LA PERSONNE.															
2	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	2	1	.....	12	2	.....
.....	6	2	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4	1	.....	7	1	2	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
4	1	.....	17	10	3	.....	16	11	2	2	1	3	35	.....	.....
.....
6	2	1	27	10	3	.....	26	12	2	4	2	3	47	2	.....
DÉTournEMENT.															
.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges —	Ac- quit- ted. —	De- tained for Lu- nacy. —	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
	—	—	—		—	With the option of a fine.	— SANS OPTION			
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folle.		Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- des.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	Un- der one year.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
		M. F.								

EMBEZZLEMENT—*Concluded.*

Lincoln, Ont.	1	1								
Ontario, Ont.	1	1								
Renfrew, Ont.	1			1	1					
Thunder Bay and Rainy River.	1			1	1					
Wellington, Ont.	2			2	2				2	
York, Ont.	1			1	1					
Totals of Ontario.	14	4		8	8				5	
Victoria, B.C.	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada.	19	7		10	10				6	

FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

Montreal, Que.	14	9	2		3	3			2	
Three Rivers, Que.	2	2								
Totals of Quebec.	16	11	2		3	3			2	
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	2				2	2				1
Brant, Ont.	2		1		3	3				2
Bruce, Ont.	2	2								
Elgin, Ont.	4	3	1							
Essex, Ont.	3	1			2	2				2
Grey, Ont.	1				1	1				1
Haldimand, Ont.	1	1								
Hastings, Ont.	10	4			6	6			3	
Huron, Ont.	2	2								
Kent, Ont.	3	1			2	2				2
Lanark, Ont.	1				1	1			1	
Middlesex, Ont.	2	2								
Nipissing, Ont.	2	2								
Norfolk, Ont.	3	1			2	2				1
Ontario, Ont.	1				1	1				1
Oxford, Ont.	1	1								
Peel, Ont.	4	2			2	2				1
Peterborough, Ont.	2	1			1	1			b1	
Simcoe, Ont.	6	1			5	3	2			1
Victoria, Ont.	1	1								
Welland, Ont.	2	2								
Wellington, Ont.	9	3			6	5	1			2
Wentworth, Ont.	25	13	2		10	10			3	3
York, Ont.	65	52			13	9	2	2	1	5
Totals of Ontario.	160	95	4		57	50	4	3	d8	21
Manitoba, Central.	3	1			2	1	1		1	1

a 4, *Nolle prosequi.* b And—Et \$250. Amount of fines—Montant des amendes, c \$55; d \$461.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY.			D'th.	Com- mitted to Refor- matories.	Other Senten- ces.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic.	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional.	La- borers.	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed.	Single.
PÉNITENCIER.		Life.													De mort	En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En veu- vage.	Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'un ans et m'ns de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	—	Autres Senten- ces.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DÉTOURNEMENT—En.														
					a1									
					a1			1						1
					a1		1			2				
					3		3		1	2	3	2		4
					a1						1	1		
					4		3		2	2	3	4		4
FRAUDE ET CONSPIRATION DE FRAUDE.														
					a1		1		2			3		
					1		1		2			3		
					a1	1			1			1		1
					b1				2		1	2		1
							1					1		1
					a2, b1	1	1		2		2	4		2
						1					1	1		1
					a1						2	2		
					1									1
								2				2		
	1						1					1		
					a3	1	1				1	1		3
					a1, c3			1	1	2	1	5		1
				1	a3			1	1	3	4	5		5
					a4			6			6	4		8
1	1			1	20	6	13	2	9	3	18	29		24
									1		1			1

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b* Acquitted on making restitution—Libéré en faisant restitution. *c* Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.															
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
EMBEZZLEMENT—Concluded.															
Lincoln, Ont.....															
Ontario, Ont.....															
Renfrew, Ont.....		1							1				1		
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., Ont			1											1	
Wellington, Ont.....		2							2						
York, Ont.....		1					1						1		
Totaux d'Ontario.....		6	2				2		5		1		5	1	
Victoria, Col.-B.....	1						1						1		
Totaux du Canada.....	1	7	2				4		5		1		7	1	
FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.															
Montréal, Qué.....		3					2		1				2	1	
Trois-Rivieres, Qué.....															
Totaux de Québec.....		3					2		1				2	1	
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont..		2					2						2		
Brant, Ont.....		3					2		1				3		
Bruce, Ont.....															
Elgin, Ont.....															
Essex, Ont.....		1					1				1		1		
Grey, Ont.....		1							1				1		
Haldimand, Ont.....															
Hastings, Ont.....	1	5					5		1				6		
Huron, Ont.....															
Kent, Ont.....		2					1		1				2		
Lanark, Ont.....											1				
Middlesex, Ont.....															
Nipissing, Ont.....															
Norfolk, Ont.....	2								2				2		
Ontario, Ont.....		1							1				1		
Oxford, Ont.....															
Peel, Ont.....		1	1				1		1				2		
Peterborough, Ont.....		1							1				1		
Simcoe, Ont.....		3	1		1		3				1		3	1	
Victoria, Ont.....															
Welland, Ont.....															
Wellington, Ont.....		6					1	1	4				3	3	
Wentworth, Ont.....		10		1			5	1	3				5	5	
York, Ont.....		8	4		6		4		2		1		11	1	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	44	6	1	7		25	2	17	1	4		43	10	
Manitoba, Centre.....		2					2						1	1	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Methodists	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts RURAUX.
England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.			Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptistes.		Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens.		Autres confessions.	
DÉTOURNEMENT—Fin.														
1			1					1						1
2			1							1				1
2			1						1					2
2			6					1	4	1	1	1		6
			1							1				1
2			8					2	4	2	1	1		7
FRAUDE ET CONSPIRATION DE FRAUDE.														
1			1		1				2				1	3
1			1		1				2				1	3
1			1					1	1					2
2			1					1	2					3
				1			1							1
		1									1			1
			6					2		2		2		4
			2					1					1	2
			2									2		1
			1				1							1
			2					1	1					1
			1					1	1		1			1
			4					1	1	1		1		2
2			4					1	2	2	1			6
2		1	5	2				3	4	2	1			10
1			11					1	7	4				12
8		2	40	3			2	9	18	14	4	5	1	42
			2									2		2

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	NO OPTION.	
									SANS OPTION.	Un- der one year.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD—Concluded.										
Manitoba, Eastern.....	6	2		4	3	1		1	3	
Manitoba, Western.....	a2									
Totals of Manitoba.....	11	3		6	4	2		d2	4	
Westminster, B.C.....	2	2								
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	4	3		1	1			1		
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	1			1	1					
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.....	e4	3								
Yukon.....	1			1	1					
Totals of the N.W.T.....	10	6		3	3			f1		
Totals of Canada.....	199	117	6	69	60	6	3	g13	25 5	
FALSE PRETENCES.										
Cape Breton, N.S.....	1	1								
Colchester, N.S.....	1	1								
Yarmouth, N.S.....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	3	2		1	1				1	
Albert, N.B.....	b1									
Restigouche, N.B.....	b1									
Totals of New Brunswick.....	2									
Bedford, Que.....	1			1	1					
Joliette, Que.....	5	4		1	1				1	
Montreal, Que.....	c52	7		41	31	6	4	3	22 1	
Quebec, Que.....	6	1		5	4	1			3 1	
St. Francis, Que.....	6	2		4	2	1	1			
Three Rivers, Que.....	2	1		1	1			1		
Totals of Quebec.....	72	15		53	40	8	5	d4	26 2	
Brant, Ont.....	1			1		1				
Carleton, Ont.....	4	3		1	1				1	
Elgin, Ont.....	e1									
Essex, Ont.....	3	1		2	2				1	
Grey, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1								
Hastings, Ont.....	5	1		4	3	1		2	2	
Huron, Ont.....	9			9	1	2	6		3 4	
Kent, Ont.....	6	1		5	3	1	1		1	
Lambton, Ont.....	1			1						
Lanark, Ont.....	4			4	1	1	2		4	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	2			2	2				1	
Lincoln, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1	
Middlesex, Ont.....	6			6	1	1	4	1		
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	

Nolle prosequi : a 2 ; e 1. b Jury disagreed—Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés. c One died before trial ; 2 escaped ; 1, *Nolle prosequi*—Un est mort avant son procès ; 2 se sont évadés et 1 *Nolle prosequi*. Amount of fines—Montant des amendes : d \$50 ; f \$10 ; g \$576.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITION.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories.	Other Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- merçants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Ind- us- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fessions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.			En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Autres Senten- ces.									
FRAUDE ET CONSPIRATION DE FRAUDE—Fm.														
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	2
.....	a1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	a1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	23	6	18	2	12	3	19	36	.....	26
FAUX PRÉTEXTES.														
.....
.....
.....
.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	a14	.....	26	.....	12	.....	1	7	1	33
.....	a1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	2
3	a1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
.....	1
4	1	16	.....	29	.....	13	1	3	9	3	41
.....	b1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	a1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
2	a4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	5	9	.....	.....
.....	a4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1
.....	a1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1
.....	a1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1
.....	a1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	a5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	1	1	.....	.....

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue, sans restitution.

b Discharged on making restitution—Acquitté en fai-

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.													
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supé- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate		
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- déré
—	—	—	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	—	—	
FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD—Concluded.													
Manitoba, Est		2	2		1	3						4	
Manitoba, Ouest													
Totaux de Manitoba		4	2		1	5						5	1
Westminster, Col.-B.													
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.											1		
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.											1		
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.											1		
Yukon											1		
Totaux des T. du N.-O.											3		
Totaux du Canada	3	51	8	1	8	32	2	18	1	7		50	12
FALSE PRETENCES.													
Cap-Breton, N.-E.													
Colchester, N.-E.												1	
Yarmouth, N.-E.													
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.												1	
Albert, N.-B.													
Restigouche, N.-B.													
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.													
Bedford, Qué.			1			1							1
Joliette, Qué.		1						1					1
Montréal, Qué.	1	40		1	9	28		2	1			24	17
Québec, Qué.	3	1	1			4	1					4	1
St. François, Qué.	1	3			1			3				1	3
Trois-Rivières, Qué.		1			1							1	
Totaux de Québec.	5	46	2	1	11	33	1	6	1			30	23
Brant, Ont.		1				1						1	
Carleton, Ont.		1			1								1
Elgin, Ont.													
Essex, Ont.		2				1		1				1	1
Grey, Ont.		1						1				1	
Haldimand, Ont.													
Hastings, Ont.		4				3			1			4	
Huron, Ont.		9				7		2				4	5
Kent, Ont.		5				5						4	1
Lambton, Ont.		1				1						1	
Lanark, Ont.		4				4							4
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.	1	1				1						2	
Lincoln, Ont.			1			1						1	
Middlesex, Ont.		6				6						6	
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont.		1						1					1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Number of Charges	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
									— Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.	— Un- der one year.	— One year and over.
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.	— Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	— Moins d'un an.	— Un an et plus.		
		M.	F.							
FALSE PRÉTENCES—Concluded.										
Nipissing, Ont.	2	1		1	1					
Northumberland & Durham, O..	11	4		7	2	2	3		3	
Ontario, Ont.	3			3	3			1	1	
Oxford, Ont.	2	1		1	1					1
Peel, Ont.	1	1								
Perth, Ont.	4	1		3	3				1	
Peterborough, Ont.	5	4		1	1				1	
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	2			2	1	1		1		
Renfrew, Ont.	2	1	1							
Stornont, D'das & Glengary, O.	1			1	1				1	
Thunder Bay and Rainy River	3	3								
Victoria, Ont.	1	1								
Waterloo, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Welland, Ont.	4	1		3	2	1		2		
York, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario	90	26	1	62	34	11	17	a8	20	9
Manitoba, Central.	5	3		1	1				1	
Manitoba, Western.	2	1		1	1				1	
Totals of Manitoba.	7	4		2	2				2	
Cariboo, B.C.	2			2	2				2	
Victoria, B.C.	6	2		4	3	1			2	
Westminster, B.C.	8	6		2	2					2
Totals of British Columbia.	16	8		8	7	1			4	2
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	8	6								
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	3	2		1	1				1	
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1	1								
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	2	2								
Totals of the N.W.T.	14	11		1	1				1	
Totals of Canada	204	66	1	127	85	20	22	d12	54	13
LARCENY.										
Prince, P.E.I.	1			1	1				1	
Queen's, P.E.I.	c34	3	1	28	22	5	1	9	9	
Totals of P.E. Island	35	3	1	29	23	5	1	f9	10	
Annapolis, N.S.	e3	1		1	1				1	
Cape Breton, N.S.	4	2		2	2				1	
Colchester, N.S.	6	4		2	2				1	
Cumberland, N.S.	6	4		2	2				1	
Digby, N.S.	4	2		2	2					

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes: a \$87; d \$137; f \$36. *Nolle prosequi*: b 1; c 2.

e One escaped before trial—Un s'est évadé avant son procès.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.														
SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — Envoyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mercial. — Commerçants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
FAUX PRÉTERTES—Fin.														
				1	a4		1	1			1			
					a1			2		4		3		4
								1		2				3
					a2	1				1		1		1
1								1				1		
								1				1		
					a1		1			2		1		2
								1						1
3				1	21	9	18	3	12	17	34			25
						1				1	1			1
						1				1	1			1
										2				2
2							1			3		1		3
						1				1		1		1
2						1	1			1	5	2		6
9				2	37	11	48	3	25	2	26	46	3	73
LARCIN.														
9	1										15	3		25
9	1										15	3		25
1						1				1			1	1
					1					1			1	2
2	1						1			1		1		1

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS — USAGE DE LIQUEURS						
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.	Not given. — Non- donné.	Im- mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate								
											M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
FALSE PRETENCES - Concluded.																		
Nipissing, Ont.	1						1										1	5
Northumberl'd et Durham, O	2	5			2		5										1	5
Ontario, Ont.		3			2		1											2
Oxford, Ont.		1					1											1
Peel, Ont.																		
Perth, Ont.		2					1					1					2	1
Peterborough, Ont.	1											1					1	1
Prescott et Russell, Ont.			1									1					1	
Renfrew, Ont.																		
Stormont, D'das et Gleng'ry, O		1					1										1	
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.																		
Victoria, Ont.																		
Waterloo, Ont.													1					
Welland, Ont.		3					2										3	1
York, Ont.		1										1					1	
Totaux d'Ontario.	5	52	2		5	1	41	1	10			4				41	18	
Manitoba, Centre.		1							1									1
Manitoba, Ouest.		1					1											1
Totaux de Manitoba.		2					1		1									2
Caribou, Col.-B.	2						2											2
Victoria, Col.-B.	2	1	1				4										2	2
Westminster, Col.-B.		1	1						1			1					2	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	4	2	2				6		1			1				4	4	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.																		
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.													1					
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.																		
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.																		
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.													1					
Totaux du Canada.	14	102	6	1	16	1	81	2	18	1	6	1	75	47				
LARCENY.																		
Prince, I. du P.-E.													1					
Queen's, I. du P.-E.	3	25		13	5		10									16	12	
Totaux de l'Ile du P.-E.	3	25		13	5		10						1			16	12	
Annapolis, N.-E.		1					1									1		
Cap-Breton, N.-E.		2					2									1	1	
Chichester, N.-E.		2		1			1									1	1	
Cumberland, N.-E.		1	1				2									1	1	
Digby, N.-E.							2										2	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE	Number of Charges Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
								With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde	— SANS OPTION.		
									— Under one year. Moins d'un an.	— One year and over Un an et plus.	— One year and over Un an et plus.
LARCENY—Continued.											
Guysborough, N.S.....	2			2	1	1			2		
Halifax, N.S.	59	4	1	54	48	5	1		21	1	
Hants, N.S.	1			1	1				1		
King's, N.S.	3	3									
Lunenburg, N.S.	3			3	3				3		
Pictou, N.S.	27	4		23	23				21		
Queen's, N.S.	6	2		4	4				3		
Richmond, N.S.	2			2	2						
Shelburne, N.S.	3			3	2	1			1		
Yarmouth, N.S.	13	1		12	12				7		
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	142	27	1	113	105	7	1		63	1	
Albert, N.B.	1			1	1				1		
Carleton, N.B.	a10			8	7	1			6		
Gloucester, N.B.	1			1	1						
Madawaska, N.B.	1	1									
Northumberland, N.B.	10	2		8	8				6		
St. John, N.B.	b51	30	6	14	14			1	9		
Victoria, N.B.	2			2	1	1			1		
Westmoreland, N.B.	c29	9	2	15	15			3	9		
York, N.B.	1			1	1						
Totals of New Brunswick..	106	42	8	50	48	2		f4	32		
Arthabaska, Que	1			1	1				1		
Beauce, Que	2			2	1	1					
Beauharnois, Que	5			5	5			2	2		
Bedford, Que.	18	4		14	14				10	1	
Gaspé, Que.	1			1	1				1		
Iberville, Que	3		1	2	2				1		
Johette, Que.	1			1	1				1		
Kamouraska, Que	3		1	2	2				2		
Montreal, Que.	d, e 860	29	3	814	593	95	126	90	495	11	
Ottawa, Que.	6	4		2	2				2		
Pontiac, Que	4	2	1	1	1				1		
Quebec, Que	55	3		52	42	7	3		20		
Richelieu, Que	14			14	13			1	14		
Rimouski, Que.	1	1									
Saguenay, Que.	1			1	1				1		
St. Francis, Que.	27	1		26	24	1	1	2	15		
St. Hyacinthe, Que	10		1	9	9			3	4		
Terrebonne, Que.	1			1	1				1		
Three Rivers, Que	15	4		11	10		1		11		
Totals of Quebec.....	1,028	48	7	959	723	104	132	g97	582	12	
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont....	13	4		9	8	1			4	2	
Brant, Ont	103	22	3	78	39	11	28	3	44	3	
Bruce, Ont.	20	9		11	9	1	1		6		
Carleton, Ont.	100	21	3	76	62	10	4		63	7	

Jury disagreed—Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés, a 2; b 1; d 1. *Nolle prosequi*, c, 3; d 1.
 e 11 escaped—11 se sont évadés. Amount of fines—Montant des amendes, f \$30; g \$575.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- modéré
—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LARCENY—Continued.															
Guysborough, N.-E.													2		
Halifax, N.-E.	16	36	2	20	7		19	1	7					47	7
Hants, N.-E.	1				1									1	
King's, N.-E.															
Lunenburg, N.-E.		2			1		1						1	2	
Pictou, N.-E.	6	11		7	4		4		2				6	14	3
Queen's, N.-E.		4			1		3							4	
Richmond, N.-E.	1	1					2							2	
Shelburne, N.-E.		3					3							3	
Yarmouth, N.-E.													12		
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	24	63	3	28	14		40	1	9				21	77	15
Albert, N.-B.		1			1									1	
Carleton, N.-B.		7	1	4	1		3							8	
Gloucester, N.-B.		1					1							1	
Madawaska, N.-B.															
Northumberland, N.-B.		3					4							3	1
St.-Jean, N.-B.	6	8		2	3		3		2	2	4			2	11
Victoria, N.-B.		1					1		1					1	
Westmoreland, N.-B.	1	2		1	1		1				11	1		3	
York, N.-B.									1						
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	7	23	1	7	6		13		4	2	17	1		19	12
Arthabaska, Qué.			1				1							1	
Beauce, Qué.		2		1	1									2	
Beauharnois, Qué.		3											5	3	
Bedford, Qué.	6	8		2	3		8		1					9	5
Gaspé, Qué.	1				1									1	
Iberville, Qué.		2		1	1									2	
Joliette, Qué.	1								1					1	
Kamouraska, Qué.	2						1							2	
Montréal, Qué.	247	564		154	4157	18	370	51	40	13	7			301	510
Ottawa, Qué.		2		2										2	
Pontiac, Qué.															
Québec, Qué.	19	33		10	29		18	4	9					38	14
Richeheu, Qué.	11	2		2	2		7	1	1					10	3
Rimouski, Qué.															
Saguenay, Qué.	1													1	
St. François, Qué.	13	12		7	4		12		2					23	2
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.		3		2			1							3	
Terrebonne, Qué.									1						
Trois-Rivières, Qué.	4	7		2	2				2					5	3
Totaux de Québec	305	638	1	182	7181	18	418	56	57	13	27			406	538
Algonia et Manitoulin, Ont.		4		3			4							4	3
Brant, Ont.	6	72		22	113		23	3	10	1	5			57	21
Bruce, Ont.	3	8			5		4		2					7	4
Carleton, Ont.	11	57	1	14	112	1	28	3	9	2	6			39	30

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'Angle- terre.	Me- thodists — Méthodistes.	Pres- byterians. — Pres- bytériens.	Protes- tants — Autres con- fessions.	Other Deno- minations. — Autres con- fessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
1	2	1													
46			1		3	1	33	10	2	5	3		46	8	
1									1					1	
			2										2		
			17				4	2					12	5	
1			3					2	1	5	5		4		
			2				2		2				2	4	
			3								3		2	3	
													12		
3	2	1	80	1	3	2	40	18	6	11	13		76	26	
			1							1	1		1		
			7		1	7							8		
			1				1							1	
			3				4						1	3	
	1	1	12				9	1	1	3			14		
			1		1		1					1		2	
2			2			2		1		1			3		
			1									1		1	
2	2	1	28		2	9	15	2	1	5	1	2	27	7	
			1				1						1		
			2				2							2	
			3				3							3	
1			13				9				5		2	12	
			1				1						2	1	
			2				2								
			1				1							1	
			2				2							2	
3	15		776	9	9	4	723	57	12	8	1	7	765	47	
			2				2						2		
			51		1		52						50	2	
			13				13						4	9	
			1				1							1	
		3	20		2		15			3	7		14	11	
			9				8				1		8	1	
			1				1							1	
			11				11						8	3	
4	15	3	909	9	12	4	847	57	12	11	14	7	856	96	
1			6				1		2			1	6	1	
9	3	2	62	2		9	24	2	6	7	8		50	28	
2			9				1	5	2	1		2	1	10	
4	2	1	63				51	7		1	11		68	8	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. — Plus de 2 réci- vés.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		—	
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m ^d nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
LARCENY—Continued.											
Dufferin, Ont.	9	..	..	9	7	2	..	..	5	1
Elgin, Ont.	40	9	..	31	29	2	..	..	8	2
Essex, Ont.	a59	11	..	47	40	5	2	6	21	7	
Frontenac, Ont.	29	..	..	29	24	5	..	..	14	4
Grey, Ont.	b39	6	..	32	29	3	..	..	11	1
Haldimand, Ont.	8	1	..	7	4	2	1	..	4	1	
Halton, Ont.	17	4	..	13	9	4	..	..	5	2
Hastings, Ont.	54	7	1	46	33	9	4	3	26	..	
Huron, Ont.	8	..	..	8	7	1	2	2	4	1
Kent, Ont.	49	13	1	35	27	6	2	2	12	5	
Lambton, Ont.	33	10	2	21	18	3	..	..	8	2
Lanark, Ont.	12	4	..	8	7	1	..	..	5	..
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	36	1	..	35	28	4	3	..	15	..	
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	7	..	..	7	5	2	..	..	2	..
Lincoln, Ont.	16	2	..	14	7	5	2	..	10	..	
Middlesex, Ont.	81	25	2	54	29	13	12	..	23	5	
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	a27	6	1	19	17	2	..	..	13	1
Nipissing, Ont.	10	1	..	9	7	1	1	2	7	..	
Norfolk, Ont.	22	5	..	17	13	3	1	..	10	4	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	46	9	..	37	24	7	6	3	13	2	
Ontario, Ont.	12	1	..	11	11	..	..	3	4	..
Oxford, Ont.	c35	6	..	28	18	5	5	..	8	1	
Peel, Ont.	5	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Perth, Ont.	45	23	1	21	15	2	4	..	5	..	
Peterborough, Ont.	d42	15	2	23	20	2	1	..	7	1	
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	12	..	1	11	11	..	..	..	10	..
Prince Edward, Ont.	4	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	1	..
Renfrew, Ont.	11	1	1	9	8	..	1	1	6	..	
Simcoe, Ont.	69	7	..	62	53	5	4	5	14	5	
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	1	1
Thunder Bay and Rainy River.	d25	14	2	7	6	1	..	2	3	..	
Victoria, Ont.	23	9	2	12	12	..	..	..	5	..
Waterloo, Ont.	35	..	..	35	24	9	2	1	14	2
Welland, Ont.	54	10	1	43	35	2	6	3	19	..	
Wellington, Ont.	35	2	1	32	20	6	6	..	12	2	
Wentworth, Ont.	187	66	9	112	88	7	17	1	26	12	
York, Ont.	833	226	44	563	500	49	14	8	296	33	
Totals of Ontario	2,270	555	73	5	1,630	1,310	188	132	f45	764	107
Manitoba, Central	e33	9	..	23	21	2	..	2	20	..	
Manitoba, Eastern	144	25	2	117	86	25	6	1	96	1	
Manitoba, Western	20	6	1	13	13	..	..	..	9	1
Totals of Manitoba	197	40	3	153	120	27	6	g3	125	2	
Cariboo, B.C.	3	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1
Clinton, B.C.	7	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	6	..
Victoria, B.C.	42	1	..	41	36	3	2	..	35	2	
Westminster, B.C.	e83	33	2	42	40	2	..	1	26	1	
Totals of British Columbia	135	35	2	92	84	6	2	h1	68	4	

a Jury disagreed—Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés. b 1 escaped—1 s'est évadé.

Nolle prosequi, c 1; d 2; e 6. Amounts of fines—Montant des amendes, f \$298; g \$10; h \$31.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life. — A vie												
LARCIN—Suite.														
1				1	a2				2		6	2		7
1					a20	2	1		5		15	7	1	33
3				1	a12		3	3	8		18	10	2	31
					a7	3	1		2		20	8		21
					a20	4	2		2		17	12		20
				1	a1				2		3			7
1				3	a2				5		8	5		8
5					a4, b8	1	2	1	15		20	19	1	26
					a1		1		4		1	2		6
3	4			1	a8	5		2	1		19	9	2	21
7				1	a3	3	2		4		9	6		15
					a3	2	1		2		2	3		3
				4	a16		1	2	2		17	4		28
2					a3	1	2				2			7
2					a2	1	3		3		7	3		11
11				3	a12	1	3	1	9	4	12	17	2	35
3				1	a1	3		2	4		3	4	1	10
					a2			1	1		7	3		5
				1	a15, c2	5	2	3	7		12	12		25
1					a3	1	1		3	1	3	2	1	8
3					a16		1	1			12	3	1	9
					a1						1			1
1					a15	1					7	4		15
					a10, b5		4	1	6		9	5		18
					a1		1				5	3		5
1					a1		1				2			3
1					a1				1		7	6		3
1	5			1	a31	9	3	2	2		28	12		36
				1	a2				2		3	2		3
					a2				2		5	3		3
2					a5				3		4	2		10
12					a6	6	6			3	10	8	1	18
3				1	a17	1	5		5		16	13	3	26
					a12, b6	1	1		2	3	14	13		19
11				7	a55		3	8	16	1	53	20		90
10				33	a183		18	38	11		303	92		410
87	9			70	548	51	80	78	152	12	748	349	22	1,183
	1					9	2		1		5	5		18
2					a15, b2	3	12	8	24	1	43	18	3	96
					a3	2	1		1	1	4	3		5
2	1				20	14	15	8	26	2	52	26	3	119
								1			1			2
1											4			4
1	1				b4	1	4	1	11	1	18	4		37
					a11, b1	2	7	1	3		20	2	1	39
2	1				16	3	11	3	14	1	43	6	1	82

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b* Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite. *c* To pay damage and cost—A payer les dommages et les frais.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate				
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
Dufferin, Ont.	5	4		1		1	6		1				3	5	
Elgin, Ont.	1	30		10		6	9	1	5				25	6	
Essex, Ont.	3	40		8	11		17		5		6		23	19	
Frontenac, Ont.	1	28		1	5		15		8				9	20	
Grey, Ont.	5	27		13	3	2	12		1		1		27	5	
Haldimand, Ont.	1	5		1	2		4						2	5	
Halton, Ont.		13			5		8						11	2	
Hastings, Ont.	7	39		5	10	1	6	1	6		17		34	12	
Huron, Ont.		8		3			5						7	1	
Kent, Ont.	6	26		3	4	2	18		3	1	4		25	7	
Lambton, Ont.	4	17		3	1		16		1				12	9	
Lanark, Ont.		6					4			2	2		2	4	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.	9	23		6	1	4	17	1	3		3		14	18	
Lennox et Addington, Ont.	1	6		2	1		4						4	3	
Lincoln, Ont.	2	12			2		10		2				8	6	
Middlesex, Ont.	1	53		9	12		25		8				35	19	
Muskoka et Parry Sound, O.	2	12	1	2	3		7	1	3		3	1	10	5	
Nipissing, Ont.	5	3					7		1		1		6	2	
Norfolk, Ont.	1	8		1	1	1	6				8		8	1	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.	4	33		7	1	6	19		4				25	12	
Ontario, Ont.	2	8	1	4	2		2		3				6	5	
Oxford, Ont.	1	6		4	3		3		1		20	1	3	4	
Peel, Ont.		1			1								1		
Perth, Ont.	1	18		4	4	5	4	2			2		17	2	
Peterborough, Ont.	3	20		4	5		13	1					11	12	
Prescott et Russell, Ont.	1	5		2	2		2		2		3		6	2	
Prince-Edouard, Ont.	1	2			2		1						3		
Renfrew, Ont.	4	5		1	1		5		1	1			3	6	
Simcoe, Ont.	3	44	1	5	23		13		7		13	1	31	17	
Storn't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.		5		1	1				2	1			5		
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.		4	1				3		3		1		4	1	
Victoria, Ont.	1	11		2	3		6	1					11	1	
Waterloo, Ont.		24	3		9		14		3	1	6	2	24	3	
Welland, Ont.	6	36		9	7	1	15		9	1	1		22	20	
Wellington, Ont.	4	28		2	5		20		5				18	14	
Wentworth, Ont.	8	102		20	5	28	4	37	3	8	2	5	75	35	
York, Ont.	29	519	12	144	11	104	12	178	23	70	20	1	464	96	
Totaux d'Ontario.	142	1372	20	312	20	306	30	589	40	186	32	110	5	1101	437
Manitoba, Centre.	1	22		6	3		11	1	2				18	5	
Manitoba, Est.	6	108	3	21	1	17	10	52		16			65	52	
Manitoba, Ouest.	1	5	2		1	1		5		2		3	1	4	4
Totaux de Manitoba	8	135	5	27	2	21	10	68	1	20		3	1	87	61
Caribou, Col.-B.		2					1		1				2		
Clinton, Col.-B.		4					4				3		3	1	
Victoria, Col.-B.	15	25	1	3	4		26		8				27	14	
Westminster, Col.-B.	14	28		8	1		20	4	8		1		28	14	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	28	59	1	11		5		51	4	17		4		60	29

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autr's confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.													
3	1	1	8	1			4	3	2	3			1	6	3
	2		25	6			3	3	3	10	5		6	25	6
5	3	2	34	2			4	16	8	11	2	19	27	16	4
2			17				6	6	1	2	1		25	4	
1			30				3	3	3	18	6		23	9	
1			5	1			1		2	2			2	7	
1	2		10				1		1	9	2		6	7	
1	2	2	38					11	4	12		6	13	10	
1			7				1	1	3	1	1	2	4	4	
3			28	2			4	7	6	9	1	2	6	14	
	1		15	5			1	2	6	3		3	15	6	
	2	1	3					4	1	1	1		4	2	
4		1	19	2			3	5	8	9	2	1	25	7	
			7					2		3	2		2	5	
1	3	2	8					5	1	1	1		6	3	
7	1	5	37	2	1	1		12	11	7	6	18	11	11	
	2		12	1				6	1	5	2		7	8	
			7	1				5		2	1		1	7	
			8						3	2	1	3	7	2	
2		1	33		1		1		16	8	9		20	16	
			9	1				5	2	4			7	4	
	1		18				2		2	1	1	1	14	4	
			1						1				1	1	
1			18					3	8	3	3		14	5	
2			18	2	1			8	8	6	1		22	1	
			7	1				5		1		2	4	3	
			3							3			2	2	
			8						3	3			4	5	
	1		1					1	7	20	10	4	16	32	
5	1		40	2			1	3	1	1			2	3	
	1		4					3	1	1			2	2	
		1	4					2	1		1		5	2	
			10		2			1	2	2	1	7	6	6	
4		1	17	5				9	5	4	2		14	13	
2	2	3	27	8				14	5	11	2	7	26	16	
3		3	26		1	2	1	6	13	7	2		22	10	
13	9	3	85				1	27	31	22	29		110		
60	60	5	409	16	12		4	165	264	55	57	17	556	6	
137	100	31	1195	61	18	3	37	394	471	268	160	93	90	1256	306
9			13		1			5	1			17	9	14	
18	6	8	61	9	15		6	46	18	5	17	1	24	96	21
	1	4	2		1					1	5		2	4	4
27	7	12	76	9	17		6	51	19	6	22	18	26	109	39
1												1	1	1	1
			1		3							3	1	3	3
11	4	1	7	5	15	1		6	2		1	21	11	34	7
2	1	1	13	9	15			13	1			13	14	38	14
14	5	2	21	14	30	1		20	3		1	38	25	74	25

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accu- sations	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m ^d nde	NO OPTION.		
									SANS OPTION	Un- der one year.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
LARCENY—Concluded.											
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	a50	28		21	19	2			14	3	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	24	4		20	20				10		
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	30	9		21	19	2		1	12	3	
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	28	5		23	19	2	2		14	2	
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	10	6		4	4				3		
Totals of the N.W.T.	142	52		89	81	6	2	a1	53	8	
Totals of Canada.	4,055	802	95	6	3,115	2,494	345	276	b160	1,697	134

FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING.

Queen's, P.E.I.	1/2									
Halifax, N.S.	1	1								
Northumberland, N.B.	1	1								
St. John, N.B.	c9	4		4	1	1	2			
Westmoreland, N.B.	2			2	2				1	
Totals of New Brunswick.	12	5		6	3	1	2		1	
Beauharnois, Que.	2			2	2					
Kamouraska, Que.	1			1	1					1
Montreal, Que.	32	3	1	28	17	6	5		14	1
Quebec, Que.	4	2		2	2					
Totals of Quebec.	39	5	1	33	22	6	5		14	2
Carleton, Ont.	3	2		1	1					
Elgin, Ont.	1	1								
Essex, Ont.	3			3	3					
Grey, Ont.	1	1								
Hastings, Ont.	2	2								
Kent, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Lincoln, Ont.	2	1		1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.	2	2								
Nipissing, Ont.	2			2	1		1		1	
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Prince Edward, Ont.	3			3	1	2				
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1					
Thunder Bay and Rainy River.	6	2		4	4				1	2
Victoria, Ont.	1	1								
Welland, Ont.	4			4	1	3			2	2
Wentworth, Ont.	7	2	2	3	1		2		3	
York, Ont.	19	8	2	9	8	1			7	
Totals of Ontario.	60	22	4	34	25	6	3		17	4

Nolle prosequi, a 1; b 2. c In one case the jury disagreed—Dans un cas les jurés ne se sont pas accordés. Amount of fines—Montant des amendes: a \$5; b \$985.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENTENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- itaires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.												
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie												
LARCIN—Fin.														
1					a4						2			2
2					a9		1				1			1
5					a1, b2	1	1					4		3
					a2									
					c1					1	1			2
8					19	1	2			1	4	5		8
181	26			134	783	94	232	140	372	23	1,194	613	67	2,218
RECEL.														
3					a1						4	1		3
1											1			1
4					1						5	1		4
2											2	2		
4					a9		11		7		7	14	1	13
1	1						1		1					2
7	1				9		12		8		9	16	2	15
1											1			1
					a3		1				2	1		2
									1					1
					a1						1			1
1									1		1	1		1
											1			1
					a3		2				1			3
					a1		3		1		1	1		2
							2		1			2		2
							2				1	2		3
					a2		2				5	2		7
3					10		10		4		16	9		24

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. b Restoration of property—Effets remis.
c Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	El- em- en- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given. — Non donné.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	El- em- en- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré
LARCENY—Concluded.														
Alberta Nord, T. du N.-O.	2					2							19	2
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.	1	1											19	1
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.													19	2
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.													23	
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.	1		1					2					2	
Totaux des T. du N.-O.	2	3	1			2		2					82	3
Totaux du Canada	520	2318	32	580	29	540	58	1191	102	293	47	265	10	1772
FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING.														
Queen's, I. du P.-E.														
Halifax, N.-E.														
Northumberland, N.-B.														
St. Jean, N.-B.		4				2		2						4
Westmoreland, N.-B.		1				1						1		1
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.		5				3		2				1		4
Beauharnois, Qué.		2										2		2
Kamouraska, Qué.	1										1			1
Montréal, Qué.	1	27				6		14	2	5	1		9	19
Québec, Qué.		2				1		1						2
Totaux de Québec.	2	31				7		15	2	5	2	2	12	21
Carleton, Ont.	1							1						1
Elgin, Ont.														
Essex, Ont.		3						3						3
Grey, Ont.														
Hastings, Ont.														
Kent, Ont.	1							1						1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.												1		
Lincoln, Ont.		1				1								1
Middlesex, Ont.														
Nipissing, Ont.	1	1						1		1				2
Prescott et Russell, Ont.	1							1						1
Prince-Edouard, Ont.	1	2				1		2						3
Simcoe, Ont.	1									1				1
Th' der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.		4						4						4
Victoria, Ont.														
Welland, Ont.		4						2		2				4
Wentworth, Ont.		3				2		1						3
York, Ont.		8	1			3		5				1		8
Totaux d'Ontario	6	26	1			7	1	20		4	1	1	26	7

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	United States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Brit- ish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tholi- ques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists. — Métho- distes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byte- riens.	Protes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
LARCIN—Suite.															
1			2						1	1			1	2	
			1											1	
		1	1					1		1			1	1	
1		1	4				1	1	1	2	1		2	4	
188	131	51	2341	94	79	7	58	1383	574	295	214	185	150	2426 505	
RECEL.															
			4					1	2		1		4		
			1				1	1	2		1		1	2	
			5							1			5		
			1					1					1	2	
1	1		26				25	2		1			26	2	
			2				2						2		
1	1		29				28	2		1			29	4	
			1					1					1		
			3					1		2			1	2	
				1				1					1		
			1					1					1		
			1	1				1		1			1	1	
			1					1					1	1	
1			3					1	2				2	1	
			2	2				1		1	2		1	3	
			4					3	1				2	2	
	1		2					1	1				3		
1		1	7					3	3	3			9		
2	1	1	25	4			7	10	10	4	2		23	10	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
								COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	No OPTION.	
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 recidi- ves.		Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING—Concluded.										
Manitoba, Eastern	9			9	9				5	2
Manitoba, Western	1			1	1					
Totals of Manitoba	10			10	10				5	2
Victoria, B.C.	10	2		8	5	2	1		5	1
Westminster, B.C.	29	10		19	16	1	2		15	1
Totals of British Columbia	39	12		27	21	3	3		20	2
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	2			2	2					
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	2			2	2			1	1	
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	2			2	2					
Totals of the N.W.T.	6			6	6			c1	1	
Totals of Canada	169	45	5	116	87	16	13	c1	58	10
STEALING REGISTERED LETTERS AND OTHER MAIL MATTERS										
Northumberland, N.B.	b2	1								
Bedford, Que	1			1	1					
Joliette, Que.	1			1	1					
Richelieu, Que.	1			1	1				1	
St. Francis, Que.	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Quebec	4			4	4				2	
Kent, Ont.	1	1								
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1								
Stormont, D'das & Glengary, O.	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario	3	2		1	1				c1	
Clinton, B.C.	1			1	1					
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1	1								
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1			1	1					
Totals of the N.W.T.	2	1		1	1					
Totals of Canada	12	4		7	7				c1	2

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes, a \$5. b 1, Jury disagreed—1, les jurés ne se sont pas accordés. c \$10, tried under Juvenile Offenders Act—Jugé sous l'Acte des jeunes délinquants.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants.	Domestic — —	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Labi- orers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- itaires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
RECEL—Fin.														
2						3	1	1		4	1			8
1										1				1
3						3	1	1		5	1			9
2							1	2		5				8
2					b1	5	4	1		8				15
4					1	5	5	3		13				23
					a2						2			
					a2									
					4						2			
21	1				25	30	6	16		48	29	2		75
VOL DE LETTRES CHARGÉES ET AUTRES MATIÈRES POSTALES.														
1						1				1	1			1
1										1		1		1
												1		
2						1		1	1	1	1	1		2
										1				1
										1				1
	1					1								1
1														
1														
3	1					2		1	1	2	1	1		4

a Sentence suspended—Sentences suspendues.
les dommages.

b Acquitted on paying damages—Acquitté en payant

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- mé- ntaire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré
FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING—Concluded.															
Manitoba, Est.....		9			2		7							2	7
Manitoba, Ouest.....		1					1								1
Totaux de Manitoba.....		10			2		8							2	8
Victoria, Col.-B.....	3	4	1		1		6		1					7	1
Westminster, Col.-B.....	4	11	1				14		1			4		12	6
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.....	7	15	2		1		20		2			4		19	7
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O....	2					1		1						2	
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O....												2			
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O....												2			
Totaux des T. du N.-O....	2					1		1				4		2	
Totaux du Canada.....	17	87	3		20	2	65	3	11	3		12		62	47
STEALING REGISTERED LETTERS, AND OTHER MAIL MATTERS.															
Northumberland, N.-B.....															
Bedford, Qué.....		1			1									1	
Joliette, Qué.....			1						1					1	
Richelieu, Qué.....		1					1							1	
St. François, Qué.....		1					1								1
Totaux de Québec.....		3	1		1		2		1					3	1
Kent, Ont.....															
Northumberland et Durham, O.					1									1	
Stormont, D'As et Glengarry, O.		1			1									1	
Totaux d'Ontario.....		1			1									1	
Clinton, Col.-B.....			1				1							1	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O....															
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O....												1			
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O....												1			
Totaux du Canada.....		4	2	1	1		3		1			1		5	1

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Methodists	Pres-byterians.	Pro-tes-tants	Other Deno-minations.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.			—	Autr's possessions Britan-niques.	—	—	—	—	—		—		
Angle-terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.			Autres pays étran-gers.	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tho-liques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-tériens.					

RECEL—Fin.

5	1	1	1	2			4	4	1				9	1
5	2		1	2			5	4	1				9	1
3	1				4			2	1		1	4	6	2
2	3			3	7		7				5	3	17	2
5	4			3	11		7	2	1		6	7	23	4
			2									2		2
			2									2		2
13	8	1	62	9	11		1	48	20	12	6	8	9	21

VOL DE LETTRES CHARGÉES ET AUTRES MATIÈRES POSTALES.

			1								1				1
			1				1								1
			1				1								1
			4				3			1					4
		1								1					1
		1								1					1
			1								1				1
		1	5				3			1	2				6

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		— SANS OPTION.	
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — Un- der one year — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	— Un an et plus.
ARSON.											
Halifax, N.S.	1	1									
Lunenburg, N.S.	1			1	1						
Shelburne, N.S.	2			2	1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia.	4	1		3	2	1					
Westmoreland, N.B.	1	1									
Beauce, Que.	2			2	2						
Bedford, Que.	1	1									
Montreal, Que.	4	2		2		2					
Quebec, Que.	1	1									
Saguenay, Que.	1	1									
St. Francis, Que.	3	3									
Terrebonne, Que.	1	1									
Totals of Quebec.	13	9		4	2	2					
Brant, Ont.	1	1									
Dufferin, Ont.	5			5	5						
Frontenac, Ont.	1	1									
Halton, Ont.	3	3									
Huron, Ont.	3			3	1	1	1				
Kent, Ont.	1		1								
Lambton, Ont.	3	3									
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	4	1		3	1		2		2		
Lincoln, Ont.	1	1									
Middlesex, Ont.	3	2		1	1						
Northumberland & Durham, O.	3	2		1	1					1	
Ontario, Ont.	1			1	1						
Peterborough, Ont.	1	1									
Welland, Ont.	1	1									
Wellington, Ont.	6	2		4	2	2					
Wentworth, Ont.	1			1	1						
York, Ont.	15	7		8	7	1					
Totals of Ontario.	53	25	1	27	20	4	3		2	1	
Victoria, B.C.	1			1			1			1	
Westminster, B.C.	2	2									
Totals of British Columbia.	3	2		1			1	1			
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	5	5									
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	1			1	1				1		
Totals of the N.W.T.	6	5		1	1				1		
Totals of Canada.	80	43	1	36	25	5	6		3	2	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX À LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE IV.														
SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries							Other Senten- ces.							Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.		—	—	—	A- gri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional			
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie.	—	En- voyés à la prison de Ré- forme.	Autres Senten- ces.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mar- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céli- ba- taires.
INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE.														
1	2					1			2			1	2	
1	2					1			2			3		
	2					1					1	2		
						<i>a</i> 2			2			2		
	2					2			2		1	4		
	5					5						5		
3						3								3
1									2		1			3
						<i>a</i> 1					1			1
1									1		1	1		1
	4										4			4
						<i>a</i> 8			1					1
														8
6	9					9	8	1	3		7	6		21
														1
														1
											1			1
											1			1
7	13					11	10	1	7		9	13		23

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CLASS IV.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.										AGES.				USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Un-able to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Ele-men-tary. — Élémentaire.	Supe-rior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Mo-der-ate rate	Im-mo-der-ate rate		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
				H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.				
ARSON.																	
Halifax, N.-E.																	
Lunenburg, N.-E.		1									1			1			
Shelburne, N.-E.		2							2					2			
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse		3							2		1			3			
Westmoreland, N.-B.																	
Beauce, Qué.	2							1		1				1	1		
Bedford, Qué.																	
Montréal, Qué.		2								2				1	1		
Québec, Qué.																	
Saguenay, Qué.																	
St. François, Qué.																	
Terrebonne, Qué.																	
Totaux de Québec	2	2						1		3				2	2		
Brant, Ont.																	
Dufferin, Ont.	1	4						5							5		
Frontenac, Ont.																	
Halton, Ont.																	
Huron, Ont.		3								3				3			
Kent, Ont.																	
Lambton, Ont.																	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.		3						3							3		
Lincoln, Ont.																	
Middlesex, Ont.		1						1						1			
Northumberland et Durham, O.		1						1						1			
Ontario, Ont.	1				1									1			
Peterborough, Ont.																	
Welland, Ont.																	
Wellington, Ont.		4			2			2							4		
Wentworth, Ont.		1						1						1			
York, Ont.		8			7	1								8			
Totaux d'Ontario	2	25			7	4		13	3					16	12		
Victoria, Col.-B.	1								1						1		
Westminster, Col.-B.																	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1								1						1		
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.																	
Saskatchewan, Ter. du N.-O.	1							1							1		
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.	1							1							1		
Totaux du Canada	6	30			7	4		17	4	4				21	16		

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX À LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE IV.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.			
BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Uni- ted States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- tho- dists — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	3
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	5
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	4	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8
.....	25	2	.....	.....	1	9	10	2	2	.....	3	17	10
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	33	2	.....	.....	1	15	10	2	2	3	3	18	18

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*Concluded.* CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.		De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
		M.	F.		Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. — Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m ^{nde}	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
										Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
Cumberland, N.S.	1				1	1				a1	
Halifax, N.S.	1				1	1				1	
Victoria, N.S.	b1										
Totals of Nova Scotia	3				2	2				2	
St. John, N.B.	c3	2									
Westmoreland, N.B.	1				1	1				1	
Totals of New Brunswick	4	2			1	1				1	
Bedford, Que.	2	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.	2				2	2				2	
Rimouski, Que.	1	1									
St. Francis, Que.	1				1	1					
Totals of Quebec	6	2			4	4				2	
Algona and Manitoulin, Ont.	3	2			1	1					1
Essex, Ont.	3	1			2	2					
Hastings, Ont.	1				1		1				
Kent, Ont.	5				5	5				1	
Middlesex, Ont.	8	8									
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Ontario, Ont.	1				1	1			1		
Oxford, Ont.	2				2		2				
Peel, Ont.	3	3									
Prince Edward, Ont.	1	1									
Renfrew, Ont.	3	2			1	1					
Victoria, Ont.	4	4									
Wentworth, Ont.	1				1			1			
York, Ont.	4	2			2	2			2		
Totals of Ontario	40	23			17	13	3	1	d3	2	1
Cariboo, B.C.	1				1	1				1	
Westminster, B.C.	11	3	1		7	7			4	1	
Totals of British Columbia	12	3	1		8	8			e4	2	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	6	5			1	1					
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	2				2	2				1	1
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	b6	4			1	1					
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	4	3			1	1					
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	1				1	1				1	
Totals of the N.W.T.	19	12			6	6				2	1
Totals of Canada	84	42	1		38	34	3	1	f7	11	2

a And to pay damages—Et à payer les dommages. b 1, *Nolle prosequi.* c 1, Jury disagreed—
Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés. Amount of fines—Montant des amendes: d \$65; e \$24; f \$89.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX À LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin. CLASSE IV.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITION.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants.	Domestic — —	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — —	Labi- orers — —	Married. — —	Wid- owed — —	Single — —
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'na de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												

DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.

											1			1
						1						1		
						1					1	1		1
						1						1		
						1					1			
	1										1			1
	1							1			1			2
	2							1	1		2	1		3
											2	1		1
								1			1			1
						4					1			1
						1						1		
						a2			1			2		1
						a1					2			2
						1						1		
						1	1						1	
						11	6	1	1	1	6	4	1	7
						a1, c1				1		5		1
						2		2		1				7
						2		2		1				8
						a1	1					1		1
1						a1					2	1		1
1						2	1					2		2
1	2					15	9	3	2	3	16	9	1	21

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b* Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite. *c* Acquitted on paying damage—Acquitté en payant les dommages.

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*Concluded.* CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et plus.		Non- donné.			
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.					
Cumberland, N.-E		1					1							1	1
Halifax, N.-E.	1						1							1	
Victoria, N.-E.															
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse ...	1	1					2							1	1
St. Jean, N.-B.															
Westmoreland, N.-B.		1					1							1	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick ...		1					1							1	
Bedford, Qué.		1			1									1	
Montréal, Qué.		2					1		1					1	1
Rimouski, Qué.										1				1	
St. François, Qué.		1												1	
Totaux de Québec.		4			1		1		2					3	1
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.												1			
Essex, Ont.		2						2							2
Hastings, Ont.		1										1		1	
Kent, Ont.		1						1				4		1	
Middlesex, Ont.															
Muskoka et Parry Sound, O.		1								1				1	
Ontario, Ont.		1			1									1	
Oxford, Ont.		2		1	1									2	
Peel, Ont.															
Prince-Edouard, Ont.															
Renfrew, Ont.		1						1							1
Victoria, Ont.															
Wentworth, Ont.		1						1							1
York, Ont.		2						1	1					2	
Totaux d'Ontario.		12		1	2		6	1	1			6		8	4
Caribou, Col.-B.		1								1					1
Westminster, Col.-B.	1	4	2					7						4	3
Totaux de la Col.-Britann. ...	1	5	2					7		1				4	4
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.		1						1						1	
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.		2								2				2	
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.												1			
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.												1			
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.												1			
Totaux des T. du N.-O.		3						1		2		3		3	
Totaux du Canada.	2	26	2	1	3		18	1	6			9		20	10

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX À LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin. CLASSE IV.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.			
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Cana- da.	Unit- ed States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tholi- ques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Metho- dist — Métho- distes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
			1					1			1			1	1
			2					1			1				2
			1				1								1
			1				1								1
1								1			1		1	2	1
1	1										1		1		
2	1		1					1			2	1	3	1	
			1	1				2						2	
			1		1							1	1	5	
1			1					1	1				1	1	
			2								2			2	
			1									1		1	
			1	1				1	1	1				1	
1			8	2	1			3	2	2	2	3	5	11	
	1	1	2	2	1			1			1	4	1	6	1
	1	1	2	2	1			1			1	4	1	6	2
1			1					1	1		1			1	2
														1	
1			2					1	1		1			1	3
4	2	1	16	4	2		1	6	4	2	2	9	5	18	20

TABLE I.

FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST CURRENCY.

CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges. Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.					
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 récidi- ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de •	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
								Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.		Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
Halifax, N.S.	1			1	1							
Albert, N.B.	1	1										
Montreal, Que.	15	7		8	6	1	1		6	1		
Ottawa, Que.	2	1		1	1							
Quebec, Que.	2			2	1	1						
Totals of Quebec	19	8		11	8	2	1		6	1		
Brant, Ont.	14	3		11	3	1	7				8	
Carleton, Ont.	4			4	1	1	2		4			
Elgin, Ont.	1			1	1							
Essex, Ont.	2	1		1	1						1	
Halton, Ont.	2	2										
Hastings, Ont.	4	1		3	3				3			
Huron, Ont.	8	4		4	1	1	2				2	
Kent, Ont.	3	1		2	1		1		1			
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1			1	1				1			
Lincoln, Ont.	3			3	1	1	1					
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	1											
Nipissing, Ont.	1			1	1				1			
Northumberland & Durham, O.	3	1		2			2					
Oxford, Ont.	4	3										
Peel, Ont.	2			2		1	1					
Peterborough, Ont.	2			2	1		1		1			
Renfrew, Ont.	5			5	2	1	2		5			
Simcoe, Ont.	3	2		1		1						
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	2	1		1	1							
Waterloo, Ont.	2	1		1			1					
Welland, Ont.	3	2		1	1				1			
Wellington, Ont.	3			3			3		3			
York, Ont.	5	1		4	4				1		2	
Totals of Ontario	78	23		53	23	7	23		21		13	
Manitoba, Central	1			1	1						1	
Manitoba, Eastern	10	2		8	8				3		1	
Manitoba, Western	1			1	1						1	
Totals of Manitoba	12	2		10	10				3		3	
Cariboo, B.C.	1			1	1				1			
Victoria, B.C.	3			3	2	1						
Westminster, B.C.	4	2		2	2				2			
Totals of British Columbia	8	2		6	5	1			3			
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1	1										
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1			1	1						1	
Totals of the N.W.T.	2	1		1	1						1	
Totals of Canada	121	37		82	48	10	24		33		18	

a Jury disagreed—Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés.

b 1, Nolle prosequi.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT A LA MONNAIE.										CLASSE V.				
SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS.				
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
1										1			1	
	1							5	1	2	1		7	
	2			a1				1	2		1		2	
	3			1				8	1	2	2		9	
3									3		9		2	
					a1				1		4		1	
										1	1		3	
2					a1			2			2		1	
								1			1		1	
3										3	3		1	
					a2			1			1		2	
								2			2		1	
2					a1			4			1		1	
1										1	1		1	
1										1	1		1	
1										1	1		1	
					a1					3	3		2	
								2	1	1	2		2	
13					6	7	11	6	9	13	41		12	
						1							1	
2					a2	1	1	1	1	3	2		6	
						1	1				1			
2					2	2	2	1	1	3	3		7	
										1			1	
2	1							1	2				3	
								2					2	
2	1							1	4	1			6	
18	4				9	9	22	12	12	23	46		35	

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST CURRENCY. CLASS V.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.										AGES.		USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-mentary.	Superior.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.	Not given. — Non-donné.			Mo-derate	Im-mo-derate			
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Élé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure	M. —	F. —	M. —	F. —	M. —	F. —	M. —	F. —	Mo-deré	Im-mo-deré		
				H. —	F. —	H. —	F. —	H. —	F. —	H. —	F. —				
Halifax, N.-E.	1					1						1			
Albert, N.-B.															
Montréal, Qué.	7	1		1		6		1				1	7		
Ottawa, Qué.		1				1						1			
Québec, Qué.	2							2					2		
Totaux de Québec	9	2		1		7		3				2	9		
Brant, Ont.	11					2		9				5	6		
Carleton, Ont.	4					4						4			
Elgin, Ont.	1				1	1						1			
Essex, Ont.	1			1									1		
Halton, Ont.															
Hastings, Ont.	3			2					1			3			
Huron, Ont.	4					2		2				2	2		
Kent, Ont.	2					2						2			
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.	1					1							1		
Lincoln, Ont.		3						3				3			
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont.															
Nipissing, Ont.	1					1							1		
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.	2					2							2		
Oxford, Ont.															
Peel, Ont.		2				2						2			
Peterborough, Ont.	2			1		1						2			
Renfrew, Ont.	5							5				4	1		
Simcoe, Ont.		1		1								1			
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.	1					1						1			
Waterloo, Ont.		1						1				1			
Welland, Ont.	1							1				1			
Wellington, Ont.	3							3				3			
York, Ont.	2	2		2		2						4			
Totaux d'Ontario	44	9	2	5		21		24		1		39	14		
Manitoba, Centre.	1					1						1			
Manitoba, Est.	7	1		1		6		1				6	2		
Manitoba, Ouest.	1					1						1			
Totaux de Manitoba	9	1		1		8		1				7	3		
Caribou, Col.-B.	1									1		1			
Victoria, Col.-B.	1	2		1		2						3			
Westminster, Col.-B.	2					2						1	1		
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	4	2		1		4				1		5	1		
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.															
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.										1					
Totaux des T. du N.-O.										1					
Totaux du Canada	67	14	2	8		41		28		3		54	26		

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. FAUX ET DELITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.								RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Uni- ted States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Me- tho- dists.	Pres- byte- rians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.	Cites and Towns	Villes. — Rural Districts— Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.														— — —	Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens.	Autr's con- fes- sions.
			1					1						1	
3			4	1				3	5					6	2
	2		1					1				2		1	2
3	2		5	1				4	5			2		9	2
			11					5		4	2			11	
			4							4				4	
			1	1				1					1		1
			2										2	2	1
			4				2				2		2	2	2
			2							2				2	2
3			1					1		3				1	3
			1					1						2	1
			2								2			2	
			2					1						2	
	5		1						5					2	5
			1					1			1			1	1
1			1											1	
			1					1		1				1	1
3			1							3				1	3
1			2		1			1	1	2				4	
8	5		37	1	1		9	5	21	8	6		3	39	14
			1									1			1
3			5				1	1	2	2	2			5	3
			1							1				1	
3			7				1	1	2	3	2	1		6	4
				1					2	1				3	1
2				2				1				1		1	1
2				3				1	2	1		1		4	2
16	7		50	5	1		10	12	30	12	8	4	3	59	22

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE	Number of Charges Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tes.	De- tained for Lu- naey. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO JAIL EMPRISONNÉS.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. SANS OPTION.		
									Plus de 2 réci- ves.	Un- der one year.	One year and over — Un an et plus.
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.											
Arthabaska, Que.	1		1								
Montreal, Que.	8			8	2	4	2		5		
St. Francis, Que.	1			1	1				1		
Totals of Quebec.	10		1	9	3	4	2		6		
Brant, Ont.	1			1	1						
Frontenac, Ont.	1			1	1				1		
Lincoln, Ont.	1			1		1			1		
Norfolk, Ont.	1			1	1				1		
Northumberland & Durham, O.	2			2	2						
Ontario, Ont.	1			1	1						
Prince Edward, Ont.	2			2	1		1				
Simcoe, Ont.	2			2	2				1		
Th' der Bay and Rainy River, O.	1			1	1				1		
Wentworth, Ont.	3	1	1	1	1				1		
York, Ont.	3			3	3				1		
Totals of Ontario.	18	1	1	16	14	1	1		6		
Victoria, B.C.	1			1	1				1		
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	a1										
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1	1									
Totals of Canada.	31	1	2	26	18	5	3		12		
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.											
Digby, N.S.	1	1									
Halifax, N.S.	1	1									
Totals of Nova Scotia.	2	2									
Westmoreland, N.B.	1/2	1									
Joliette, Que.	2		1	1	1				1		
Montreal, Que.	6	3	1	2	2				2		
Ottawa, Que.	1	1									
Quebec, Que.	2	1		1	1						
Rimouski, Que.	2	2									
St. Francis, Que.	5	4	1								
Terrebonne, Que.	1	1									
Totals of Quebec.	19	12	3	4	4				3		
Brant, Ont.	3	3									
Bruce, Ont.	3	1		2	2				1		
Carleton, Ont.	1			1		1					
Elgin, Ont.	1	1									
Essex, Ont.	1			1	1						

a 1, Nolle prosequi.

b 1, Jury disagreed—Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES CLASSE VI PRÉCÉDENTES.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mercial. — Com- merçants.	Domestic. — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional. — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Labi- orers. — Jour- naliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Wid- owed. — En- veuve.	Single. — Céli- bataires.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.												
TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.														
				a3		3		4			1	6	2	
				3		3		4			1	7	2	
				a1			1							1
								1					1	
				a2			1				1	1		
			1	a2			1				1	1		1
				a1							1			1
											1	1		
				a2							2	1		2
			1				3	1			7	5	3	5
											1			1
				1			3	3	5		9	12	5	6
PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.														
											1			1
								1			2			1
1														1
1								1			1	2		2
							1				1			1
											1			1
	1										1			

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- déré	
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.													
Arthabaska, Qué.....		8				6	1	1			1	7	
Montréal, Qué.....	1							1				1	
St. François, Qué.....												1	
Totaux de Québec..	1	8				6	1	2			1	8	
Brant, Ont.....		1					1				1		
Frontenac, Ont.....									1				
Lincoln, Ont.....		1							1		1		
Norfolk, Ont.....	1							1			1		
Northumberland et Durham, O.	1							1	1		1		
Ontario, Ont.....		1							1		1		
Prince-Edouard, Ont.....		2			1	1					1	1	
Simcoe, Ont.....		1						1		1		1	
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.	1							1				1	
Wentworth, Ont.....		1						1				1	
York, Ont.....		3				1	1	1			1	2	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	10				1	2	2	6	1	4	6	
Victoria, Col.-B.....	1					1						1	
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.....													
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.....													
Totaux du Canada.....	5	18				1	9	3	8	1	4	8	
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.													
Digby, N.-E.....													
Halifax, N.-E.....													
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....													
Westmoreland, N.-B.....													
Joliette, Qué.....	1					1						1	
Montréal, Qué.....		2					1	1				1	
Ottawa, Qué.....													
Québec, Qué.....		1				1						1	
Rimouski, Qué.....													
St. François, Qué.....													
Terrebonne, Qué.....													
Totaux de Québec.....	1	3				1	1	1	1			3	
Brant, Ont.....													
Bruce, Ont.....		2					2					2	
Carleton, Ont.....	1					1						1	
Elgin, Ont.....									1				
Essex, Ont.....		1										1	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Me- tho- dists	Pres- byte- rians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.					Bap- tists.	Ca- tho- lics.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byte- riens.		Autr's con- fes- sions.		
Angle terre et Galles.	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.													
TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.															
1	1		6				7	1						8	
			1				1							1	
1	1		7				8	1						9	
										1				1	
1													1		1
	1			1						1				1	1
			1							1				1	
			2					1		1				2	
	1							1		1				1	
					1								1	1	
		1	1	1				1					1	1	
1	2	1	5	2	2		2	5	2	1			3	10	3
					1								1	1	
2	3	1	12	2	3		10	6	2	1			4	20	3
PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.															
1	1		1					1					1	2	1
								1						1	
			1												
1	1		2					3					1	3	1
			2												
			1					1		1			1	1	1
				1			1							1	

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges Nombre d'accu- sations	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mnde	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY—Concluded.									
Frontenac, Ont.	1	1							
Halton, Ont.	1	1							
Lennox and Addington, Ont. ...	2	1		1	1				
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	2	2							
Nipissing, Ont.	1	1							
Northumberland & Durham, O.	3	1		2					
Ontario, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Oxford, Ont.	2	2							
Perth, Ont.	1			1	1				
Peterborough, Ont.	2	1		1		1			
Prince Edward, Ont.	1		1						
Simcoe, Ont.	a2								
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1	1							
Victoria, Ont.	3	2	1						
Wentworth, Ont.	1	1							
York, Ont.	7	5		2	2			2	
Totals of Ontario.....	40	24	2	12	10	2		4	
Manitoba, Central	1	1							
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2	1	1						
Totals of Manitoba.....	3	2	1						
Westminster, B.C.....	3	3							
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	3	2		1	1			1	
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.....	2	2							
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.....	c2	1							
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.....	1	1							
Totals of the N.W.T.....	8	6		1	1			1	
Totals of Canada	77	50	6	17	15	2		8	
OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING AND LOTTERY ACTS.									
Montreal, Que.	15			15	15		b13	2	
Elgin, Ont.	3			3	3		3		
Hastings, Ont.	1			1	1		1		
Kent, Ont.	3	1		2	2		1		
Middlesex, Ont.	4	1		3	3				
Wentworth, Ont.	19	10		9	9		1		
Totals of Ontario.....	30	12		18	18		c6		
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2	2							
Victoria, B.C.	1			1	1		1		
Westminster, B.C.....	50	8		42	41	1	33		
Totals of British Columbia.....	51	8		43	42	1	d34		

Nolle prosequi: a 2; e 1. Amount of fines—Montant des amendes, b \$120; c \$155; d \$1,112.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Elé- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY—Concluded.															
Frontenac, Ont.....															
Halton, Ont.....						1								1	
Lennox et Addington, Ont.....		1													
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont.....															
Nipissing, Ont.....								1		1				2	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.....		2													
Ontario, Ont.....		1								1					
Oxford, Ont.....															1
Perth, Ont.....		1				1								1	
Peterborough, Ont.....	1								1					1	
Prince-Edouard, Qué.....															
Simcoe, Ont.....															
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.....															
Victoria, Ont.....															
Wentworth, Ont.....															2
York, Ont.....								2							
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	10				3		5	1	2	1			11	1
Manitoba, Centre.....															
Manitoba, Est.....															
Totaux de Manitoba.....															
Westminster, Col.-B.....															
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.....	1								1						1
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.....															
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.....															
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.....															
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.....	1								1						1
Totaux du Canada.....	4	13				3	1	6	3	3	1			14	3
OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING AND LOTTERY ACTS.															
Montréal, Qué.....	2	13						12		3				10	5
Elgin, Ont.....		3						3						3	
Hastings, Ont.....		1						1						1	
Kent, Ont.....		2						2						2	
Middlesex, Ont.....		3								3				3	
Wentworth, Ont.....		1				1						8		1	
Totaux d'Ontario.....		10				1		6		3		8		10	
Manitoba, Est.....															
Victoria, Col.-B.....		1						1						1	
Westminster, Col.-B.....	20	19	1			1		23		16		2		36	4
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.....	20	20	1			1		24		16		2		37	4

Criminal Statistics.

TABEAU I. AUTRES DELITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH-PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.				United States — Etats- Unis.	Other Foreign Coun- tries. — Autr's posses- ions étran- gers.	Other Brit- ish Pos- ses- ions. — Autr's posses- ions Brit- anni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- tho- dists — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- terians — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.	Ca- na- da.											
PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE -Fin.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	10	1	1	.....	1	2	3	4	1	.....	1	7 5
.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	13	1	1	.....	1	6	3	4	1	.....	2	10 7
INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉFENDANT LE JEU ET LES LOTERIES.														
1	9	.....	5	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	3	7	8
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	3	1	9 1
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	2	38	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	37	42
.....	2	39	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	38	43

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Number of Charges	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- des.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.						
		M. F.							
OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING AND LOTTERY ACTS— <i>Concluded.</i>									
Totals of Canada.....	98	22	.....	76	75	1	.....	a53	2
PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.									
Queen's, P.E.I.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Cape Breton, N.S.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Halifax, N.S.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2	2	4	.....
Charlotte, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Beauce, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	3	2	2
Quebec, Que.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Rimouski, Que.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2
Terrebonne, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	8	3	5	4
Brant, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Elgin, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Frontenac, Ont.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	4	2	1	3
Grey, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Halton, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	3	.....
Huron, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Norfolk, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Northumberland & Durham, Ont	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Waterloo, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Wellington, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	29	4	.....	25	.....	15	10	63	13
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Cariboo, B.C.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Clinton, B.C.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....
Westminster, B.C.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Totals of British Columbia.	6	.....	.....	6	.....	5	1	6	.....

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes: a \$1,387; b \$30.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo-derate	Im-mo-derate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.					
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo-deré	Im-mo-deré	
			H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.				
OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING AND LOTTERY ACTS—Concluded.													
Totaux du Canada.....	22	43	1		2	42	22	10		57	9		
PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.													
Queen's, I. du P.-E.....		1			1						1		
Cap-Breton, N.-E.....		2				2				2			
Halifax, N.-E.....		2				1	1			1	1		
Totaux de la N.-Écosse.....		4				3	1			3	1		
Charlotte, N.-B.....		1				1					1		
Beauce, Qué.....	1						1				1		
Montréal, Qué.....		4				4					4		
Québec, Qué.....		2				1	1			1	1		
Rimouski, Qué.....	2	1				3				2	1		
Terrebonne, Qué.....								1					
Totaux de Québec.....	3	7				8	2	1		3	7		
Brant, Ont.....		2						2			2		
Bruce, Ont.....		1						1			1		
Elgin, Ont.....		1						1			1		
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	5				5	1			2	4		
Grey, Ont.....		1				1				1			
Halton, Ont.....		2				1	1			1	1		
Hastings, Ont.....		2	1						3	3			
Huron, Ont.....		1					1			1			
Middlesex, Ont.....		2				2				2			
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont.....		1		1						1			
Norfolk, Ont.....		1				1					1		
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.....		1				1				1			
Peterborough, Ont.....													
Simcoe, Ont.....		1					1				1		
Waterloo, Ont.....		1				1					1		
Wellington, Ont.....								1					
Wentworth, Ont.....		1				1				1			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	22	1	1		13	7	4		13	11		
Manitoba, Est.....		2			1	1				1	1		
Caribou, Col.-B.....	1					1					1		
Clinton, Col.-B.....		1				1				1			
Victoria, Col.-B.....		1	1			2				1	1		
Westminster, Col.-B.....		2						2			2		
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.....	1	4	1			4		2		2	4		

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ÎLES BRITANNIQUES.			Uni- ted States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Me- tho- dists	Pres- byte- rians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.	Cities and Towns — Villes. Rural Districts — Districts ruraux.	
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.		Can- ada.	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- li- ques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens.	Autr's con- fes- sions.			
Angle terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.			Autr's pays étran- gers.									
INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉFENDANT LE JEU ET LES LOTERIES—Fin.														
1			19	2	44	1	15	2	1	1	4	42	59	9
BRIS DE PRISON, ÉVASION ET TENTATIVE D'ÉVASION.														
			1				1						1	
			2				2						2	
			4				4						4	
			1									1		1
1			3				1	1					1	1
			2				1				1		2	3
			3				3						1	2
1			9				8	1			1		5	6
	1		1				1	1					1	1
			1									1		1
1		1	4				3	2					1	6
			1				1						1	
			2						1	1			1	1
			2				1					2	1	2
			1										1	1
			1										2	1
			1										1	1
			1				1						1	
			1						1				1	
1	3	2	17	1			3	7	4	4	3		3	15
1			1					1	1					2
			1					1						1
2			1					1	1					1
			2							1			2	2
			2									2	2	
2			4					2	1	1			2	4

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.					
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. — Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	— SANS OPTION.	
								Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.		—	
											—	
PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON— <i>Concluded.</i>												
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	4	3		1	1			1				
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	2			2	2			2				
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.....	1	1										
Totals of the N.W.T.....	7	4		3	3			3				
Totals of Canada.....	61	8		53	37	16	a3	35	7			
OFFENCES AGAINST REVENUE LAWS.												
Halifax, N.S.....	1			1	1		b1					
Bedford, Que.....	8			8	8		6	j2				
Rimouski, Que.....	3	1		2	2		2					
Totals of Quebec.....	11	1		10	10		c8	2				
Elgin, Ont.....	1			1	1		d1					
Westminster, B.C.....	3			3	3		e3					
Totals of Canada.....	16	1		15	15		f13	2				
INDECENT EXPOSURE AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS.												
Digby, N.S.....	1		1									
Halifax, N.S.....	2			2	2		2					
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	3		1	2	2		g2					
Westmoreland, N.B.....	h4	1	2									
Iberville, Que.....	3	1		2	2							
Joliette, Que.....	1			1	1				1			
Kamouraska, Que.....	1			1	1				1			
Montreal, Que.....	14	2		12	8	4	2	4				
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1	1			1				
Three Rivers, Que.....	6	2		4		4		4				
Totals of Quebec.....	26	5		21	13	8	i2	9	2			
Essex, Ont.....	3	2	1									
Hastings, Ont.....	3	2		1	1							
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	2										
Northumberland & Durham, O.....	1			1	1			1				
Oxford, Ont.....	4			4	3	1	3	1				
York, Ont.....	8	1		7	7		3	1	1			

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes, a \$30; b \$100; c \$650; d \$33; e \$150; f \$933; g \$45; i \$75.
 h 1, Jury disagreed—Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés. j And \$100 each or 2 months more—Et \$100
 chaque ou 2 autres mois.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES CLASSE VI. PRÉCÉDENTES.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.												
D'ux ans et m's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	— A vie												
BRIS DE PRISON, ÉVASION ET TENTATIVE D'ÉVASION—Fin.														
3					5	5	3		6		34	7	2	39
DÉLITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ÉTAT.														
							1							1
						4	4					8		
						1		1				2		
						5	4		1			10		
							1					1		
											3			3
						5	6		1		3	11		4
EXPOSITION INDÉCENTE ET AUTRES DÉLITS CONTRE LA MORALE PUBLIQUE.														
							1		1			1		1
							1		1			1		1
									2					
2						1						1		1
					<i>a</i> b		4	1	2		5	2		10
							4				1	1		
												4		
						6	1	8	1	4	1	6	8	11
					<i>b</i> 1						1			1
									1					1
									1					1
	1				<i>a</i> 1		1				6	3		4

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.
conduite.

b Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON — Concluded.													
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.											1		
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.											2		
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.													
Totaux des T. du N.-O.											3		
Totaux du Canada	5	41	2	1	2	30	10	10			22	26	
OFFENCES AGAINST REVENUE LAWS.													
Halifax, N.-E.		1				1						1	
Bedford, Qué.		8				4	4					8	
Rimouski, Qué.	1	1					2					2	
Totaux de Québec.	1	9				4	6					10	
Elgin, Ont.			1				1					1	
Westminster, Col.-B.	3					3						3	
Totaux du Canada.	4	10	1			8	7					15	
INDECENT EXPOSURE AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS.													
Digby, N.-E.													
Halifax, N.-E.		2			1	1						2	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		2			1	1						2	
Westmoreland, N.-B.													
Iberville, Qué									2				
Joliette, Qué.		1					1					1	
Kamouraska, Qué.			1			1						1	
Montréal, Qué	2	10			2	9	1				4	8	
St. François, Qué.	1						1				1		
Trois-Rivières, Qué.	4						4					4	
Totaux de Québec.	7	11	1		2	10	7		2		7	12	
Essex, Ont.													
Hastings, Ont.		1				1						1	
Middlesex, Ont.													
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		1				1						1	
Oxford, Ont.		1					1		2	1	1		
York, Ont.		7			2	5					6	1	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.								RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autr's confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.			Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autr's confessions.		Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
BRIS DE PRISON, ÉVASION ET TENTATIVE D'ÉVASION.—Fin.															
5	3	2	37	1		3	23	7	5	3	1	6	25	24	
DÉLITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ÉTAT.															
			1					1					1		
			8				6				2		8		
			2				2						2		
			10				8				2		10		
1								1					1		
					3							3	3		
1			11		3		8	2			2	3	2	13	
EXPOSITION INDECENTE ET AUTRES DÉLITS CONTRE LA MORALE PUBLIQUE.															
1			1					1	1				2		
1			1					1	1				2		
														2	
			1				1						1	1	
			11		1		11	1			1		11	1	
			1				1						1	1	
			4				4						4		
			18		1		17	1				1	17	4	
			1						1				1		
			1					1					1		
			1						1				1		
			7				1	1	3	2			7		

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 rédi- ves.		Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

INDECENT EXPOSURE AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS—*Concluded.*

Totals of Ontario.....	21	7	1	.....	13	12	.....	1	<i>g</i> 6	3	1
Westminster, B.C.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta, Northern N.W.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	3	.....
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of the N.W.T.....	5	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	3	.....
Totals of Canada.....	60	16	4	.....	39	28	1	10	<i>h</i> 10	15	3

CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.

Montreal, Que.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	3	3	.....	2	4	.....
St. Francis, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	4	3	.....	<i>b</i> 2	5	.....
Elgin, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Hasting, Ont.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, Ont.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	2	3	2	.....	2	.....
Oxford, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	16	4	.....	.....	12	6	3	3	<i>c</i> 2	2	.....
Westminster, B.C.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	<i>d</i> 5	.....	.....
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of the N.W.T.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Totals of Canada.....	35	5	.....	.....	30	20	7	3	<i>e</i> 9	11	.....

FORCIBLE ENTRY.

Victoria, N.S.....	<i>a</i> 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	<i>f</i> 3	.....	.....
Westminster, B.C.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Totals of Canada.....	9	3	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	<i>f</i> 3	2	.....

a Nolle prosequi. Amount of fines—Montant des amendes, *b* \$32; *c* \$20; *d* \$69; *e* \$112; *f* \$55; *g* \$141; *h* \$261.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- de- ré	Im- mo- de- ré
—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
INDECENT EXPOSURE AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS—Concluded.													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	10			2	7	1	2	1	7	3			
Westminster, Col.-B.....													
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O....								3					
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O....													
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.													
Totaux des T. du N.-O....								3					
Totaux du Canada.....	7	23	1	5	18	8	7	1	16	15			
CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.													
Montréal, Qué.....	1	5			6				2	4			
St. François, Qué.....	1	1					1		1				
Totaux de Québec.....	1	6			6		1		3	4			
Elgin, Ont.....		2				2			1	1			
Hastings, Ont.....		2		1			1		2	2			
Kent, Ont.....		3				1	2		4	3			
Oxford, Ont.....									1				
Peterborough, Ont.....													
Wentworth, Ont.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	7			1	3	3		5	6	1			
Westminster, Col.-B.....	2	5			6			1	1	5			
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O....													
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O....								3					
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.								1					
Totaux des T. du N.-O....								4					
Totaux du Canada.....	3	18		1	15	4		10	10	10			
FORCIBLE ENTRY.													
Victoria, N.-E.....													
Montréal, Qué.....													
Grey, Ont.....		1		1						1			
York, Ont.....		2			1	1	1		2				
Totaux d'Ontario.....		3		1	1	1			2	1			
Westminster, Col.-B.....		2			2				1	1			
Totaux du Canada.....		5		1	3	1			3	2			

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges Nombre d'accu- sations.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.		De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
		M.	F.		Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 réci- des.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
										Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION ACT.											
Brant, Ont.	6	6			2	2				1	
Kent, Ont.	2				2	2		2			
York, Ont.	2				2	2					
Totals of Ontario.	10	6			4	4		a2	1		
Manitoba, Central	5	4			1	1					
Victoria, B.C.	1				1	1		b1			
Totals of Canada.	16	10			6	6		c3	1		
CONSPIRACY.											
Montreal, Que.	d5	2			2	2					
Essex, Ont.	4	1			3	2	1		2		
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	2	2									
Totals of Canada	11	5			5	4	1		2		
VARIOUS OTHER MISDEMEANOURS.											
Cape Breton, N.S.	3				3	3					
Pictou, N.S.	1	1									
Totals of Nova Scotia.	4	1			3	3					
Arthabaska, Que.	1				1	1			1		
Bedford, Que.	1				1	1			1		
Montreal, Que.	30				30	19	9	2	27		
Terrebonne, Que.	1	1									
Totals of Quebec.	33	1			32	21	9	2	e27	2	
Elgin, Ont.	2				2	2			2		
Hastings, Ont.	3	1			2	2			2		
Kent, Ont.	4	4									
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	2				2	2					
Middlesex, Ont.	1	1									
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	1				1	1					
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1				1	1					
Thunder Bay and Rainy River.	2				2	1		1	1		
Welland, Ont.	1	1									
York, Ont.	10	1			9	9			9		
Totals of Ontario.	27	8			19	18		1	f14		
Victoria, B.C.	1				1	1					
Totals of Canada.	65	10			55	43	9	3	g41	2	

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes: a \$145; b \$25; c \$170; e \$80; f \$270; g \$350.
d 1, *Nolle prosequi.*

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES CLASSE VI. PRÉCÉDENTES.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Ind- us- trial. — Ind- us- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- itaires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
INFRACTIONS À LA LOI ÉLECTORALE.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	a1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	a1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	3
CONSPIRATION.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	a2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1
DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	b3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	2	.....	1	13	.....	.....	17
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	27	.....	2	.....	2	14	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	a2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	c1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	a1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	d1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	1	.....	.....	12	6	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	c1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	9	5	30	1	2	.....	14	21	1	.....	31

a Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. b Bonds furnished—Cautions fournies. c To abate nuisance—A faire disparaître l'obstacle. d Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years 16 years.		21 years and under 21.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.	—	—					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré
VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION ACT.															
Brant, Ont.															
Kent, Ont.		2				2							2		
York, Ont.		1	1			2							2		
Totaux d'Ontario.		3	1			4							4		
Manitoba, Centre.		1						1					1		
Victoria, Col.-B.												1			
Totaux du Canada.		4	1			4		1				1	5		
CONSPIRACY.															
Montreal, Qué.	1	1				1		1						2	
Essex, Ont.		3						1	1	1				3	
Alberta Sud, T. du N.-O.															
Totaux du Canada.	1	4				1	1	2	1				3	2	
VARIOUS OTHER MISDEMEANOURS.															
Cap-Breton, N.-E.	1	2				1		1	1				3		
Pictou, N.-E.															
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	1	2				1		1	1				3		
Arthabaska, Qué.		1		1									1		
Bedford, Qué.	1							1					1		
Montréal, Qué.		30			6	20		4					27	3	
Terrebonne, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec.	1	31		1	6	20		5					29	3	
Elgin, Ont.		2						1	1				2		
Hastings, Ont.		2								2			2		
Kent, Ont.															
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.		2		2									2		
Middlesex, Ont.															
Muskoka et Parry Sound, O.			1							1			1		
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		1				1							1		
Th' der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.		1				1							1		
Welland, Ont.															
York, Ont.		9				9							7	2	
Totaux d'Ontario.		17	1	2		11		1	1	4			15	3	
Victoria, Col.-B.												1			
Totaux du Canada.	2	50	1	3	6	32		7	2	5			47	6	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Meth- odists.	Pres- byte- rians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Denomi- nations.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.													
Angle terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	—	Etats- Unis.	Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Métho- distes.	Pres- byté- riens.	—	Autr's con- fes- sions.	—	—
INFRACTIONS À LA LOI ELECTORALE.															
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1
.....
1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4	1
CONSPIRATION.															
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....
.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS.															
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	27	3	.....	.....	2	27	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	27
.....
.....	29	3	.....	.....	2	29	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	29
.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
.....
1	15	1	.....	.....	.....	2	8	3	.....	2	2	13	6
.....
1	47	4	.....	.....	2	33	8	4	1	2	2	16	38

Criminal Statistics.

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES, WITH TOTALS OF EACH
PROVINCE AND OF CANADA.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PAR PROVINCES AVEC TOTAUX
DE CHAQUE PROVINCE ET DU CANADA.

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquit- ted. — Acquit- tés.		De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
		M.	F.		Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. — Plus de 2 récidi- ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
										Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.											
Prince Edward Island	9	2			7	6	1		2	4	
Nova Scotia	129	18	1	1	109	55	26	28	67	26	
New Brunswick	62	19	2		36	27	9		26	6	
Quebec	485	61	3	3	415	360	33	22	277	52	10
Ontario	892	342	27	1	507	453	37	17	151	176	45
Manitoba	42	7			33	32	1		16	11	
British Columbia	120	45	4		68	64	4		40	17	2
The Territories	69	28	5		30	26	4		13	9	1
Totals of Canada	1,808	522	42	5	1,205	1,023	115	67	659	301	58
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.											
Prince Edward Island	5				4	3	1				
Nova Scotia	14	3			11	10	1			3	
New Brunswick	2	1			1		1			1	
Quebec	125	14			111	65	17	29	1	20	11
Ontario	388	105			274	189	32	53	7	85	36
Manitoba	27				27	20	2	5		11	2
British Columbia	52	8			41	34	3	4		6	4
The Territories	10	4			6	5	1			2	4
Totals of Canada	623	135			475	326	58	91	68	128	57
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.											
Prince Edward Island	38	3	1		30	24	5	1	9	11	
Nova Scotia	152	31	1		119	111	7	1		65	2
New Brunswick	122	48	8		56	51	3	2	4	33	
Quebec	1,195	86	10	1	1,081	814	121	146	103	640	16
Ontario	2,691	736	85	5	1,851	1,482	213	156	62	856	137
Manitoba	226	47	3		172	137	29	6	5	137	4
British Columbia	202	60	2		134	119	10	5	1	92	10
The Territories	206	86			115	105	6	4	4	59	10
Totals of Canada	4,832	1,097	110	6	3,558	2,843	394	321	188	1,893	179
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.											
Prince Edward Island											
Nova Scotia	7	1			5	4	1			2	
New Brunswick	5	3			1	1				1	
Quebec	19	11			8	6		2		2	
Ontario	93	48		1	44	33	7	4	3	4	2
Manitoba											
British Columbia	15	5	1		9	8		1	4	2	1
The Territories	25	17			7	7				3	1
Totals of Canada	164	85	1	1	74	59	8	7	17	14	4

Amount of fines—Montant des amendes: a, \$7,232; b, \$121; c, \$1,743; d, \$89.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU II. RECAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries — — — En- voyés à la prison de Ré- forme.	Other Senten- ces. — — — Autres Senten- ces.	Agric- ultural. — — — Agricul- teurs.	Com- mer- cial. — — — Commer- çants.	Do- mestic — — — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — — — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — — — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — — — En- veu- vage.	Single — — — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — — A vie.												
CLASSE I.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.														
1	3				1	3	13	3	15		7	1		6
12			1			1	3				16	26	1	25
3					46	8	68		78	6	7	4		8
12	12	2		4	88	43	42	15	69	6	141	171	7	163
20	17	1	2	7	3	9	4		7		263	160	14	287
2	1				3				4		12	15	1	17
3	2	1			3				10	1	31	26	2	33
...	2		1		4	1					3	3		4
53	37	4	4	11	145	65	145	22	179	13	480	406	25	543
CLASSE II.—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
4							2	3	1		2			4
8						1					2			9
				6	17		3		41		58	15	1	95
45	11			18	40	4	8	2	61		121	37	3	207
37	50	1			1	2	2	4	4		15	2		25
3	10				15				1		17			32
12	4					1					4	1		4
109	75	1		24	73	8	15	9	108		219	58	4	376
CLASSE III.—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
9	1										15	3		25
23	3			18	8	5	12	1	10		34	21	1	75
13	1			1	4	1	3		2		23	3	3	32
64	15			46	197	19	157	50	199	8	313	238	43	782
99	10			75	612	69	127	84	187	17	835	432	23	1,307
5	1				20	16	22	9	28	2	59	33	3	131
9	4				18	5	19	8	17	2	64	9	1	116
9	1				32	3	2				9	11		11
231	36			140	891	118	342	152	443	31	1,362	750	74	2,479
CLASSE IV.—DOMMAGES MALICIEUX CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
1	2					2			2		1	4		1
						1						1		
	4				2	1		1	3		3	5		3
6	9				20	14	2	1	4		13	10	1	28
						2			1					
					2	1	2				5			9
1					2	1					3	2		3
8	15				26	19	4	2	10		25	22	1	44

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-mentary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo-derate		Im-mo-derate				
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.	Mo-deré	Im-mo-deré					
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Élé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.			
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....		5	2		2		5							7	
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	8	41	3		7		29	3	13		53	4	35	17	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....		11		1			7		2			3	6	5	
Québec.....	83	260	4	3	1	35	1	222	21	47	8	76	1	83	
Ontario.....	36	405	10	12		49	1	274	15	79	8	67	2	287	
Manitoba.....	5	26	2			5		21	1	6				26	
Colombie-Britannique.....	13	46	3			3		37	6	12		10		40	
Les Territoires.....	4	1				1		3		1		25		2	
Totaux du Canada.....	149	795	24	16	1	102	2	598	46	160	16	254	10	479	
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....		4				4								2	
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	2	8	1		3		1		1					8	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....		1						1						1	
Québec.....	29	80	1	11		30		67		3				32	
Ontario.....	18	227		39		86		105	1	13		30		184	
Manitoba.....	3	24				3		23		1				14	
Colombie-Britannique.....		34		17		1		11				12		29	
Les Territoires.....	1	4				1		4				1		5	
Totaux du Canada.....	53	382	2	70		126		216	2	18		43		275	
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	3	25		13		5		10				2		16	
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	27	65	3	29		16		42	1	9		21	1	82	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	7	28	1	7		9		15		4	2	18	1	20	
Québec.....	317	745	4	186	7	205	18	489	59	72	16	29		468	
Ontario.....	164	1548	31	316	24	336	32	709	45	226	34	124	5	1254	
Manitoba.....	8	152	7	27	2	24	10	82	1	22		3		94	
Colombie-Britannique.....	42	79	6	11		7		81	4	20		11		87	
Les Territoires.....	8	6	1			6	1	4	1			100	3	15	
Totaux du Canada.....	576	2648	53	589	33	608	61	1432	111	353	52	308	11	2036	
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....								4		1				4	
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1	4						1						1	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....		1						1						1	
Québec.....	2	6				1		2		5				5	
Ontario.....	2	37		8		6		19	4	1		6		24	
Manitoba.....															
Colombie-Britannique.....	2	5	2					7	1	1				4	
Les Territoires.....	1	3						2		2		3		3	
Totaux du Canada.....	8	56	2	8		7		35	5	10		9		41	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada. — Etats- Unis.	United States — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autres posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Other British Pos- sessions. — Autres posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Catho- liques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists — Métho- distes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns— Villes.	Rural Districts— Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
1	1	1													
CLASSE I.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.															
1	1	1	7	3	1	9	7	7	4	3	7	2	7	24	
15	9	3	45	22	2	20	6	13	2	6	1	1	28	5	
37	39	16	12	10	2	5	292	106	92	60	17	9	293	50	
3	5	2	337	21	10	12	129	8	2	1	27	28	338	129	
13	2	2	21	3	1	8	2	1	2	1	18	4	12	21	
69	54	22	19	14	10	19	7	1	2	1	24	2	46	19	
			3	1	1	3	3	1				1	2	5	
			729	49	47	28	484	136	103	70	94	47	733	253	
CLASSE II.—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.															
1	1	1	4	4	3	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	
10	3	2	9	8	4	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	10	1	
25	8	2	84	24	4	3	83	17	4	3	1	1	78	33	
7	4	1	184	4	2	6	83	70	24	18	32	13	214	40	
6	4	1	10	7	2	7	7	9	1	2	6	2	24	3	
2	2	2	15	7	2	6	6	1	2	1	18	1	25	12	
51	16	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	
			309	44	12	11	187	101	34	26	58	17	354	96	
CLASSE III.—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.															
3	2	1	28	1	3	2	15	3	1	2	7	26	2		
2	2	1	85	9	2	10	40	18	6	11	18	81	26		
10	18	4	33	17	3	4	16	4	1	6	1	32	7		
156	103	37	1014	85	24	42	941	71	13	16	17	10	945	129	
34	9	12	1346	12	17	6	445	534	316	184	104	97	1408	364	
22	10	2	83	12	17	58	25	8	24	20	26	125	42		
1	2	2	27	17	43	30	9	2	1	46	34	106	35		
			11	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	6	2	2	13	
228	144	59	2627	125	103	64	1547	665	348	247	215	175	2725	618	
CLASSE IV.—DOMMAGES MALICIEUX CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.															
1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	5		
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	5	4	1	1	5	12	4	2	2	1	3	5	
1	1	1	33	4	1	1	12	12	4	2	2	6	22	21	
1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	7	2		
4	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
			49	6	2	2	21	14	4	4	12	8	33	38	

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Number of Charges	Acquit- ted.		De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
		Nombre d'accu- sations.	Acquit- tés.		Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			M.						F.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
											Sur option de la pri- son ou l'am- ande	SANS OPTION.	Un- der one year and over.	Un an et plus.

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Prince Edward Island.....	1				1	1					
Nova Scotia.....	1										
New Brunswick.....	1	1									
Quebec.....	19	8			11	8	2	1		6	1
Ontario.....	78	23			53	23	7	23		21	13
Manitoba.....	12	2			10	10				3	3
British Columbia.....	8	2			6	5	1			3	
The Territories.....	2	1			1	1					1
Totals of Canada.....	121	37			82	48	10	24		33	18

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Prince Edward Island.....	1				1		1			1	
Nova Scotia.....	15	3	1		10	6	2	2	3	4	
New Brunswick.....	7	2	2		1		1			1	
Quebec.....	139	23	3	1	111	72	24	15	52	34	6
Ontario.....	199	67	4		126	88	22	16	37	31	5
Manitoba.....	12	8	1		3	1	2			2	
British Columbia.....	77	13			64	57	6	1	43	8	1
The Territories.....	29	15	1		11	5	5	1		11	
Totals of Canada.....	479	131	12	1	327	229	63	35	135	92	12

GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island.....	53	5	1		42	33	8	1	e11	16	
Nova Scotia.....	318	56	3	1	255	187	37	31	d70	100	2
New Brunswick.....	199	74	12		95	79	14	2	e30	42	
Quebec.....	1,982	203	16	5	1,737	1,325	197	215	f433	754	44
Ontario.....	4,341	1,321	116	7	2,855	2,268	318	269	g260	1,173	238
Manitoba.....	319	64	4		245	200	34	11	h21	164	9
British Columbia.....	474	133	7		322	287	24	11	i88	128	18
The Territories.....	341	151	6		170	149	16	5	j17	84	17
Grand Totals of Canada...	a8,027	2,007	165	13	5,721	4,528	648	545	k930	2,461	328

a 69, *Nolle prosequi*, 24, Jury disagreed—Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés. 16 escaped—Se sont cause de mariage. 2, Settled out of court—Régles hors de cour. And one died before trial—Et un est f \$3,614; g \$4,359; h \$199; i \$2,183; j \$481; k \$12,483.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mercial. — Commer- çants.	Domestic. — —	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional. — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Labi- orers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wid- owed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
CLASSE V.—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.														
1										1				1
	3			1								2		9
13				6	7	8		1	2		18	41		12
2				2	2	2		1	1		3	3		7
2	1					1		4			1			6
18	4			9	9	22		12	12		23	46		35
CLASSE VI.—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.														
				3	3	2		4		1				1
										1		2	1	7
4	3			12	7	52		1	22	2	24	51	3	54
3	8			40	10	15		5	11	2	52	37	4	64
				1	1						2	1		2
				12	1	14			4		37	11		49
												1		
7	11			2	68	22	83	6	41	4	118	103	8	178
GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.														
14	1										25	4		36
45	8			18	12	13	29	7	32	1	55	55	3	118
16	1		1	1	4	4	6		2		31	9	3	41
125	48	2		56	275	35	288	56	344	18	539	482	54	1,106
178	94	2	2	102	806	147	205	107	338	34	1,302	717	45	1,905
12	12				27	30	30	13	40	3	91	54	4	192
26	11	1			50	6	51	8	37	3	155	46	3	245
10	3		1		38	6	2			1	19	18		22
426	178	5	4	177	1,212	241	611	191	793	60	2,217	1,385	112	3,655

évadés. 4, Left the country—Ont quitté le pays. 5, Acquitted on account of marriage—Libérés pour mort avant son procès. Amount of fines—Montant des amendes, b \$3,298; c \$59; d \$353; e \$735

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Super-ior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo-derate	Im-mo-derate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.							
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo-deré	Im-mo-deré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Ile du Prince-Edouard															
Nouvelle-Ecosse		1						1							1
Nouveau-Brunswick															
Québec		9	2		1		7		3					2	9
Ontario		44	9	2	5		21		24		1			39	14
Manitoba		9	1		1		8		1					7	3
Colombie-Britannique		4	2		1		4				1			5	1
Les Territoires											1				
Totaux du Canada		67	14	2	8		41		28		3			53	28

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Ile du Prince-Edouard															
Nouvelle-Ecosse	1	9				1		6		2	1			9	1
Nouveau-Brunswick		1						1						1	1
Québec	18	89	1	1	8	1	68	2	28		3			66	42
Ontario	6	95	4	3	8	1	52	4	26	4	27	1		78	27
Manitoba		3			1		1		1					2	1
Colombie-Britannique	27	31	2		1		40		16		7			45	14
Les Territoires	1							1			10				1
Totaux du Canada	53	229	7	4	20	2	168	7	73	5	47	1		200	88

GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.

Ile du Prince-Edouard	3	35	2	13	12		15				2			18	22
Nouvelle-Ecosse	39	128	7	32	25		87	5	26	1	74	5		138	38
Nouveau-Brunswick	7	42	1	8	9		25		6	2	41	4		28	22
Québec	449	1189	12	201	8280	20	855	82	158	24	108			1656	983
Ontario	226	2356	54	380	24490	34	1180	69	369	46	255	8		1866	774
Manitoba	16	214	10	27	234	10	135	2	31		3	1		143	97
Colombie-Britannique	84	199	15	28	13		180	11	49		41			210	92
Les Territoires	15	14	1		8	1	13	2	3		140	3		25	4
Grands totaux du Canada	839	4177	102	689	34871	65	2490	171	642	73	664	22		3084	2032

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.	
England and Wales Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.													

CLASSE V.—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT A LA MONNAIE.

1														
			1					1						1
3	2		5	1			4	5			2		9	2
8	5		37	1	1		9	5	21	8	6	3	39	14
3			7				1	1	2	3	2	1	6	4
2				3				1	2	1			4	2
16	7		50	5	1		10	12	30	12	8	4	59	22

CLASSE VI. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

1			1					1						1	
			9					6	2	1	1			7	3
			1												1
4	2	1	87	7	7		4	89	3	2	2	3	5	48	63
4	6	3	81	7	3		10	18	27	23	8	5	13	72	36
2			1					1	1					2	1
3	1		4	3	48			7	1	1		3	47	56	6
			1					1							1
14	9	4	185	17	58		14	123	34	27	11	12	66	186	111

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

			40					27	3	1	2	7		36	4
6	5	2	153	1	3	4	11	72	30	14	16	28	3	127	59
2	2	1	48		2		14	22	4	3	6	2	4	39	15
44	35	10	1480	35	50		16	1414	109	21	27	42	25	1376	282
231	161	58	2018	142	43	5	80	692	770	467	278	170	160	2093	604
49	18	12	122	19	20		7	75	39	13	28	46	32	169	71
46	12	6	68	46	104	1		65	20	8	4	96	85	244	76
4		2	20	3	1		1	7	5	1	5	4	7	6	27
382	233	91	3949	246	223	10	129	2374	980	528	366	395	316	4090	1138

TABLE III.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

TABLEAU III.

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							
	KING'S.				PRINCE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
		Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.		Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
M.	F.			M.	F.			
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....	4	2	a5	1	3		a3	
Breach of peace.....								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....					1		1	
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....					22	2	c24	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
" without license.....								
Violation of Indian liquor law.....								
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....					1		1	
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....					1		1	
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....					2		2	
Trespass.....	3		b3					
Vagrancy.....								
Drunkenness.....					49	1	d50	
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....					4		4	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	7	2	8	1	83	3	86	

a 1, b 2, c 2, d12—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE L'ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.										
QUEEN'S.					Totals of P. E. Island. Totaux de l'Île du P.-E.					
Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.				Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.				OFFENSES.
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Re- mise, etc.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Re- mise, etc.	
M.	F.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	M.	F.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
28	2	28	2		35	4	36	3			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
										Voies de fait.
										Perturbation de la paix.
										Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
2		2			1		1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
					2		2			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
										Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										" défendant le jeu.
										" de chasse.
										Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
										Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
76	14	58	32		98	16	82	32		Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
										Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues sans licence.
										" Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de la boisson aux Sauvages.
13		13			13		13			Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
										Autres dommages à la propriété.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent. de la milice.
										Divers petits délits.
2		2			3		3			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
3		3			3		3			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
2		2			2		2			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
4		4			5		5			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
7		7			7		7			Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
10		10			10		19			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
1		1			1		1			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
3	2	5			5	2	7			Infractions aux lois maritimes.
					3		3			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2	2		4		2	2		4		Mences et langage injurieux.
238	4	242			287	5	292			Empiètement.
										Vagabondage.
2		2			2		2			Ivresse.
										Exposition indécente.
										Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
										Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
7		7			11		11			Conduite déréglée.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
400	24	386	38		490	29	480	39		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
	ANNAPOLIS.				ANTIGONISH.			
	Con- victions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- victions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
		Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.		Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
M.	F.			M.	F.			
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....	1			1				
Breach of peace.....		1			1			
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....				1				
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....					1			
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	7	1	8					
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ without license.....				2				
Violation of Indian liquor law.....					2			
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....				6				
Exercising various callings without license.....	1		1					
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....				4				
Neglecting to support family.....					4			
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....	1		c1					
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	1		1					
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....								
Drunkenness.....	5		c5		5			
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....				2				
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					2			
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	4		4		1			
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	20	1	20	1	23		23	

c 1—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.								OFFENSES.
CAPE BRETON.				COLCHESTER.				
Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine. — Sur option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.	
M.	F.			M.	F.			
2		1						Falsification de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait.
								Perturbation de la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ sans licence.
								Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de la boisson aux Sauvages.
								Domages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
1		1						Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
3		3						Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
								Vagabondage.
42		27	10	5				Ivresse.
1		1						Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
1		1						Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
16		12	2	2	3	3		Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
66		46	13	7	3	3		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.							
	CUMBERLAND.				DIGBY.			
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.
M.	F			M.	F			
Adulteration of food								
Assaults	2		1		3		3	
Breach of peace					3		3	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like meetings					1		1	
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws								
Larceny								
“ of dogs, birds, &c								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.					7		7	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
“ without license								
Violation of Indian liquor law								
Malicious injury to property								
Other damage to property					2		2	
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.								
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences					1		1	
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of					1		1	
Exercising various callings without license.					3		3	
Health By-laws, offences against.								
Highways, offences relating to								
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against.								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language.					1		1	
Trespass								
Vagrancy	2		c1		1			
Drunkenness	13	5	d17		1	16	16	
Indecent exposure.								
Insulting, obscene and profane language					3	1	4	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.								
Loose, idle, disorderly.	3		e3		1		1	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	20	5	22	1	2	42	1	43

c 1, d 4, e 2—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE— <i>Suite.</i>													
GUYSBOROUGH.					HALIFAX.					OFFENSES.			
Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.								
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.						
— Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	— Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.								
M. | F			M. | F										
3	3			1	1			60	19	60	6	13	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
				84	39	117	5	1		1			Voies de fait.
				1		1							Perturbation de la paix.
													Port d'armes illégal.
													Mépris de cour.
				2		2							Cruauté envers les animaux.
													Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
													Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
													“ défendant le jeu.
													“ de chasse.
													Larcin.
													Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
													“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				26	12	38							Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
													Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				2		2							Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues sans licence.
													Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de la boisson aux Sauvages.
				3		3							Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
				16	4	20							Autres dommages à la propriété.
													Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
													Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
													“ de la milice.
													Divers petits délits.
				162	18	119					61		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				32	1	33							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				1		1							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				1	1	2							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
													Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
													Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				7	4	11							Profanation du dimanche.
				2		2							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
													Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				6						2		4	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
													Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				31	7	19						19	Menaces et langage injurieux.
													Empiètement.
				11	1	2				10			Vagabondage.
				919	82	992				6		3	Ivresse.
				5		5							Exposition indécente.
				191	28	218				1			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				2	3	4				1			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				22		22							Conduite déréglée.
													Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
													Aliénation mentale.
3	3			1587	219	1674	92	40					Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.							
	HANTS.				KING'S.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emprison- sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emprison- sans option.	Re- mise etc.	
M.	F.			M.	F.			
Adulteration of food								
Assaults								
Breach of peace	7		7					
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	1		1					
Contempt of court					4		4	
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like meetings								
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws								
Larceny								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against	10		10		21		21	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
“ without license	14	1	15					
Violation of Indian liquor law								
Malicious injury to property								
Other damage to property								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against								
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of								
Exercising various callings without license								
Health By-laws, offences against								
Highways, offences relating to								
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language	1		1					
Trespass								
Vagrancy					1		1	
Drunkenness	1		1		20		12	8
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language					1		1	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle, disorderly								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	34	1	35		47		39	8

Criminal Statistics.

TABEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE— <i>Suite.</i>									
LUNENBURG.					PICTOU.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			OFFENSES.	
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		
Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.		
M	F			M	F				
5		a5		5		5		Falsification de substances alimentaires.	
3		a3		2		2		Voies de fait.	
								Perturbation de la paix.	
								Port d'armes illégal.	
								Mépris de cour.	
1		1						Cruauté envers les animaux.	
5		b5		4		1	3	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.	
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.	
								" défendant le jeu.	
								" de chasse.	
1		1		1		1		Larcin.	
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.	
								" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.	
3	1	4		3		3		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.	
				21	2	23		Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.	
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues sans licence.	
20	1	a21						Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de la boisson aux Sauvages.	
								Domages malicieux à la propriété.	
1		1						Autres dommages à la propriété.	
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.	
								Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.	
								" de la milice	
2		2						Divers petits délits.	
9		8	1					Contraventions aux lois municipales.	
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.	
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique	
5		5						Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.	
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.	
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.	
								Profanation du dimanche.	
								Infractions aux lois de chemins de fer.	
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.	
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.	
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.	
3		2	1					Menaces et langage injurieux.	
								Empiètement.	
1			1	1		1		Vagabondage.	
3		3		44	3	38	9	Ivresse.	
								Exposition indécente.	
2		2						Langage insultant, obscène, profane.	
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.	
2		2		3		2	1	Conduite déréglée.	
								Infraction aux lois des poids et mesures.	
								Aliénation mentale.	
66	2	65	1	2	84	5	76	4	9
									.....Totaux.

a 1, b 2—Committed to gaol in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.								
	QUEEN'S.				SHELBURNE.				
	Con- victions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- victions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
		Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.		Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
M.	F.			M.	F.				
Adulteration of food	10		6	2	2	5		5	
Assaults									
Breach of peace									
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	1			1					
Contempt of court									
Cruelty to animals									
Disturbing religious and like meetings	2		2						
Fishery Acts, offences against									
Gambling Acts	1		1						
Game Laws									
Larceny									
" of dogs, birds, &c.									
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c									
Liquor License Acts, offences against									
Breach of Canada Temperance Act									
Selling liquor during prohibited hours									
" without license									
Violation of Indian liquor law									
Malicious injury to property	2		1	1					
Other damage to property	2		2						
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against									
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against									
Militia Acts									
Miscellaneous minor offences									
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of									
Exercising various callings without license									
Health By-laws, offences against									
Highways, offences relating to									
Neglecting to support family									
Pharmacy Acts, offences against									
Profanation of the Lord's Day									
Railway Acts, offences against									
Revenue Laws									
Seamen Acts	1				1				
Statute Labour, offences relating to									
Threats and abusive language	2		2						
Trespass									
Vagrancy	9		9						
Drunkenness	10		5	5	1		1		
Indecent exposure									
Insulting, obscene and profane language	1				1		1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof									
Loose, idle, disorderly						3		3	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against									
Insanity									
Totals	40	1	28	9	4	10		10	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE— <i>Fin.</i>										
VICTORIA.					YARMOUTH.					OFFENSES.
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- dam- na- tions Total	Con- dam- na- tions Total	
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2		2		12	2	a14				Falsification de substances alimentaires.
				9	2	11				Voies de fait.
										Perturbation de la paix.
										Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
										Cruauté envers les animaux.
										Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
										Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										“ défendant le jeu.
										“ de chasse.
										Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
1	2	3		1		a1				Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
				34		34				Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
1		1		9	7	b16				Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boissons aux Sauvages.
										Domages malicieus à la propriété.
				3		3				Autres dommages à la propriété.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serveurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent. la milice.
3		3		5		5				Divers petits délits.
										Contraventions aux lois municipales.
										Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
										Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
										Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
										1 Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										1 Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
										1 Menaces et langage injurieux.
										Empiètement.
										2 Vagabondage.
6		6		24		c21				1 Ivresse.
										1 Exposition indécente.
										d3 Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
										1 Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
										6 Conduite déréglée.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
13	2	15		109	17	112		11	3	.....Totaux.

a 1, b 5, c 3, d 2—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.							
	CARLETON.				CHARLOTTE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
		Sur- option	Emprison- sans option.	Re- mise, etc.		Sur- option	Emprison- sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
M.	F.			M.	F.			
Adulteration of food								
Assaults	9		6	3	1		1	
Breach of peace					9		9	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like meetings								
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws								
Larceny								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	35	2	36	1	45		45	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
“ without license								
Violation of Indian liquor law								
Malicious injury to property								
Other damage to property					1		1	
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against								
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	3		3		5		5	
Exercising various callings without license					1		1	
Health By-laws, offences against								
Highways, offences relating to					1		1	
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language								
Trespass								
Vagrancy	6			6	3			3
Drunkenness	27		27		32	1	33	
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language	1		1		2		2	
Keeping, frequenting lawdy houses and inmates thereof	10		10					
Loose, idle, disorderly					1		1	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	91	2	83	10	101	1	99	3

c 2—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.								OFFENSES.
GLOUCESTER.				KENT.				
Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine. Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. Re- mise, etc.		Op- tion of a fine. Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. Re- mise, etc.	
M. | F.				M. | F.				
11		11		1		1		Falsification de substances alimentaires. Voies de fait. Perturbation de la paix. Port d'armes illégal. Mépris de cour. Cruauté envers les animaux. Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres Infractions aux lois des pêcheries. " " défendant le jeu. " " de chasse. Larcin. " Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc. " bois, arbres, fruits, etc. Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons. Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada. Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues. " sans licence. Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages. Dommages malicieux à la propriété. Autres dommages à la propriété. Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs. Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent. " " de la milice. Divers petits délits. Contraventions aux lois municipales. " Pratiquant divers états sans licence. " Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique. " Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics. Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille. Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens. Profanation du dimanche. " Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer. " Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat. " Infractions aux lois maritimes. " Délits ayant rapport à la corvée. " Menaces et langage injurieux. " Empiètement. " Vagabondage. " Ivresse. " Exposition indécente. " Langage insultant, obscène, profane. " Terant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre. " Conduite déréglée. " Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures. " Aliénation mentale.
1		1						
3		3						
1	1	2						
				1		1		
16	1	17		2		2		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.							
	NORTHUMBERLAND.				RESTIGOUCHE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
M.	F.			M.	F.			
Adulteration of food								
Assaults	4		4		8		7	1
Breach of peace	1		1					
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of court	3		3					
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like meetings								
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws								
Larceny								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	31	23	46	8				
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
“ without license					1		1	
Violation of Indian liquor law								
Malicious injury to property								
Other damage to property	1		1					
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against								
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	4		4					
Exercising various callings without license								
Health By-laws, offences against								
Highways, offences relating to	1		1					
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts					5		5	
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language	4		3	1	1			1
Trespass								
Vagrancy	2			2				
Drunkenness	91	1	88	4				
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle, disorderly								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	142	24	151	15	15	8	6	1

4—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
ST. JOHN.				WESTMORELAND.				
Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.	
M.	F.			M.	F.			
76	7	a83		28	2	c27	1	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
51	1	b52		8	1	7	2	Voies de fait.
3		c3						Perturbation de la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
				5			5	Cruauté envers les animaux.
3		3						Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
3		c3						Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								de chasse.
								Larcin.
				3		3		Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
23	8	c31		92	11	m103		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
3		3						Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
6	5	d11						“ sans licence.
								Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de
								boisson aux Sauvages.
4		e4						Domnages malicieux à la propriété.
6	2	f8		5		4	1	Autres domnages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
								Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
7		g7		7		7		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
	1	1						Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
1		e1						Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
9		9		1			1	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
1		1						Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
10			10					Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
9	2	h11		1		1		Menaces et langage injurieux.
				1		1		Empiètement.
15	6	i12	9	21	5	2	8	Vagabondage.
687	77	j741	23	114	21	n132	3	Ivresse.
1	1			1			1	Exposition indécente.
15	5	k20		1	4	c5		Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
10	27	l37		8	10	c12	4	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
12		e12		1	1		2	Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				5	1			Aliénation mentale.
955	142	1,055	42	302	56	304	18	36
								Totaux.

a 61, b 28, c 1, d 2, e 3, f 6, g 4, h 7, i 12, j 358, k 7, l 21, m 9, n 24—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende—Totals, 551.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK— <i>Concluded.</i>							
	PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK— <i>Fin.</i>							
	YORK.				Totals of New Brunswick.			
	Sentence.				Sentence.			
Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- prisonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- prisonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
				M.	F.			
Adulteration of food	24	2	a26	162	11	166	5	2
Assaults	5		5	74	2	74	2	
Breach of peace								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons				3		3		
Contempt of court				3		3		
Cruelty to animals				7		2		5
Disturbing religious and like meetings	2		2	3		3		
Fishery Acts, offences against				3		3		
Gambling Acts				3		3		
Game Laws	1		1	1		1		
Larceny								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	2		b2	5		5		
Liquor License Acts, offences against	1		1	24	8	32		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	51	2	c53	254	38	283	9	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours				3		3		
“ without license				7	5	12		
Violation of Indian liquor law		1	b1		1	1		
Malicious injury to property				4		4		
Other damage to property	4		4	18	2	19		1
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against								
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	19		19	45		45		
Exercising various callings without license	9		9	10	1	11		
Health By-laws, offences against								
Highways, offences relating to	4		4	7		7		
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against	2		d2	12		11		1
Revenue Laws				1		1		
Seamen Acts				15				15
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language	2	1	b3	17	3	18	1	1
Trespass				2		2		
Vagrancy	15	5	e15	62	16	29	30	19
Drunkenness	172	2	f169	1126	102	1193	32	3
Indecent exposure				2	1	2	1	
Insulting, obscene and profane language				20	10	30		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	3		3	28	40	62	4	2
Loose, idle, disorderly				14	1	13	2	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity				5	1			6
Totals	313	16	319	1937	242	2038	101	40

a 2, b 1, c 4, d 2, e 4, f 53: Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende—Totals, 66.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.								OFFENSES.
ARTHABASKA.				BEAUCE.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
M. | F.				M. | F.				
2		2		5		5		Falsification de substances alimentaires. Voies de fait. Perturbation de la paix. Port d'armes illégal. Mépris de cour. Cruauté envers les animaux. Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres. Infractions aux lois des pêcheries. " " défendant le jeu. " " de chasse.
								Larcin. Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc. " bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				9		9		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons. Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada. Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues sans licence. " " sans licence. Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
4			4					Dommmages malicieux à la propriété. Autres dommmages à la propriété.
1		1						Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs. Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent. de la milice.
								Divers petits délits. Contraventions aux lois municipales. Pratiquant divers états sans licence. Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique. Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille. Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens. Profanation du dimanche. Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer. Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat. Infractions aux lois maritimes. Délits ayant rapport à la corvée. Menaces et langage injurieux.
4		3	1	6		6		Empiètemet. Vagabondage. Ivresse. Exposition indécente. Langage insultant, obscène, profane. Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre. Conduite déréglée. Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures. Aliénation mentale.
11		6	5	20		20		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.							
	BEAUCHARNOIS.				BEDFORD.			
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise. etc.		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise. etc.
	M.	F.			M.	F.		
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....	6	1	6	1	2		2	
Breach of peace.....	1		1		1		1	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	3		3		11		11	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....					1		1	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ without license.....	3		3		1		1	
Violation of Indian liquor law.....								
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....					1		1	
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....					1		1	
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....					1		1	
Vagrancy.....					8		6	2
Drunkenness.....								
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	13	1	13	1	27		25	2

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC— <i>Suite.</i>								
CHICOUTIMI.				GASPÉ.				OFFENSES
Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.		Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
M. | F.				M. | F.				
1	1			6	6			Falsification de substances alimentaires. Voies de fait. Perturbation de la paix. Port d'armes illégal. Mépris de cour. Cruauté envers les animaux. Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres Infractions aux lois des pêcheries. " " défendant le jeu. " " de chasse. Larcin. Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc. " bois, arbres, fruits, etc. Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons. Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada. Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues. " sans licence. Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages. Dommages malicieux à la propriété. Autres dommages à la propriété. Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs. Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent. " " de la milice. Divers petits délits. Contraventions aux lois municipales. Pratiquant divers états sans licence. Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique. Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics. Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille. Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens. Profanation du dimanche. Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer. Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat. Infractions aux lois maritimes. Délits ayant rapport à la corvée. Menaces et langage injurieux. Empiètement. Vagabondage. Ivresse. Exposition indécente. Langage insultant, obscène, profane. Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre. Conduite déréglée. Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
1	1			17	9	8	8	Totaux.

a 2—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.							
	IBERVILLE.				JOLIETTE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.
M.	F.			M.	F.			
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....	1	2	3					1
Breach of peace.....								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....	1		1					
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ without license.....								
Violation of Indian liquor law.....								
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....								
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	10	2	12	4				
Drunkenness.....	1			1				
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	13	4	12	5	1			1

d 2: Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC— <i>Suite.</i>										
KAMOURASKA.					MONTMAGNY.					OFFENSES.
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			De- ferred &c.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.			
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.			
M.	F.			M.	F.					
4		4		4		4				Falsification de substances alimentaires.
5		a5								Voies de fait.
										Perturbation de la paix.
										Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
1		1								Cruauté envers les animaux.
				2		2				Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
										Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										“ défendant le jeu.
										“ de chasse.
										Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
										Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
										Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
				3		3				“ sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
										Autres dommages à la propriété.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										“ de la milice.
										Divers petits délits.
2		2								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1		1								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
										Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
										Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
3		3								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
										Menaces et langage injurieux.
										Empiement.
				3		2	1			Vagabondage.
										Ivresse.
										Exposition indécente.
										Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
										Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
										Conduite déréglée.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
16		16		12		11	1			Totaux.

a 2, c 2: Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.									
	MONTREAL.					OTTAWA.				
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.			De- ferred &c.	De- ferred &c.
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.			
M.	F.			M.	F.					
Adulteration of food	15	1	14	1						
Assaults	391	40	a392	10	29	26	2	28		
Breach of peace	66	7	b43	16	14	13	1	14		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	16	1	3			14	3	3		
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals	259		c251	1	7	1		d1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings	36		e28		8					
Fishery Acts, offences against	4		4							
Gambling Acts	15		15							
Game Laws	6		6							
Larceny	13	1	13		1	1		1		
“ of dogs, birds, &c										
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.		1	1							
Liquor License Acts, offences against	49	10	56		3	2		d2		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
“ without license	48	37	84		1					
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property	143	9	f146	1	5					
Other damage to property	11	2	12		1	6		3	1	2
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.	1		1			1		1		
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.	115	10	120	2	3	24	2	26		
Exercising various callings without license.	2				2					
Health By-laws, offences against.	6		6							
Highways, offences relating to.						1		1		
Neglecting to support family	2		2							
Pharmacy Acts, offences against	1		1							
Profanation of the Lord's Day										
Railway Acts, offences against	6		6							
Revenue Laws	32		23	m3	6					
Seamen Acts	30		3	n27						
Statute Labour, offences relating to.										
Threats and abusive language.	7	1	h1		7	6	2	8		
Trespass	2		2							
Vagrancy	1174	382	i1,113	146	297	7	5	d12		
Drunkenness	2714	410	j2,579	n80	465	74	3	g77		
Indecent exposure.	15	2	k10	1	6	2		d2		
Insulting, obscene and profane language		1	1			8		6	2	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.	155	182	l190	o34	113	3	13	14	2	
Loose, idle, disorderly.						11	3	14		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against						1	1			
Insanity										2
Totals	5334	3601	5,126	321	983	189	33	213	5	4

a 102, b 7, c 3, d 1, e 6, f 58, g 3, h 1, i 593, j 1,060, k 5, l 51—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

m 3, n 1, o 22—Both jail and fine—Les deux : la prison et l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC— <i>Suite.</i>										
PONTIAC.					QUÉBEC.					OFFENSES.
Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			De- ferred &c.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.			
	— Sur option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.		— Sur option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.			
M. | F.				M. | F.						
1		1		5	1	6			Falsification de substances alimentaires.	
1		1		62	2	a61		3	Voies de fait.	
				165	3	b168			Perturbation de la paix.	
				7		c7			Port d'armes illégal.	
									Port d'armes illégal.	
				1		1			Mépris de cour.	
				9		9			Cruauté envers les animaux.	
									Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.	
									Infractions aux lois des pecheries.	
									" défendant le jeu.	
									" de chasse.	
									Larcin.	
									" Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.	
									" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.	
				57	29	d85		1	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.	
									Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.	
									Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.	
									" sans licence.	
									Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.	
									Domages malicieux à la propriété.	
1		1		12		e12			Autres dommages à la propriété.	
				1		1			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.	
									Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.	
									" de la milice.	
									Divers petits délits.	
				249	9	258			Contraventions aux lois municipales.	
				38		38			" Pratiquant divers états sans licence.	
				6		6			" Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.	
				20		20			" Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.	
				2		2			" Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.	
									" Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.	
									" Profanation du dimanche.	
				1		1			" Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.	
				11		e4		†7	" Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.	
									" Infractions aux lois maritimes.	
				3		2		1	" Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.	
2		2							Menaces et langage injurieux.	
									Empiètement.	
				160	2	g158		3	1 Vagabondage.	
				462		h461		1	Ivresse.	
				10		i10			Exposition indécente.	
				17		e17			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.	
				6	12	e15		3	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.	
				40		i40			Conduite déréglée.	
									Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.	
									Aliénation mentale.	
5		5		1344	58	1,382		13	7Totaux.

a 3, *b* 76, *c* 3, *d* 4, *e* 1, *g* 67, *h* 180, *i* 4, *l* 6—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende. † Both jail and fine—Les deux : la prison et l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.									
	RICHELIEU.					SAGUENAY.				
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.				
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		
	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise etc.		
M.	F.			M.	F.					
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	6		6		1	1				
Breach of peace	33	1	a33	1						
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	1		1							
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals										
Disturbing religious and like meetings										
Fishery Acts, offences against										
Gambling Acts										
Game Laws										
Larceny										
" of dogs, birds, &c.										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	1		1							
Liquor License Acts, offences against										
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
" without license	13	1	14		1	1				
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property	4	1	5							
Other damage to property	1		1							
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against										
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	41	1	42		3	3				
Exercising various callings without license										
Health By-laws, offences against										
Highways, offences relating to										
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day										
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws										
Seamen Acts										
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language	3		2	1						
Trespass										
Vagrancy	11	1	b12							
Drunkenness										
Indecent exposure										
Insulting, obscene and profane language										
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	1	2	3							
Loose, idle, disorderly		2	2							
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	115	9	120	4	4	1	5			

a 2, b 10, c 1—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC— <i>Suite.</i>										
ST. FRANÇOIS.					ST. HYACINTHE.					OFFENSES.
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			De- ferred &c.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.			
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.			
M	F				M	F				
1	1			2						Falsification de substances alimentaires.
29	1	29		1	3		3			Voies de fait.
12	2	8		6	2		2			Perturbation de la paix.
4			3	1						Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
										Cruauté envers les animaux.
										Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
4		4								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										“ défendant le jeu.
										“ de chasse.
										Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
55	3	58								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
44	2	44	2							Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
										Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues sans licence.
3		3								Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
										Autres dommages à la propriété.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										“ de la milice
										Divers petits délits.
8		8								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
6	3	6		3						Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
										Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique
5		5								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
2		1		1						Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
										Infractions aux lois de chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
6		6								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
										Menaces et langage injurieux.
9	1			10						Empiètement.
										Vagabondage.
27	4	d11	3	17	3		1	2		Ivresse.
166	4	e126	3	41	2		2			Exposition indécente.
4		4								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
2	2	f3		1	3	3	6			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
1	1	1		1						Conduite déréglée.
1				1						Infraction aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
389	24	317	11	85	14	3	15	2		Totaux.

d 5, e 28, f 2, g 1.—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC— <i>Concluded—Fin.</i>									
	THREE RIVERS. TROIS-RIVIÈRES.						Totals of Quebec. Totaux de Québec.			
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.				Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Re- mise, etc.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
										Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
M.	F.				M.	F.				
Adulteration of food					22	2	21			3
Assaults	6		5	1	555	49	558		12	34
Breach of peace	18	4		22	317	18	276		39	20
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons					31	1	13		4	15
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals					262		254		1	7
Disturbing religious and like meetings					45		37			8
Fishery Acts, offences against					10		10			
Gambling Acts					16		16			
Game Laws					6		6			
Larceny					14	1	14			1
“ of dogs, birds, &c.										
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	1		1		2	1	3			
Liquor License Acts, offences against	10		10		196	42	234		1	3
Breach of Canada Temperance Act					45	2	45		2	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
“ without license	8	2	10		80	40	119			1
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property					147	10	151		1	5
Other damage to property					35	2	32		2	3
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	1		1		4	1	5			
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	2		2		445	22	462		2	3
Exercising various callings without license	8	3	11		55	6	56			5
Health By-laws, offences against					12		12			
Highways, offences relating to	2		2		29		29			
Neglecting to support family					6		5			1
Pharmacy Acts, offences against					1		1			
Profanation of the Lord's Day					1		1			
Railway Acts, offences against					10		10			
Revenue Laws					49		33		10	6
Seamen Acts					30		3		27	
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language	1		1		29	4	14		2	17
Trespass	1		1		7		7			
Vagrancy	6	1	7	2	1427	397	1,333		166	325
Drunkenness	31	2	33		3450	418	3,278		85	506
Indecent exposure	3		2	1	34	2	28		2	6
Insulting, obscene and profane language					26	1	25		2	
Keeping, frequenting lawdy houses and inmates thereof	2	3	2	3	127	217	233		39	117
Loose, idle, disorderly	1		1		53	6	58			1
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity	1	1			3	2				5
Totals	101	16	86	29	2	7726	1245	7,382	397	1,092

b 2, c 1—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.					PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.					OFFENSES.
ALGOMA AND MANITOULIN.					BRANT.					
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.				Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.				
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Re- mise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
33	1	30	3	1	22	4	a26			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
					2		2			Voies de fait.
1		1								Perturbation de la paix.
										Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
										Cruauté envers les animaux.
										Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
										Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										“ “ défendant le jeu.
7		7								“ “ de chasse.
					4		b4			Larcin.
					1				1	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
1		1			12		12			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
					1		1			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues sans licence.
1		1			1	1	2			Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boissons aux Sauvages.
2		2			16		c16			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
1		1			3		3			Autres dommages à la propriété.
5		5			12		12			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
6		6								Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										“ “ la milice.
1		1								Divers petits délits.
					213	8	221			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
2		1		1						Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
					1		1			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
					6		6			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
					1				1	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
1		1								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
					9		d5		4	Profanation du dimanche.
					1	1	2			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
4		4			8		7		1	Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2		2			19		18		1	Menaces et langage injurieux.
1		1			8		7		1	Empiètement.
2		1		1	29	2	e27		4	Vagabondage.
22		22			146	4	f148		2	Ivresse.
					7	1	8			Exposition indécente.
2	1	3			3	3	3			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
										Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
2		2			45		g45			Conduite déréglée.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
96	2	92	4	2	559	24	569		14	..... Totaux.

a 2, b 2, c 1, d 2, e 25, f 62, g 5—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.									
	BRUCE.					CARLETON.				
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.				
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		
									Sur- option	Emprison- sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Sur- option	Emprison- sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.	
Adulteration of food.....										
Assaults.....	45		45		200	9	206		3	
Breach of peace.....	1		1		27	11	38			
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....					1		1			
Contempt of court.....	2		2		3				1	
Cruelty to animals.....					1		3			
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	1		1		2		2			
Fishery Acts, offences against.....										
Gambling Acts.....										
Game Laws.....	5		5							
Larceny.....	12		9		3	2	1	3		
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....										
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	8		8							
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	22	1	22		1	6	1	7		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					14	4	18			
“ without license.....					2	1	3			
Violation of Indian liquor law.....										
Malicious injury to property.....										
Other damage to property.....	7		7		13	4	16		1	
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	6		6		4		4			
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.....										
Militia Acts.....										
Miscellaneous minor offences.....										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	15	1	16		67	5	72			
Exercising various callings without license.....	1		1		2		2			
Health By-laws, offences against.....	3		3		1		1			
Highways, offences relating to.....	4		4		9		9			
Neglecting to support family.....										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....	5		5							
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	7		7		1		1			
Railway Acts, offences against.....	1		1							
Revenue Laws.....					2		2			
Seamen Acts.....										
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....										
Threats and abusive language.....	2		2		12	2	14			
Trespass.....	14		14		1		1			
Vagrancy.....	32		1	30	1	13	5	4	16	
Drunkenness.....	9		9		135	24	159			
Indecent exposure.....					3		1		2	
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	11	2	13		27	12	39			
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....										
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	63		63		67	11	78			
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....	2	1	3		12	1	13			
Insanity.....										
Totals.....	278	5	248	31	4	627	91	697	21	

a 2—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>										
DUFFERIN					ELGIN.					OFFENSES.
Con- victions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- victions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- victions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Con- victions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.			
	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.		Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.			
M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.	
5		5		17		17				Falsification de substances alimentaires.
1		1		1		1				Voies de fait.
										Perturbation de la paix.
										Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
										Cruauté envers les animaux.
2		2		2		2				Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				1		1				Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										“ défendant le jeu.
										“ de chasse.
				1		1				Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
				2		2				“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
5		5		6		6				Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
										Canada.
				6		6				Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
				4		4				“ sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de
										boisson aux Sauvages.
				3		3				Domages malicieux à la propriété.
				7		7				Autres dommages à la propriété.
2		2		7		7				Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
										serveurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										“ de la milice.
										Divers petits délits.
				50		49				1
				4		4				Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				4		4				Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				4		4				Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				13		13				Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
										famille.
1		1								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
1		1		32		27				5
1		1								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1				1	9	4	11			2
					5		2			Menaces et langage injurieux.
					3	1	63			3
22	6		27	1	3	1	63			Empiètement.
					44	2	636			7
										1
										Vagabondage.
										3
										Ivresse.
										Exposition indécente.
										Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
					7		7			2
					2	7	6			1
										Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
										de désordre.
8		8		13		9				4
										Conduite déréglée.
2				2		1				1
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
51	6	26	27	4	242	16	221	13	24	Totaux.

b 1, *c* 23, *d* 5, *e* 3—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

g 1—Both jail and fine—Les deux : la prison et l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.											
	ESSEX.						FRONTENAC.					
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.						
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.				
		Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.		Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.				
M.	F.			M.	F.							
Adulteration of food	2		2		3		3					
Assaults	61	2	a62		19		d18		1			
Breach of peace	6		6									
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	3		2	1								
Contempt of court												
Cruelty to animals	4		4		2		2					
Disturbing religious and like meetings	4		b4									
Fishery Acts, offences against	5		5		2		2					
Gambling Acts	19		19									
Game Laws	2		2		7		7					
Larceny												
“ of dogs, birds, &c.												
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c	8		8									
Liquor License Acts, offences against	3	1	4		16		16					
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.	2		2									
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	14		14									
“ without license	6		6									
Violation of Indian liquor law												
Malicious injury to property												
Other damage to property	14		a14									
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	7		7		2		2					
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against												
Militia Acts												
Miscellaneous minor offences												
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	18	2	19	1	44		44					
Exercising various callings without license	1		1		6		e6					
Health By-laws, offences against	1		1									
Highways, offences relating to	10		10		1		1					
Neglecting to support family					1		1					
Pharmacy Acts, offences against												
Profanation of the Lord's Day	3		3		1		1					
Railway Acts, offences against	16		16									
Revenue Laws		1	1									
Seamen Acts												
Statute Labour, offences relating to					1		1					
Threats and abusive language	9		b9		1		1		1			
Trespass	14	1	15		1		1					
Vagrancy	24	4	b15	13	19	6	f14	9		2		
Drunkenness	83	8	e90		107	1	g103	1		4		
Indecent exposure	4	2	b6									
Insulting, obscene and profane language	20	3	23		5	5	a10					
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	1	2	b3		2	3	2			3		
Loose, idle, disorderly	18		18		8		b8					
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against	1		1									
Insanity												
Totals	383	26	392	14	3	248	151	242	12	9		

a 1, b 2, c 10, d 3, e 5, f 12, g 23—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende. † Both jail and fine—Les deux : la prison et l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>										OFFENSES.
GREY.					HALDIMAND.					
Con- vic- tions — Total — Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions — Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.			
M.	F.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	M.	F.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
1		1			3	1		4		Falsification de substances alimentaires.
25		a22	1	2	10			b10		Voies de fait.
4		4								Perturbation de la paix.
										Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
1		1								Cruauté envers les animaux.
4		4				1		1		Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
3		3								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										" défendant le jeu.
4		b4								" de chasse.
										Larcin.
4		4								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
6	1	7								" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
										Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
2		2								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
										Canada.
1		1			1			1		" vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
										" sans licence.
1		1								Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de
4		b4								boisson aux Sauvages.
7		7								Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
										Autres dommages à la propriété.
1		1								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
										serveiteurs.
9		9			4			1	3	Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
2		2								" de la milice.
										Divers petits délits.
2		2								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
										Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
										Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
										Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
2		2								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
										famille.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
										Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
6		c6			2			2		Infractions aux lois maritimes.
3		c3			3			3		Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
84	3	3	84		53		d12	41	1	Menaces et langage injurieux.
30		b29	1		6			6		Empiètement.
2			2							Vagabondage.
16	3	b19			2	2	b4			Ivresse.
	1	1			2		c2			Exposition indécente.
										Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
4		4								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
										de désordre.
1		1								Conduite déréglée.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
277	9	144	88	4	85	6	46	42	3	Totaux.

a 3, b 1, c 2, d 12—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.									
	HALTON.					HASTINGS.				
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.				Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			
		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferre &c. — Re- mise, etc.			Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....	17	2	a19		54	5	c58	1		
Assaults.....	1		1		2		2			
Breach of peace.....	1		a1							
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	1									
Contempt of court.....					4		4			
Cruelty to animals.....	1		1		5		5			
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....										
Fishery Acts, offences against.....										
Gambling Acts.....					2		2			
Game Laws.....					5		5			
Larceny.....										
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....										
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....										
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					16	3	19			
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	1	1	2							
“ without license.....					3		3			
Violation of Indian liquor law.....										
Malicious injury to property.....										
Other damage to property.....	1		1		5		5			
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	2		2		36		36			
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.....					2		2			
Militia Acts.....					1		1			
Miscellaneous minor offences.....										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	3	3	6		49	2	51			
Exercising various callings without license.....	3		3		3		3			
Health By-laws, offences against.....										
Highways, offences relating to.....					1		1			
Neglecting to support family.....										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....										
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....										
Railway Acts, offences against.....					2			1	1	
Revenue Laws.....										
Seamen Acts.....										
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....										
Threats and abusive language.....	1		1		23	7	29		1	
Trespass.....					7	2	9			
Vagrancy.....	15		65	10	18	2		11	9	
Drunkenness.....	6		4		2	79	1	1		
Indecent exposure.....	2		2				d79			
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	1		1		2	1	3			
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....						1		1		
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	4		1		3	23	23			
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....					2		2			
Insanity.....										
Totals.....	59	6	50	10	5	344	24	342	15	

a 1, b 5, c 2, d 7—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>										
HURON.					KENT.					OFFENSES
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.				Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.				
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Re- mise, etc.	
M. | F					M. | F					
10	1	11			2		2			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
3		1	1	1	57	7	58	3	3	Voies de fait.
					9		9			Perturbation de la paix.
					1				1	Port d'armes illégal.
1		1			5		5			Mépris de cour.
					3		3			Cruauté envers les animaux.
					7		7			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres
1		1			4	1	5			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
					2		1		1	“ défendant le jeu.
					5		5			“ de chasse.
12		12			4	1	5			Larcin.
					2		1		1	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
4		4			1					“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
1		1			1				1	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
					1					Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
					1					Canada.
1		1			2		2			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
					1				1	“ sans licence.
					1	1	2			Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de
					18		18			boisson aux Sauvages.
										Domages malicieux à la propriété.
										Autres dommages à la propriété.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
										serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										“ de la milice.
1		a1								Divers petits délits.
17	1	18			27	1	27		1	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
					4		4			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
1		1								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
10		10			6		6			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
					2		2			famille.
					1		1			Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
					13		a12		1	Profanation du dimanche.
										Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
					1		1			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
					8		8			Infractions aux lois maritimes.
3		2		1	5		5			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
5		5			4		d2		2	Menaces et langage injurieux.
5	1	b5		1	4		45		1	Empiètement.
11		a11			46		45			Vagabondage.
					2		2			Ivresse.
					32	3	34		1	Exposition indécente.
										Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
5		5			5	4	9			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
										de désordre.
1				1						Conduite déréglée.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
92	3	90	2	3	273	17	275	7	8	Totaux.

a 1, b 5, c 3, d 2—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.									
	LAMBTON.					LANARK.				
	Convictions Total	Sentence.			Convictions Total	Sentence.				
		of a fine.	Committed without option.	Deferred &c.		of a fine.	Committed without option.	Deferred &c.		
Condemnations.	Sur option	Emprisonnés sans option.	Re-mise, etc.	Condemnations.	Sur option	Emprisonnés sans option.	Re-mise, etc.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.				
Adulteration of food	1		1							
Assaults	21	2	23		24		24			
Breach of peace	14		14		3		3			
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.	2		2							
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals	1		1							
Disturbing religious and like meetings.	2		2		2		2			
Fishery Acts, offences against										
Gambling Acts					1		1			
Game Laws	2		2		6		6			
Larceny										
“ of dogs, birds, &c.										
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.										
Liquor License Acts, offences against	9	1	10		15		15			
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.	4		4		9		9			
“ without license.										
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property										
Other damage to property					7		7			
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.	1		1		1		1			
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against	1		1							
Militia Acts										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.	5		5		23		23			
Exercising various callings without license.					2	1	3			
Health By-laws, offences against	2		2							
Highways, offences relating to	5		5		12		12			
Neglecting to support family	1			1						
Pharmacy Acts, offences against	1		1							
Profanation of the Lord's Day					4		4			
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws					2		2			
Seamen Acts										
Statute Labour, offences relating to					1		1			
Threats and abusive language.	1		1		1		1			
Trespass	2		2		8		8			
Vagrancy	26	1	26	1	32	2	34			
Drunkenness	148	2	150	4	6		6			
Indecent exposure					2	1	3			
Insulting, obscene and profane language.	9	1	10		6		6			
Keeping, frequenting lawdy houses and inmates thereof.										
Loose, idle, disorderly	2		2		22		22			
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.										
Insanity	1			1	1				1	
Totals	261	7	268	8	47	4	51	34	1	

a 1, b 15, c 45—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.									
	LINCOLN.					MIDDLESEX.				
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.				Con- victions Total	Sentence.			
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.			Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pris- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pris- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise etc.		
M.	F			M.	F					
Adulteration of food					1					
Assaults	33	1	34		53	4	1		5	
Breach of peace	8		7		9		1		1	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.					2		a1			
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals	2		2		2		b2			
Disturbing religious and like meetings.	2		2							
Fishery Acts, offences against.	13		13		2		2			
Gambling Acts					4		4			
Game Laws					1		1			
Larceny										
“ of dogs, birds, &c.										
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	6		5		1					
Liquor License Acts, offences against	20		20		13		13			
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	3		3		3		3			
“ without license		4	4		1	1	2			
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property.	2		2		2	1				1
Other damage to property	4		4		3		3			
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.	1		1							
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	56	12	68		195	1	183			13
Exercising various callings without license					3		2			1
Health By-laws, offences against.										
Highways, offences relating to.	1		1		11		11			
Neglecting to support family	1					2				2
Pharmacy Acts, offences against					1					1
Profanation of the Lord's Day	7		7		3		2			1
Railway Acts, offences against.					16		d9			7
Revenue Laws					1		1			
Seamen Acts										
Statute Labour, offences relating to.										
Threats and abusive language	3	1	4		7	1	a6			2
Trespass	8		a5		16		e11			4
Vagrancy	7		5	2	59	9	e23		43	2
Drunkenness	30		26	1	3	126	9	b67	63	5
Indecent exposure					2		1		1	
Insulting, obscene and profane language.	1		1		6		6			
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.					2	3	f5			
Loose, idle, disorderly	7		7		7		4		1	2
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.										
Insanity					1					1
Totals	215	18	221	3	9	552	30	423	111	48

a 1, b 2, d 8, e 10, f 3—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende. *1—Ordered to pay \$3.00 per week—Condamné à payer \$3.00 par semaine.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—Fin.										
MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND					NIPISSING.					OFFENSES.
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.				Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.				
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Re- mise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
46	1	a44	1	2	40	1	40		1	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
6		a6			7		7			Voies de fait.
1		1			2		2			Perturbation de la paix.
3	1	4			6		5	1		Port d'armes illégal.
3		3								Mépris de cour.
7		7								Cruauté envers les animaux.
24		24			2		2			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
3		3			1		1			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
8	1	a9			5		a5			“ défendant le jeu.
										“ de chasse.
5		5			2		2			Larcin.
16		16			5		2			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
1		1			5		3	2		“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
										Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
										Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
										Domages malicieux à la propriété.
4		4			5		5			Autres dommages à la propriété.
2		2			8		8			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										“ de la milice
										Divers petits délits.
12		a12			5		5			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1		1								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
2	1	3								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique
1		1								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
					1		1			Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
					1		1			Profanation du dimanche.
										Infractions aux lois de chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
1		1								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
6	2	a8			4	2	5		1	Menaces et langage injurieux.
4		4			1		1			Empiètement.
9	1	a40			5			1	4	Vagabondage.
17	1	a18			59	2	54	5	2	Ivresse.
3		a3								Exposition indécente.
7	1	a8			1		1			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
1	1	2			1	1		2		Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
3		3			3		2	1		Conduite déréglée.
					1				1	Infraction aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
199	10	206	1	2	166	6	151	12	9	Totaux.

a 1, b 6, c 3, d 4, e 2—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.												
	NORFOLK.						NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.						
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.							
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.					
Con- dam- na- tions.		Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.		Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.				
M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.				
Adulteration of food.....	2		2		2		2		2		2		
Assaults.....	29	2	27	2	2	33	2	34					1
Breach of peace.....	1			1		6		5					1
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	1				1								
Contempt of court.....	1		1			5		4					1
Cruelty to animals.....	1					5		5					
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	1					5		5					
Fishery Acts, offences against.....	1					5		5					
Gambling Acts.....	1		a1										
Game Laws.....	1												
Larceny.....													
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....													
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....						4		4					
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	2		2			8	3	11					
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....													
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	1		1			1		1					
“ without license.....													
Violation of Indian liquor law.....						3		3					
Malicious injury to property.....													
Other damage to property.....	3		3			5		5					
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	6		6			13		13					
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.....	2		2										
Militia Acts.....													
Miscellaneous minor offences.....													
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	7		6			46	1	47					
Exercising various callings without license.....						2		2					
Health By-laws, offences against.....						1		1					
Highways, offences relating to.....	2		2			4		4					
Neglecting to support family.....						1	1						2
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....	1		1										
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	2		2										
Railway Acts, offences against.....						1							1
Revenue Laws.....													
Seamen Acts.....													
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....													
Threats and abusive language.....	8		6										3
Trespass.....	8		4			3	1	5					5
Vagrancy.....	12	7	62	*9	8	54	20	67					67
Drunkenness.....	11	1	6	2	4	66	1	67					11
Indecent exposure.....						3		3					
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	8		5			3	18	19					
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	1	2	a1	2			2	62					
Loose, idle, disorderly.....							9	9					
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....													
Insanity.....	1	1				2	1	2					3
Totals.....	110	13	80	20	23	299	33	241					79
													12

a 1, b 2, c 6—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

* 1—Both jail and fine—Les deux: la prison et l'amende. † 1—Condemned to pay fine, but no amount given—Condamné à payer l'amende, mais le montant n'est pas indiqué.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>										
ONTARIO.					OXFORD.					OFFENSES.
Sentence.					Sentence.					
Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	— Re- mise, etc.	Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	— Re- mise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
31	3	30	3	1	37	3	37	3	3	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
8		8			8		5		2	Voies de fait.
					1		1			Perturbation de la paix.
					4		4			Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
1		1			1		1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
5		5			2	1	2		1	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
1		1			1		1			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										“ défendant le jeu.
										“ de chasse.
13	1	14			21	1	22			Larcin.
					1		1			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
2		2			2		2			“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
1			1							Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
2		2			1		1			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues sans licence.
1			1		2		2			“
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boissons aux Sauvages.
2		2								Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
4	1	5			7		6		1	Autres dommages à la propriété.
6		5		1	11		11			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										“ la milice.
15	3	17		1	84	8	84		8	Divers petits délits.
1		1			1	1	2			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
4		4			1		2			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
1		1			7		7			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
					1		1			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
					1		1			Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
					1		1			Profanation du dimanche.
										Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
3		3			6		4		2	Menaces et langage injurieux.
12	2	14			32		31		1	Empiètement.
17			17		245	3	200		44	Vagabondage.
16		16			85	1	69		6	Ivresse.
1		1			4	1	5			Exposition indécente.
5	2	7			12	3	615			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
										Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
3		3			51	1	45		7	Conduite déréglée.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
					5				5	Aliénation mentale.
152	12	140	21	3	631	24	556	57	42	..... Totaux.

b 1, *c* 2, *d* 18, *e* 8—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

* 4—Ordered to pay wages, but no amount given—Condamnés à payer les gages, mais aucun montant indiqué.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.									
	PEEL.					PERTH.				
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.				
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		
		Sur- option	Emprisonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Sur- option	Emprisonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.			
M.	F			M.	F					
Adulteration of food					1		1			
Assaults.....	6		6		36	2	37		1	
Breach of peace.....					2		2			
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....										
Contempt of court.....										
Cruelty to animals.....					3		3			
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	1		1							
Fishery Acts, offences against.....										
Gambling Acts.....										
Game Laws.....										
Larceny.....	2		2		2		2			
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....										
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....										
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	8		8		12	1	13			
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	1		1		2		2			
“ without license.....										
Violation of Indian liquor law.....										
Malicious injury to property.....					8	1	9			
Other damage to property.....										
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	2		2		2		2			
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.....										
Militia Acts.....										
Miscellaneous minor offences.....										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	4		4		94	3	c97			
Exercising various callings without license.....										
Health By-laws, offences against.....										
Highways, offences relating to.....										
Neglecting to support family.....										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....										
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....										
Railway Acts, offences against.....					7		7			
Revenue Laws.....										
Seamen Acts.....										
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....										
Threats and abusive language.....	2		1		1	3	3			
Trespass.....	3			3	24		24			
Vagrancy.....	22	2		24	54	1	55		50	
Drunkenness.....	2		2		30	2	c26		6	
Indecent exposure.....										
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	1		1		3		3			
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					9	3	8		4	
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	4		4		26	3	27		2	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....										
Insanity.....										
Totals.....	58	2	32	27	1	316	18	271	62	1

c 1--Committed to jail in default to pay fine--Emprisonné à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>										
PETERBOROUGH.					PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.					
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.				Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.				OFFENSES.
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	— — —		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	— — —	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	— — —	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	— — —	
M.	F				M.	F				
24	1	a20	4	1	15		14		1	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
13		10		3	2		2			Voies de fait.
										Perturbation de la paix.
										Port d'armes illégal.
2		2								Mépris de cour.
6		a6								Cruauté envers les animaux.
10		a10								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres
										Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										“ défendant le jeu.
										“ de chasse.
1		1								Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
19	2	21			2		2			“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
										Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
										Canada.
					1		1			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
										“ sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de
										boisson aux Sauvages.
6		6								Domages malicieux à la propriété.
22	1	23								Autres dommages à la propriété.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
										serveurs.
1		1								Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										“ de la milice.
25	2	27			1		1			Divers petits délits.
7		7								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
										Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
										Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
7		7								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
1	1			2						Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
										famille.
					1		1			Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
1		1								Profanation du dimanche.
5		d5								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
9		9								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
3		2		1	3		2			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1		1			3		3			Menaces et langage injurieux.
36		a1	33	2						Empiètement.
43		f43			2		2			Vagabondage.
1			1							Ivresse.
3		3			1	1	2			Exposition indécente.
	1		1							Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
										Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
										de désordre.
15		15								Conduite déréglée.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
261	8	221	39	9	31	1	28	2	2	.....Totaux.

a 1, d4, f 2—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.									
	PRINCE EDWARD.					RENFREW.				
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.				
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		
	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.		
				M.	F.					
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	3	2		1	31	2	32			1
Breach of peace					1		1			
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.					2		2			
Contempt of court.	1	1			1		1			
Cruelty to animals.					4		4			
Disturbing religious and like meetings.	7	7			1		1			
Fishery Acts, offences against					1		1			
Gambling Acts										
Game Laws										
Larceny										
“ of dogs, birds, &c										
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.					3		3			
Liquor License Acts, offences against										
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.	3	3			3		3			
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
“ without license					3		3			
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property					10		10			
Other damage to property.					2		2			
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against										
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts										
Miscellaneous minor offences.					23	1	24			
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of					3		3			
Exercising various callings without license.	2	1		1						
Health By-laws, offences against.	1	1			8		8			
Highways, offences relating to										
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day					1		1			
Railway Acts, offences against.										
Revenue Laws										
Seamen Acts										
Statute Labour, offences relating to					4	1	5			
Threats and abusive language					6		6			
Trespass					8	3	c3		8	
Vagrancy	23	1	20	3	1	28	1	29		
Drunkenness.					2		2			
Indecent exposure.					20	4	d24			
Insulting, obscene and profane language.					3	5	c4		2	2
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.	9	1	9		1	10	10			
Loose, idle, disorderly.										
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.	1				1					
Insanity										
Totals	51	2	45	3	5	191	17	195	10	3

c 3, d 1—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>										
SIMCOE.					STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.					
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			OFFENSES.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.			
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.			
M.	F			M.	F					
55		a52	2	1	29	2	b29	2	Falsification de substances alimentaires.	
1				1	4		4		Voies de fait.	
2		2							Perturbation de la paix.	
3		3			2		2		Port d'armes illegal.	
5		5							Mépris de cour.	
5		b5							Cruauté envers les animaux.	
1		1							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.	
8		3		5	4	1	5		Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.	
6		1							“ défendant le jeu.	
1									“ de chasse.	
19		19			3		3		Larcin.	
4	1	5			14	3	17		Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.	
1		1			5		5		“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.	
									Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.	
									Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.	
4	1	5			14	3	17		Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues sans licence.	
1		1			5		5		Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.	
4	1	4		1	5		64	1	Domages malicieux à la propriété.	
11		g11			2		2		Autres dommages à la propriété.	
1		1			1		1		Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.	
39	1	39		1	8		8		Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent. de la milice.	
4		3		1	1		1		Divers petits délits.	
3		1		2					Contraventions aux lois municipales.	
4		4							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.	
3		*2		1					Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.	
1		1							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.	
10		c9		1					Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.	
3		3							Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.	
6		6			2		2		Profanation du dimanche.	
13	2	11		4	8		3		Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.	
93	6	d54	37	8	39	1	15	21	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.	
86	1	e80	2	5	16		16		Infractions aux lois maritimes.	
11	2	13			14	5	18		Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.	
					4	5	8		Menaces et langage injurieux.	
15		15			11		11		Empiètement.	
2	4			6	2	1		4	Vagabondage.	
									Ivresse.	
									Exposition indécente.	
									Langage insultant, obscène, profane.	
									Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.	
									Conduite déréglée.	
									Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.	
									Aliénation mentale.	
420	18	360	41	37	184	18	163	30	9	Totaux.

a 4, b 1, c 2, d 13, e 6—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.
 g 2—Ordered to pay, but no amount given—Condamnés à payer, le montant non indiqué.
 * 1—Ordered to pay \$1.00 per week—Condamné à payer \$1.00 par semaine.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.									
	THUNDER BAY AND RAINY RIVER.					VICTORIA.				
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.				
		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.		
M.	F.			M.	F.					
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	43	1	a39	3	2	35	1	b36		
Breach of peace	4		3		1	10		9	1	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	1		1							
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals	1		1							
Disturbing religious and like meetings	2		2			2		2		
Fishery Acts, offences against	1		1			1				1
Gambling Acts	2		2							
Game Laws						4		4		
Larceny										
“ of dogs, birds, &c										
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.										
Liquor License Acts, offences against	6	1	6		1	6		6		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
“ without license	3	5	8			3		3		
Violation of Indian liquor law	7		b4	3						
Malicious injury to property										
Other damage to property	12		12			4		4		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	35	1	*36			7		*7		
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	20		b18		2	18	1	17		2
Exercising various callings without license	3		3			4		4		
Health By-laws, offences against	5		5			1	1	1		1
Highways, offences relating to	5		5							
Neglecting to support family						2	1			3
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day						2		2		
Railway Acts, offences against						6		6		
Revenue Laws										
Seamen Acts										
Statute Labour, offences relating to						2		2		
Threats and abusive language	5		2	1	2	8	1	7		2
Trespass	1		1			1		1		
Vagrancy	54	1	d13	3	39	27	5		30	2
Drunkenness	125	2	e110	9	8	29		24		5
Indecent exposure										
Insulting, obscene and profane language	3	1	4			10		10		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	6	12	18							
Loose, idle, disorderly	5		5			11		11		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity		2			2	1	3			4
Totals	349	26	299	19	57	194	13	156	31	20

a 4, b 1, d 13, e 19—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

* 1, Ordered to pay, but no amount given—Condamné à payer, le montant non indiqué.

Criminal Statistics.

TABEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>										
WATERLOO.					WELLAND.					OFFENSES.
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			De- ferred &c.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.			
Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur- option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur- option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.			
M.	F.			M.	F.					
4		4								Falsification de substances alimentaires.
48	2	a50		31		g26	1	4		Voies de fait.
1		1		6		4		2		Perturbation de la paix.
				2		h1		1		Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
1		1		5	1	6				Cruauté envers les animaux.
1		1		1	1	1		1		Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
										Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				3		h3				" défendant le jeu.
										" de chasse.
1		1		4		4				Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
25		25		6	1	7				Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
11		11		4	1	5				Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
1		1		1		1				" sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
1		1		5				5		Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
6	1	7		7		h4		2		Autres dommages à la propriété.
				8		8				Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
1		1		1		1				Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										" de la milice.
				5				5		Divers petits délits.
23		23		20		17		3		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
2		2		2		1		1		Praticant divers états sans licence.
5		5		1		1				Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
5		5								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				3		h*3				Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
3		3		4	8	12				Profanation du dimanche.
14		b14		37		k8	19	10		Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				1		1				Infractions aux lois maritimes.
				8		6		2		Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
11		11		3		3				Menaces et langage injurieux.
8		c8		119		l42	77			Empiètement.
17		d8	8	1		m21	2			Vagabondage.
15		15		7		3		3		Ivresse.
1			1	2		1		1		Exposition indécente.
9	5	e14		2		1				Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
1	1		2							Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
26		f 26		11		n11				Conduite déréglée.
				1				1		Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
241	9	238	11	1	336	12	201	103	44	.....Totaux.

a 2, b 13, c 2, d 7, e 1, f 3, g 2, h 1, k 3, l 35, m 6, n 2—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Empri-sonnés à défaut de payer l'amende. * 1, Ordered to pay \$1.50, and 1 to pay \$3 per week—1, Condamné à payer \$1.50, et 1 à payer \$3 par semaine.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	WELLINGTON.				WENTWORTH.			
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.
Con- dam- na- tions.				Con- dam- na- tions.				
	M.	F.		M.	F.			
Adulteration of food	2		2					
Assaults	23		23		73	9		3
Breach of peace	5		5		19		619	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	2		1		2		1	
Contempt of court								1
Cruelty to animals	3		3					
Disturbing religious and like meetings	4		4		5		5	
Fishery Acts, offences against	2		2		4		4	
Gambling Acts	5		5		1		1	
Game Laws					3		3	
Larceny	1		1		3		1	2
“ of dogs, birds, &c					1			1
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against	25	4	29		15	2	17	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	2		2		2		2	
“ without license								
Violation of Indian liquor law								
Malicious injury to property	4		4					
Other damage to property					36	1	637	
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	3		3		1		1	
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	29		28		1	115	9	109
Exercising various callings without license								15
Health By-laws, offences against	2	1	3		1	1	2	
Highways, offences relating to								
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws					1		1	
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to					2		2	
Threats and abusive language	3		2		1			
Trespass	3		3					
Vagrancy	11			11				
Drunkenness	21	1	22		48	3	651	
Indecent exposure					62	15	668	8
Insulting, obscene and profane language	6		6		82	7	686	1
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	1		1		1		1	
Loose, idle, disorderly	1				7		6	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against	24		24		2	9	9	1
Insanity	1				79	5	681	
Totals	182	6	173	11	4	565	62	583
								16
								28

b 1, e 33, a 2—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.							
	PROVINCE DU MANITOBA.							
	CENTRAL—CENTRE.				EASTERN—EST.			
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.	
M.	F.			M.	F.			
Adulteration of food				2	1	3		
Assaults				22	4	b26		
Breach of peace								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	1		1		1		1	
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals				2		2		
Disturbing religious and like meetings								
Fishery Acts, offences against				5		5		
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws	1		1	2		2		
Larceny								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against	1		1	20		20		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	1		1	11		11		
“ without license	3		a3	7		7		
Violation of Indian liquor law				9	1	b2		8
Malicious injury to property								
Other damage to property	5		5	26		a26		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	13		13	25	6	31		
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	5		5	78	1	76		3
• Exercising various callings without license				15		15		
• Health By-laws, offences against				15		14		1
• Highways, offences relating to	2		2	16		15		1
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day				12	1	13		
Railway Acts, offences against				14		c14		
Revenue Laws					1			1
Seamen Acts				24		24		
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language				8		b6		2
Trespass				4		3		1
Vagrancy	11		6	53	10	1	23	39
Drunkenness	67	1	b57	8	3	d502		39
Indecent exposure				3		2		1
Insulting, obscene and profane language				1		1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof				35	48	e77	4	2
Loose, idle, disorderly	15		13	2		f51		3
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity	1			1				
Totals	125	1	96	21	9	892	186	949
								36
								93

a 1, b 2, c 13, d 154, e 42, f 8—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA— <i>Concluded.</i>				PROVINCE DU MANITOBA— <i>Fin.</i>				OFFENSES.	
WESTERN—OUEST.				Totals of Manitoba Totaux de Manitoba.					
Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.				
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		
M. F.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	M. F.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.		
14		14		2	1	3		Falsification de substances alimentaires.	
				36	4	40		Voies de fait.	
				1	1	1	1	Perturbation de la paix.	
								Port d'armes illégal.	
1		1		3		3		Mépris de cour.	
				5		5		Cruauté envers les animaux.	
				3		3		Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.	
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.	
								" défendant le jeu.	
								" de chasse.	
								Larcin.	
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.	
								" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.	
				21		21		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.	
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.	
				11		11		Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.	
				10		10		" sans licence.	
				9	1	2	8	Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.	
								Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.	
				31		26	5	Autres dommages à la propriété.	
				38	6	44		Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.	
								Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.	
								" de la milice.	
				83	1	81		Divers petits délits.	
				15		15	3	Contraventions aux lois municipales.	
				15		14		Pratiquant divers états sans licence.	
				18		17	1	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.	
							1	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.	
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.	
				12	1	13		Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.	
				14		14		Profanation du dimanche.	
					1		1	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.	
				24		24		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.	
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.	
				8		6	2	Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.	
				4		3	1	Menaces et langage injurieux.	
				77	10	1	37	Empiètement.	
13		8	5	505	104	559	8	Vagabondage.	
				3		2	42	Ivresse.	
				1		1	1	Exposition indécente.	
				35	48	77	4	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.	
				60	9	64	2	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.	
				1			3	Conduite déréglée.	
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.	
							1	Aliénation mentale.	
28	15	8	5	1045	187	1060	65	107	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
	PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.									
	CLINTON.					VICTORIA.				
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.				
Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option		Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.	Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option		Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.			
M.	F.			M.	F.					
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	7	1	7		1	18	2	17	*1	2
Breach of peace						11		8	1	2
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons						2		2		
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals						1		1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings										
Fishery Acts, offences against						2		2		
Gambling Acts	9		9			1		1		
Game Laws						1		1		
Larceny						1				1
“ of dogs, birds, &c										
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.										
Liquor License Acts, offences against						4		4		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
“ without license										
Violation of Indian liquor law	11		6	5		23	4	26	1	
Malicious injury to property						3		3		
Other damage to property	2		1	†1		10		10		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against										
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of						44	3	36		11
Exercising various callings without license	2		2			1		1		
Health By-laws, offences against						4		4		
Highways, offences relating to	2		2			25		21		4
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day										
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws										
Seamen Acts										
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language						2		1	1	
Trespass										
Vagrancy						12			10	2
Drunkenness	54	3	45	11	1	185	27	119	2	91
Indecent exposure						13	2	8	*4	3
Insulting, obscene and profane language						2		1		1
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof						1	1	1	1	
Loose, idle, disorderly										
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	87	4	72	17	2	365	39	266	21	117

† 1, * 2Both jail and fine— Les deux : la prison et l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA— <i>Concluded.</i>										
PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE— <i>Fin.</i>										
WESTMINSTER.				Totals of British Columbia.						
				Totaux de la C.-Britannique.						
		Sentence.				Sentence.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Con- dam- na- tions.	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	OFFENSES.	
		Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.						Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
M.	F.				M.	F.				
56	4	a45		15	81	7	69	1	18	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
13	1	b10	2	2	24	1	18	3	4	Voies de fait.
					2		2			Perturbation de la paix.
										Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
1		1			2		2			Cruauté envers les animaux.
					11		11			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
					1		1			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
1		1			2		1		1	“ défendant le jeu. de chasse.
										Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
6	3	9			10	3	13			“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
										Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
3		3			3		3			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues sans licence.
67	4	b57	12	2	101	8	89	18	2	Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
										Domages malicieux à la propriété.
5		4	1		8		7	1		Autres dommages à la propriété.
					12		11	1		Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent. de la milice.
1					1					Divers petits délits.
58	4	45		17	102	7	81		28	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
12		5		7	15		8		7	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
66	4	10		60	70	4	14		60	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
2		2			29		25		4	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
15	1	7		9	15	1	7		9	Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens. Profanation du dimanche.
2			2		2			2		Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
13		1	9	3	13		1	9	3	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
11	2	2		11	13	2	3	1	11	Menaces et langage injurieux.
										Empiètement.
146	8	6	61	87	158	8	6	71	89	Vagabondage.
316	45	c290	19	52	555	75	454	32	144	Ivresse.
					13	2	8	4	3	Exposition indécente.
3		2		1	5		3		2	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
17	88	d88	1	16	18	89	89	2	16	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
										Conduite déréglée.
3	1	2		2	3	1	2		2	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
817	163	590	107	285	1269	208	928	145	404	Totaux.

a 4, b 2, c 9, d 7—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	THE TERRITORIES.									
	Alberta, Northern—Nord.					Alberta, Southern—Sud.				
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.				Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	De- ferred &c.
		Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Re- mise, etc.		Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Re- mise, etc.
Con- dam- na- tions.				Con- dam- na- tions.						
M.	F.				M.	F.				
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	28	2	26	2	2	18		12		5
Breach of peace	4	1	2	2	3	9		7		1
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	2		1	1						1
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals	7		7			3		1		2
Disturbing religious and like meetings						3		1		2
Fishery Acts, offences against	4		4							
Gambling Acts										
Game Laws	6		6			4		4		
Larceny	5		5							
“ of dogs, birds, &c.										
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.										
Liquor License Acts, offences against	3		3			5	2	6		1
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
“ without license										
Violation of Indian liquor law	24		15	9		12		3	a8	1
Malicious injury to property	2		2			3		3		
Other damage to property	2		2			3		3		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	12		†9			3	48	*33		8
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts	2					2				
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	104	2	92		14	12		11		1
Exercising various callings without license	4		4			3		3		
Health By-laws, offences against	1		1			2		2		
Highways, offences relating to	2		2							
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day						1		1		
Railway Acts, offences against	46		6	40		77		17		51
Revenue Laws										
Seamen Acts										
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language	4		4			2	2	2		2
Trespass	4		1			2		2		
Vagrancy	71		3	63	5	40	2	1		35
Drunkenness	75	5	67	10	3	108	1	83		24
Indecent exposure	2		2							
Insulting, obscene and profane language						1		1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	2		2			6	8	8	b4	2
Loose, idle, disorderly	3		2	1		4		3		1
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity	16	5			21	2				2
Totals	433	15	266	128	54	363	15	202		137

† 3, * 8—Ordered to pay, but no amount given—Condamnés à payer, mais pas de montant indiqué.
a 7, b 4—Both jail and fine—Les deux : la prison et l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

LES TERRITOIRES.										OFFENSES
Assiniboia, Eastern—Est.					Assiniboia, Western—Ouest.					
Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions. M. / F	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions. M. / F	Sentence.			De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.		
	Op- tion of a fine. — Sur option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.			
17	2	17	2	17	13	4	Falsification de substances alimentaires.			
3		2	1	16	16		Voies de fait.			
6		2	3	1		1	Perturbation de la paix.			
1		1					Port d'armes illégal.			
1			1				Mépris de cour.			
							Cruauté envers les animaux.			
1							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres			
5		5					Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.			
3	1	4		2		1	“ défendant le jeu.			
							“ de chasse.			
2		2		3	3		Larcin.			
4		3	1				Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.			
							“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.			
1		1					Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.			
3		2	1				Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du			
							Canada.			
				13	9	4	Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.			
							“ sans licence.			
1		1		1	1		Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de			
20	1	19	2	14	11	3	boisson aux Sauvages.			
							Dommages malicieux à la propriété.			
							Autres dommages à la propriété.			
							Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et			
							serviteurs.			
							Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.			
							“ de la milice.			
53	1	51	2	49	48	1	Divers petits délits.			
8		8					Contraventions aux lois municipales.			
4	1	5		2	2		Pratiquant divers états sans licence.			
				1	1		Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.			
							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.			
							Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la			
2		2					famille.			
2		1					Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.			
20		1		26	10	16	Profanation du dimanche.			
1		7	12				Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.			
			1				Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.			
				1		1	Infractions aux lois maritimes.			
2		1					Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.			
2		2					Menaces et langage injurieux.			
30		1	29	47	2	40	Empiètement.			
40		36	3	30	21	5	Vagabondage.			
			1			4	Ivresse.			
2		2					Exposition indécente.			
							Langage insultant, obscène, profane.			
							Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons			
							de désordre.			
5	1			6		6	Conduite déréglée.			
							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.			
239	7	176	57	13	232	140	Totaux.			

a 1, b 2, c 4, d 5, e 2—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.
 + 7, g 1, h 3—Ordered to pay, but no amount given—Condamnés à payer, mais aucun montant indiqué.
 * 1—Both jail and fine.—Les deux : la prison et l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	THE TERRITORIES— <i>Concluded.</i>									
	LES TERRITOIRES— <i>Fin</i>									
	SASKATCHEWAN.					Totals of the Territories.				
	Sentence.					Sentence.				
	Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option	De- ferre &c.	De- ferred &c.	Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur- option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.	— Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur- option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.	— Re- mise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
Adulteration of food.....										
Assaults.....	4		3	1	84	4	71	3	14	
Breach of peace.....	14	1	13	1	46	2	40	3	5	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....					9		3	5	1	
Contempt of court.....					4		2	2		
Cruelty to animals.....					11		8	3		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....										
Fishery Acts, offences against.....					4		4			
Gambling Acts.....					1		1			
Game Laws.....	1		1		16		16			
Larceny.....	1		1		11	1	10	1	1	
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....										
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	1			1	6		5		1	
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	1		1		13	2	13	2		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					1		1			
“ without license.....					3		2	1		
Violation of Indian liquor law.....	4		2	1	53		29	22	2	
Malicious injury to property.....					2		2			
Other damage to property.....					8		8			
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	3		3		97	1	75	13	10	
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.....										
Militia Acts.....					2				2	
Miscellaneous minor offences.....										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	21		19	1	239	3	221	4	17	
Exercising various callings without license.....					15		15			
Health By-laws, offences against.....	1		1		10	1	11			
Highways, offences relating to.....					3		3			
Neglecting to support family.....										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....					2		2			
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....					3		2	1		
Railway Acts, offences against.....					169		40	119	10	
Revenue Laws.....					1			1		
Seamen Acts.....										
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....					1			1		
Threats and abusive language.....	1		1		9	2	8		3	
Trespass.....					6		3	2	1	
Vagrancy.....	1		1		189	2	8	167	16	
Drunkenness.....	31	4	a28	3	284	10	235	45	14	
Indecent exposure.....					2		2			
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	2		2		5		5			
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					8	8	10	4	2	
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	10	2	2	2	17	2	7	3	9	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....										
Insanity.....					29	6			35	
Totals.....	96	7	78	8	1363	44	862	402	143	

a 1—Committed to jail in default to pay fine—Emprisonnés à défaut de payer l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

GRAND TOTALS—GRANDS TOTAUX.										
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. — ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.					NOVA SCOTIA. — NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.					
Con- vic- tions Total		Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total		Sentence.			OFFENSES.
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.			Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.			
M.	F.				M.	F.				
35	4	36	3	1	21	1	107	10	15	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
				111	41	148	5	1	1	Voies de fait.
				113		1	1			Perturbation de la paix.
				2		3	3			Port d'armes illégal.
1		1		3		9	3			Mépris de cour.
2		2		12		1	1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
				1		3	3			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres
				1		1	1			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				3		3	3			" défendant le jeu.
										" de chasse.
										Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
98	16	82	32	65	15	80				Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
				69	3	72				Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
										Canada.
				48	9	57				Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
										" sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de
										boisson aux Sauvages.
13		13		5		4	1			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
				24	4	28				Autres dommages à la propriété.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
										serveiteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										" de la milice.
				3		3				Divers petits délits.
3		3		187	18	143	61	1		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
3		3		36	1	37				Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
2		2		1		1				Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
5		5		11		11				Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				1	1	2				Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
										famille.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
7		7		7	4	11				Profanation du dimanche.
				3		2				Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
10		10		1		1				Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
1		1		11		3	3	5		Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
5	2	7		40	7	26	1	20		Menaces et langage injurieux.
3		3								Empiètement.
2	2		4	27	1	14	13	1		Vagabondage.
287	5	292		1109	90	1149	22	28		Ivresse.
				9	1	9	1			Exposition indécente.
				201	31	230	1	1		Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
2		2		5	7	5	7			Terant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
										de désordre.
11		11		58		53	3	2		Conduite déréglée.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
490	29	480	39	2167	254	2214	132	75		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	GRAND TOTALS—Continued.									
	NEW BRUNSWICK. — NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.					QUEBEC.				
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.				
		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.		Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise etc.		
									M.	F.	M.	F.
Adulteration of food				22	2	21		3		
Assaults	162	11	165	5	2	555	49	558	12	34
Breach of peace	74	2	74	2		317	18	276	39	20
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons						31	1	13	4	15
Contempt of court	3		3							
Cruelty to animals	3		3			262		254	1	7
Disturbing religious and like meetings	7		2		5	45		37		8
Fishery Acts, offences against	3		3			10		10		
Gambling Acts	3		3			16		16		
Game Laws	1		1			6		6		
Larceny						14	1	14		1
“ of dogs, birds, &c.						2	1	3		
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	5		5			2	1	3		
Liquor License Acts, offences against	24	8	32			194	42	234	1	3
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	254	38	283	9		45	2	45	2	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	3		3							
“ without license	7	5	12			80	40	119		1
Violation of Indian liquor law	1		1							
Malicious injury to property	4		4			147	10	151	1	5
Other damage to property	18	2	19		1	35	2	32	2	3
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against						4	1	5		
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	45		45			445	22	462	2	3
Exercising various callings without license	10	1	11			55	6	56		5
Health By-laws, offences against						12		12		
Highways, offences relating to	7		7			29		29		
Neglecting to support family						6		5		1
Pharmacy Acts, offences against						1		1		
Profanation of the Lord's Day						1		1		
Railway Acts, offences against	12		11		1	10		10		
Revenue Laws	1		1			49		33	10	6
Seamen Acts	15			15		30		3	27	
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language	17	3	18	1	1	29	4	14	2	17
Trespass	2		2			7		7		
Vagrancy	62	16	29	30	19	1427	397	1333	166	325
Drunkenness	1126	102	1193	32	3	3450	419	3278	85	506
Indecent exposure	2	1	2	1		34	2	28	2	6
Insulting, obscene and profane language	20	10	30			26	1	25	2	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	28	40	62	4	2	172	217	233	39	117
Loose, idle, disorderly	14	1	13	2		53	6	58		1
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity	5	1				6	3	2		5
Totals	1937	242	2038	101	40	7626	927	7382	397	1092

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

GRANDS TOTAUX— <i>Suite.</i>										
ONTARIO.					MANITOBA.					OFFENSES.
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.				Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.				
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	De- ferred &c.	
	— Sur- option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.	— Re- mise, etc.		Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur- option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
27	3	30			2	1				Falsification de substances alimentaires.
1566	85	1545	44	62	36	4	40			Voies de fait.
218	11	210	6	13						Perturbation de la paix.
27		19	3	5	1	1	1	1		Port d'armes illégal.
3		2	1							Mépris de cour.
162	2	159	1	4	3		3			Cruauté envers les animaux.
72	3	73		2						Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
93		92		1	5		5			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
58	4	60		2						“ défendant le jeu.
78		78			3		3			“ de chasse.
63	6	58	2	9						Larcin.
8		7	1							Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
54		45	2	7						“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
516	38	552	1	1	21		21			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
2		2								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
121	10	131			11		11			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues sans licence.
60	11	71			10		10			“
23	1	17	6	1	9	1	2	8		Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
85	4	64		25						Domages malicieux à la propriété.
198	10	196	4	8	31		26	5		Autres dommages à la propriété.
323	7	329		1	38	6	44			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
15		15								Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
10		8		2						“ “ de la milice
6	2	2		6						Divers petits délits.
2514	107	2500		121	83	1	81	3		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
66	1	64		3	15		15			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
45	5	46		4	15		14	1		Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique
141		141			18		17	1		Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
16	5	6	2	13				1		Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
25		24		1						Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
70	8	72		6	12	1	13			Profanation du dimanche.
198		138	31	29	15		14			Infractions aux lois de chemins de fer.
13	2	15				1		1		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
					24		24			Infractions aux lois maritimes.
67		65		2						Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
205	23	193	7	28	8		6	2		Menaces et langage injurieux.
498	13	435	16	60	4		3	1		Empiètement.
1681	162	844	858	141	77	10	1	37	49	Vagabondage.
2210	255	2221	128	116	505	104	559	8	42	Ivresse.
54	4	45	8	5	3		2	1		Exposition indécente.
320	70	385		5	1		1			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
70	110	97	39	44	35	48	77	4	2	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
1074	73	1001	5	141	60	9	64	2	3	Conduite déréglée.
17	2	19								Infraction aux lois des poids et mesures.
23	19			42	1				1	Aliénation mentale.
13095	1056	12076	1165	910	1045	187	1060	65	107	.....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	GRAND TOTALS— <i>Concluded.</i>									
	BRITISH COLUMBIA. — COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.					THE TERRITORIES. — LES TERRITOIRES				
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.				
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mit- ted with- out option.	De- fer- red &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mit- ted with- out option.	De- fer- red &c.		
		— Sur- option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.		— Sur- option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.		
M.	F.			M.	F.					
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	81	7	69	1	18	84	4	71	3	14
Breach of peace	24	1	18	3	4	46	2	40	3	5
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	2		2			9		3	5	1
Contempt of court						4		2	2	
Cruelty to animals						11		8	3	
Disturbing religious and like meetings	2		2							
Fishery Acts, offences against						4		4		
Gambling Acts	11		11			1		1		
Game Laws	1		1			16		16		
Larceny	2		1		1	11	1	10	1	1
“ of dogs, birds, &c.						6		5		1
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.										
Liquor License Acts, offences against	10	3	13			13	2	13	2	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours						1		1		
“ without license.	3		3			3		2	1	
Violation of Indian liquor law	101	8	89	18	2	53		29	22	2
Malicious injury to property	8		7	1		2		2		
Other damage to property	12		11	1		8		8		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against						97	1	75	13	10
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts						2				2
Miscellaneous minor offences	1				1					
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	102	7	81		28	239	3	221	4	17
Exercising various callings without license	15		8			7		15		
Health By-laws, offences against	70	4	14		60	10	1	11		
Highways, offences relating to	29		25		4	3		3		
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against						2		2		
Profanation of the Lord's Day	15	1	7		9	3		2	1	
Railway Acts, offences against	2			2		169		40	119	10
Revenue Laws						1			1	
Seamen Acts	13		1	9	3					
Statute Labour, offences relating to						1			1	
Threats and abusive language	13	2	3	1	11	9	2	8		3
Trespass						6		3	2	1
Vagrancy	158	8	6	71	89	189	2	8	167	16
Drunkenness	555	75	454	32	144	284	10	235	45	14
Indecent exposure	13	2	8	4	3	2		2		
Insulting, obscene and profane language	5		3		2	5		5		
Keeping, frequenting hawdy houses and inmates thereof	18	89	89	2	16	8	8	10	4	2
Loose, idle, disorderly	3	1	2		2	17	2	7	3	9
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity						29	6			35
Totals	1269	209	928	145	404	1363	44	862	402	143

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE
ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

GRANDS TOTAUX—Fin.		CANADA.			OFFENSES.
Convictions.		SENTENCE.			
Total.		Option of a fine.	Committed without option.	Deferred, &c.	
Condamnations.						Sur option.	Emprison- nés sans option.	Remise, etc.
M.	F.				
52	6	55	78	3	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
2,630	185	2,592	78	145	Voies de fait.
792	75	766	58	43	Perturbation de la paix.
72	2	39	14	21	Port d'armes illégal.
10	.....	7	3	.....	Mépris de cour.
445	2	431	5	11	Cruauté envers les animaux.
140	3	125	5	13	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
115	.....	114	.....	1	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
90	4	92	.....	2	“ défendant le jeu.
105	.....	105	.....	.....	“ de chasse.
93	8	86	3	12	Larcin.
8	.....	7	1	.....	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
67	1	58	2	8	“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
845	108	945	4	4	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
468	59	484	43	.....	Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
136	10	146	.....	.....	Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
211	65	274	1	1	“ sans licence.
186	11	138	54	5	Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boissons aux Sauvages.
264	14	245	3	30	Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
326	18	320	12	12	Autres dommages à la propriété.
462	15	453	13	11	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
15	.....	15	.....	.....	Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
12	.....	8	.....	4	“ de la milice.
10	2	5	.....	7	Divers petits délits.
3,618	158	3,536	65	175	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
215	9	209	.....	15	Praticquant divers états sans licence.
155	10	100	.....	65	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
243	.....	238	.....	5	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
23	6	13	2	14	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
28	.....	27	.....	1	Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
115	14	113	1	15	Profanation du dimanche.
408	.....	215	152	41	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
75	3	60	11	7	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
94	.....	32	54	8	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
68	.....	65	1	2	Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
326	43	275	12	82	Menaces et langage injurieux.
520	13	453	18	62	Empiètement.
3,623	598	2,235	1,346	640	Vagabondage.
9,526	1,060	9,381	352	853	Ivresse.
117	10	96	16	15	Exposition indécente.
580	112	681	3	8	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
336	519	573	99	183	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
1,290	92	1,209	15	158	Conduite déréglée.
17	2	19	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
61	28	.....	.....	89	Aliénation mentale.
28,992	3,265	27,040	2,446	2,771	..... Totaux.

TABLE IV.

NUMBER OF PERSONS FINED AND AMOUNTS OF FINES.

TABLEAU IV.

NOMBRE DE PERSONNES MISES À L'AMENDE ET MONTANTS
DES AMENDES.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS FINED AND AMOUNTS OF FINES.

OFFENCES.	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. — ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.					NOVA SCOTIA. — NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.							
	No. of persons fined.	Am't of fines, costs or damage.	No. of pers. com. to jail in defa'lt to pay fines.	Amount of fines, costs or damages.		No. of persons fined.	Am't of fines, costs or damage.	No. of pers. com. to jail in defa'lt to pay fines.	Amount of fines, costs or damages.				
				— Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages.					— Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages.				
	Nomb. de per-sonnes mises à l'a-mende	Montants des amendes, frais ou dom-mages.	Nomb. de per. mises en pri-son à défaut de payer l'am.	Paid.	Not paid.	Nomb. de per-sonnes mises à l'a-mende	Montants des amendes, frais ou dom-mages.	Nomb. de per. mises en pri-son à défaut de payer l'am.	Paid.	Not paid.			
— Payé.				— Non payé.	— Payé.				— Non payé.				
Adulteration of food.....		\$		\$	\$	1	\$	8		\$	8	\$	
Assaults.....	36	106	2	102	4	107	609	2	598	11			
Breach of peace.....						148	557	1	552	5			
Carry'g fire-arms & unlawf. weapons						2	35		35				
Contempt of court.....													
Cruelty to animals.....	1	5		5		3	25		25				
Disturb'g religious & like meetings	2	35		35		9	43	2	33	10			
Fishery Acts, offences against.....													
Gambling Acts.....						1	4		4				
Game Laws.....													
Larceny.....						3	15		15				
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....													
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....													
Liq. License Acts, offences against						86	3,113	1	3,063	50			
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.	82	4,750	2	4,650	100	72	3,720		3,720				
Selling liq. during prohib'd hours													
“ without license.....						57	2,951	6	2,651	300			
Violation of Indian liquor law.....													
Malicious injury to property.....	13	95		95		4	28		28				
Other damage to property.....						28	171		171				
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....													
Medical & Dent'y Acts, off. against													
Militia Acts, offences against.....													
Miscellaneous minor offences.....						3	9		9				
Munic. Acts & By-laws, breaches of						142	319		319				
Exerc'g various callings with't lic.	3	6		6		37	142		142				
Health By-laws, offences against	2	5		5		1	2		2				
Highways, offences relating to.....	5	30		30		11	32		32				
Neglecting to support family.....						2	40		40				
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....													
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	7	153		153		11	42		42				
Railway Acts, offences against.....						2	5		5				
Revenue Laws.....	10	140		140		1	107	1		107			
Seamen Acts.....	1	1		1		3	13		13				
Statute Labour, offences relating to													
Threats and abusive language.....	7	18		18		26	138		138				
Trespass.....	3	8	2	1	7								
Vagrancy.....													
Drunkenness.....	292	1,056	12	976	80	1,149	3,285	8	3,206	79			
Indecent exposure.....							9	2	35	55			
Insulting, obscene and profane language.	2	4		4		230	490		490				
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.						5	201		201				
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	11	17		17		53	170	2	164	6			
Weights & Meas. Acts, offic. ag'st													
Totals.....	480	6,444	18	6,253	191	2,214	16,406	26	15,778	628			

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU IV.—NOMBRE DE PERSONNES MISES A L'AMENDE ET MONTANTS DES AMENDES.

NEW BRUNSWICK, — NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.					QUEBEC.					OFFENSES.
No. of persons fined.	Am't of fines, costs or dam- age.	No. of per- son- s com. to jail in defa'lt to pay fines.	Amount of fines, costs or damages.		No. of per- son- s fined.	Am't of fines, costs or dam- age.	No. of pers- on- s com. to jail in defa'lt to pay fines.	Amount of fines, costs or damages.		
			— Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages.					— Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages.		
Nomb- re de per- son- nes mises à l'a- mende	Mont- ants des amen- des frais ou dom- mages.	Nomb. de per- son- nes en pri- son à défaut de payer l'am.	Paid.	Not paid.	Nomb- re de per- son- nes mises à l'a- mende	Mont- ants des amen- des frais ou dom- mages.	Nomb. de per- son- nes en pri- son à défaut de payer l'am.	Paid.	Not paid.	
			— Payé.	— Non payé.				— Payé.	— Non payé.	
	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$	\$	
166	1,996	64	772	1,224	556	2,837	107	2,012	825	Falsificat. des subst. alimentaires.
74	915	28	390	525	277	1,310	87	817	493	Voies de fait.
3	82	1	32	50	14	108	3	58	50	Perturbation de la paix.
3	6		6							Port d'armes illégal.
					254	1,466	4	1,455	11	Mépris de cour.
2	10		10		37	155	6	124	31	Cruauté envers les animaux.
3	20		20		10	38		38		Perturb. de réunions relig. et autres.
3	80	1	30	50	16	275		275		Infractions aux lois des pécheries.
1	50		50		6	35		35		“ défendant le jeu.
					14	56		56		“ de chasse.
										Larcin.
5	25	1	10	15	3	7		7		Vol de chien, oiseaux, etc.
32	452	1	402	50	234	20,293	5	19,811	482	“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
283	15,295	19	14,143	1,152	45	2,300		2,300		Infrac. aux lois de lic. de boissons.
3	180		180							Contravention aux lois de tempé- rance du Canada.
12	625	2	425	200	119	15,920	1	15,800	120	Vente de bois, dur. les heures déf. sans licence.
1	50	1		50						Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
4	70	3	10	60	151	793	58	431	362	Domages malicieux à la propriété.
19	241	6	121	120	28	118	1	107	11	Autres dommages à propriété.
					5	20		20		Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois conc. la méd. et les dents milice.
										Divers petits délits.
45	267	4	197	70	462	1,486		1,486		Contravent. aux lois municipales.
11	61		61		57	675		675		Pratiqu. divers états sans licence.
					12	91		91		Inf. aux lois sur l'hygiène pub.
7	27	1	19	8	29	101		101		Délits ayant rap. aux chem. pub.
					5	36		36		Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
					1	25		25		Inf. aux lois conc. les pharmaciens.
					1	5		5		Profanation du dimanche.
11	54	2	34	20	10	33		33		Infrac. aux lois des chemins de fer.
1	10		10		43	3,405	1	3,355	50	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
					64	112		112		Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
18	124	8	68	56	14	51	1	31	20	Menaces et langage injurieux.
2	9		9		7	8		8		Empiètement.
29	605	14	130	475	1,335	3,890	682	2,220	1,670	Vagabondage.
1,193	5,937	435	3,435	2,502	63,279	8,577	1,271	4,447	4,130	Ivrresse.
2	16	1	8	8	28	820	10	240	280	Exposition indécente.
30	186	8	122	64	25	121	1	117	4	Langage insultant, obscène et pro- fane.
62	2,268	22	1,333	935	255	4,000	55	3,007	993	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
13	48	1	46	2	58	385	6	343	42	Conduite déréglée.
										Inf. aux lois des poids et mesures.
2,038	29,709	623	22,073	7,636	7,415	69,361	2,299	59,787	9,574	Totaux.

a 10, b 1, c 22—Committed to jail and fined—Emprisonnés et mis à l'amende.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS FINED AND AMOUNTS OF FINES.

OFFENCES.	ONTARIO.					MANITOBA.				
	No. of persons fined.	Am't of fines, costs or damage.	No. of pers. com. to jail in default to pay fine.	Amount of fines, costs or damages.		No. of persons fined.	Am't of fines, costs or damage.	No. of pers. com. to jail in default to pay fine.	Amount of fines, costs or damages.	
				Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages.					Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages.	
	Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende	Montants des amendes, frais ou dommages.	Nomb. de pers. mises en prison à défaut de payer l'am.	Paid.	Not paid.	Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende	Montants des amendes, frais ou dommages.	Nomb. de pers. mises en prison à défaut de payer l'am.	Paid.	Not paid.
— Payé.				— Non payé.	— Payé.				— Non payé.	
Adulteration of food	30	\$ 490		\$ 490	\$	3	\$ 46		\$ 46	\$
Assaults	1,545	6,686	44	6,319	367	40	264	2	251	13
Breach of peace	210	889	2	882	7					
Carry'g fire-arms & unlawf. weapons	19	227	3	167	60	1	10		10	
Contempt of court	2	2		2						
Cruelty to animals	159	536	2	514	22	3	30		30	
Disturb'g religious & like meetings	73	241	3	227	14					
Fishery Acts, offences against	92	533	2	513	20	5	11		11	
Gambling Acts	60	1,094	1	1,089	5					
Game Laws	78	1,036	8	873	163	3	54		54	
Larceny	58	180	2	165	15					
" of dogs, birds, etc.	7	34		34						
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	45	118	1	113	5					
Liq. License Acts, offences against	552	14,023	2	13,968	55	21	1,014		1,014	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.	2	40		40						
Selling liq. during prohib'd hours without license	131	3,054		3,054		11	588		588	
Violation of Indians liquor law	71	3,669		3,669		10	1,094	1	894	200
	17	851	1	801	50	2	129	2	129	
Malicious injury to property	64	314	2	309	5					
Other damage to property	232	1,013	6	949	64	26	140	1	110	30
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.	293	3,871		3,871		44	1,133		1,133	
Medical & Dent'y Acts, off. against	15	374		374						
Militia Acts, offences against	8	45		45						
Miscellaneous minor offences	2	15	1	5	10					
Munic. Acts & By-laws, breaches of	2,500	5,708	7	5,683	25	81	400		400	
Exerc'g various callings with't lic.	63	627	5	545	82	15	44		44	
Health By-laws, offences against.	47	183		183		14	36		36	
Highways, offences relating to.	141	311		311		17	71		71	
Neglecting to support family	6	22	1	12	10					
Pharmacy Acts, offences against	23	464		464						
Profanation of the Lord's Day	73	258		258		13	84		84	
Railway Acts, offences against	138	554	61	306	248	14	122	13	32	90
Revenue Laws	15	790		790						
Seamen Acts						24	182		182	
Statute Labour, offences relating to	65	161		161						
Threats and abusive language	193	777	9	719	58	6	36	2	25	11
Trespass	435	976	34	920	56	3	25		25	
Vagrancy	850	3,136	321	1,523	1,613	1	6		6	
Drunkenness	2,221	5,964	241	5,274	690	559	1,766	156	1,104	662
Indecent exposure	45	450	3	408	42	2	49		49	
Insulting, obscene and profane language	385	1,094	9	1,066	28	1	3		3	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.	698	1,435	16	1,180	225	77	1,051	42	692	359
Loose, idle, disorderly	1,001	2,694	17	2,542	152	64	269	8	238	31
Weights & Meas. Acts, offenc. ag'st	19	129		129						
Totals	12,083	65,068	804	60,947	4,121	1,060	8,657	227	7,132	1,525

a 6, b 1—Committed to jail and fined—Emprisonnés et mis à l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU IV.—NOMBRE DE PERSONNES MISES À L'AMENDE ET MONTANTS DES AMENDES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.					NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST.					OFFENSES.
No. of persons fined.	Am't of fines, costs or damage.	No. of pers. com. to jail in default fine.	Amount of fines, costs or damages.		No. of persons fined.	Am't of fines, costs or damage.	No. of pers. com. to jail in default fine.	Amount of fines, costs or damages.		
			— Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages.	— —				— Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages.	— —	
Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende	Montants des amendes, frais ou dommages.	No. de pers. mises en prison à défaut de payer l'am.	Paid.	Not paid.	Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende	Montants des amendes, frais ou dommages.	No. de pers. mises en prison à défaut de payer l'am.	Paid.	Not paid.	
	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$	\$	
70	712	4	687	25	71	441		441		Falsificat. des subst. alimentaires.
18	170	1	165	5	40	126		126		Voies de fait.
2	30		30		3	15		15		Perturbation de la paix.
					2	7		7		Port d'armes illégal.
					8	13		13		Mépris de cour.
2	52		52		4	4		4		Cruauté envers les animaux.
11	289		289		1	15		15		Perturb. de réunions relig. et autres.
1	1		1		16	34		34		Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
1	1		1		10	26		26		“ défendant le jeu de chasse.
					5	34		34		Larcin.
13	340		340		13	878	1	828	50	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
					1	50		50		“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
3	75		75		2	100		100		50 Infractions aux lois de lic. de boissons.
89	3,620	1	3,595	25	36	3,243	1	3,183	60	Contravention aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
					2	5		5		Vente de boiss. dur. les heures déf. sans licence.
7	105		105		8	51		51		60 Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
12	142		142		75	873	2	858	15	Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
										Autres dommages à la propriété.
										15 Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois conc. la méd. et les dent. milice.
										Divers petits délits.
81	521		521		221	2,565	4	2,463	102	Contravent. aux lois municipales.
8	202		202		15	70		70		Pratiqu. divers état sans licence.
14	99		99		11	47		47		Inf. aux lois sur l'hygiène pub.
25	165		165		3	9		9		Délits ayant rapp. aux chem. pub.
										Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
					2	4		4		Inf. aux lois conc. les pharmaciens.
7	41		41		2	15	1	10	5	Profanation du dimanche.
					40	221	10	146	75	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
					61	100		100		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
1	25		25							Infractions aux lois maritimes.
					8	43		43		Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
3	32		32		3	9		9		Menaces et langage injurieux.
					8	43		43		Empiètem. Vagabondage.
6	230		230		8	43		43		Ivresse.
454	3,157	9	3,072	85	235	764	2	760	4	Exposition indécente.
9	129		129		2	4		4		Langage insultant, obscène et profane.
3	45		45		5	18		18		Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
89	1,855	7	1,653	202	14	155		155		Conduite déréglée.
2	15		15		7	11		11		Inf. aux lois des poids et mesures.
931	12,053	22	11,711	342	874	9,993	21	9,682	311	Totaux.

a 7, b 1, c 4—Committed to jail and fined—Emprisonnés et mis à l'amende.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS FINED AND AMOUNTS OF FINES.

OFFENCES.	CANADA.				
	Number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines, costs or damages.	Number of persons committed to jail in default to pay fines.	Amount of fines, costs or damages.	
				Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages.	
	Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende.	Montant total des amendes, frais ou dommages	Nombre de personnes mises en prison à défaut de payer l'amende.	Paid.	Not paid.
Payé.				Non payé.	
		\$		\$	\$
Adulteration of food.....	55	653		653	
Assaults.....	2,591	13,651	225	11,182	2,469
Breach of peace.....	767	3,967	119	2,932	1,035
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	44	507	7	347	160
Contempt of court.....	7	15		15	
Cruelty to animals.....	428	2,075	6	2,042	33
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	125	536	11	481	55
Fishery Acts, offences against.....	114	606	2	586	20
Gambling Acts.....	92	1,757	2	1,702	55
Game laws.....	105	1,210	8	1,047	163
Larceny.....	86	278	2	263	15
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....	7	34		34	
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	58	184	2	164	20
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	945	40,113	10	39,426	687
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	484	26,105	21	24,853	1,252
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	146	3,872		3,872	
“ without license.....	274	24,434	10	23,614	820
Violation of Indian liquor law.....	145	7,893	6	7,579	314
Malicious injury to property.....	245	1,410	63	983	427
Other damage to property.....	353	1,876	14	1,651	225
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	417	5,897	2	5,882	15
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against.....	15	374		374	
Militia Acts.....	8	45		45	
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	5	24	1	14	10
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	3,535	11,272	15	11,075	197
Exercising various callings without license.....	209	1,836	5	1,754	82
Health By-laws, offences against.....	101	463		463	
Highways, offences relating to.....	238	746	1	738	8
Neglecting to support family.....	13	98	1	88	10
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....	26	493		493	
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	114	598	1	593	5
Railway Acts, offences against.....	215	989	86	556	433
Revenue Laws.....	71	4,552	2	4,395	157
Seamen Acts.....	33	333		333	
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....	65	161		161	
Threats and abusive language.....	275	1,219	20	1,074	145
Trespass.....	453	1,035	36	972	63
Vagrancy.....	2,243	7,952	1,018	4,189	3,763
Drunkenness.....	9,382	30,506	2,134	22,274	8,232
Indecent exposure.....	97	1,258	16	873	385
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	681	1,961	18	1,865	96
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	600	10,965	142	8,221	2,744
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	1,209	3,609	34	3,376	233
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....	19	129		129	
Totals.....	a27,095	217,691	4,040	193,363	24,328

a 52—Total of persons committed to jail and fined—Total des personnes emprisonnées et mises à l'amende.

TABLE V.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO BE
TRIED BY JURY

TABLEAU V.

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA
COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ.

TABLE V.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Convictions.		CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT. CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT DE CONSENTEMENT.													
	Condamnations sommaires.		By Police or other Magistrate. Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.						Under the Speedy Trials Act. En vertu de l'Acte des procès expéditifs.							
	M.	F.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions	Ac- quittals.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions	Ac- quittals.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions	Ac- quittals.	Totals. — Totaux.				
				Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.		Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.		Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.					
					M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.
King's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.	7	2	9													
Prince, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.	83	3	86	2				2								
Queen's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.	400	24	424	33		3	1	26	1							
Totals of P.E. Island... Totaux de l'I. du P.-E.	490	29	519	25		3	1	28	1							
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.																
Algoma and Manitoulin...	96	2	98	8				8		12	1	7	2	19	3	
Brant	559	24	583	82	7	37	4	119	11	9		4		13		
Bruce	278	5	283							22		9		31		
Carleton	627	91	718	106	8	34	4	140	12	16		8		24		
Dufferin	51	6	57	7	1			7	1	2				2		
Elgin	242	16	258	45	1	15	2	60	3	15	1	14		29	1	
Essex	383	26	409	62				64		11		16	1	27	1	
Frontenac	248	15	263	28				28		6	1	4		10	1	
Grey	227	9	236	30	2	15		45	2	12				12		
Haldimand	85	6	91	3				3		9		3		12		
Halton	59	6	65							22		5		27		
Hastings	344	24	368	47	3	8	2	55	5	35		19		54		
Huron	92	3	95	2		3		5		23	3	6		29	3	
Kent	273	17	290	42	3	24	1	66	4	41		4		45		
Lambton	261	7	268							27		16		43		
Lanark	190	4	194	2				2		13	2	6		19	2	
Leeds and Grenville	393	28	421	27	1			27	1	20	2	5	1	25	3	
Lennox and Addington	84	14	98	7				7								
Lincoln	215	18	233	14		8		22		9		6		15		
Middlesex	552	30	582	54	2	43	4	97	6	62		21		33		
Muskoka and Parry Sound	199	10	209	3	2			3	2	11	1			11	1	
Nipissing	166	6	172	22	1	2		24	1	3	1	2		5	1	
Norfolk	110	13	123	23		1		24		12	1	6		18	1	
Northumberland & Durham	299	33	332	33		2		35		43	3	15		58	3	
Ontario	152	12	164	14	2	1		15	2	9		3	1	12	1	
Oxford	631	24	655	37	2	10	1	47	3	15		6		21		
Peel	58	2	60							5	1	6		11	1	
Perth	316	18	334	32	7	32	1	64	8			3		3		
Peterborough	261	8	269	34	3	26	2	60	5	4		4		8		
Prescott and Russell	31	1	32	7				7		9		4		13		
Prince Edward	51	2	53	5				5		3	1	1		4	1	
Renfrew	191	17	208	4				4		18	2	4	2	22	4	
Simcoe	420	18	438	48	2	7		55	2	45		9		54		
Storm't, D'das and Gleng'ry	184	18	202	11	2			11	2	5				5		
Thunder Bay & Rainy River	349	26	375	21		34	4	55	4	2		1		3		
Victoria	194	13	207	24	4	20	3	44	7	1				1		
Waterloo	241	9	250	11	2			11	2	30	1	1		31	1	
Welland	336	12	348	59	2	12	1	71	3	14		3		17		
Wellington	182	6	188	14	1	4	1	18	2	43		4		47		
Wentworth	565	62	627	133	16	127	17	260	33	29	4	11		40	4	
York	2900	395	3295	709	72	408	50	1117	122	8	1	8	1	16	2	
Totals of Ontario... Totaux d'Ontario...	13095	1056	14151	1810	146	875	97	2685	243	675	26	244	8	919	34	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU V.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURE.

CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉS.						TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES. — TOTALS DES DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.						GRAND TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. — GRANDS TOTALS DES DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE ET DES CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.						Grand Totals of all offences. —
Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.		Totals. — Totaux.		Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.		Totals. — Totaux.		Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.		Totals. — Totaux.			Grands Totaux de toutes les of- fences.
M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	
.....	9
17	2	.....	19	.....	42	.....	22	1	62	1	440	24	22	1	462	25	487
17	2	.....	19	.....	42	.....	22	1	64	1	532	29	25	1	554	30	584
PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.																		
.....	4	.....	4	.....	20	1	11	2	31	3	116	3	11	2	127	5	132
2	3	.....	5	.....	33	7	44	4	137	11	652	31	44	4	696	35	731
1	6	.....	7	.....	23	.....	15	.....	38	.....	301	5	15	.....	316	5	321
5	5	.....	10	.....	127	8	47	4	174	12	754	99	47	4	801	103	904
6	6	.....	6	.....	15	1	.....	.....	15	1	66	7	.....	.....	66	7	73
2	3	.....	5	.....	62	2	32	2	94	4	304	18	32	2	336	20	356
4	2	8	.....	12	2	77	2	26	1	103	3	460	28	26	1	486	29	515
8	8	.....	8	.....	42	1	4	.....	46	1	290	16	4	.....	294	16	310
8	2	2	.....	10	2	50	4	17	.....	67	4	277	13	17	.....	294	13	307
.....	1	.....	1	.....	12	.....	4	.....	16	.....	97	6	4	.....	101	6	107
.....	6	.....	6	.....	22	.....	11	.....	33	.....	81	6	11	.....	92	6	98
7	4	.....	11	.....	89	3	31	2	120	5	433	27	31	2	464	29	493
3	3	.....	6	.....	28	3	12	.....	40	3	120	6	12	.....	132	6	138
17	9	.....	26	.....	100	3	37	1	137	4	37	20	37	1	410	21	431
4	7	.....	11	.....	31	.....	23	.....	54	.....	292	7	23	.....	315	7	322
.....	1	.....	1	.....	15	2	7	.....	22	2	205	6	7	.....	212	6	218
3	3	.....	3	.....	50	3	5	1	55	4	443	31	5	1	448	32	480
3	3	.....	6	.....	10	.....	3	.....	13	.....	94	14	3	.....	97	14	111
2	2	.....	4	.....	25	.....	16	.....	41	.....	240	18	16	.....	256	18	274
2	10	2	12	2	118	2	74	6	192	8	670	32	74	6	744	38	782
21	11	.....	32	.....	35	3	11	.....	46	3	234	13	11	.....	245	13	258
1	2	.....	3	.....	26	2	6	.....	32	2	192	8	6	.....	198	8	206
1	2	.....	3	.....	36	1	9	.....	45	1	146	14	9	.....	155	14	169
8	12	4	20	4	84	3	29	4	113	7	333	36	29	4	412	40	452
2	3	.....	5	.....	25	2	7	1	32	3	177	14	5	1	184	15	199
4	4	1	8	1	56	2	20	2	76	4	687	26	20	2	707	28	735
5	4	.....	9	.....	10	1	10	.....	20	1	68	3	10	.....	78	3	81
.....	1	.....	1	.....	32	7	36	1	68	8	348	25	36	1	384	26	410
.....	1	.....	1	.....	38	3	31	2	69	5	299	11	31	2	330	13	343
.....	16	.....	16	.....	4	.....	20	.....	47	1	4	.....	51	1	52
4	1	1	5	1	12	1	2	1	14	2	63	3	2	1	65	4	69
1	5	.....	6	.....	23	2	9	2	32	4	214	19	9	2	223	21	244
9	1	.....	10	.....	102	2	17	.....	119	2	522	20	17	.....	539	20	559
3	4	.....	7	.....	19	2	4	.....	23	2	203	20	4	.....	207	20	227
2	2	.....	25	.....	35	4	60	4	374	26	35	4	409	30	439
1	8	2	9	2	26	4	28	5	54	9	220	17	28	5	248	22	270
1	1	.....	42	3	1	.....	43	3	283	12	1	.....	284	12	296
6	14	.....	20	.....	79	2	29	1	108	3	415	14	29	1	444	15	459
1	2	.....	3	.....	58	.....	10	.....	68	2	240	7	10	1	250	8	258
3	5	.....	165	20	140	17	305	37	730	82	140	17	870	99	969
40	4	47	2	87	6	757	77	463	53	1220	130	3657	472	463	53	4120	525	4645
190	8	201	12	391	20	2675	180	1320	117	3995	297	15770	1236	1320	117	17090	1353	18443

TABLE V.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Convictions. — Condamnations sommaires.			CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT. CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT DE CONSENTEMENT.											
				By Police or other Magistrate. Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.						Under the Speedy Trials Act. En vertu de l'Acte des procès expéditifs.					
				Con- victions.		Ac- quittals.		Totals.		Con- victions.		Ac- quittals.		Totals.	
				Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	— Totaux.		Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	— Totaux.		Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	— Totaux.	
	M.	F.	To- tals. — To- taux.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.															
Arthabaska	11		11	4				4				1			1
Beauce	20		20	1				1				3	1		3
Beauharnois	13	1	14	8				8							
Bedford	27		27	8				8				15		6	21
Chicoutimi	1		1										1		1
Gaspé	17		17	1				1							
Iberville	13	4	17	4	1	2	1	6	2						
Joliette	1		1	1				1				8		1	9
Kamouraska	16		16									6	1	1	6
Montmagny	12		12												
Montreal	5,334	1,096	6,430	915	102	9	1	924	103	192	14	40	3	232	17
Ottawa	189	33	222	6				6		7		10			17
Pontiac	5		5	2				2							
Quebec	1,344	58	1,402	112	6	2		114	6	22	6				22
Richelieu	115	9	124	23	1			23	1						
Rimouski										2		1			3
Saguenay	4	1	5			1		1							
St. Francis	389	24	413	56	1	16	1	72	2						
St. Hyacinthe	14	3	17	12				12							
Terrebonne															
Three Rivers	101	16	117	21		16		37		5					5
Totals of Quebec Totaux de Québec	7,626	1245	8871	1174	111	46	3	1220	114	261	22	59	4	320	26
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.															
Albert				1				1		1					1
Carleton	91	2	93	8				8				2			2
Charlotte	101	1	102												
Gloucester	16	1	17							1		1			2
Kent	2		2												
King's															
Madawaska															
Northumberland	142	24	166	11				11		3					3
Queen's															
Restigouche	15		15							1					1
St. John	955	142	1097	24	2	27	6	51	8						
Sunbury															
Victoria										1					1
Westmoreland	302	56	358	20	4	14	6	34	10	6		5			11
York	313	16	329							1					1
Totals of New Brunswick Totaux du N.-Brunswick	1,937	242	2179	64	6	41	12	105	18	14	8	22			

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU V.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ.

CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉS.						TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES. — TOTALS DES DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE.						GRAND TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. — GRAND TOTALS DES DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE ET DES CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.						Grand Totals of all offences. — Grands Totaux de toutes les offences.
Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.		Totals. — Totaux.		Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.		Totals. — Totaux.		Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.		Totals. — Totaux.		
M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	
PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.																		
5	1			5	1	5	2			5		16				16		16
						9				9	2	29	2			29	2	31
						8				8		21	1			21	1	22
9		3		12		32		9		41		59		9		68		68
								1		1		1		1		2		2
						1				1		18				18		18
						4	1	2	1	6	2	17	5	2	1	19	6	25
8		4	1	12	1	17		5	1	22	1	18		5	1	23	1	24
						6	1			6	2	22	1		1	22	2	24
												12				12		12
123	1	59	4	182	5	1230	117	108	8	1338	125	6564	1213	108	8	6672	1221	7893
2		7	1	9	1	15		17	1	32	1	204	33	17	1	221	34	255
2		4	2	6	2	4		4	2	8	2	9		4	2	13	2	15
2		8		10		136	12	10		146	12	1480	70	10		1490	70	1560
						23	1			23	1	138	10			138	10	148
5		6		11		7		7		14		7		7		14		14
2		2		4		2		3		5		6	1	3		9		10
						56	1	16	1	72	2	445	25	16	1	461	26	487
2		1	1	3	1	14		1	1	15	1	28	3	1	1	29	4	33
6		5		11		6		5		11		6		5		11		11
						26		16		42		127	16	16		143	16	159
166	2	99	9	265	11	1601	135	204	16	1805	151	9227	1380	204	16	9431	1396	10827
PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.																		
		1		1		2		1		3		2		1		3		3
		1		1		8		3		11		99	2	3		102	2	104
1				1		1		1		1		102	1			102	1	103
						1		1		2		17	1	1		18	1	19
1				1		1				1		3				3		3
		1		1				1		1				1		1		1
		4		4		14		4		18		156	24	4		160	24	184
		1		1		1		1		2		16		1		17		17
5		14		19		29	2	41	6	70	8	984	144	41	6	1025	150	1175
		1		1				1		1				1		1		1
2				2		3				3		-3				3		3
1		2		5		27	4	21	6	48	10	329	60	21	6	350	66	416
1				1		2				2		315	16			315	16	331
11		25		36		89	6	74	12	163	18	2026	248	74	12	2100	260	2360

TABLE V.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Convictions.			CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT.												
	Condamnations sommaires.			By Police or other Magistrate.						Under the Speedy Trials Act.						
				Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.			En vertu de l'Acte des procès expéditifs.									
				Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.	Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.	Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.	Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.	
	M.	F.	To- tals.	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.																
Annapolis.....	20	1	21													
Antigonish.....	23		23													
Cape Breton.....	66		66	1		1		9	1	4			13	1		
Colchester.....	3		3					3		1			4			
Cumberland.....	20	5	25		2		2	3		2			5			
Digby.....	42	1	43	1		1		3		2			5			
Guysborough.....	3		3	2				2					2			
Halifax.....	1587	219	1806	96	5			96	5	42	4	17	2	59	6	
Hants.....	34	1	35							1			1			
Inverness.....																
King's.....	47		47									2		2		
Lunenburg.....	66	2	68	5			5	1					1			
Pictou.....	84	5	89	17			17	2		2		2		4		
Queen's.....	40	1	41					5		2			7			
Richmond.....																
Shelburne.....	10		10	1			1									
Victoria.....	13	2	15													
Yarmouth.....	109	17	126	13	1		13	1	5				5			
Totals of Nova Scotia... Totaux de la N.-Ecosse }	2167	254	2421	136	8	1	137	8	74	5	32	2	106	7		
Central Manitoba—Centre..	125	1	126	29	1	17	46	1	15	1	2		17	1		
Eastern Manitoba—Est.....	892	186	1078	99	11	27	126	13	58		7		65			
Western Manitoba—Ouest..	28		28	3	2		3	3	15		6		21			
Totals of Manitoba... Totaux de Manitoba }	1045	187	1232	131	14	44	175	17	88	1	15		103	1		
Cariboo, B.C.—C.-B.									13		2		15			
Clinton, B.C.—C.-B.	87	4	91	5			5	9					9			
Victoria, B.C.—C.-B.	365	39	404	57	3	1	58	5	19	1	7		26	1		
Westminster, B.C.—C.-B. .	817	165	982	165	7	105	5	270	12	26		12	38			
Totals of B. Columbia... Totaux de la Col.-Brit. }	1269	208	1477	227	10	106	5	333	15	67	1	21	88	1		
Alberta N.—N., N.W.T....	433	15	448	39	1	67	2	106	3							
Alberta S.—Sud, N.W.T....	363	15	378	37	3	17		54	3							
Assiniboia E.—E., N.W.T.	239	7	246	31	2	27	1	58	3							
Assiniboia W.—O., N.W.T.	232		232	34		17	1	51	1							
Saskatchewan, N.W.T....	96	7	103	10		14		24								
Totals of the Territories... Totaux des Territoires. }	1363	44	1407	151	6	142	4	293	10							
Totals of Canada..... Totaux du Canada..... }	28992	3265	32257	3718	301	1258	125	4976	426	1179	55	379	14	1558	69	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU V.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ.

CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉS.					TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES. — TOTALS DES DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.					GRAND TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. — GRAND TOTALS DES DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE ET DES CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.					Grand Totals of all offences. —			
Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.		Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.		Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.		Totals. — Totaux.		Grands Totaux de toutes les offen- ces.		
M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.		F.	
PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.																		
2		1		3	2		1		3		22	1	1		23	1	24	
					13	1	5		18	1	23			23		23		
3		1		4	6		5		11		79	1	5		84	1	85	
3		4		7	3	2	2		5	2	9		5		14		14	
					3		2		5		23	7	2		25	7	32	
3		1	1	4	7		4	1	11	1	49	1	4	1	53	2	55	
					2				2		5				5		5	
2		2		4	140	9	19	2	159	11	1727	228	19	2	1746	230	1976	
2		1		3	3		1		4		37	1	1		38	1	39	
							4		4		47		4		51		51	
3		2		2	9				9		75	2			75	2	77	
4		7		11	23		9		32		107	5	9		116	5	121	
1		2		3	6		4		10		46	1	4		50	1	51	
5				5	5		5		5		5				5		5	
6				6	7				7		17				17		17	
					18	1			18	1	13	2			13	2	15	
											127	18			127	18	145	
34		21	1	55	1	244	13	54	3	298	16	2411	267	54	3	2465	270	2735
4		2		6	48	2	21		69	2	173	3	21		194	3	197	
6		1	1	7	163	11	35	3	198	14	1055	197	35	3	1090	200	1290	
1		2		3	19	2	8		27	3	47		8	1	55	3	58	
11		5	1	16	230	15	64	4	294	19	1275	202	64	4	1339	206	1545	
2				2	15		2		17		15		2		17		17	
5				5	19				19		106	4			106	4	110	
10		6	2	16	86	4	14	2	100	6	451	43	14	2	465	45	510	
					191	7	117	5	308	12	1008	172	117	5	1125	177	1302	
17		6	2	23	311	11	133	7	444	18	1580	219	133	7	1713	226	1939	
8		5		13	47	1	72	2	119	3	480	16	72	2	552	18	570	
1				1	38	3	17		55	3	401	18	17		418	18	436	
2				2	33	2	27	1	60	3	272	9	27	1	299	10	309	
1			1	1	35		17	2	52	2	267		17	2	284	2	286	
1		4	1	5	11		18	1	29	1	107	7	18	1	125	8	133	
13		9	2	22	164	6	151	6	315	12	1527	50	151	6	1678	56	1734	
459	10	368	27	827	37	5356	366	2022	166	7378	532	34348	3631	2022	166	36370	3797	40167

TABLE VI.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

TABLEAU VI.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU VI.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1897, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—KINGSTON.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Meurtre	a A vie	27 sept. '89	6 oct. '96	A être libéré le 2 jan- vier 1897 moyen- nant que sa cond. demeure bonne.	37		Assises, Chatham.
Blessures avec intent.	A vie.	10 oct. '87	14 mai '97	*	52		Police, Toronto.
Enlèvement	5 ans	31 mars '94	19 oct. '96	*	23		Assises, Stratford.
Voies de fait sur offi. de paix et voies de fait au pénitencier.	2 " 3 m's	29 juin '94 12 déc. '95	10 mars '97	*	28		Police, Toronto. Sessions, Kingston.
Voies de fait occ. des bless. corp. graves.	3 ans	9 juin '96	10 août '97	Les deux à être li- bérés le 9 sept. 1897.	32		Comté, Berlin.
" " "	3 " "	9 " '76	10 " '97		Sentence réduite à un an.	22	
Voies de fait avec int. d'infliger des bless. corporelles graves.	3 " "	13 mai '96	14 nov. '96	" " "	29		Assises, Goderich.
" " "	3 " "	13 " '96	14 " '96	" " "	35		" " "
" " "	2 " "	13 " '96	14 " '96	" " "	34		" " "
" " "	2 " "	13 " '96	14 " '96	" " "	38		" " "
Bigamie	5 " "	30 nov. '92	6 août '96	" " "	31		Comté, Lindsay.
Bestialité	10 " "	15 mars '89	10 nov. '96	Restauration de la rémission, temps perdu par sa déten- tion à l'hôpital.	30		Police, Kingston.
Vol de nuit	7 " "	13 sept. '95	22 juil. '97	*	21		Assises, Owen-Sound.
" " "	7 " "	28 " '94	7 " '97	Sentence réduite en une de 5 ans.	34		" Peterborough.
" " "	7 " "	9 avril '94	13 avril '97	*	24		Police, Ottawa.
Commerce charnel av. une fille au-dessous de 14 ans.	3 " "	26 nov. '94	23 oct. '96	*	25		" Stratford.
Inceste	7 " "	19 oct. '92	14 nov. '96	*	36		Assises, Guelph.
Incendie (2 indictem.)	20 " "	31 déc. '95	23 juin '97	24 c. de fouet remis.	27		Comté, Barrie.
" " "	15 " "	14 janv. '88	25 janv. '97	*	38		" Brockville.
" " "	15 " "	25 fév. '88	9 mars '97	*	45		" " "
Vol de grand chemin.	4 " "	13 sept. '95	6 oct. '96	A être libéré après avoir servi 2 ans avec rémission.	19		Assises, Ottawa.
Vol	2 " "	2 nov. '95	11 mars '97	*	20		" Welland.
Bris de maison et lar- cin.	14 ans et 10 jr	14 déc. '92	28 janv. '97	*	27		Comté, Kingston.
" " "	5 " "	21 mars '95	4 juin '97	*	24		Police, Baie du Tonnerre.
" " "	5 " "	30 juin '94	2 " '97	Deux mois ajoutés au temps de rémis. pour services spéc.	21		" Toronto.
" " "	5 " "	25 janv. '94	31 oct. '96	*	17		" " "
" " "	4 " "	22 nov. '95	16 août '97	*	29		" " "
Obstruant la voie fer- rée et détruisant la propriété.	5 " "	24 juil. '95	16 mars '97	Sentence de 7 ans ré- duite en une de 5 ans.	30		Comté, Berlin.
Vol de bétail	4½ " "	28 sept. '94	29 avril '97	*	31		" Brantford.
Vol d'une lettre et faux.	3 " "	10 déc. '95	1er juin '97	Sentence de 3 ans ré- duite en une de 2 ans moins un jour avec rémission.	29		" Welland.

a La sentence de mort ayant été commuée en emprisonnement à vie le 2 janvier 1890.

b Et 48 coups de fouet.

* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.

TABLE VI.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1897, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Ontario.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—KINGSTON—Concluded.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Committal.	Pardon or Commuta- tion.		M	F	
Theft of post office letters.	3 yrs.	Sept. 9, '96	Dec. 12, '96 *	.....	19		Police, London.
Having forged bank notes in his possession.	5 "	Dec. 14, '95	Jan. 29, '97 *	.....	39		Assizes, Toronto.
Forgery.....	3 "	Apr. 23, '97	July 7, '97 *	.....	30		County, Cornwall.
".....	2 "	Nov. 29, '95	" 22, '97	Remission of 1 month	55		" Belleville.
".....	2 "	Oct. 11, '95	Jan. 17, '97	To be released on the 1st May, 1897.	35		Assizes, Walkerton.
Larceny.....	3 "	Sept. 22, '94	Oct. 21, '96 *	.....	40		" Windsor.
".....	3 "	Aug. 15, '95	Jan. 26, '97	Sentence reduced to one of 2 years.	39		Police, Stratford.
".....	3 "	Jan. 22, '95	Oct. 19, '96	" "	33		County, Berlin.
".....	3 "	Aug. 26, '95	May 19, '97 *	.....	24		Police, Toronto.
".....	2 "	Feb. 7, '96	Dec. 24, '96 *	.....	31		" Stratford.
" and receiving stolen goods.	2 "	May 9, '96	Feb. 20, '97 *	.....	44		County, Pembroke.
(Province of Ontario.) PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY—PENETANGUISHENE.							
Housebreaking and larceny.	a	Mar. 15, '95	July 22, '97 *	.....	17		Police, Brantford.
" " " "	a	" 15, '95	Sept. 18, '97 *	.....	19		" "
Larceny.....	5 yrs.	Feb. 14, '93	" 18, '97 *	.....	16		" Pembroke.
".....	5 "	" 14, '93	" 18, '97 *	.....	19		" "
".....	5 "	July 17, '94	July 19, '97 *	.....	18		" Port Hope.
".....	4 "	Oct. 23, '94	Sept. 18, '97 *	.....	17		County, Sarnia.
".....	3 "	Dec. 11, '95	" 18, '97 *	.....	17		Police, Niagara Falls.
".....	3 "	May 13, '95	June 11, '97 *	.....	17		" Toronto.
".....	3 "	June 18, '96	May 14, '97 *	.....	17		" Owen Sound.
".....	3 "	May 15, '95	Jan. 22, '97 *	.....	16		" Toronto.
".....	2 ½ "	" 23, '96	Dec. 16, '96 *	.....	17		" Hamilton.
".....	2 "	June 30, '96	Jan. 9, '97 *	.....	16		" "
".....	b2 "	Aug. 8, '94	Oct. 6, '96 *	.....	20		" Kingston.
".....	b2 "	Dec. 4, '94	Jan. 19, '97 *	.....	23		" "
".....	b2 "	" 19, '94	Apr. 14, '97 *	.....	16		" St. Catharines.
".....	c2 "	July 6, '96	Jan. 21, '97 *	.....	19		" Kingston.
".....	d2 "	Dec. 4, '94	Apr. 1, '97 *	.....	16		" "
Vagrancy.....	5 "	Jan. 5, '92	Oct. 6, '96 *	.....	16		County, Picton.
".....	e2 "	" 26, '94	" 23, '96 *	.....	18		Stip. Mag., Rat Portage.
(Province of Ontario.) MERCER REFORMATORY—TORONTO.							
Perjury.....	3 yrs.	Aug. 2, '94	Jan. 9, '97 *	.....	17		Police, Hamilton.
Attempt to steal.....	1 ½ "	" 6, '96	" 19, '97 *	.....	22		County, Berlin.
Prostitution.....	2 "	Dec. 23, '95	Dec. 22, '96 *	.....	19		Police, Peterborough.
Vagrancy.....	6 m's	Mar. 20, '97	May 14, '97 *	.....	18		" Cobourg.
<p>a Indefinite period not to exceed 5 years. b And an ind. " " " c " " " 4 " d And a further indeterminate period of 3 years. e " " indefinite term of one year. * No reason given for pardon or commutation.</p>							

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU VI.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1897, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—KINGSTON—Fin.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commu- tation.		H	F	
Vol de lettres du bu- reau de poste.	3 ans	9 sept. '96	12 déc. '96	*.....	19		Police, London, Ont.
Ayant en sa posses- sion des billets de banques forgés.	5 "	14 déc. '97	29 janv. '97	*.....	39		Assises, Toronto.
Faux.....	3 "	23 avril '97	7 juil. '97	*.....	30		Comté, Cornwall.
".....	2 "	29 nov. '95	22 " '97	Un mois remis.....	55		" Belleville.
".....	2 "	11 oct. '95	17 janv. '97	A être libéré le 1er mai 1897.	35		Assises, Walkerton.
Larcin.....	3 "	22 sept. '94	21 oct. '96	*.....	40		" Windsor.
".....	3 "	15 août '95	26 janv. '97	Sentence réduite en une de 2 ans.	39		Police, Stratford.
".....	3 "	22 janv. '95	19 oct. '96	".....	33		Comté, Berlin.
".....	3 "	26 août '95	19 mai '97	*.....	24		Police, Toronto.
".....	2 "	7 fév. '96	24 déc. '96	*.....	31		" Stratford.
" et recel d'effets volés.	2 "	9 mai '96	20 fév. '97	*.....	44		Comté, Penbroke.
(Province d'Ontario) ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME—PÉNÉTANGUSHENE.							
Bris de maison et lar- cin.	a....	15 mars '95	22 juil. '97	*.....	17		Police, Brantford.
".....	a....	15 " '95	18 sept. '97	*.....	19		" "
Larcin.....	5 ans	14 fév. '93	18 " '97	*.....	16		" Pembroke.
".....	5 "	14 " '93	18 " '97	*.....	19		" "
".....	5 "	17 juil. '94	19 juil. '97	*.....	18		" Port Hope.
".....	4 "	23 oct. '94	18 sept. '97	*.....	17		Comté, Sarnia.
".....	3 "	11 déc. '95	18 " '97	*.....	17		Police, Niagara Falls.
".....	3 "	13 mai '95	11 juin '97	*.....	17		" Toronto.
".....	3 "	18 juin '96	14 mai '97	*.....	17		" Owen Sound.
".....	3 "	15 mai '95	22 janv. '97	*.....	17		" Toronto.
".....	2½ "	23 " '96	16 déc. '96	*.....	16		" Hamilton.
".....	2 "	30 juin '96	9 janv. '97	*.....	16		" "
".....	b2	8 août '94	6 oct. '96	*.....	20		" Kingston.
".....	b2	4 déc. '94	19 janv. '97	*.....	23		" "
".....	b2	19 " '94	14 avril '97	*.....	16		" Ste-Catherine.
".....	c2	6 juil. '96	21 janv. '97	*.....	19		" Kingston.
".....	d2	4 déc. '94	1 avril '97	*.....	16		" "
Vagabondage.	5 "	5 janv. '92	6 oct. '96	*.....	16		Comté, Pictou.
".....	e2	26 " '94	23 " '96	*.....	18		Mag. Stip., Rat-Portage.
(Province d'Ontario.) MAISON DE RÉFORME MERCER—TORONTO.							
Parjure.....	3 "	2 août '94	9 janv. '97	*.....	17		Police, Hamilton.
Tentative de vol	1½ "	6 " '96	19 " '97	*.....	22		Comté, Berlin.
Prostitution.....	2 "	23 déc. '95	22 déc. '96	*.....	19		Police, Peterborough.
Vagabondage.....	6 m's	20 mars '97	14 mai '97	*.....	18		" Cobourg.
<p>a Période indéfinie ne devant pas excéder 5 ans. b Et une période " " 5 " c " " " " 4 " d Et une autre période indéterminée de 3 " e " " indéfinie de un an. * Aucun raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.</p>							

TABLE VI.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the Year ended the 30th September, 1897, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> CENTRAL PRISON—TORONTO.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Committal.	Pardon or Commuta- tion.		M	F	
Attempt to have carnal know'dge with a girl under 14 years.	a	Mar. 11, '96	June 9, '97	*	25		County, Whitby.
Aggravated assault.	6 m's	July 16, '97	Sept. 22, '97	*	27		Police, Toronto.
Horse stealing.	23 "	" 14, '96	Dec. 24, '96	To be released on the 14th July, 1897.	41		County, Cayuga.
" "	8 "	Nov. 30, '96	Apr. 7, '97	*	22		Police, Dunnville.
Larceny and attempt to escape.	23 "	Dec. 14, '96	Feb. 1, '97	6 months remitted.	39		" Chatham.
Larceny	18 "	Sept. 10, '96	Sept. 22, '97	3 "	19		Owen Sound.
"	6 "	June 24, '96	Oct. 3, '96	*	23		County, Cobourg.
False pretences	6 "	July 20, '96	" 6, '96	*	22		Police, Welland.
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> ONTARIO BOY'S REFORMATORY.							
Larceny	5 yrs	Oct. 30, '92	May 21, '97	*	19		Police, Stratford.
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> COMMON JAILS.							
<i>Barrie Jail—</i> Burglary & assault.	2 m's	Nov. 14, '96	Dec. 22, '96	*	24		County, Barrie.
<i>Berlin Jail—</i> Larceny	2 "	" 12, '96	" 24, '96	*	35		" Berlin.
<i>Brampton Jail—</i> Conspir. to defraud.	12 "	Dec. 14, '96	Aug. 24, '97	*	52		Sessions, Brampton.
<i>Chatham Jail—</i> Larceny	6 "	Jan. 13, '97	June 22, '97	*	64		Police, Wallaceburg.
Vagrancy	6 "	" 22, '97	Feb. 18, '97	*	39		J.P.'s, Chatham.
Publishing or causing to be published in the public press a challenge to fight a prize fight.	b	May 19, '96	Oct. 15, '96	*	25		Police, Wallaceburg.
<i>Cornwall Jail—</i> Assault	c	June 12, '97	Aug. 3, '97	*	60		Sessions, Cornwall.
<i>Guelph Jail—</i> Vagrancy	6 m's	Aug. 20, '96	Nov. 10, '96	*	30		Police, Guelph.
<i>Hamilton Jail—</i> Vagrancy	6 "	Sept. 7, '97	Sept. 29, '97	*	20		" Hamilton.
<i>Kingston Jail—</i> Assault	3 "	Feb. 25, '97	Mar. 11, '97	*	19		" Kingston.
<i>Orangeville Jail—</i> Vagrancy	6 "	Aug. 12, '96	Oct. 6, '96	*	68		J.P.'s, Orangeville.
<i>Owen Sound Jail—</i> Vagrancy	5 "	Nov. 5, '96	Jan. 18, '97	*	47		Police, Owen Sound.
"	5 "	" 5, '96	Feb. 8, '97	*	40		" "
<i>Sault Ste Marie Jail—</i> Assault	6 "	Apr. 1, '96	Jan. 4, '97	Bailed out pending appeal, sentence reduced to 3 mo's.	39		" Massey, Algoma.
		Jan. 4, '97	Feb. 27, '97				

a Two years less one day and 45 lashes.

b \$100 fine in default of payment 6 months imprisonment.

c \$25 fine and one month imprison., and in default of payment of fine and costs, two further months.

* No reason given for pardon or commutation.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU VI.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1897, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivants.

(Province d'Ontario.) PRISON CENTRALE—TORONTO.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Sentence ou commu- tation.		H	F	
Tentative d'avoir un com. charnel avec une fille au-dessous de 14 ans.	a	11 mars '96	9 juin '97	*	25		Comté, Whitby.
Voies de fait graves.	6 m's	16 juil. '97	22 sept. '97	*	27		Police, Toronto.
Vol de chevaux.	23 "	14 " '96	24 déc. '96	A être libéré le 14 juillet 1897.	41		Comté, Cayuga.
" " " " " "	8 "	30 nov. '96	7 avril '97	*	22		Police, Dunnville.
Larcin et tentative d'évasion.	23 "	14 déc. '95	1er fév. '97	6 mois remis	39		" Chatham.
Larcin	18 "	10 sept. '96	22 sept. '97	3 " "	19		" Owen-Sound.
" " " " " "	6 "	24 juin '96	8 oct. '96	*	29		Comté, Cobourg.
Faux prétextes.	6 "	20 juil. '96	6 " '96	*	22		Police, Welland.
MAISON DE REFORME D'ONTARIO POUR LES GARÇONS.							
Larcin	5 ans	30 oct. '92	21 mai '97	*	19		Police, Stratford.
(Province d'Ontario.) PRISONS COMMUNES.							
<i>Prison de Barrie—</i> Vol de nuit et voies de fait.	2 m's	14 nov. '96	22 déc. '96	*	24		Comté, Barrie.
<i>Prison de Berlin—</i> Larcin	2 "	12 " '96	24 " '96	*	35		" Berlin.
<i>Prison de Brampton—</i> Conspir. de fraude.	12 "	14 déc. '96	24 août '97	*	52		Sessions, Brampton.
<i>Prison de Chatham—</i> Larcin	6 "	13 janv. '97	22 juin '97	*	64		Police, Wallaceburg.
Vagabondage	6 "	22 " '97	18 fév. '97	*	89		J. de P., Chatham.
Publiant ou étant cause de la publica. dans la presse pub. d'un défi pour une partie de boxe.	b	19 mai '96	15 oct. '96	*	25		Police, Wallaceburg.
<i>Prison de Cornwall—</i> Voies de fait	c	12 juin '97	3 août '97	*	60		Sessions, Cornwall.
<i>Prison de Guelph—</i> Vagabondage	6 m's	20 août '96	10 nov. '96	*	30		Police, Guelph.
<i>Prison d'Hamilton—</i> Vagabondage	6 "	7 sept. '97	29 sept. '97	*	20		" Hamilton.
<i>Prison de Kingston—</i> Voies de fait	3 "	25 fév. '97	11 mars '97	*	19		" Kingston.
<i>Prison d'Orangeville—</i> Vagabondage	6 "	12 août '96	6 oct. '96	*	68		J. de P., Orangeville.
<i>Prison d'Owen-Sound—</i> Vagabondage	5 "	5 nov. '96	18 janv. '97	*	47		Police, Owen-Sound.
" " " " " "	5 "	5 " '96	8 fév. '97	*	40		" "
<i>P. du Saull Ste-Marie</i> Voies de fait	6 "	1er avr. '96	4 janv. '97	Sous caut. en attend. le résultat de l'ap. 4 janv. '97	39		" Massey, Algoma.
			27 fév. '97	Sent. réd. à 3 mois.			

a Deux ans moins un jour et 45 coups de fouet.

b \$100 d'amende, et à défaut de paiement 6 mois d'emprisonnement.

c \$25 d'amende et un mois d'empris., et à défaut de paiement de l'amende et des frais 2 autres mois.

* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU VI.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1897, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.) PRISONS COMMUNES—Fin.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
<i>Prison de Toronto—</i>							
Voies de fait.	30 j'rs	22 oct. '96	27 oct. '96	*	44		Police, Toronto.
"	10 "	22 " '96	" '96	*	22		" "
Larcin.....	50 "	18 nov. '96	28 nov. '96	*	54		" "
"	30 "	7 juin '97	22 juin '97	*	18		" "
Vol de billets de bac	60 "	6 août '97	24 août '97	*	36		" "
					25		" "
<i>(Province de Québec.) PENITENCIER PROVINCIAL—SAINT-VINCENT DE PAUL.</i>							
Homicide non prém.	14 ans	19 oct. '92	6 oct. '96	A être libéré après avoir servi 5 ans avec rémission.	43		Banc Reine, Québec.
Usage d'armes à feu avec intention de meurtre.	7 "	18 juin '92	22 janv. '97	*	26		" Montréal.
Blessures avec intent'n	2 "	14 nov. '95	6 oct. '96	*	39		" "
Vol	14 "	29 mars '88	6 " '96	*	45		" "
Bris de magasin.	5 "	18 oct. '92	29 déc. '96	*	39		Sessions, "
En possession d'outils de voleur.	2 "	22 " '96	24 mai '97	*	24		Mag. du D. Sherbrooke.
Vol de lettres du bureau de poste.	3 "	24 juil. '94	6 janv. '97	*	21		Sessions, Montréal.
Vol de lettres chargées	3 "	11 mai '95	28 nov. '96	*	29		" "
Larcin.	7 "	28 juil. '96	12 déc. '96	*	25		" "
"	5 "	23 mars '95	11 nov. '96	*	33		Banc R., "
"	3 "	14 juil. '94	6 oct. '96	*	20		Sessions, Québec.
"	3 "	14 " '94	8 " '96	*	20		" "
<i>(Province de Québec.) PRISONS COMMUNES.</i>							
<i>Prison d'Arthabaska—</i>							
Faux prétextes.	4 m's	26 fév. '97	14 avril '97	*	33		M. du D., Arthab'skaville
<i>Prison de Hull—</i>							
Tenant une maison de désordre.	a 3 "	5 juin '97	16 sept. '97	*	30		Recorder, Hull.
<i>Prison de Montréal—</i>							
Attentat à la pudeur	b 23 "	20 déc. '94	4 nov. '96	25 c'ps de fouet remis	44		Sessions, Montréal.
Voies de fait sur sa femme.	6 "	13 nov. '96	11 fév. '97	*	36		" "
Voies de fait. et vagabondage ..	2 "	4 août '96	14 nov. '96	*	19		Recorder, "
Faux	23 "	27 nov. '96	4 mai '97	*	49		Police, "
Larcin.....	3 "	10 juin '97	7 sept. '97	*	41		Banc R., "
<i>Prison de Murray Bay</i>							
Larcin.	4 "	23 fév. '97	27 avril '97	*	17		" Murray Bay.
<i>Prison de Québec—</i>							
Larcin.....	3 "	8 juil. '97	27 août '97	*	41		Police, Québec.
Distillation illicite..	d	24 avril '96	24 oct. '96	*	49		" "
<i>Prison de Rimouski—</i>							
Voies de fait.	e	17 mars '97	22 juin '97	*	21		Mag. du Dist., Rimouski.

a Et une amende de \$25 ou 3 autres mois.

b Et 50 coups de fouet.

c \$10

d \$100 d'amende et les frais et un mois de prison, et 6 autres mois à défaut de paiement.

e \$10 d'amende et \$11.85 de frais ou 45 jours de prison à défaut de paiement à partir du 2 avril '97.

* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.

TABLE VI.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the Year ended the 30th September, 1897, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Quebec.)

COMMON JAILS—Concluded.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Commuta- tial.	Pardon or Commuta- tion.		M	F	
<i>St. John Jail—</i> Vagrancy.....	2 m's	July 7, '97	Aug. 5, '97 *	.....	19		J.P.'s, St. John.
<i>St. Joseph de la Beauce Jail—</i> Assault.....	30 dys	Mar. 23, '97	Apr. 7, '97 *	.....	39		Q. Bench, St. Joseph, Beauce.
<i>St. Scholastique Jail—</i> Larceny.....	3 m's	Jan. 15, '97	" 3, '97 *	.....	38		Q. Bench, Ste. Scholas- tique.
<i>Sherbrooke Jail—</i> Larceny.....	3 "	Nov. 20, '96	Jan. 12, '97 *	.....	25		Dist. Mag. Sherbrooke.
<i>Sorel Jail—</i> Larceny.....	6 "	" 5, '96	Apr. 14, '97 *	.....	25		" Sorel.
<i>Three Rivers Jail—</i> Keeping disorderly house.....	6 "	July 25, '96	Nov. 7, '96 *	.....	34		" Three Rivers.
Having illicit still..	a 1 "	Sept. 26, '96	" 26, '96 *	.....	29		Sessions "

(Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.)

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—DORCHESTER.

Aggravated assault...	2 yrs.	Sept. 22, '96	Aug. 3, '97	One year remitted..	26		County, Andover, N.B.
Escaping from prison, and while at large comm. 3 burglaries.	7 "	Aug. 8, '93	May 13, '97	Sentence reduced to 6 years with remis- sion.	26		" Halifax, N.S.
Burglary and larceny.	5 "	Feb. 5, '92	Oct. 13, '96 *	.....	32		" St. Andrew's.
Shopbreak. & larceny.	2 "	Apr. 23, '96	July 7, '97 *	.....	18		" Sydney, C.B.
Damaging & destroy- ing property.	2 "	May 30, '96	" 12, '97 *	.....	24		" Halifax.
Larceny.....	3 "	June 18, '96	May 14, '97	Two years remitted.	18		Supreme, Annapolis.
".....	3 "	Sept. 16, '95	Jan. 22, '97 *	.....	29		County, St. John, N.B.
".....	2 "	Feb. 6, '96	Dec. 10, '96 *	.....	17		" Halifax.
	& 1 mo						

(P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.)

COMMON JAILS.

<i>Charlottetown Jail—</i> Vio. of the Scott Act	4 m's	Jan. 5, '97	Apr. 29, '97 *	.....	34		Stip. Mag., Charlotte- town.
<i>Queen's Co. Jail—</i> Vio. of Can. Tem- perance Act.	b ...	Oct. 24, '96	Nov. 16, '96 *	.....	24		" "
<i>Halifax Co. Jail—</i> Shoplifting & theft.	9 m's	Sept. 17, '96	Jan. 19, '97 *	.....	19		County, Halifax.
<i>Ind. School, Halifax—</i> Burglary.....	2½ yrs	Jan. 7, '96	May 8, '97	Committed to Indus- school, but trans- ferred to Dart- mouth Hospital for the insane.	14		" Truro, N.S.
<i>Lunenburg Jail—</i> Larceny.....	6 m's	June 4, '87	July 7, '97 *	.....	34		Supreme, Lunenburg.
<i>Pictou Jail—</i> Larceny.....	3 "	Dec. 14, '96	Dec. 16, '96 *	.....	M		Stip. Mag., New Glasgow
Vio. of the Scott Act	c ...	Aug. 15, '96	Feb. 27, '97 *	.....	62		" "
<i>Andover Jail—</i> Selling intoxicants..	6 m's	June 11, '97	Aug. 24, '97 *	.....	54		Police, Andover, N.B.
<i>New-Castle Jail—</i> Vio. of Can. Tem- perance Act.	2 "	Feb. 4, '97	Mar. 5, '97 *	.....	69		" New Castle, N.B.

a And a fine of \$100 or 2 additional months. b \$57 or two months.
c \$50 fine and \$19.50 costs or 89 days in default of payment.
* No reason given for pardon or commutation.

Criminal Statistics.

TABEAU VI.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1897, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province de Québec.)

PRISONS COMMUNES—Fin.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
<i>Prison de St-Jean— Vagabondage.</i>	2 m's	7 juil. '97	5 août '97 *	.....	19		J. de P., St-Jean, Qué.
<i>Prison de St-Joseph de la Beauce— Voies de fait.</i>	30 jrs.	23 mars '97	7 avril '97 *	.....	39		Banc R., St-Joseph de la Beauce.
<i>P. de Ste-Scholastique— Larcin.</i>	3 m's	15 janv. '97	3 " '97 *	.....	33		Banc R., Ste-Scholasti- que.
<i>Prison de Sherbrooke— Larcin.</i>	3 "	20 nov. '96	12 janv. '97 *	.....	25		Mag. du dist., Sherbrooke
<i>Prison de Sorel— Larcin.</i>	6 "	5 " '96	14 avril '97 *	.....	25		" Sorel.
<i>P. de Trois-Rivières— Tenant une maison de désordre.</i>	6 "	25 juil. '96	7 nov. '96 *	.....	34		" Trois-Rivières
<i>Possédant illicite- ment un alambic.</i>	a 1	26 sept. '96	14 " '96 *	.....	29		Sessions "

(Nouvelle-Ecosse, Nouv.-Brunswick)

PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—DORCHESTER.

<i>Voies de fait graves.</i>	2 ans	22 sept. '96	3 août '97	Un an remis	26		Comté, Andover, N.-B.
<i>Evas. de pris. et pend- ant la liberté com. 3 vols avec effraction</i>	7 "	8 août '93	13 mai '97	Sentence réduite en une de 6 ans avec rémission.	26		" Halifax.
<i>Effraction et larcin.</i>	5 "	5 fév. '92	13 oct. '96 *	.....	32		" St-André, N.-B.
<i>Bris de mag. et larcin.</i>	2 "	23 avril '96	7 juil. '97 *	.....	18		" Sydney, C.-B.
<i>Endommageant et dé- truisant la propriété</i>	2 "	30 mai '96	12 " '97 *	.....	24		" Halifax.
<i>Larcin.</i>	3 "	18 juin '96	14 mai '97	Deux ans remis	18		Suprême, Annapolis.
"	3 "	16 sept. '95	22 janv. '97 *	.....	29		Comté, St-Jean, N.-B.
"	2 "	6 fév. '96	10 déc. '96 *	.....	17		" Halifax.
et Imo							

(I. du P.E., N.-E. et N.-B.)

PRISONS COMMUNES.

<i>P. de Charlottetown— Cont. à l'Acte Scott.</i>	4 m's	5 janv. '97	29 avril '97 *	.....	34		M. Stip., Charlottetown.
<i>P. du comté de Queen— Cont. à l'Acte de Temp. du Canada</i>	b	24 oct. '96	16 nov. '96 *	.....	24		" "
<i>P. du comté d'Halifax Vol dans un magasin</i>	9 m's	17 sept. '96	19 janv. '97 *	.....	19		Comté, Halifax.
<i>Ecole indust., Halifax Vol avec effraction.</i>	2 1/2 ans	7 janv. '96	8 mai '97	Emprisonné à l'école ind. mais transféré à l'hôpital des ali- énés de Dartmouth	14		" Truro, N.-E.
<i>P. de Lunenburg— Larcin.</i>	6 m's	4 juin '97	7 juil. '97 *	.....	34		Suprême, Lunenburg.
<i>Prison de Pictou— Larcin.</i>	3 "	14 déc. '96	16 déc. '96 *	.....	H		M. Stip., New-Glasgow.
<i>Cont. à l'Acte Scott.</i>	c	15 août '96	27 fév. '97 *	.....	62		" "
<i>Prison d'Andover— Vente illég. de boiss</i>	6 m's	11 juin '97	24 août '97 *	.....	54		Police, Andover, N.-B.
<i>P. ison de New-Castle— Cont. à l'Acte de Temp. du Canada</i>	2 "	4 fév. '97	5 mars '97 *	.....	69		" New-Castle, N.-B.

a Et une amende de \$100 ou 2 autres mois. b \$57 ou 2 mois.

c \$50 d'amende et \$19.50 de frais ou 89 jours à défaut de paiement.

* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.

TABLE VI.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the Year ended the 30th September, 1897, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

<i>(Province of Manitoba.)</i> MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex. M F	By what Court tried.	
		Sentence or Committal.	Pardon or Commuta- tion.				
Wounding with intent to murder.	10 yrs.	Apr. 21, '92	Dec. 22, '96	*	27	Supreme, Whitewood, N.W.T.	
Arson	5 "	Oct. 26, '95	" 23, '96	*	45	" Regina, "	
Shopbreaking and lar- ceny.	3 "	Sept. 25, '95	" 23, '96	*	31	" Calgary, "	
BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.							
Murder	a Life	June 2, '92	Nov. 19, '96	*	20	Assizes, N. Westminster.	
Manslaughter.	13 yrs	Nov. 27, '88	May 8, '97	To be released on the 22nd June, 1897.	55	" Victoria.	
"	12 "	" 21, '88	Feb. 3, '97	*	34	" N. Westminster.	
Felonious wounding. . .	15 "	June 18, '89	Jan. 22, '97	*	45	County "	
Aggravated assault. . .	3 "	May 20, '95	" 25, '97	6 months and 12 days remitted.	26	Assizes "	
Horse stealing and theft.	5 "	" 11, '96	July 12, '97	2 years remitted. . . .	24	County, Grand Forks.	
Larceny	5 "	Dec. 17, '94	Jan. 25, '97	"	39	" Penticton.	
Receiving stolen goods	4 "	May 4, '94	" 25, '97	*	26	" Victoria.	
Bringing stolen prop- erty in Canada.	2 "	June 8, '96	May 13, '97	6½ months remitted..	28	Supreme, Vernon.	
<i>(Brit. Columbia and N. W. T.)</i> COMMON JAILS, &c.							
<i>N. Westminster Jail—</i> Embezzlement.	18 m's	Oct. 23, '95	Nov. 11, '96	*	37	County, N. Westminster.	
<i>Victoria Jail—</i> Vagrancy.	3 "	Jan. 13, '97	Feb. 11, '97	*	37	Police, Victoria.	
<i>Battleford Jail—</i> Taking part in a "give away dance"	2 "	" 15, '97	" 9, '97	*	44 48 67	} J. P.'s, Battleford.	
<i>Lethbridge Jail—</i> Killing a calf	12 "	Mar. 25, '97	Setp. 27, '97	*	41		Supreme, Lethbridge.
<i>Police Barracks, Battle- ford—</i> Taking part in a "give away dance"	2 "	Jan. 22, '97	Feb. 18, '97	*	69		J. P.'s, Battleford.
<i>Police Guard room, Regina—</i> Vagrancy.	3 "	June 30, '97	Sept. 16, '97	*	39	" Wapella, N.W.T.	
<i>Police Guard room, Maple Creek—</i> Breaking prison.	6 "	Apr. 3, '97	June 22, '97	*	24	Pol. Insp., Maple Creek.	
DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.							
Murder.	Death	July 18, '96	Oct. 7, '96	Imprisonment for life in Kingston Pen.	41	Assizes, Parry Sound.	
"	"	Sept. 10, '96	Nov. 16, '96	" "	17	" Cobourg.	
"	"	Oct. 30, '96	Jan. 12, '97	" "	55	" Barrie.	
a Sentence of death commuted to life imprisonment on June 13, 1892.							
* No reason given for pardon or commutation.							

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU VI.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1897, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province de Manitoba.) PÉNITENCIER DE MANITOBA							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Blessures avec inten- tion de meurtre.	10 ans	21 avril '92	22 déc. '96	*	27		Suprême, Whitewood.
Incendie	5 "	26 oct. '95	23 " '96	*	45		" Régina.
Bris de magasin et larcin.	3 "	25 sept. '95	23 " '96	*	31		" Calgary.
PÉNITENCIER DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.							
Meurtre	à vie	2 juin '92	10 nov. '96	*	20		Assises, N.-Westminster.
Homicide non prém.	13 ans	27 nov. '88	8 mai '97	A être libéré le 22 juin 1897.	55		" Victoria.
"	12 "	21 " '88	3 fév. '97	*	34		" N.-Westminster.
Blessures avec intent.	15 "	18 juin '89	22 janv. '97	*	45		Comté, "
Voies de fait graves.	3 "	20 mai '95	25 " '97	6 mois et 12 jours remis.	26		Assises, "
Vol de chevaux et lar- cin.	5 "	11 " '96	12 juil. '97	2 ans remis	24		Comté, Grand Forks.
Larcin	5 "	17 déc. '94	25 janv. '97	2 "	39		" Penticton.
Recel d'effets volés	4 "	4 mai '94	25 " '97	*	26		" Victoria.
Effets volés apportés au Canada.	2 "	8 juin '96	13 mai '97	6½ mois remis	28		Suprême, Vernon.
(Col.-Brit. et T. du N.-O.) PRISONS COMMUNES, Etc.							
<i>P. de N.-Westminster</i> Détournement	18 m's	23 oct. '95	11 nov. '96	*	37		Comté, N.-Westminster.
<i>Prison de Victoria—</i> Vagabondage	3 "	13 janv. '97	11 fév. '97	*	37		Police, Victoria.
<i>Prison de Battleford—</i> Prenant part à une danse sauv. défen.	2 "	15 " '97	9 " '97	*	44 48 67		} J. de P., Battleford.
<i>Prison de Lethbridge—</i> Tuant un veau	12 "	25 mars '97	27 sept. '97	*	41			Suprême, Lethbridge.
<i>Caserne de Police, Bat- tleford—</i> Prenant part à une danse sauv. défen.	2 "	22 janv. '97	18 fév. '97	*	69		J. de P., Battleford.
<i>Poste de Police, Re- gina—</i> Vagabondage	3 "	30 juin '97	16 sept. '97	*	39		" Wapella.
<i>Poste de Police, Maple Creek—</i> Bris de prison	6 "	3 avril '97	22 juin '97	*	24		Insp. de p., Maple Creek.
SENTENCES DE MORT COMMUÉES DURANT L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPT. 1897.							
Meurtre	Mort.	18 juil. '96	7 oct. '96	Empris. à vie dans le pén. de Kingston.	41		Assises, Parry Sound.
"	"	10 sept. '96	16 nov. '96	" "	17		" Cobourg.
"	"	30 oct. '96	12 janv. '97	" "	55		" Barrie.
<p>a La sentence de mort ayant été commuée en emprisonnement à vie le 13 juin 1892. * Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.</p>							

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