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Ontario - Legislative Assembly

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

(31)

VOL. XXV.—PART IV.

THIRD SESSION OF SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

30518

SESSION 1893.

TORONTO:

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1893.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts (<i>Dominion and the Provinces</i>).....	65	<i>Printed.</i>
Accounts, Public.....	14	"
Agricultural and Arts, Report.....	11	"
Agricultural College, Report.....	22	"
Agricultural Societies, Analysis.....	60	<i>Not printed.</i>
Anatomy, Inspector, Bodies received by.....	71	<i>Printed.</i>
Asylums, Report.....	8	"
Baxter, Judge, commutation.....	33	<i>Not printed.</i>
Bee-Keepers' Association, Report.....	83	<i>Printed.</i>
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report.....	5	"
Blind Institute, Report.....	6	"
Bonds and Securities.....	53	<i>Not printed.</i>
Canadian Institute, Report.....	23	<i>Printed.</i>
Cattle, Dehorning, Report.....	2	"
Central Farmers' Institute, Report.....	84	"
Cholera regulations.....	66	"
Colonization Roads and Bridges.....	78	"
Crown Lands Report.....	17	"
Dairymen's and Creameries', Report.....	16	<i>Printed.</i>
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report.....	7	"
Dehorning Cattle, Report.....	2	"
Division Courts, Report.....	26	"
Drainage Commission, Report.....	32	"
Dufferin License Commissioners, correspondence.....	91	<i>Not printed.</i>
Education, Report.....	3	<i>Printed.</i>
" publication of Text-Books, O. in C.....	42	<i>Not printed.</i>
" publication of French Grammar.....	43	"
" lecturers at School of Pedagogy.....	41	"
" Goderich High School.....	45	"
" Niagara Falls High School.....	46	"
" Toronto Junction High School.....	47	"
" Inspector of Model Schools, duties of.....	48	"
" County pupils attending High Schools.....	52	<i>Printed.</i>
" appointment, resignations and dismissals.....	54	"
" names of authors and publishers of text-books..	55	"
Elections, Returns.....	75	"
Elgin House of Industry, Report.....	39	<i>Not printed.</i>
Entomological Society, Report.....	12	<i>Printed.</i>
Estimates.....	15	"

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Factories Inspectors, Report	25	<i>Printed.</i>
Farmers' Institute, Central, Report	84	"
Fire Ranging, expenditure	41	"
Fish and Game, Report	76	"
Forest Reservation and National Park, Report	31	"
Forestry, Forest Schools Management, Report	30	"
Fruit Growers', Report	13	"
Game and Fish, Report	76	<i>Printed.</i>
Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories, Report	9	"
Government Roads	78	"
Health, Report	28	<i>Printed.</i>
" regulations <i>re</i> cholera	66	"
" regulations <i>re</i> ice supply	67	"
Hospitals, Report	38	"
Houses of Refuge, Report	10	"
Ice, regulations <i>re</i> supply and storage	67	<i>Printed.</i>
Immigration, Report	18	"
Industries, Bureau of, Report	20	"
Insurance, Report	4	"
Jenkinson, W. T., application for license	77	<i>Not printed.</i>
Jones <i>vs.</i> Sharpe, correspondence	63	"
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Judicature Act	34	"
Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor	57	<i>Printed.</i>
Lands sold, amounts due on	68	<i>Printed.</i>
Legal Offices, Report	27	"
Librarian, Report	37	<i>Not printed.</i>
Lieutenant-Governor, appointment	57	<i>Printed.</i>
Liquor Licenses, Report	19	"
" number issued	49	"
" convictions in N. Ontario	88	<i>Not printed.</i>
Magdalen Asylums, Report	10	<i>Printed.</i>
Manley, conduct of	51	<i>Not printed.</i>
Medical Council, sums paid to members	86	<i>Printed.</i>
Middlesex Registry Office, vacancies in	58	<i>Not printed.</i>
Mines, Report of Bureau	85	<i>Printed.</i>
Mosgrove, Judge, commutation	34	<i>Not printed.</i>
Municipal indebtedness	89	<i>Printed.</i>
Municipal Taxation, Report	73	"
Municipal Treasurers, defalcations	79	"
Orphan Asylums, Report	10	<i>Printed.</i>
Ottawa Separate Schools, correspondence	50	"
Paget and Regan, correspondence	63	<i>Not printed.</i>
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Poultry and Pet Stock, Report.....	82	"
Prisons, Report ..	9	"
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Public Accounts.....	14	<i>Printed.</i>
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Scott Act By-laws	87	<i>Not printed.</i>
Secretary and Registrar, Report	90	<i>Printed.</i>
Statutes, Revised, disposal of.....	35	<i>Not printed.</i>
Statutes, Sessional, disposal of.....	36	"
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report	19	<i>Printed.</i>
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Timber berths, purchasers in 1890	74	"
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Titles, Report of Master	61	"
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Toronto University, Report	70	"
" Faculty of Medicine ..	1	"
" Finance Report	21	"
Upper Canada College, Report.....	29	<i>Printed.</i>
York Branch River Bridge	80	<i>Not printed.</i>
York House of Industry, Report	40	"

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Arranged in Numerical Order with their Titles at full length : the dates when Ordered and when presented to the Legislature ; the name of the Member who moved the same, and whether Ordered to be Printed or not.

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- No. 1.. Report of the Standing Committee on the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, on the subject of Re-organization. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 2.. Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the practice of Dehorning Cattle. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 3.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1892, with Statistics of 1891, in which is included the Reports upon the Scientific Institutions and School of Practical Science. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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- No. 4.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies, for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 5.. Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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- No. 6.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education and instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 7.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 8.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 9.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories, for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 10.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 11.. Report of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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- No. 12.. Report of the Entomological Society for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 13.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 14.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 15.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*) Estimates for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*) Estimates required for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1893. (*Not printed.*) Estimates (supplementary) for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 25th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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- No. 16.. Report of the Dairymen's and Creameries' Associations of the Province for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 17.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 18.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 19.. Report upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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- No. 20.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 21.. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, University of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 22.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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- No. 23 . Report for the Canadian Institute for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 24.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 25.. Reports of the Inspectors of Factories of the Province for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

- No. 26.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 27.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 28.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 29.. Report of Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1893. (*Printed*)
- No. 30.. Papers and Reports upon Forestry, Forest Schools, Administration and Management. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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- No. 31.. Report of the Royal Commission on Forest Reservation and National Park. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 32.. Report of the Drainage Commission for the Province, 1892-3. Presented to the Legislature, 4th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 33.. Copy of an Order in Council commuting the fees payable to His Honour Judge Baxter, under the Surrogate Courts Act. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed*)
- No. 34.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the payment of Surrogate Court fees to His Honour, Judge Mosgrove. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 35.. Statement as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 36.. Statement as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 37.. Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 38.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 39.. Report of the House of Industry and Refuge, County of Elgin. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 40.. Report on the House of Industry, County of York. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 41.. Return to an Order of the House, of the sixth day of April, 1892, shewing the expenditure in each year, since the system of fire ranging has been established for that service, the amount of refunds in each year, and the amount remaining unpaid on account of the licensee's share of the expenditure. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Printed.*)

- No. 42.. Copy of an Order-in-Council approving of certain agreements in regard to publication of Text Books. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 43.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting a certain indenture of agreement in regard to the publication of the High School French Grammar. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 44.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the appointment of Lecturers at the School of Pedagogy for the Session of 1892-93. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 45.. Copy of an Order-in-Council raising the High School at Goderich to the status of a Collegiate Institute. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 46.. Copy of an Order-in-Council relating to the establishment of a High School at Niagara Falls. Presented to the Legislature, 11th, April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 47.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the establishment of a High School at Toronto Junction. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the performance, during his absence through illness, of certain of the duties of the Inspector of Model Schools. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 49.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of liquor licenses issued in each year from 1876 to 1891, both inclusive. The gross fund raised from licenses in each of the same years. The sums paid out of the said fund in each of the same years to the Province and the Municipalities respectively, and the sums the Municipalities have imposed by by-law over and above the Statutory Duties in each of the same years. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. Mr. *Clancy*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 50.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between Mr. Inspector White and the Board of Separate School Trustees of the City of Ottawa, together with copies of all reports made by the Inspector to the said Board, with reference to the Separate Schools of the City, during the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 51.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education, Sir Daniel Wilson, and one Manley, late caretaker or janitor of the School of Practical Science, or any other person or persons, relating to the conduct of said Manley while janitor, and his dismissal from said position. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 52.. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of County pupils attending High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in Towns separated from Counties for Municipal purposes, for each of the past three years ending 30th June; the amounts paid by said Counties to the said High Schools and Collegiate Institutes

- for the same period ; the amounts paid by said Counties to the said High Schools and Collegiate Institutes under the High Schools Act of 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. Mr. *Preston*. (*Printed*)
- No. 53. . Statement of Bonds and Securities registered by Officers of the Province during the year 1892 Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1893. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 54. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1892, for a Return giving the names of all persons who have been appointed to, who have resigned and been dismissed from positions in the Toronto Normal School, the Toronto Model School and the School of Pedagogy, within the last five years, together with copies, in each case, of all correspondence relating to the same between the Minister of Education or any member of the Government, or any officer of the Department of Education and the parties in question, or any other person or persons. Also, copies of all petitions, memorials and communications addressed to the Minister of Education, or any member of the Government, on the part of any, or all of the students of the Toronto Normal School, the Toronto Model School and the School of Pedagogy, within the last five years, and of any replies thereto on the Department of Education or the Government. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney*. (*Printed*.)
- No. 55. . Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing the names of all authors and publishers of Public and High School text-books, with the respective books published by them and the prices thereof. Also, for the copies of all correspondence by or with the Minister of Education, or any officer of his department, respecting the price or publication of Public or High School text-books, subsequent to that already brought down. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1893. Mr. *Kerns*. (*Printed*.)
- No. 56. . Report of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1893. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 57. . Copy of Commission appointing the Honourable George Airey Kirkpatrick, P.C., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and of the instructions thereto attached. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1893. (*Printed*.)
- No. 58. . Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing how often, in the past ten years, the office of Registrar of Deeds for the North and East Ridings of the County of Middlesex has become vacant; the dates when the vacancies occurred and when they were filled, and, if the office is now vacant, how long the vacancy has continued. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1893. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 59. . Papers and Documents relating to the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway Company, and the Central Counties Railway Company. Presented to the Legislature, 25th May, 1893. (*Printed*.)
- No. 60. . Analysis of Reports of Electoral District and Township Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in Ontario for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April, 1893. (*Not printed*.)

- No. 61.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April. 1893. (*Printed*)
- No. 62.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the 12th day of April, 1893, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of the timber berths offered for sale at the sale of 13th October, 1892, and of the births then sold, including those sold by private contract after the auction sale, with the area of each berth, the price *per square mile* paid, the names of the several purchasers, the sums received on account of purchase money, the date of the payment thereof and the sums (if any) remaining unpaid on the 1st January, 1893, and shewing whether any, and if so which of the said berths had been previously sold, and when and to whom and for what price, and also for a return of a copy of the advertisement and conditions of sale, and of the Order-in-Council authorizing the sale. Presented to the Legislature, 24th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 63.. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th day of April, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any officer of the Department of Crown Lands and George Paget and John Regan, or either of them, on the subject of, or with reference to an action in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, between F. J. Jones plaintiff, and James Sharpe, Peter McDermott, George Paget and John Regan defendants, which said action was tried, or partially tried, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Rose at Hamilton, on the 2nd day of October, 1890, and settled by the parties thereto. Giving also, copies of all correspondence between the said Commissioner, or any such officer, and any other person or persons on the subject of or with reference to, the said action. Presented to the Legislature, 24th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 64.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the first day of April, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of the Order-in-Council for the appointment of a Commissioner to examine into the claims of the Township of Proton in respect of the Land Improvement Fund, of the Commission used in pursuance thereof, and for a statement in detail of all expenses incurred in respect of the enquiry and report. Presented to the Legislature, 25th April, 1893. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 65... Copy of an Order-in-Council adopting the first agreement of submission to the Arbitrators appointed for the settlement of the accounts between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and as between the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 66.. Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, with respect to Cholera, approved by Order-in-Council, dated 11th April, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 67.. Copy of an Order-in-Council approving of the Regulations respecting the sources of supply and the place of storage of Ice intended for domestic use or cooling purposes, adopted by the Provincial Board of Health. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 68.. Return in part, to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing by Townships the amount remaining unpaid on the

31st December last on lands sold, of (1) Crown Lands, (2) Common School Lands, (3) Grammar School Lands, (4) Railway Lands, and the aggregate amount due in respect of each of the said classes of lands, distinguishing the amounts due for principal and interest respectively. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1893. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Printed*)

- No. 69. . Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. Presented to the Legislature, 28th April, 1893. (*Printed*.)

CONTENTS OF PART IX.

- No. 70. . Report of the University of Toronto for the year 1891-92, including the Reports of the University and College Councils, together with the Bursar's statement for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1893. (*Printed*.)
- No. 71. . Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of bodies received by the Inspector of Anatomy, during each of the past five years from (1) Charitable Institutions (2) Criminal Institutions and (3) all other sources in the Province. Shewing also, the number of persons who have died from natural causes in each of the above named institutions during the same period, and the number of the criminal class who had spent ten years or more in prison before dying in prison, and the number of persons who during the same period have died at the hands of the executioner. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1893. Mr. *Meacham*. (*Printed*.)
- No. 72. . Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of March, 1892, for a Return, shewing the estimated quantity of Pine Timber now standing upon the Crown domain of the Province and the estimated value thereof, setting the same forth as far as practicable by a description, by number or otherwise, of the berths upon which the same is standing, and where the territory has not been divided into timber berths, shewing the localities as far as practicable, and also shewing the data upon which such estimates are based, as far as practicable. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1893. Mr. *Wood (Hastings)* (*Printed*)
- No. 73. . Report of the Commission on Municipal Taxation. Presented to the Legislature, 5th May, 1893. (*Printed*.)
- No. 74. . Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the twelfth day of April, 1893, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of the names of the several purchasers of the timber berths disposed of at the sale of October, 1890, and of the sales, if any, which were not carried out, and of the amounts, if any, remaining unpaid on account of the purchase money, if any, of such of lots and of a copy of the Order in Council authorizing the sale and of the advertisement and conditions of sale. Presented to the Legislature, 4th May, 1893. Mr. *Campbell (Algoma)*. (*Printed*.)
- No. 75. . Return from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral District of the City of Toronto, of the County of Peel, and the City of Toronto, since the General Election of 1890, shewing:— (1) The number of votes polled for each candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful candidate was returned. (3). The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The

- number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last census. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 76.. Report of the Ontario Game and Fish Commission. Presented to the Legislature, 11th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 77.. Return to an Order of the House of the third day of May, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the License Inspector of North Brant, or other parties, and the License Department, of any member of the Government, in connection with the application of William T. Jenkinson for a tavern license in polling sub division No. 10, Brantford Township. Presented to the Legislature, 8th May, 1893. (Mr. *McCleary.*) (*Not printed.*)
- No. 78.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing, separately for each County, the expenditure on colonization, Government, or County Roads and Bridges, by the Crown Lands Department, in the Counties of Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Addington and Frontenac during the year 1892, with the location and amount expended on each road and bridge, and giving the name of the overseer in charge, and the amount received by such overseer, for his own services out of each expenditure. Presented to the Legislature, 8th May, 1893. Mr. *Wood (Hastings)* (*Printed.*)
- No. 79.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing amounts of defalcations made by the Treasurers of any of the Municipalities in the Province of Ontario during the years 1871 to 1891, both inclusive. Shewing also, the amounts any of said municipalities have lost during the same time for want of sufficient sureties being given by said Treasurers, and also shewing the number of Commissions of Enquiry into the finances of municipal corporations issued during said years under Section 383 of the Municipal Act. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1893. Mr. *Balfour.* (*Printed.*)
- No. 80.. Return to an order of the House of the nineteenth day of April, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with an application for a new Bridge over York Branch River, between lots 20 and 21, in the Township of Carlow, in the County of Hastings, during the year 1892, and all papers or memoranda connected therewith. Presented to the Legislature, 10th May, 1893. Mr. *Wood (Hastings).* (*Not printed.*)
- No. 81.. Returns of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1892, under the provisions of R.S.O. 1887. cap. 114, sec. 100, with which are contrasted receipts of the same nature in the years 1890 and 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 82.. Reports of the Poultry and Pet Stock Associations for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 83.. Report of the Bee-Keepers Association for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1891. (*Printed.*)
- No. 84.. Report of the Central Farmers' Institute for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

- No. 85.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 86.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of May, 1893, for a Return from the Treasurer of the Medical Council, giving a detailed statement of the sums paid to each member of the Medical Council during the past five years, for travelling expenses and hotel accommodation while attending Council and Committee meetings, and also of the details of the amount not down in the financial returns for 1890, 1891 and 1892, under the heading "Expenses of Legislation." Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. Mr. *Waters.* (*Printed.*)
- No. 87.. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the number of votes polled in favor of, and against, the Scott Act By-laws when last carried in the different Counties and Cities of this Province. Also, the number of votes polled when the same Counties or Cities repealed such By-laws, and including the vote in those Counties and Cities where the By-laws, under this Act, did not pass. Presented to the Legislature, 16th May, 1893. Mr. *Gibson (Huron.)* (*Not printed.*)
- No. 88.. Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of May, 1893, for a Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act in the Riding of North Ontario during the years 1891 and 1892. Also, of all moneys paid to the License Inspector for salary and expenses during said years, distinguishing the amounts paid for salary and the amounts paid for expenses. Also, of the particulars of any fines which may have been remitted during said years. Also, of the gross amounts of money received by the inspector in his official capacity during said two years, and a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed by him during the same time, shewing to whom and for what such disbursements were made. Presented to the Legislature, 16th May, 1893. Mr. *Glendinning.* (*Not printed.*)
- No. 89.. Statement of the amounts loaned to the Municipalities of the Province under the Tile, Stone and Timber Act from 1st January, 1890, to 31st December, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 90.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)
- No. 91.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of May, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government and the License Commissioners of the County of Dufferin, or any other parties, concerning the resignation of the late License Inspector for the County, Mr. Anderson. Also, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the said License Commissioners, or other parties, concerning the appointment of the present Inspector, Mr. Dodds. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. Mr. *Barr (Dufferin.)* (*Not printed.*)
- No. 92.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of April, 1893, for a Return giving, except that already brought down, the dates of all Crown Timber Sales from 1871, as follows: The date of sale, the number and extent of the different timber berths in square miles, and the prices obtained at each such sale, *per square mile.* Presented to the Legislature, 22nd May, 1893. Mr. *Preston.* (*Printed.*)

No. 93.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the number of petitions that have been presented to the House during the present Session asking for a plebiscite on the temperance question from temperance societies, churches and municipal corporations, giving the numbers from each in the order named. Also, shewing the numbers from each of the above-named bodies in favor of Provincial or other Prohibition, respectively. And the number of Petitions in favor of Bill (No. 70,) To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd May, 1893. Mr. *Field*. (*Printed*.)

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF

ONTARIO

1892.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1893.

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TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture :

SIR,—I have the honor to present herewith the annual report of our Society for its twenty-third year under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.

The report contains an account of the proceedings at our annual meeting, which was held in London on the 31st of August and the 1st of September, 1892—including the election of officers for the ensuing year, the reports of the Council, the Treasurer, the Librarian and Curator, the Montreal branch and the various Sections of the Society, the President's annual address and the various papers read at the meeting.

The President's address will be found to contain references to all the principal insect attacks of the year. Most of these were, happily, not very formidable, but we regard the arrival from the United States of the Horn-fly pest, during the past season, as a very serious matter. In addition, therefore, to the President's remarks upon it, an illustrated account of its life-history and the best methods of dealing with it has been specially prepared for the report by Mr. Fletcher. Other papers of a practical and more or less popular character are also presented herewith, and will, it is trusted, be found interesting and useful to the general reader.

Our monthly magazine, the *Canadian Entomologist*, has been regularly issued during the past year, and has now almost completed its twenty-fourth volume. A larger number of writers than ever before have contributed to its pages, and its high scientific character has been ably maintained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held in its rooms in Victoria Hall, London, on Wednesday, August 31st, and Thursday, September 1st, 1892, the President, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, Port Hope, occupying the chair.

A Council meeting was held on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, at which their annual report was drawn up, and various matters of business pertaining to the society were transacted.

At 3 p.m. a general meeting of the Society was held. Letters of regret for their inability to attend were read from Messrs. H. H. Lyman, Montreal; A. H. Kilman, Ridgeway; J. D. Evans, Sudbury; Gamble Geddes, Toronto. A letter was read by Mr. Moffat from Mr. F. G. Buckell, of London, England, upon the expansion of the wings of Lepidoptera with reference to Mr. Moffat's paper upon this subject in the annual report for 1891, p. 32. A letter was also submitted by Mr. Harrington from the Rev. G. W. Taylor, of Victoria, Vancouver Island, stating that Aphides of all kinds had been extremely abundant during the present season, but that they had been very much parasitized by Hymenoptera.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer, Mr. J. M. Denton, presented his annual statement of the finances of the Society and explained the various items of receipts and expenditure. He stated that the balance on hand, \$319.13, was somewhat larger than usual, but it would all be required to meet the expenses of the remaining four months of the year, during which there was very little income to be expected.

RECEIPTS, 1891-92.

Balance from last year.....	\$ 230 93
Membership fees.....	335 22
Sales of <i>Canadian Entomologist</i>	99 44
" Pins, Cork, etc.....	47 18
Government grant.....	1,000 00
Interest on current account.....	3 55
	\$1,725 32

EXPENDITURE, 1891-92.

Printing <i>Canadian Entomologist</i> , etc....	\$ 509 77
Report and meeting expenses.....	226 12
Library.....	44 25
Purchase of collection.....	50 00
Expense account (postage, stationery, etc.)	107 54
Rent and fuel.....	116 00
Insurance.....	35 00
Pins, cork, etc.....	17 51
Salaries of officers.....	300 00
Balance.....	319 13
	\$1,725 32

Audited and found correct,

(Signed.)

W. E. SAUNDERS, }
JAS. H. BOWMAN, } Auditors.

London, Ontario,
August 30th, 1892.

 REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN AND CURATOR.

Mr. J. A. Moffat presented and read his report as follows :

The number of volumes added to the library during the year is 46, made up thus : Periodicals and reports of Societies received in exchange, which have been bound since last report, 37. Bound volumes which have been received as gifts from various public institutions, 8. By purchase, 1. The whole number on the register is now 1,214.

The number of volumes issued to local members during the year was 55.

The Society's collection of native Lepidoptera has received several valuable additions by gift, exchange and capture. This department now numbers 935 species and varieties, mostly taken in Ontario.

The Toronto list of 1883 contained 930 names, many of which were not then, and some of them not yet represented in the Society's drawers. Six or seven years ago when I first turned my attention to the micros there were not a hundred names of these in all our lists, now there are representatives of two hundred and twenty-four species in the Society's drawers, and a quantity of unnamed material on hand besides. It is quite evident that our field in Ontario is not half worked, whilst some of those that are engaged in it fail to make their success known.

The arrangement of the European beetles has been completed, and they occupy fourteen drawers, numbering 952 species. There is a large number of duplicates for disposal ; some of them are very attractive specimens.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.)

J. ALSTON MOFFAT,

Librarian and Curator.

 REPORT FROM THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO TO THE
 ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

BY THE REV. C. J. S. BETHUNE, D.C.L., DELEGATE.

On behalf of the Entomological Society of Ontario I have the honor to report that it continues to prosper and to perform much useful work. During the past year the ordinary membership was well maintained, while the number of associate members (who are not resident in Canada) was largely increased.

The *Canadian Entomologist*, the monthly publication of the Society, continues to attract contributions from all the leading Entomologists of North America, and to maintain its well established reputation. The 23rd volume was completed in December last, and consisted of 292 pages, instead of the usual 240. Its contributors numbered fifty-one, of whom fourteen were residents of Canada ; thirty-five, of the United States ; one, of England ; and one, of Germany. No less than sixty-one new species of insects were described in its pages, and the life histories of twenty-one species were recounted. Among the more important papers, besides those of a descriptive character, may be mentioned, "Notes on Canadian Rhyncophora," by W. H. Harrington ; "The Position of *Limenitis Proserpina*," by W. H. Edwards ; "Notes on Coleoptera," by Dr. J. Hamilton ; "Silver-top in Grass and the Insects which may produce it," by H. Osborn ; "Some Indiana Acrididæ," by W. S. Blatchley ; "North American Chernetidæ," and "The Dysderidæ of the United States," by Nathan Banks ; "Some Destructive Locusts of North America," by Lawrence Bruner ; "A Catalogue of the Thysanoura of North America," by A. D. Macgillivray ; and the official report of the meeting in Washington of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Five numbers of the 24th volume have been issued during the current year, each of them with an increased number of pages ; fifty-nine new species of insects have already been described, and several papers of more than ordinary value and interest have been published.

In addition to the monthly magazine, the Society presents an annual report to the Legislature of Ontario. The 22nd was published by the Department of Agriculture in January last. This report for 1891 contains an account of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Society, the President's annual address and the reports of the officers, the Montreal Branch and the Sections, and the papers read on the occasion.

The President in his address drew the attention of the Society to the most serious insect attacks of the year, and gave an account of the ravages of "the Eye spotted bud moth" (*Tmetocera ocellana*), "the Lesser Apple-Leaf Folder" (*Ieras minuta*), "the Oblique banded Leaf-roller" (*Carsia rosaceana*), "the Canker-worms" (*Anisopteryx vernata* and *pometaria*), "Cut-worms," the "Pea-weevil" (*Bruchus pisi*), "the turnip flea-beetle," "the Striped Cucumber Beetle" (*Diabrotica vittata*), and other more or less injurious insects. Among the papers published in the annual report may be mentioned the following: "Can Insects Survive Freezing?" and "Pamphila Manitoba and its Varieties," by Mr. H. H. Lyman; "*Nematus Erichsonii*," the Larch Saw-fly, whose destructive ravages among the tamarac swamps of the Province of Quebec are fully related by the Rev. T. W. Fyles; "a Microscopical Examination of an Unexpanded Wing of *Callosamia promethea*," by Mr. J. A. Moffatt; "an Account of some of the Collections of Insects in England and Germany," by Capt. Gamble Geddes; "the Northern Mole Cricket," by Mr. J. Fletcher; "Notes on Japanese Insects," by Mr. W. H. Harrington; "The Moose Fly," by Prof. W. A. Snow.

The various Sections of the Society, which were organized about two years ago, report very satisfactory progress. The Ornithological Section state that their "membership while not large is enthusiastic;" they have prepared a list, which is published in the annual report, of 97 birds known to breed in the county of Middlesex, Ontario, and of 20 other species observed in the same neighborhood and which will probably be found breeding there. The species are distinguished into those which are decidedly beneficial on account of their feeding habits, those which are neutral, and those which are open to doubt as being possibly injurious.

The Microscopical Section have held numerous regular meetings and several popular exhibitions; the subjects to which their attention was chiefly devoted were the manipulation of the microscope and the preparation of objects, and the examination of *algæ*, *fungi*, including the destructive Black-knot on fruit trees, ferns, etc.

The Botanical Section held weekly meetings throughout the greater part of the year, and have begun the formation of a collection of native plants, which is deposited in the rooms of the Society; a floral calendar has been kept; two mosses new to Canada have been discovered, and seventy species of fungi have been added to the North American list.

The members of the Geological Section have held evening meetings every week, at which they applied themselves to the serious and methodical study of the science, and when the season admitted, frequent field-excursions were made for practical work. During these they covered a large area of country and gathered many rare and valuable specimens of fossils.

The formation of these Sections of the Entomological Society for the encouragement of work in other departments of science, has thus been amply justified. The results have been most satisfactory, and the cheerful assistance given by the members of one section to those of another has been most useful. While occupying widely different fields of study they are constantly brought into contact with one another and find the benefit of co-operation as members of one Society, as well as the advantage to be derived from its library and rooms, and complete organization. The result is to make London, the headquarters of the Society, a centre of scientific work for the peninsula of Ontario, and to attract its residents, especially the young, into the delight-giving paths of Natural Science.

The annual report of the Society contains also a full record of the very important meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists held in Washington in August last under the presidency of our colleague, Mr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa. This Society was

first organized in Toronto in 1889, and has already become a very influential body, including amongst its members all the leading scientists in North America who are engaged in the study of practical Entomology. Its proceedings are accordingly of great scientific value as well as of immense practical value to farmers, gardeners and fruit-growers everywhere. The President, in his opening address, drew special attention to the want of reliable statistics concerning the ravages of destructive insects and the consequent financial loss to the community; a committee was accordingly appointed to prepare a report upon the subject. During the meeting, which occupied two days, a large number of papers on injurious insects were read and discussed, and much useful information was thus brought forward and made public.

While technical investigations in Entomology are by no means neglected, it is evident that our Society is becoming increasingly devoted to practical work, and is thus conferring very great benefits upon the agricultural interests of the country. Every fruit-grower and gardener is obliged to wage unceasing war against the infinite variety of injurious insects, and he can only do so with any hope of success when he has been taught by experienced scientists what methods to adopt and what means to employ. The publications of the Society from year to year set forth the best methods, and furnish instruction as to the best means for carrying on this warfare. The good work thus done will, we trust, be continued with unflinching zeal in the future.

The President gave an account of the meetings held at Rochester, N.Y., during the third week of August, of the Association of Economic Entomologists of North America and the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which he and Mr. Fletcher had attended as representatives of the Society.

The Rev. T. W. FYLES read a paper on *Zarcea Americana* which he found feeding on the Buck Bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*. He also read an interesting account of some of the rarer butterflies found in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Fletcher remarked upon the paper and gave some further information regarding the life-history of some of the species referred to.

Mr. FLETCHER then gave an account of a parasite of the Currant-worm. This, he described, as an exceedingly small insect which lives inside the egg of the Saw-fly, from which the Currant-worms hatch. He also mentioned that two species of Mud daubers (*Peloporus cementsarius* and *caeruleus*) had been bred by him from the same mud nest.

The Rev. T. W. FYLES gave a most interesting account of a visit which he had paid to the home of the late Philip H. Gosse, author of the "Canadian Naturalist," who resided many years ago near Compton, in the Eastern Townships, P.Q.

The meeting adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the Society held a public meeting in its rooms in Victoria Hall which was largely attended by members and other friends from London and the neighborhood, amongst whom the following were noticed: Mr. W. H. Harrington (Vice President) and Mr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa; Rev. T. W. Fyles, South Quebec; Messrs. J. M. Denton, W. E. Saunders, J. Alston Moffat, J. A. Balkwill, R. W. Rennie, F. W. Hodson, John Weld, W. Stevenson, H. Stevenson, J. H. Bowman, J. Dearness, Dr. Gainer, Rev. W. M. Rogers, Dr. Woolverton, C. B. Edwards, W. Foot, of London and others.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Warden of Trinity College School, Port Hope, President of the Society, took the chair at 8 o'clock, and proceeded to deliver his annual address, as follows :

GENTLEMEN : The pleasant duty once more devolves upon me of welcoming you all to our annual meeting. It is with great gratification that I do so, inasmuch as all goes well with our Society, and the reports of the council and officers, and also of the sections, record a steady progress and a continued prosperity. It is now thirty years since Mr. Saunders and I issued a circular to the collectors of insects in Canada, who were at that time very few indeed in number, and by this means obtained the names and addresses of all who were interested in Entomology. After some correspondence had taken place, it was decided to call a meeting at Toronto for the purpose of forming a Canadian Entomological Club. A meeting was accordingly held in the rooms of the Canadian Institute in Toronto, on the 16th day of April, 1863, at which nine gentlemen were present, and resolutions were drawn up for the formation of "The Entomological Society of Canada." It will interest you, no doubt, to hear the names of these pioneers of the science in this country. They were the Rev. Prof. Hincks and Prof. Croft, of the University of Toronto ; Mr. J. H. Sangster, Dr. Beverley R. Morris and James Hubbard, of Toronto ; Dr. Thos. Cowdry * and his son, Mr. H. Cowdry, of York Mills ; Mr. Saunders, of London, and myself. We had also letters of sympathy with the project from Mr. E. Billings, of the Geological Survey, Montreal ; Mr. R. V. Rogers, Kingston ; Mr. F. Reynolds, Hamilton ; Mr. B. Billings, Prescott ; Rev. V. Clementi, Peterborough ; and Mr. E. Baynes Reed, of London. These gentlemen all co-operated very heartily in the work of the Society and largely contributed to its success. From this beginning of fifteen members the Society has gone on, grown and prospered, and it has now become a large and influential body, with a well-established reputation and a recognized scientific status. It becomes us all then, and especially the younger members, to keep up the good work and to do all in our power, both individually and collectively, for the well-being and prosperity of our beloved Entomological Society of Ontario. There is an unlimited field for work in this country, both in practical and scientific entomology. The life-histories of countless insects remain to be investigated, large areas of our country have never been explored, and in some orders of insects almost nothing has been done. In some department or other, each of us may do some good work even though our opportunities may be few and our time limited.

In accordance with our long established custom it now devolves upon me to bring before you some account of the chief insect attacks of the year in this province. Among those that I referred to last year, "the Eye-spotted bud-moth" (*Tmetocera ocellana*, Schiff) Fig. 1, continues to be very injurious to apple-trees in many parts of the country. Canker-worms have been very abundant and destructive in various places. (Fig. 2 represents the male and wingless female of *Anisopteryx Vernata*.)

At Ottawa, on the first of June, I observed them in vast numbers upon forest trees in the neighborhood of the city, and have since been informed that they stripped them of their foliage ; they especially attacked the elm, basswood and ash, but were rarely seen upon the apple, which is the usual food of the insect. At Winnipeg also, as no steps were taken to check their ravages last year, they have continued the work of destruction upon the shade trees of the city. It is much to be deplored that the municipal authorities have not taken the trouble to protect their trees and keep the insect within due bounds.



Fig. 2.

* We regret to have to record that Dr. Thomas Cowdry died on the 16th of October, 1892, at the residence of his son, Mr. E. Cowdry, Simcoe, Ont., in the 80th year of his age. Dr. Cowdry had been in poor health for some time and resided of late years in Bermuda for the sake of the genial climate. He returned to Canada in the spring and died at a good old age, much beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Cut-worms have, upon the whole, been less abundant this year. Mr. Moffat tells me that they were very injurious in gardens about London this spring, but owing to the long continued wet weather most of them had failed to mature, and consequently there were very few of the moths to be seen. Early in the season they were reported to have been very abundant in Alberta, but I have heard no particulars since. At Port Hope they were troublesome as usual when the young plants were first set out in the spring. Lately the moths of several species, especially *Hadena devastator* and *sputatrix* *Agrotis jaculifera ypsilon* (Fig. 3) *herilis* and *tricosa*, have been very abundant, and will probably produce a large crop of worms for next year.



Fig. 3.

The Zebra caterpillar (*Mamestra picta*, Harris) Fig. 4, has been unusually abundant this year. Its favourite food is cabbage, but I have found it injurious

to salsify, beets, spinach, lettuce and other vegetables, and common also upon many weeds. The caterpillar (Fig. 4, a) is easily recognized, being more than ordinarily handsome. When fully grown it is about two inches long, of a velvety black colour, with the head and legs red, and two bright yellow stripes along each side; between these stripes there are numerous cross bars of yellow, which are so striking that they have caused the worm to be known as the Zebra caterpillar. The moth (Fig. 4 b.) does not compare with it in beauty, being dull and inconspicuous in colour; its fore-wings are deep brown, shaded with purple and marked with paler spots in the middle; the hind wings are white, faintly edged with brown on the outer margin. It is apparently double-brooded, as we have found the caterpillars in July and August and also in October. When young the caterpillars are gregarious and feed all together on the underside of a leaf. In the case of the cabbage they thus make a conspicuous white spot, and the whole brood can easily be picked off and crushed under foot, but when they are older they scatter over the leaves and are much more difficult to deal with.

The Cabbage butterfly (*Pieris rapae*, Linn) Fig. 5 represents the male and Fig. 6 the female, has been remarkably abundant about Port Hope this year, and very common in



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

the various parts of the province that I have chanced to visit. Its injuries must be very considerable, judging from what I have observed myself. The most satisfactory method

of dealing with it is the application of Persian Insect Powder (Pyrethrum.) This may be used in its pure state or mixed with four times its weight of common flour. The powder should be puffed with a small bellows into the heads of the infested cabbages as soon as the caterpillars are observed, and at different times during the season. A few applications usually suffice to destroy the insect.

Another serious enemy to the cabbage is the Root Maggot (*Anthomyia brassicae* Bouché) which is reported as being specially injurious this year in the neighbourhood of Ottawa. In 1885 Mr. Saunders stated that the cabbage crop had been materially injured by it, and in 1890 Mr. Fletcher gave an account of it in his annual report, and mentioned that "in most parts of Canada it was the insect which gave the greatest trouble to the cabbage grower." Like most of our pests it has been imported into this country from Europe, but has long been naturalized amongst us. The perfect insect is a small two-winged fly, of a grayish colour. It lays its eggs in the spring upon the young plants, depositing them beneath the surface of the ground as far down as it can reach its ovipositor, or creep in some convenient crevice. In a few days the young maggots hatch out, feeding at first upon the outside, and subsequently as they grow larger boring into the stem. When there are many about the same plant, as is commonly the case, only a few of them penetrate the root, while the remainder live in the soil upon the exuding juices of the injured plant. The effect of the attack is the death of the plant as soon as dry weather sets in. Mr. Fletcher has found that the maggots can be destroyed by the application of a decoction of white hellebore. He used two ounces to three gallons of water, and after drawing away some of the surface soil forced the liquid about the roots of the plant with a garden syringe and then replaced the soil. The results of this treatment have, so far, been very satisfactory. Nitrate of soda as a surface dressing and watering with lime water have also been recommended as effective remedies.

The Pear-leaf blister (*Phytoptus pyri*, Sheuten) has been spreading over Ontario and the Maritime Provinces during the present season. It is a tiny mite which forms a gall on the leaf, and from the parent gall the young mites spread and form new ones, which soon give a blistered appearance to the leaf. In the autumn they remove to the leaf buds at the ends of the twigs and pass the winter beneath the leafy scales. Spraying with kerosene emulsion in the spring when the buds first open is recommended as a remedy, but nothing has as yet been found to exterminate the creature. It should be watched by our fruit growers and experiments made for its destruction.

The Fall Web-worm (*Hyphantria textor*, Harris) Fig. 7, to which I find it necessary to make an annual allusion, is this year more abundant and wide-spread than ever. Though so conspicuous and so easily dealt with, I find that few people will take the trouble to destroy it, and consequently it is rapidly becoming a most serious pest. It attacks deciduous trees of every description and also shrubs and herbaceous plants. It is especially injurious to young trees, which it soon strips of every vestige of foliage. Several young elm trees planted along the streets of Port Hope were rendered quite bare a few weeks ago by this caterpillar, whose work was done in a few days and thus escaped notice at first. These trees have put out a fresh crop of leaves, but I fear

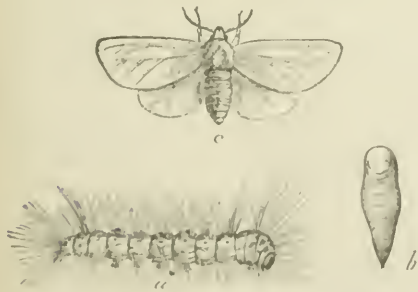


Fig. 7.

that they will be seriously exhausted of their strength, if not finally killed. Mr. Fletcher drew attention recently in the *Ottawa Field Naturalist* to the ravages of this insect, with very good results, as many people were led by his remarks to destroy the webs and their inmates wherever they found them. It is to be hoped that all the members of this Society will use their influence in the same way in any part of the country where they may be.

Among insects noticeable for their abundance this year, though not especially injurious. I may mention the Green grape-vine Sphinx (*Darapta myron*, Cramer)

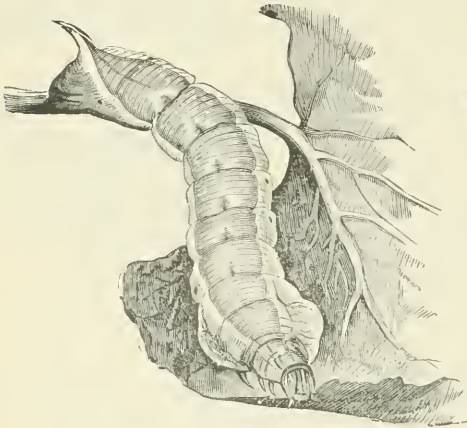


Fig. 9.



Fig. 8.

which is very numerous on the foliage of the Virginia creeper. Fig. 8 represents the moth and Fig. 9 the caterpillar. Many of the caterpillars, however, are

attacked by its well known parasite, Fig. 10, and it is not likely that the insect will gain too much headway.

Another grape insect is much more injurious both to the vine and the Virginia creeper. I refer to the grape vine Flea-beetle (*Graptodera chalybea*, Illig) which is a serious pest in many parts of the country. This insect passes the winter in the perfect state, and in the spring the beetle attacks the buds of the vine as soon as they begin to swell, thus destroying the future foliage and fruit in their embryo condition.



Fig. 10.

It is a small, polished steel-blue beetle, varying in colour to green and purple, about three-twentieths of an inch in length, dark green beneath, with brownish-black antennæ and feet. It is called a "flea-beetle" from its immensely developed thighs (Fig. 11) which enable it to jump long distances in the same manner as the familiar insect from which it takes its name. After a few weeks the first crop of beetles disappears, and is soon followed by colonies of little worms (Fig. 12, much magnified) dark-brown or blackish in colour, which speedily make their presence known by riddling the leaves with small holes. (Fig. 13.) These attain their full growth in July, descend to the earth to assume the pupa state, and after a week or two come out as perfect beetles. They do the greatest amount of injury in early spring, but in the summer also they are frequently very injurious by entirely stripping



Fig. 12.



Fig. 11.

the vine of its foliage. I am informed by the Rev. W. J. Mackenzie that the vines in the neighbourhood of Milton have been so seriously injured by this insect, especially in the spring, that they have produced very little fruit during the last three years. The most effective remedies, so far as known, are, first, to remove and burn all fallen leaves and other rubbish about the vines in the autumn, and secondly, to syringe the canes and young foliage with a weak mixture of Paris green and water in early spring. Strong soap suds or powdered hellebore might be employed against the larvæ in the summer time, when the use of Paris green would be dangerous.

Turning from the garden to the field, I find that "Silver-top" is still very common in meadows. At the recent meeting of Economic Entomologists in Rochester, N. Y., Mr. H. Osborn, of the Iowa Experiment Stations, gave an account of his method of dealing

with this injury. It is mainly caused by small leaf-hoppers (*Jassidee*). These are collected and destroyed by the use of a "hopper-dozer." This is a thin sheet-iron pan, about three feet in width, and of any length that may be found convenient; the back and sides of the pan are turned up about five or six inches, and the front is bent over about half an inch in order to form a smooth edge; the pan is mounted upon low wooden runners, about two inches in height, and is drawn by means of a rope attached to either end. When ready for use the pan is smeared over with coal tar to the depth of quarter of an inch or more, and is then dragged over the infested fields. The front of the pan, as it strikes the grass, causes the hoppers to spring into the air when most of them alight on the pan and are caught in the tar. A large area can be gone over very quickly and myriads of the insects thus destroyed. A field treated in this way before the grass has



Fig. 13.

become too long, and again when it has begun to grow after cutting, will be easily kept clear of this pest. Mr. Osborn found it advantageous to keep the infested meadow closely cropped by enclosing a larger number of cows upon it than usual. This simple machine—"the hopper-dozer"—can also be used with great advantage for the destruction of grass-hoppers or locusts.

The Clover-root borer, (*Hylesinus trifolii*, Müller) is reported by Mr. Kilman to be troublesome in the neighbourhood of Ridgeway, Ont. He says that "it literally honeycombs the clover roots in all fields here during the second season of the plant's growth, and the weakened plant rarely survives the winter following. The farmers then say that their clover is 'winter-killed.'" Mr. Fletcher in his last year's report (1891) drew attention to the occurrence of this insect in Canada, and recommended as a remedy the plowing under of the clover when it is found to be infested.

The Common red-legged Grass-hopper (*Melanoplus femur-rubrum*, Burm), is very abundant just now in many parts of the Province and is doing a considerable amount of damage. It is especially injurious to oats, as it has a habit of climbing up the stalk and biting off the ear. I have been informed that a field of ten acres in the neighbourhood of Port Hope was severely damaged in this way. It would be quite worth the farmers' while to use "hopper-dozers" for these insects, as already described. By making the coating of tar about half an inch thick it would securely hold the grass-hoppers.

The Wheat-stem maggot (*Meromyza Americana*, Fitch), which is also known as "the Wheat bulb worm" when it infests the roots of the plant, has been reported as injurious in some localities. Early in the spring the pupae of this insect are found in the roots of wheat and grasses; these are the pupae of the last brood of the previous year and have passed the winter in this state. The flies emerge from these at the end of May and proceed to lay their eggs on the leaves of many kinds of grass, and also upon the leaves of the forming stems of wheat, which has been sown in May and is well up by the first of June. These eggs produce a small glassy green maggot which eats into the base of the top joint of wheat, barley and grasses, and causes the ear to turn prematurely white before the rest of the crop is ripe. This is the "silver-top" of wheat and barley which

is frequently to be seen about the first of July. From these maggots there comes a second brood of the flies in August which deposit their eggs on grasses and on any volunteer wheat that there may be, and finally a third brood is matured in September in time to attack the fall wheat before the cold weather sets in. The remedies which Mr. Fletcher proposes (Bulletin No. 11) are "(1) late sowing of winter wheat; (2) harrowing of stubble soon after the crop is carried, so as to start the volunteer crop quickly, this latter to be plowed in early in September; (3) the application of a special fertilizer as a top dressing when winter wheat is known to be affected, this will help the injured plants to overcome the injury."

The last insect attack to which I desire to draw your attention is, perhaps, the most formidable of all. I refer to the recent occurrence of the "Horn-fly" (*Hamatobia serrata*, Rob.) in various parts of this Province. At the beginning of August it was first reported to Mr. Fletcher as attacking cattle at Oshawa, and soon after its appearance was announced at Toronto and London; during the last few days I have been informed of its presence at Bowmanville, Port Hope, Kingston, Ottawa and at Boucherville near Montreal. It has, no doubt, come to us from the neighbouring States where it has prevailed for some time. The insect is of European origin and has evidently been brought into the United States with imported cattle. It was first observed in New Jersey in 1887, and has now spread over the Atlantic States to Florida, as far west as Indiana and northward to Canada. The adult is a small gray fly, closely resembling the common house-fly in appearance, but a little smaller. It derives its name of Horn-fly from its singular habit of clustering, when at rest, upon the base of the horns of cows; it is by no means confined to this situation, however, but swarms upon the back between the head and foreshoulders, and on any parts which cannot be reached by the tongue or tail of the animal. When feeding it ranges over the back, flanks and legs. The injury done by this fly is by biting with its mouth-organs the skin of the animal and sucking its blood; as it occurs in great swarms, it seriously irritates the cattle and causes them, by loss of blood, to fall off in condition and diminish the yield of milk. The eggs are laid on the fresh droppings of the cattle and the insect passes its maggot stage in these; it subsequently goes down to the earth to form its pupa from which the winged fly in due time emerges. Dr. Riley and his assistants at Washington have carefully studied the life history of the insect, and state that "from ten to seventeen days, say two weeks, is about the average time from the laying of the egg to the appearance of the flies, and with four active breeding months, from May 15th to September 15th, there will be eight generations." We cannot then wonder at the sudden and enormous multiplication of the insect. The remedies that have been found most effective are the smearing of the horns and all the affected parts of the animal with any greasy substance to which a little carbolic acid has been added for the sake of its healing effect; train oil has been found especially useful as it keeps the flies away for five or six days after an application; common axle-grease and tallow have also been employed with good effect. In order to destroy the broods of the insect, the best plan is to throw a spadeful of lime over the fresh droppings, or if the weather is dry and sunny, to rake the fresh cowdung over the surface of the ground so that it may at once dry up and prevent the maggots from maturing; boys could easily perform this work, as there is always some place in the pasture field where the cattle gather during the heat of the day and where the dung can therefore be dealt with without much trouble. These methods should be especially employed in the early part of the year, wherever the insect is noticed, in order to prevent, or at any rate reduce, the subsequent broods.

Before leaving the subject of practical entomology I may allude for a moment to the splendid work that is being done all over North America by the Division of Entomology at Washington and the official entomologists at the various State experimental stations. The publication of *Insect Life* and the many bulletins that are issued both by the Federal and the State officials contain a vast fund of most useful and valuable information, the results of careful experiments in the field and the laboratory, and painstaking and conscientious studies of the life histories of insects. Similar good work is also being accomplished in this country by Mr. James Fletcher, the Dominion Entomologist at the

Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. He and I had the pleasure recently of attending the meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists of North America, which was held at Rochester, N. Y., on the 15th and 16th of August, and of meeting there a large number of the most eminent workers in this branch of science. In England Miss Ormerod has continued her useful work and published last winter her fifteenth "Report of Observations on Injurious Insects and Common Farm Pests," in which she gave a special account of the outbreak of caterpillars of the Diamond-back Moth (*Plutella cruciferarum*, Zeller) over large areas in Great Britain, and devoted a chapter to the use of Paris Green as an insecticide. It is satisfactory to learn that this useful agent is gradually coming into use in England and that the prejudices against its employment are being removed. In India the Trustees of the Indian Museum at Calcutta are issuing a serial publication on Economical Entomology, entitled *Indian Museum Notes*, which is now in its second volume; many of the parts are beautifully illustrated, among which we may specially mention an account of "The Wild Silk Insects of India," by Mr. Cotes, with fourteen very handsome plates.

One of the most useful publications of the year is undoubtedly a work by Dr. C. V. Riley, "Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects," published by the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. It consists of nearly 150 pages and is illustrated by nearly as many wood cuts, most of them specially prepared for the work. The directions and instructions are most complete and will be found invaluable by beginners, and full of useful hints and ideas for those who are experienced in collecting. Every entomologist is frequently appealed to by beginners to recommend them some book which will teach them how to collect and preserve specimens and how to make a start in the study of the science; hitherto one has been at a loss for a manual which will meet such cases, but now the want is admirably filled. In time we may hope that this work will be followed by a manual of North American insects, which will perform the same service for Entomology that Dr. Gray's works have done for Botany. We are glad to learn that a step is being taken in this direction by Mr. S. H. Scudder, who is now preparing for publication a book on butterflies for boys. The author's name is a sufficient warrant that it will be all that one can desire.

Since our last annual meeting we have had to deplore the loss of two of our members. On the 18th of March Mr. F. B. Caulfield died at Montreal. Since 1887 he has been a frequent contributor to the annual reports of the Society and also wrote occasional papers for the *Canadian Entomologist*; he was also a very energetic member of the Montreal branch and did much to maintain its activity and usefulness. He was a careful and diligent collector and a keen observer. His loss is deeply felt by his associates as well as his family. We sincerely sympathize with his widow and children in their bereavement.

On the 23rd of April one of our most noted Canadian entomologists departed this life. The Abbé Léon Provancher died at Cap Rouge near Quebec, in the 72nd year of his age. His earliest publications were a treatise on Botany in 1858 and a Flora of Canada in 1862. He soon afterwards turned his attention to Entomology, and after publishing a list of the Coleoptera taken at Portneuf, he began in 1874 the publication of his *Faune Entomologique du Canada*, the third volume of which was not completed till 1890. For more than twenty years also he published his well known monthly magazine *Le Naturaliste Canadien*, which was only discontinued last year. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a member of many other scientific associations. His name will long stand out prominently in the records of science as one of the ablest and most diligent savants that our French compatriots of the Province of Quebec have produced.

I feel that I have now sufficiently trespassed upon your time and attention and beg to thank you very heartily for the kind hearing that you have given me.

Mr. FLETCHER moved a vote of thanks to the President for his interesting and valuable address, and in doing so remarked upon the prevalence of the Zebra caterpillar (*Mamestra picta*), the destruction of the Tomato sphinx and the Green sphinx of the grape vine (*Daraea myron*) by parasites, and the rapid spread of the Horn-fly in Ontario and Western Quebec.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. T. W. FYLES, who expressed the pleasure he had derived from listening to the address. In the course of his remarks he referred to the injuries caused by the Onion fly, and stated that it could be prevented by the use of soot, which drove away the fly, and the affected onion was then enabled to revive and complete its growth.

Mr. DENTON gave an account of some experiences in England where a fly had caused the death of a newly born calf and also attacked sheep.

Mr. FLETCHER stated that soot was not always an available remedy in this country in consequence of the prevalent use of hard coal. He found nothing better than the application of a kerosene emulsion for the destruction of this and a great variety of other insects. He proceeded to describe the ease with which an emulsion could be made and the mode of its application, as well as its effectiveness as an insecticide.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The following report was then read and adopted :

The Council of the Entomological Society of Ontario beg to present the following report of their proceedings during the past year.

The ordinary membership of the Society has been satisfactorily maintained, while the number of associate members has been considerably increased during the year. Continued interest has been taken in the various departments of the Society, and much good work has been accomplished.

The Twenty-second Annual Report on practical and general entomology was presented to the Minister of Agriculture in December last, and was printed and distributed early in February. It consisted of one hundred pages and was illustrated with eighteen wood-cuts. The report contained, among other interesting matter, a full report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists, and a valuable list of the birds of Middlesex County.

The Council are pleased to gratefully acknowledge the promptitude with which the report was printed and distributed by the Department, and also the advantage the Society has received from having the reports distributed from Toronto.

The *Canadian Entomologist* has been regularly issued at the beginning of each month, and completed its twenty-third volume in December last. It consisted of 292 pages, an increase of fifty over the usual number. Of the current volume eight numbers have so far been published, and the ninth (for September) is almost ready for distribution, the numbers have averaged over twenty-four pages each, and will make the volume at the close of the year larger than any of its predecessors. There is still a steady demand for the back volumes, which involves the occasional reprinting of a number.

Some valuable additions have been made to the Library during the past year, among which may be mentioned a set of Miss Georgiana E. Ormerod's coloured diagrams of insects injurious to vegetation, which will be found most useful for illustrating popular lectures and addresses to farmers' meetings. The Society's collections of specimens have been carefully looked after by the Curator, Mr. Moffat, many additions have been made to the Lepidoptera, and good progress has been made in the arrangement of the European Coleoptera. The Council would here express their continued satisfaction with the careful and conscientious manner in which Mr. Moffat discharges his duties towards the Society.

The Sections of the Society in the departments of Botany, Geology, Microscopy and Ornithology have been in active operation during the past year. The reports of their proceedings are submitted herewith. It is earnestly to be hoped that the interest awakened in these branches of Natural Science will not be allowed to flag, and that the number of their adherents will steadily increase.

From the Treasurer's report it will be seen that there is at present a balance on hand of \$319.13, which is a larger amount than usual. The greatest care has been taken to keep the expenditure within due limits, as hitherto the amount remaining at the time of the annual meeting has not proved sufficient to carry on the work of the Society till the close of the year, during which time little or no money is received by the Society. The amount now on hand will all be required for necessary expenses before the annual subscriptions begin to be paid in January.

The Society was represented at the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, which was held at Ottawa at the end of May, by your President, Dr. Bethune, who was subsequently elected a Fellow of the Society. During the present month of August important meetings were held at Rochester, N. Y., at which the Society was represented by the President and Mr. Fletcher. It is gratifying to record that the former was elected first Vice-President of the Association of Economic Entomologists of North America, and President of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the ensuing year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CHARLES J. S. BETHUNE, President.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year :

President—W. HAGUE HARRINGTON, Ottawa.

Vice-President—J. M. DENTON, London.

Secretary—W. E. SAUNDERS, London.

Treasurer—J. A. BALKWILL, London.

Directors—Division 1, JAMES FLETCHER, F.L.S., F.R.S.C., Ottawa.

Division 2, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, F.R.S.C., Port Hope.

Division 3, GAMBLE GEDDES, Toronto.

Division 4, A. H. KILMAN, Ridgeway.

Division 5, J. DEARNESS, London.

Librarian and Curator—J. ALSTON MOFFAT, London.

Editor of the "Canadian Entomologist"—Rev. C. J. S. BETHUNE, M.A., D.C.L.
Port Hope.

Editing Committee—J. FLETCHER, Ottawa ; H. H. LYMAN, Montreal ; Rev. T. W. FYLES, South Quebec ; J. H. BOWMAN, London.

Delegate to the Royal Society of Canada—THE PRESIDENT.

Auditors—J. H. BOWMAN and W. E. SAUNDERS, London.

The reports for the past year of the various sections of the Society were next read by their respective secretaries.

REPORT OF THE BOTANICAL SECTION OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL
SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

This Section was organized for 1892 on the 16th of April, with Mr. J. A. Balkwill as Chairman and Mr. J. Dearness as Vice-Chairman.

The meetings were held regularly up to August, with considerable interest manifested.

An outing to Komoka on the 24th of May, and one to the "Swamp of Death, Oxford Co., were indulged in by some of the members.

Messrs. Dearness, Bowman, Stevenson and Althouse were very energetic in field work.

The following rare plants have been collected :

	Collector.	Locality.
Anagallis arvensis.....	Mr. Moffatt.....	Campbellville.
Poterium sanguisorba.....	".....	"
Valerianella olitoria.....	Mr. Dearness.....	Twenty Mile Creek.
Viola rotundifolia.....	".....	"
Corydalis glauca.....	Messrs. Dearness and Bowman..	Pine Pond (Swamp of Death).
Dalibarda repens.....	" ..	"
Lepidium campestre.....	" ..	Twenty Mile Creek.
Barbarea vulgaris.....	" ..	"
Viola carnina var rupestris.....	" ..	"
Cassia Marilandica (3 ft. high).....	Mr. Dearness.....	Tp. of Howard.
Symphoricarpus occidentalis.....	" ..	"
Actinomeris squarrosa.....	" ..	"
Polygonatum giganteum (7 ft.)....	" ..	"
Silphium perfoliatum (7 ft.).....	" ..	"
Euphorbia preslii.....	" ..	"
Lophanthus scrophulariaefolius....	" ..	"
Negundo aceroides (2 ft. diameter)..	" ..	"
Lythrum alatum.....	" ..	Walpole Island.
Polygala sanguinea.....	" ..	"
Baptisia tinctoria (fields).....	" ..	"
Silphium terebinthinaceum.....	" ..	"
Tradescantia sp (?).....	" ..	"
Galium verum.....	Mr. Bond.....	Port Stanley.
Bidens beckii.....	Mr. Stephenson.....	Port Frank.

During the year a large number of plants have been carefully mounted, the total number now in the herbarium amounts to about 500. Mr. Balkwill has done much of the mounting. The Section intends continuing the work during the coming winter.

Early in April a fine collection of plants was received from Mr. Wm. Scott, B.A., Mathematical Master of the Ottawa Normal School. The plants were in good condition and very acceptable, as they were collected in a district very different from that surrounding London.

The Section purposes continuing its explorations, and hopes to publish a list of the plants found in this district at some future time.

C. B. EDWARDS, Sec.

 REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SECTION.

Regular meetings have been held by the members of the Geological Section throughout the year, and they have been, on the whole, well attended. Interest in geological work has not diminished, and the meetings have often been the scene of lively discussion.

The course of study has been based on Professor Geikie's geological works, and articles in newspapers and magazines have received careful attention. The work has been agreeably helped forward by the fact that the fine collection of specimens belonging to our Chairman has always been open for the use of the Section, and they have proved invaluable for the purpose of illustrating the subjects before the section.

The members have frequently been out on excursions and have secured many interesting specimens. One of the most interesting outings occurred a short time ago, when the members were accompanied by Professor Seaborne, of Hellmuth Ladies' College, who gave some interesting and valuable hints as to the best methods of working up the geology of the London district. Those of the members who spent their holidays away from home took the inevitable hammer with them, and secured many interesting examples of the life of former ages. The Chairman particularly worked up the Niagara Falls locality, and promises to furnish the Section with his observations. There are now few parts of the district immediately around London that have not been explored.

London is in an interesting district from the fact that it appears to be directly in the line of the great stream of ice which swept the northern part of the continent in the Pliocene age, and the detritus from many different geological areas are scattered plentifully around. The age to which the rocks here belong is the Devonian, but they have been covered so deeply with the glacial drift that they reach the surface in but few places. Probably the finest specimens of the trilobite, *Phucops bufo*, found in Canada have been procured here, while the race of Orthoceratidae is well represented in this immediate vicinity. Corals are especially abundant and some fine specimens have been secured.

One of our members contemplates the arrangement of a list of Devonian fossils found around London, and hopes to be able to present it to the Society at the next annual meeting.

It is with pleasure that we learn that Mr. Johnson Pettit, to whom this Society is so much indebted, is now turning his attention to geology, and we hope to have his co-operation in the future.

S. WOOLVERTON, Chairman.

J. L. GOODBURNE, Secretary.

 REPORT OF THE MICROSCOPICAL SECTION.

I have much pleasure in presenting the annual report of our Section for the year ending August 31st, 1892 :

It is now two years since this Section was organized, and we can look back with pleasure upon the work of the past. Although our membership has not increased to any great extent during the last year, yet great interest is still manifested by all the members, who are rapidly gaining experience in the manipulation of the microscope and the preparation of objects.

During the past year public interest in our Section has greatly increased, as the report of our outside meetings will show. On March 3rd the Section was privileged to give a microscopical demonstration at the annual meeting of the East Middlesex Teachers

Association. The Section was again invited to the Hellmuth Ladies' College and was highly appreciated. Mr. Merchant, at the request of some of our members, very kindly granted us the use of the magnificent projecting microscope belonging to the Collegiate Institute.

The Principal gave a very interesting lecture on projection, explaining and illustrating the elementary laws of light and their application to projection.

Thirteen meetings were held last season. Total membership is 12; average attendance 9; visitors 8.

The subjects of the various evenings during the season were as follows:

Oct. 30th: Fertilization and Growth of Ferns.—Mr. FOOT.

Nov. 13th: Examination of the results of an outing, all taking part.

Nov. 27th: Examination of Fungi. Family Erysiphæ.—Prof. DEARNESS.

Those studied were *Erysipha Lamprocarpa* on *Hydrophyllum*.

Uncinula clintonii on leaf of Basswood.

Phallactinia on leaf of Dogwood.

Dec. 11th: Examination of Fungi was continued on six other specimens.—Prof. DEARNESS.

Dec. 26th: How to find and classify Diatoms.—Prof. BOWMAN.

Jan. 15th: Life, History and Classification of Diatoms.—Prof. BOWMAN.

Jan. 29th: Methods of mounting Diatoms.—Prof. BOWMAN.

Feb. 5th: Fertilization and Growth of the Phanerogams.—Mr. RENNIE.

Feb. 19th: Mounting of Seeds and Pollen.—Mr. RENNIE.

Mar. 5th: Light and its application to the Microscope.—Prof. DEARNESS.

April 1st: Microscopical Projection.—Principal MERCHANT.

April 15th: Examination of Frog Spawn.—Prof. BOWMAN.

April 29th: Fungi.—Prof. DEARNESS.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. FOOT, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE ORNITHOLOGICAL SECTION FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Mr. President and Members of the Council:

During the past year the Ornithological Section has held a number of meetings, at which many interesting facts have been noted and some new ones brought to light. During the spring months a combined record was kept of arrivals from the south, showing that 37 species were observed by the members in the first three months, 42 in April and 58 in May, against 36, 38 and 40 respectively for the year previous.

Several of the most interesting notes of the year I may perhaps be permitted to refer to briefly. First in order is the winter visitation of Crossbills. These were observed by all the members in March, April and May, the 30th of May being the last date of observation, when ten were seen. This influx included not only Red Crossbills, but also the rarer Whitewings in quantity, and one lot was seen, and two taken, of a larger form, *Loxia curvirostra*, Bendirei, which is regarded as a variety intermediate between the Mexican and the Red Crossbills, and has not, we believe, been recorded for Ontario before.

Another rare species which was noted in some quantity is the Bay-breasted Warbler, which is usually scarce, but this year appeared in good numbers, being first discovered by one of our most energetic members right in the city, and subsequently found on several

morning excursions. It is probable we should be able to report the breeding of the Least Bittern in our county had it not been for the rapacious boy, who captured the pair. They were observed June 4th, and captured a few days later, and on visiting the locality, a thorough search by one of our members showed a nearly finished nest, probably of this species. The take of the season, however, was the Cape May Warbler, hitherto unknown in Middlesex County, though eagerly sought for during many years. The first specimen was discovered in the High School grounds, by the energetic member previously referred to, who studied the bird with creditable zeal for many minutes, and subsequently selected the species from a series of unnamed skins, only to be the more sorry he could not secure it when he was informed of its identity. All doubts which might have been cast on this record were cleared up by the capture of a pair, male and female, by a boy with a slingshot the next day near the same place. The members of section regard this as the most important record of the year, and are proportionately proud of it. Our Plover Mills representative, with the assistance of Mr. Joseph Beck, secured a number of specimens of Lincoln's Sparrow, which had hitherto been claimed for the county on the strength of a single specimen taken years ago in the fall. Possibly it may prove, like the Fox-colored Sparrow, to be not so very rare now that we are getting acquainted with it.

Less interesting because somewhat out of the Section's range was the result of a visit of a member to Lake Wawanosh, near Sarnia, where he secured two specimens of the short billed Marsh Wren, of which probably ten or a dozen specimens were seen. They had not been previously reported in such numbers from anywhere in Ontario, although once erroneously reported near Ottawa.

In nesting records, the only one of special interest is the finding of a nest of the Carolina Rail on the outskirts of the city, with seven eggs; this being the only addition we have to make to the list of birds known to breed in Middlesex county, which was submitted with our last annual report. During the coming year we hope to open a large ledger for the birds of Middlesex in which all the notable occurrences with regard to each species shall be inscribed, thereby getting the result of our work into permanent form and making a good basis for any special investigations the Section may take up in the future.

W. E. SAUNDERS, Chairman.

MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The following is the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Council of the Montreal Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario :

The Council beg to submit the following report of the Branch for the year 1891-92.

During the past season nine meetings have been held, most of which were well attended, and the following papers have been read :

1. Notes on *Nematus pallidiventris*.—Rev. T. W. Fyles.
2. Some little known Canadian Coleoptera.—J. F. Hausen.
3. Occurrence of *Platynus rugiceps* at Montreal.—J. F. Hausen.
4. *Hepialus thule*.—H. H. Lyman.
5. Notes on some species of *Halisidota*.—H. H. Lyman.
6. Notes on the genus *Lithophane*.—A. F. Winn.
7. Entomological Questions.—A. F. Winn.
8. *Pamphila Manitoba* and its varieties.—H. H. Lyman.
9. *Danaus Archippus*.—A. F. Winn.
10. Notes on rearing *Pyraucis Atalanta*.—H. H. Lyman.
11. The genus *Grapta*.—H. H. Lyman.
12. Notes on Hemiptera.—J. F. Hausen.

Two new members have been added to our roll, viz., Messrs. Lachlan Gibb and J. W. Cushing, but three of our old members have resigned owing to continued absence from the city, and the death of our esteemed vice-president, Mr. F. B. Caulfield, has caused a great gap in our ranks which it will be difficult to fill. He was one of the founders of this Branch, and has taken the greatest interest in its welfare through all its vicissitudes during the past nineteen years. At our meetings he has read over forty original papers, and being an enthusiastic and pains-taking entomologist, the loss to the Branch is a very heavy one.

The Council would again urge the members to do all in their power to increase the interest in our meetings by getting as many new members as possible, and by bringing to the meetings specimens and notes on insects.

A large amount of work might easily be done during the coming summer on the neglected orders, Neuroptera, Hemiptera and Diptera, and we would suggest that each member should study at least one order besides his specialty and thus aid in increasing our knowledge of some of the many very common species of which at present we know little or nothing.

The report of the treasurer shews a balance on hand of \$17.08.

Submitted on behalf of the Council,

H. H. LYMAN, President.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year : President, H. H. LYMAN ; Vice-President, W. C. ADAMS ; Secretary-Treasurer, A. F. WINN ; Council, J. F. HAUSEN, CHAS. JACKSON.

After the reading of the foregoing reports was completed Mr. HARRINGTON gave an interesting account of a visit which he and Mr. Fletcher had made to Sudbury this summer, and exhibited some rare and remarkable specimens that they had found in that locality.

Mr. FLETCHER gave an entertaining description of a trip to Nepigon, north of Lake Superior, in quest of eggs of the butterfly, *Chionobas Macounii*. No eggs of that species were obtained, but many interesting observations were made. Eggs of *Nemophila selwynii* were secured, and the larvæ bred from them were described. *Grapta fulvus* was bred from larvæ found on *Alnus viridis*, *Salix discolor* and *Betula papyrifera*, and an undescribed parasite was also reared. *Grapta prognis* was also reared from larvæ on *Betula papyrifera*. *Colias interior* was mentioned, and the food plant was stated to be willow (from the observations of Mr. T. E. Bean in the Rocky Mountains). Mr. Fletcher was of the opinion that it was also *Vaccinium*. Specimens of two western species of *Argynnis*, *A. cipris* and *A. electa* were taken at Nepigon, and the occurrence there commented on. *Lycæna lucia* was taken and an addition made to its food plants in the flowers and seeds of *Acer spicatum*. *Carterocephalus mandan* is not uncommon at Nepigon in roadways running through low woodlands. Eggs had been secured on grasses and several larvæ were being bred. *Nisoniades icelus*, common at Nepigon, was being bred from eggs laid on the upper side of the leaves of *Salix cordata*. The larvæ were found to exhibit different temperaments, one particular specimen being described as "very bad tempered." Some beetles had been collected, and the oviposition of *Myodites zschii* in the unopened flowers of *Solidago canadensis* was described. An interesting *Mordella* had been taken on a white fungus growing on an old wharf, but the species did not seem to answer to any of those in the available literature. Species of *Donacia*, *Leptura* and some *Carabidæ* had been collected. *Trirhabda convergens* had been found abundantly on asters and solidagos. Of Hymenoptera many interesting species had been secured, *Abia kennicottii* amongst them, and several specimens of *Trichiosoma triangulum*.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1st.

The meeting was called to order by the President at half-past 9 o'clock.

The Rev. T. W. FYLES gave an account of a gall that he had found upon a White Aster (*Diplopappus umbellatus*). Mr. Fletcher in commenting upon it expressed the hope that Mr. Fyles would be able to work up its life history completely.

A paper by Mr. H. H. LYMAN, of Montreal, on a "Trip to Mount Washington in New Hampshire" was then read by the President (see p. 32.)

Mr. FLETCHER described some of the many difficulties which beset the entomologist in his efforts to rear larvæ from the egg to the imago state. An interesting discussion upon galls was then entered upon, in which most of the members present participated.

The President, Dr. BETHUNE, gave an account of his observations of insect life in Bermuda during the month of March last. He stated that he was most struck by the remarkable absence of insects of all descriptions. Not a single butterfly was to be seen and only one or two moths; after a diligent search under stones, etc., the only beetle that he found was the red and black Dung-beetle so common in Canada (*Aphodius fimetarius*), which he found in some cow droppings in a pasture field. Cockroaches (*Blatta Americana*), were abundant, having been brought, no doubt, in ships to the islands; a much larger species, *B. Maderensia*, was also occasionally seen. The common wasp (*Polistes Canadensis*), was found making its comb, without any protecting nest, on the leaves or branches of trees; honey bees were numerous and several species of ants, but no other Hymenoptera were observed. Mosquitoes and house-flies were common but not sufficiently numerous to be annoying, and several kinds of spiders. Great complaints were made of the difficulty of growing peaches on the islands owing to the attacks of an insect; in "Insect Life," vol. iii, p. 6, this is stated to be the maggot of a Dipterous fly (*Ceratitis capitata*, Wied.) The fruit was observed in all stages of growth at the same time, but none were in perfection except a few that had been protected with gauze netting. The fly is said to attack oranges also, but this fruit has been virtually exterminated in the Bermudas by a Scale-insect (*Chionaspis citri*), which was accidentally introduced in a ship-load of oranges some years ago. Through the kindness of the Rev. W. G. Lane, Dr. Bethune had obtained three specimens of Sphinx moths, which he exhibited, viz.: (1) *Chærocampa tersa* Drury, found also in the Southern States and West Indies; this beautiful hawk-moth is distinguished by its graceful shape and long pointed body; it is of a light-brownish yellow colour, the hind wings being black with a marginal row of wedge-shaped yellow spots. The larva is said to feed on Button-weed (*Spermacoce glabra*.) (2) *Phlegethontius (Sphinx) cingulata*, Fab., a large grey hawk-moth, with the hind wings shaded with rose colour and five spots of the same colour on each side of the abdomen. It is found in the West Indies and northwards. The larva feeds on the Sweet potato and Convolvulus. (3) A large White Sphinx, probably *S. tetrio*, which was taken by Mr. Douglas Hollis in his garden at Hamilton, Bermuda. One of the greatest pests to farmers and gardeners on the Islands is the "Broken-tail Snail" (*Rumina decollata*, Linn.) which has a singular elongate spiral shell with the smaller end abruptly truncate. It seems to swarm everywhere and is very destructive to vegetation.

Mr. MOFFAT presented a paper on "The power of insects to resist the action of frost" (see p. 35.)

The following insects were exhibited by Mr. FLETCHER:

1. *Liparocephalus brevipennis*, several specimens. This is an extremely rare Staphylinid, which had been received among other varieties from Rev. J. W. Keen, of Massett, Queen Charlotte Islands. The opinion was expressed that this and the other described species of the genus *L. orbicollis* were merely color varieties of one species. Specimens differing in color had been named under both names by Lieut. Casey, U.S.A., but he said he thought that they were probably identical, and this opinion was also concurred in by Dr. John Hamilton, to whom some of Mr. Keen's specimens had also been sent. Previous to Mr. Keen's collection these two species were only represented by the unique types.

2. *Sphærites glabratus*, *Pelates latus*, two Sylphids, also from Queen Charlotte Islands.

3. *Myodites Zeschii*, from Nepigon.

4. *Gortyna immanis*, the collar worm of the Hop, several specimens, male and female, of the moth together with pupæ and larvæ preserved in alcohol, were exhibited and a statement made of injuries done to hop gardens in Prince Edward county.

5. *Cantharis Nuttalli*, a beautiful blister-beetle from the North-West Territories, where it had been abundant and injurious in the perfect state during last summer, but probably did good service in the larval condition by feeding on locusts' eggs.

After spending some time in the examination of specimens brought by members, and contained in the Society's cabinets, and in comparing notes on various matters of entomological interest, the meeting, which was greatly enjoyed throughout by those who were present, was brought to a close.

A VISIT TO THE CANADIAN HAUNTS OF THE LATE PHILIP HENRY GOSSE.

BY REV. THOMAS W. FYLES, SOUTH QUEBEC.

One stormy night in the winter of 1863 I was visiting at a friend's house in Laprairie when amongst the books on the table I found a copy of the *Canadian Naturalist*. I took it to my room and was fairly carried away with it. I forgot the lateness of the hour; I heard not the beating of the storm upon the roof and window; I was transferred in imagination to the township of Compton, and wandered with Gosse along Bradley's Brook, and into the Brulé, and on the banks of the Coaticook. On my return to Montreal I acquired a copy of the work, which became, for a time, my constant companion.

In the *Canadian Naturalist* are to be found, as might be expected, many mistakes and imperfections; but it is, notwithstanding these, a charming work. The author seems to have thrown his life into it, and to awaken with a magic touch responsive feelings to his own in the reader's bosom; and—to speak after a heathen fashion—the book is redolent with the worship of Pan.

My interest in Gosse was increased during eleven years residence in Cowansville, in the Eastern Townships; for, during the greater portion of that time, I had for my near neighbor, and intimate acquaintance, Mr. G. E. Jaques, with whom Gosse came from Newfoundland, and with whom he lived in the summer seasons of his stay in Canada.

Of the persons who knew Gosse in his Canadian days but few survive, and the traces of his residence here are rapidly disappearing. It has been thought well, therefore, that I should place on record such reminiscences of him as I have been able to gather.

I made my first visit to Compton in 1864. The building in which Gosse taught the "Winter-school" was then much as it was in Gosse's day; and it is still substantially the same. It is a frame structure, in the ordinary village style, painted red, "picked out" with white. It stands at the outskirts of the village on the Hereford road. While I was examining it on the occasion referred to, I was joined by Mr. Logee—commonly called "Major Logee." We fell into conversation, and I asked him if he had known Gosse. "Why, yes," he said, "He boarded at my hotel. Come to the house!" The house was within sight, a few rods distant, and standing alone.* It was a commodious two-story building with a double verandah.

Mr. Logee spoke of Gosse's quiet and studious habits, and evidently entertained a pleasant remembrance of his young boarder of long ago; "but," said he, "the people here used to speak of him as *that crazy Englishman who goes about picking up bugs.*" One sentence in the *Canadian Naturalist* shows that Gosse was quite at home in the

* It still stands, but now in a street of cottages. The major has been dead for some years.—T. W. F.

major's hospitable dwelling. On page 45 we find him saying, "It is pleasant to think that we have a comfortable home and a cheerful fire to look forward to." In the long winter evenings he here recorded the observations made in the course of the day. We can fancy that we see him, in the retirement of his chamber, holding the candle at the window, and noticing the white flakes descending in the "darkness visible" (see *Can. Nat.* page 30), or musing over the "frosted flowers" on the panes (p. 29), or on the sudden formation of ice-needles, in the chilled water on the wash-stand, when agitated by the immersion of his hands (p. 351).

A few days ago I went to see my friend Quartus Bliss, Esq., of Compton, with the express purpose of gaining information concerning Gosse. We drove through the village of Compton but could then learn of only two persons who remembered him. One, a lady, was unfortunately from home; the other, when I mentioned Gosse, said, "Oh, yes! I remember him. I went to school to him. He couldn't teach school *any*, to suit this country." "Is that so?" I said, "but why?" "Why?" he retorted. "Well, one day when it was snowing, he took a slate and caught the snow-flakes and made drawings of them." And youthful impressions were so strong in the man, and the act had appeared so ridiculous to him in his youth that, at the remembrance of it, he laughed—and laughed—and "laughed consumedly." And the ludicrousness of this man's laughing at Gosse made me laugh, and my friend Bliss laughed for sympathy. At length, by way of creating a diversion in Gosse's favor, I said, "I think I can show you a copy of the drawing he made that day." And I took the *Canadian Naturalist* from my pocket and shewed him the cut on page 27. He seemed somewhat taken aback that anything Gosse had done should be reproduced in a book, but he soon returned to the charge: "In his garden at Smith's Mills he planted poison-poke!" (p. 233). I was, of course, duly silenced. The character of a man who could plant poison-poke in his garden was beyond redemption. I might have told of gardeners setting out plants of the pickled-cabbage order for effect: but where would have been the use?

I had given Mr. Bliss a list of the places I wished to see. As we were driving through a stretch of lowland he said, "This that we are coming to is Spafford's Bridge (p. 103). Yonder was Robinson's farm (p. 188). On the hill facing us was the Pierre Barker place, (p. 298): the house is still standing; the farm was the best in the neighbourhood in Gosse's day. To the left, here on the flat, lived Adolphus Barker a brother of Pierre, and a notorious scoundrel. The foundations of his house can still be traced."

Having ascended the hill, and passed the old Pierre Barker house, and the fine modern residence of Mr. Vernon to whom the surrounding properties now belong, we came to a turn in the road. "Here" said my friend, "was the Well's place, formerly owned by Mr. Jaques; and yonder you can trace the old main road to Sherbrooke, which has long been abolished." It was all before me: The road we were on was the "village road" (p. 2), the road that the horseman in the vignette of Gosse's title page is pursuing. Looking down from that road, immediately to the right, in the corner unmarked in Gosse's sketch, I saw the shattered foundations (overgrown with moss and lichen,) of the house in which he lived with Mr. and Mrs. Jaques. It had been a frame cottage, 30 by 24 ft. in size, and had stood five rods from the road. The barn, still standing, but much dilapidated, is eight rods from the site of the house. The foundations of Gosse's log barn can also be seen. Through "the marshy spot below the barn" (p. 116), from which he heard the "Breke-kekex koax-koax" of the frogs, the Grand Trunk Railway now runs, cutting the farm in halves. The maple-grove (p. 227) has been felled, but stumps of the trees remain. No traces of the orchard are left. The whole of the farm is now in pasture.

The bridge over the Coaticook at the bottom of the farm, which he speaks of as "our bridge," has quite disappeared. It is remembered in the neighborhood as the "Wyman Bridge." Its position can be told only from the break in the old road at the river banks. On the rising ground beyond the river, and to the left of the old road, may still be seen the house in which dwelt Mr. Bill, (p. 267).

Pursuing our way we crossed Bradley's Brook (p. 297). To the left between the hills are the remains of the thicket through which Gosse forced a road to the Brulé beyond (p. 297). The hill (p. 303) which he ascended, and from which he saw Smith's mills and

Tilden's tavern, is now bare of trees, and is known as Flander's Hill. Tilden's out-buildings may still be seen from it; but the tavern itself was burned some years ago. Smith's mills are standing yet, dwarfed and hidden by more imposing structures. Hollis Smith, to whom these mills belonged, moved into Sherbrooke, and became the member of Parliament for that city. He has been dead for some years. The village of Waterville with its churches, public schools, post office, railway station, manufactories, etc., has grown up since Gosse left the country.

Only one man in Waterville, as far as I can learn, remembers Gosse. This is Captain Parker, (a descendant of the famous Admiral Parker), whose father owned the adjoining lot to that of Tilden's. The Captain when a boy, met Gosse in the Brulé net in hand. He remembers two things concerning him: (1) that he was clad in rough frieze cloth; (2) that he wore remarkably clean linen. "Biled shirts" were not common in that neighbourhood at that time.

In Waterville I parted with my friend Mr. Bliss.

Returning to the Gosse farm after a night spent at the village hotel, I found that there had been a hard frost in the night—one of those early frosts that Gosse complained of (p. 110). This had whitened the meadows and the foliage. The sun however rose bright and warm. On my way to the farm I came to a dip in the road (p. 180) with willows growing thick on either side. As I passed there was a constant pattering on the dead herbage beneath—the sun gaining strength was thawing the frost on the leaves, and drops fell

"like the first of a thunder shower."

A little runnel tinkled and bubbled over the stones by the road-side, hastening to join the Coaticook in the valley. Its banks were thick with moss. The slight sounds that arose seemed but to intensify the calm that booded around. From the groves beyond the river were heard the whistle of the robin, and (softened by the distance) the cry of the blue jay. This spot in Gosse's day was prolific in insect life; as, I dare say, it is still. It was here that he captured the Baltimore Fritillary (*Melitæa Phaeton*), pictured on page 227 of his work.

When I reached the higher ground I turned; and what a glorious view was presented to me! A lovely rolling country opened towards the north, its rounded hills tufted with maple woods. Columns of white steam and dun smoke, rising amidst hills of more mountain-like formation, showed where the mining works of Capelton were located. Between the spot on which I stood and those distant hills was the rise, forming the middle distance, on which Tilden's tavern formerly stood. Around the spot, as in the days of Gosse, but more restricted, and now of second growth, is a stretch of woodland, which in the many hues of autumn, and lit by the brilliant morning sun, was very beautiful. The poplars were clad in richest chrome; the maples and beeches in various hues of ochre, sienna, Indian red, and crimson; while here and there a tamarack (lonely survivors of the *Nematus* raid) stood pale yellow amid the more richly coloured trees.

In the valley near me the placid Coaticook pursued its even way. The light green of the willows that fringed its banks formed the basis of a mass of foliage rising with the hill-side, in which was blended the brown-green of the white cedar, the sombre hues of the black spruce, and the brighter Brunswick green of the balsam. Here and there the bosage was broken by farm buildings and russet pastures.

Near the railway, not many rods from Gosse's farm and at a bend in the stream, was a small neglected burial-ground in which the white rounded head-stones rose amidst a tangle of brambles, golden-rod and everlastings. I walked over to it and found it recorded on one of the stones that Henry Learned died August 13th 1837. (Gosse may have attended his funeral). He was laid beside "Lovy" his wife,

Returning I found the point of view on which Gosse stood when he drew the sketch of his farm. The property having been added to a larger one, and seemingly used for pasturage only, is probably very much in the condition in which Gosse left it. The land is not particularly good—in the division Jaques seems to have had the better share.

Along the road-side are a few fine maples, doubtless the same represented in the view, increased in bulk by their fifty-three years subsequent growth. A few small clumps of cedar and spruce somewhat relieve the dreariness of the stretch of pasture land; but the farm to-day is not one that would be chosen either for beauty or fertility.

Melancholy feelings come over one as he contemplates a ruined homestead, and thinks of the human interests that once centered therein. What aims and hopes actuated the builders of it! Within its walls what scenes of homely mirth were witnessed, what hours of anxiety were spent, what plans for improvements were made, what disappointments were experienced! Everything around had its uses and its history; and now all is gone. The owners! Their place knows them no more. Their belongings! They are dispersed or have perished. Their habitation! Its moss-grown foundations are all that remain of it.

With such feelings, tempered with the reflection that it was well for science that Gosse should have been disappointed, I looked upon the scene on which he entered full of high expectations. Here he toiled. Here he slowly learned the hard lesson that he had mistaken his vocation. Hope of acquiring an independence through his farm left him; and he was at length glad to sell out at any sacrifice. The reasons for his failure are not hard to find from his own statements. Instead of dividing his land into meadow and pasture, and purchasing young stock to raise and sell at a profit, keeping only small portions of land successively under the plow—just so much at a time as he could manure thoroughly and work with comfort; he plowed up much unenriched soil, and laid out for himself much unprofitable labour. I have often wondered what he intended to do with his two acres of turnips (Life of P. H. Gosse, p. 92), without storage for the preservation of the produce, or stock to consume it, or any available market—for his neighbours would grow what they wanted of such like crops for themselves. The people immediately around him were generally of an unsatisfactory class, who would ridicule his mistakes, and endeavour to profit by his inexperience. They were “vulgar and sordid, sharp and mean.” (Life of P. H. Gosse, p. 96). They were even worse than all this—they were criminal. A notorious band of desperadoes, counterfeiters and thieves, made the Tilden tavern their rendezvous. Dark hints of mysterious disappearances were whispered round. The dispersion of this gang was brought about in this way: Near Compton village resided a miserly old couple named Witcher, who had saved, what for those days was a large sum of money, \$3,000. They had this secreted in a trunk, in an upper chamber of their house. The fact in some way became known to the gang; and by means of a ladder access was gained to the room, and the spoil was secured. The old lady, hearing a noise which she imputed to the mice in the chamber, arose, opened the stair-case door, and thrust in the cat. She then retired contentedly to bed. The robbery caused a great commotion; and one loose character, who left the neighbourhood during the stir, was followed up and induced to turn King’s evidence. Several of the gang, having had timely warning, fled to the States; but Adolphus Parker was tried, convicted, and condemned to death. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he was confined in the jail at Three Rivers. After his incarceration his wife told of his coming home one night on horseback with a dead body in front of him, which he took to the woods and buried; but as she had become demented (which was not to be wondered at, poor thing!) no great heed was given to her statement. She soon afterwards died. Her story however was enough to cause the neighbours—the young especially—to regard the empty house with dread. One circumstance in regard to it is still narrated: I have said that the house stood back in the field. A person passing along the road one night noticed a pale unearthly light in one of the windows. He hurried away in fear. The light was seen by others on subsequent nights; and at length a few of the boldest of the neighbours resolved to investigate it. They came to the gate leading to the house. And certainly, there in the window was the light! They brought their courage to the sticking point and made a rush to the building; but, as they drew near, *the light vanished!* They could hear no sound, nor could they find next day any traces of visitors, earthly or unearthly. It was not till some time afterwards that they discovered that the mysterious light was only seen when a certain room in another house in the distance was lit up—that it was, in fact, a mere reflection.

After fourteen years' imprisonment Barker was released. About the same time was liberated a French-Canadian woman who had occupied an adjoining cell. This woman Barker sought out and married, and the pair crossed over into the States. It is said that by loosening the bolts which secured the ends of a large box stove built into the partition wall they had been able to keep up an acquaintance for some time previous to their liberation. The jail arrangements of those days were of a primitive order. I have been told that, in the States, Barker resumed his nefarious practices, and eventually paid the penalty of his crimes on the scaffold.

In the *Life of Gosse*, page 103, we read, "During the autumn" (of 1837) "he was vexed and disturbed by having to appear in court to give evidence in a criminal case against one of his few neighbours." Could this have been the case I have been recording?

Gosse alludes, in the preface to the *Canadian Naturalist*, to the "stormy politics and martial alarms of the times." A few words will shew the condition of affairs in his neighborhood. It was the period of the rebellion, and as an inroad of American "sympathizers" was expected, the loyal inhabitants of the Townships felt called upon to adopt precautionary measures. At a meeting of militia officers held at Frost Village, at which Colonel Knowlton presided, it was resolved to send three of the leading men of that part of the country as a deputation to solicit supplies of arms and ammunition from the military authorities at Montreal. Accordingly Colonel Knowlton, Major Wood and Abijah Wood were sent, and their errand was completely successful. Large supplies were shipped (by way of the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu) to Philipsburg, on Missisquoi Bay. Here they were met by numerous teams driven by the yeomen farmers of the district. Good men and true from all the country round turned out to guard the valuable consignment. Night came on, and under cover of the darkness, an armed force of sympathizers from Swanton, Vermont, attacked the convoy at More's Corner. The enemy were, however, beaten off and dispersed. Volunteer companies, equipped with the arms thus acquired, were soon formed in all that section of country. Captain Wood, of Shefford, had under his command a body of cavalry numbering 85 men. Captain Savage, of the same place had 100 infantry. Captain Becket, of Sherbrooke, had a troop of horse and Captain Gilman, of Stanstead, another. In the quota of men sent from Compton Gosse's friend, Amos Merrill (p. 40) was sergeant. It is rather to be wondered at that Gosse, amidst the general enthusiasm, did not take a more active interest in the military movements of the times. Perhaps it was with him as with that good bishop in the middle ages, against whom his knights and censitaires complained, that he was "a man of peace and not at all valiant." The action of the United States authorities at this crisis was prompt and judicious. Troops from the Southern States were brought up and stationed along the American side of the border, and this doubtless prevented much harm. The troops stationed at North Troy, Vermont, were brought from Florida.

Two retired English officers were sent to superintend operations and watch the line on the Canadian side. These men knew but little of the country, and amusing reminiscences of them are still told in our country houses. For instance: One of them was spending the night (a clear, cold winter night) at Hatley—the *Charleston* of Gosse (p. 95). He heard repeatedly that sound (familiar enough to Canadian ears,) which accompanies the sudden loosening of a shingle-nail by the frost. The gallant colonel arose in consternation and dressed himself in haste, convinced that because of his august presence sympathizers were firing upon the house.

One of the young men who drove a team at More's Corner, and who afterwards joined Captain Wood's troop of cavalry, was Mr. Calvin L. Hall, a son of one of the leading men of East Farnham. Mr. Hall being well mounted was chosen as a body-guard for the English officer above mentioned, and in this capacity did some hard riding. On one bleak day he, on horse-back, accompanied his superior, without stoppage, from East Hatley to Frost village, a distance of 36 miles. The Englishman, well wrapped up in buffalo robes, drove his team "at the jump," and viewed every piece of bush that he passed with suspicion. Mr. Hall is now Lt.-Colonel Hall, of the 52nd "Brome" battalion of Light Infantry.

Of Compton people contemporary with Gosse, besides Major Logee, I saw on my first visit to the village, Colonel Pomeroy, magistrate; A. V. Kendrick, merchant, and Nathan Merrill, hotel-keeper. All are now dead—as are all whom Gosse mentions in his book. Of these the last survivor was Mrs. Bill, who died at Waterville about six months ago. Ann Heap, widow of G. E. Jaques, died on December 30, 1891 in her 84th year. Her husband had died on the preceding 12th of July, aged 84 years. The remains of this worthy couple rest in Mount Royal cemetery.

I have said that in Gosse's work there are many mistakes. One of the most remarkable of these is his supposition that the piping of the tree-frogs in early spring was produced by lizards (p. 94). He describes the frog (p. 266), but seems to have rejected the idea that this creature produced the sound, and many persons still, having read his book, have strong faith in the lizards. Good old Bishop Oxenden once spoke to me of the "whistling lizards." I begged to assure him that the "whistling" was produced by frogs—that I had kept the creatures and knew certainly that this was the case. I even showed him drawings I had made of the frog with its throat distended preparatory to the emission of the sound. But all was of no avail. Gosse had said that he believed the sound to be that of lizards. Gosse was once contradicted to his face by believers who did not know him personally.* That my statement should stand for a moment beside an expressed opinion of his was not to be thought of. And the good old bishop in his last work, the "History of my Life," page 142 (by a double error; by a strange transposition of sight for sound) says, "There" (i. e. in Canada) "are few reptiles, excepting lizards, which seem to take pleasure in exhibiting their antics in public."

Gosse must often have listened to the chorus from the swampy spot below his barn; the *peep-peep* of the tree-frog, the *croak* of the meadow-frog, the *tr-r-r-r-r-ill* of the toad and the *bomp bomp* of the bull-frog. A lady-friend of mine compares the reptile assembly to a noisy household, in which the little children are crying to be put to bed, and the elder ones scolding, while the mother endeavours to still their clamour with a *hu-s-s-sh*, and the father expostulates with a grumpy voice.

From the Fauna of Compton County some of its most interesting forms have vanished since 1833. The caribou (*Cervus tarandus*) and the Virginian deer (*Cervus Virginianus*) have long disappeared, and with them their natural foes the wolf (*Canis lupus*) and the puma (*Felis concolor*). The moose (*Cervus Alces*) approaches no nearer than the swampy portions of Megantic County, and the black bear (*Ursus Americanus*) than Mount Orford and the neighboring hills of Sutton and Bolton. The cry of the lynx (*Felis Canadensis*) is seldom heard. The last pair of beavers were shot in the Brulé fifty years ago. That objectionable animal, the skunk, (*Mephitis Americana*), so admirably delineated on page 254 of the Canadian Naturalist is, however, still quite sufficiently abundant. Gosse evidently, was well acquainted with it. By way of affording a contrast to his distressful account, I may say that a year ago a clergyman from England came to see me. He was fond of natural history and was seeking information. In the evening, happening to go to the door, I found that a skunk had crossed the lawn in front of my house. I called my friend and said, "Here is a perfume that you should know of." He sniffed and exclaimed eagerly, "What is that? What is that? Do you know I rather like that." The otter (*Lutra Canadensis*) and the salmon (*Salmo salar*) are gone from the St. Francis, the Coaticook and the Massawippi. The "Salmon River" no longer bears an appropriate name, but the bald eagle (*Falco leucocephalus*) still haunts the lakes, and the snowy owl (*Strix nyctea*) and the great horned owl are still occasionally heard. The cry of the former resembles *Bomp-bomp*, that of the latter is very accurately given by Gosse as *Ho! Oho! Oho! Waugh ho!* (p. 177). The sound—so mysteriously to Gosse (p. 92)—of the saw-whet owl (*Nyctale acadica*) still rises from the woods in the summer evenings. I have not seen the passenger pigeon (*Columba migratoria*) since 1864, and the scarlet tanager (*Tanagra rubra*) has become scarce.

*On one occasion, I recollect, at Livermead, we came across a party of ladies who were cackling so joyously over a rarity they had secured, that curiosity overcame our shyness, and we asked them what they had found. They named a very scarce species, and held it up for us to examine. My father, at once, civilly set them right; it was so-and-so, something much more common place. The ladies drew themselves up with dignity, and sarcastically remarked that they could only repeat that it was the rarity, and "Gosse is our authority."—*Life of P. H. Gosse*, p. 288.

None of the insects mentioned by Gosse, as far as I can identify them, would now be considered rarities, except the "Chequered Skipper" (p. 219), the "Pearly Eye" (p. 246), and the "Dragon Moth" (p. 248).

From the index to the *Canadian Naturalist* we find that Gosse was acquainted with 26 of our butterflies and 43 of our moths, besides a variety of beetles, bugs, flies, etc. The Lepidoptera are given below under the names used by Gosse and (as far as I have been able to identify them) the names in the "Toronto List."

Names used by Gosse.

Tiger Swallow-tail (*Papilio Turnus*.)
 Black Swallow-tail (*P. Asterius*.)
 Clouded Sulphur (*Colias Philodice*.)
 Grey-veined White (*Pontia Oleracea*.)
 Archippus Butterfly (*Danais Archippus*.)
 Pearl-border Fritillary (*Melitœa Myrina*.)
 Pearl-crescent Fritillary (*Melitœa Tharos*.)
 Silver-spot Fritillary (*Argynnis Aphrodite*.)
 Great Spangled Fritillary (*Argynnis Cybele*.)
 Green Comma (*Grapta Progne*.)
 Orange Comma (*Grapta C. Album*.)
 Grey Comma (*Grapta C. Argenteum*.)
 Violet Tip (*Grapta C. Aureum*.)
 Camberwell Beauty (*Vanessa Antiopa*.)
 Forked Butterfly (*Vanessa Furcillata*.)
 Compton Tortoise (*Vanessa J-album*.)
 Banded Purple (*Limenitis Arthemis*.)
 Eyed Brown (*Hipparchia Transmontana*.)
 Pearly Eye (*Hipparchia Andromache*.)
 Copper (*Lycœna Phleas*.)
 Spring Azure (*Polyommatus Lucia*.)
 Black Skipper (*Thymele Brizo*.)
 Chequered Skipper (*Pamphila Paniscus*.)
 Yellow-spotted Skipper (*Hesperia Peckius*.)
 Tawny-edged Skipper (*Pamphila Cernes*.)

Twin-eyed Hawk-moth (*Smerinthus Geminatus*.)
 Zebra Hawk-moth (*Sphinx Kalmia*.)
 Grey Hawk-moth (*Sphinx Cinerea*.)
 Six-spotted Blue Hawk-moth (*Alypia Octomaculata*.)
 Humble-bee Hawk-moth (*Sesia Pelasgus*.)
 Belted Hawk-moth (*Ægeria*——)

Buff Leopard (*Arctia Isabella*.)
 Muff (*Lophocampa Tessellaris*.)
 Panther (*Spilosoma Acria*.)
 Brindled (*Biston Hirtarius*.)
 Streaked Hooptip (*Platypteryx Erosa*.)
 Lemon Beauty (*Angerona Sospeta*.)
 Pea Green (*Chlorissa putataria*.)
 Grandee (*Geometra Clemataria*)*
 Rhinoceros (*Herminia*——)
 Belle (*Spilosoma Virginica*.)
 Ruby Tiger (*Pragmatobia Fuliginosa*.)
 Rose-breasted (*Dryocampa Rubicunda*.)
 Snowy (*Spilosoma*——)

Names according to the Toronto List.

Papilio Turnus, Linn.
P. Asterias, Fab.
Colias Philodice, Godt.
Pieris Oleracea, Bd. var. *Frigida*.
Danais Archippus, Fab.
Argynnis Myrina, Cram.
Phyciodes Tharos, Drury.
Argynnis Aphrodite, Fab.
Argynnis Cybele.
Grapta Faunus, Edw.
Grapta Comma, Harr.
Grapta Progne, Cram.
Grapta Interrogationis.
Vanessa Antiopa, Linn.
Vanessa Milberti, Godt.
Grapta J-album, Bd.
Limenitis Arthemis, Drury.
Satyrus Nephela, Kirby.
Debis Portlandia, Fab.
Chrysophanus Americana, D'Urban.
Lycœna Lucia, Kirby.
Thanaos Brizo, Bd.
Carterocephalus Mandan, Edw.
Pamphila Peckius, Kirby.
Hesperia Taumas, Fab.

Smerinthus Geminatus, Say.
Sphinx Kalmia, A & S.
Sphinx Chersis, Hubn.
Alypia Langtonii, Coup.
Hemaris Thysbe, Fabr.

Pyrrharctia Isabella Abb. & S.
Halisidota tessellata, A. & S.
Leucarectia acraea, Drury.
Eubyja cognataria, Guen.
Platypteryx arcuata, Walk.
Angerona crocaotaria, Fab.

Procherodes clemataria A. & S.

Spilosoma virginica, Fab.
Phragmatobia rubricosa, Harr.
Dryocampa rubicunda, Fab.
Hyphantria textor, Harr.

*I have taken *P. transversata* Drury, in the Townships but not *P. clemataria*.—T. W. F.

Names used by Gosse.

Angleshades (*Phlogophora Meticulosa*.)
 Orange Band (*Pyralis*—)
 Veneer (*Crambus*.)
 Silver-spotted Buff (*Pygæa Gibbosa*.)
 Gamma (*Plusia Gamma*.)
 Royal Tiger (*Arctia Virgo*.)
 Dragon (*Hepialus Argenteo-maculatus*.)
 Cerulean (*Ctenucha Latreilliana*.)
 Pink Arches (*Thyatira Scripta*)
 Twin Goldspot (*Plusia Iota*.)
 Clifden Beauty (*Xerene albicillata*.)
 Spotted Lemon, or Lemon Beauty.
 Drab Plume (*Pterophorus*—)
 Vapourer (*Orgyia Antiqua*.)
 Gold and Silver (*Plusia Festucae*.)
 Green Gold (*Plusia Chrysitis*.)
 Spangled Orange (—)
 Furbelow (*Calyptra Libatrix*.)
 Griseous (*Cerura Hastulifera*.)
 Apple Moth (*Tethea*—)
 Green Emperor (*Saturnia Luna*.)
 Eyed Emperor (*Saturnia Polyphemus*.)
 Crimson Underwing (*Catocala*—)
 Winter (*Cheimatobia Vulgaris*.)

Names according to the Toronto List.

Trigonophora periculosa, Guen.
Crambus Girardellus, Clem.
Crambus,
Edema albifrons, A. & S.
Plusia precatationis, Guen.
Arctia virgo, Linn.
Hepialus argenteo-maculatus, Harr.
Ctenucha virginica, Charp.
Habrosyne scripta, Gosse.
Plusia bimaculata, Steph.
Rheumaptera ruficillata, Guen.

(Pterophorus marginidactylus.)
Orgyia nova, Fitch.
Plusia Putnami, Gr.
Plusia balluca, Gey.
(Calopistria monetifera.)
Scoliopteryx libatrix, Linn.
Cerura cinerea, Walk.
Cacœcia rosaceana, Harr.
Actias Luna, Linn.
Telea Polyphemus, Oram.
Catocala concumbens Walk.
Operophtera borealis, Hubn.

The Entomological portions of the *Canadian Naturalist* are the weakest. If Gosse had had a little more knowledge, had taken a little more pains, and had scrupulously pared away all such provoking passages as "I shook off a black Sawfly (*Tenthredo*), two green Waterflies (*Perla Cydippe*), two Cimbices (*Pentatoma*—), several *Chrysomelidæ* with soft horn-colored elytra (*Crioceris*—), and another very little species of a metallic purple (*Phyllodecta Kitellina*)," (p. 184), which, while they have a show of knowledge, really betray the lack of it, men would have delighted to place the *Canadian Naturalist* with such classics as Kirby and Spence's Entomology, White's Natural History of Selbourne, etc. As it is, it is hardly likely that a re-print of the book will be called for; though the copies of it that remain with us are highly valued.

NOTES ON THE RARER BUTTERFLIES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

By REV. THOMAS W. FYLES, SOUTH QUEBEC.

At the annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario, held in October, 1885, I read a paper on such of the Butterflies of Quebec as were then known to me. Other species have since come under my observation, and I beg to offer a few remarks upon them. The first in order is:

COLIAS INTERIOR, Scudder. I took this insect, in September, 1891, on the Heights of Levis. It seemed to be rather plentiful. I looked for it carefully in the spring of this year, but not a specimen was to be seen, nor have any since made their appearance. One would suppose that a chance irruption of the species had occurred—that prevailing winds had brought them southward. *Interior* differs from *Philodice* in that it lacks the row of reddish brown dots near the hind margins, on the underside of the wings. The black spot on the fore wings of *Philodice* is represented by a faint oval ring in *Interior*; and in the females of the latter the black border to the secondaries is wanting. † I took one or two albinos of the species.

ARGYNNIS FREYA, *Thunb.* I captured, in the middle of the Gomin swamp, in September, 1887, one specimen of this rare insect. I am inclined to think that it was a straggler from some mountain swamp to the north of us. The only other specimen that I know to have been taken in Quebec Province was shewn to me, many years ago, by the late Mr. Caulfield. He received it, if I am not mistaken, from Mr. Bowles, who was then living in Quebec. My insect is in good condition, but is less bright than one of the same species from the North-west, shown to me by Mr. H. H. Lyman. I have noticed that western insects generally are of somewhat more vivid colouring than those of the same species in the east. The markings on the under-side of the hind wings of *Freyia* are angulated and very intricate. The silvery embellishments are few and have a bluish tinge. One of them near the inner edge of the wing takes the form of an elongated X.

GRAPTA GRACILIS, *Gr. & Rob.* In August, 1888, I saw a butterfly escaping from its chrysalis case which was attached to a branch of a currant bush. I captured the insect which proved to be *G. gracilis*. The chrysalis was four-fifths of an inch in length, one-fourth of an inch in width of thorax, and the same in depth where the wing-cases terminated. It had numerous pointed projections. The color was light brown, mottled with dark brown over the abdomen. The butterfly in colouring is very distinct from *Progne*. On the upper side it approaches more nearly to *Farvus*. Beneath, the basal portions of wings are of a rich warm umber with some bluish-grey patches. Beyond in striking contrast, and extending through both primaries and secondaries is an irregular pearly grey band, shaded off into the dark umber of the hind margins. The arrow-heads seen so plainly near the lower portion of the hind margin in the primaries of *Progne*, are almost deleted. The silvery curve in the hind wings is very conspicuous and forms the edge of a scallop in the dark portion of the wing.

Last year, on the 12th of June, I saw *Gracilis* ovipositing on Red Currant. I found the egg. It was cone-shaped, but slightly flattened at the top; green—of the same shade as the leaf to which it was attached,—and it had divergent longitudinal ridges of a lighter hue. I cut the twig that I might have the egg under observation; but it did not hatch, it seemed to dry up with the leaf.

DEBIS PORTLANDIA, *Fab.* In a paper entitled "A Day in the Woods," which appeared in the Society's 22nd Annual Report, I recorded my first capture on the 6th of August, 1890, of this beautiful butterfly. On July 3rd, 1891, I took a very perfect specimen of the species on Mount Royal. It fluttered down from a tree and lit in the fern a few yards from me. On July the 22nd of the present year I took a pair *in coitu*, at the spot on which I made my first capture. These also fluttered down immediately before me in the same heedless manner. *Portlandia* may be readily distinguished from our other "Browns" by the delicate purple blush on the underside. In size it comes between *Nephele* and *Canthus*.

CHIONOBAS JUTTA, *Hubner.* In 1885 I had not discovered the locality for *Jutta*. Of the means by which I found it and the successful efforts I made to rear the insect, accounts appeared in the *Canadian Entomologist*, Vol. XX., p. 131 and Vol. XXI., p. 13. Mr. Scudder in his important work on the Butterflies of the New England States and Canada mentions my success, but asks, "Does the pupa undergo its transformations in a cell as in *O. semidea*, or hanging like ordinary Nymphalids?" and he adds "Fyles does not tell us." He must have overlooked my second paper in which I said "The chrysalids were naked, unattached, and lay on the surface of the sphagnum." Under the head of *DESIDERATA* he asks, "Where in a morass mostly under water can the half-grown larva find a suitable place to hibernate, and where in the still higher waters of Spring can the caterpillar securely pupate?" These questions are easily answered as regards the Gomin Swamp. *The sphagnum rises with the water and is never submerged.* The visitor sinks in it, to the ankles in a dry season, and to the knees in a wet one; and their are parts of it that it is well for him to avoid.

The individuals of this species that I brought to perfection passed the winter in the larval state and turned to pupæ in the Spring. Further experiments have shown that some larvæ hibernate after the second or third moult—their growth having been retarded.

This was notably the case last winter which was a remarkably open one. It may be that the larvæ have susceptibilities and powers of reservation which enable them to accommodate themselves to seasonal variations. It remains to be shewn whether the remaining stages of the backward larvæ are hastened in the Spring, that the imagos may present themselves at the usual period, or whether the larval condition of the insect is sometimes prolonged over a second season. Larvæ that I have reared to their full growth this season became sluggish in the first week of October, and by the middle of the month were quite torpid.

THECLA LÆTA, *Edw.* A specimen of this pretty little butterfly was taken in May, a few years ago, by Mr. Winn, on Belcœil Mountain.

THECLA TITUS, *Fab.* On the 22nd of July last I had a stroke of good fortune. During thirty years of close observation of the insect world in this Province, I had not seen half a dozen specimens all told of *T. Titus*; but on this day, in a neglected meadow near St. David's, I came upon quite an assembly of the insects. They were fluttering about over the Hawkweed blossoms, and I captured a full series of very perfect specimens.

CHRYSOPHANUS EPIXANTHE, *Bd.* This is a swamp insect, and appears in the Gomin about the 23rd of July. I have not met with it in any other spot in Quebec Province. It appears in goodly numbers and lasts about a fortnight. It is not difficult to catch, for if the collector gets between it and the sun, the light shining upon the silvery under surface of the wings renders its flight very perceptible.

LYCENA COUPERI, *Grote.* On June 13th of last year I took on the Heights of Levis a lovely specimen of this charming insect. I had seen two of the kind the year before, but was unable to capture them. This year the insect has not come under my notice. On the upper side its wings are small blue with dark borders and white fringes. The under side, brownish grey set with white ringed, black dots, reminds one of the English *P. Acis*.

CARTEROCEPHALUS MANDAN, *Edw.* Under the name of the "Chequered Skipper" [*Pamphila Pansicus* (l)], Gosse in the *Canadian Naturalist* records the capture at Compton, P. Que., of this pretty butterfly. I have in my cabinet a specimen taken near Fort No. 2, Levis, in 1889 by Mr. Robert Maxwell, a promising young entomologist whose early death is to be lamented. On June 16th of this year Mr. Hanham took a specimen in good condition in a meadow near Bergerville. It was flitting low down amidst the stalks of herd's-grass. *Mandan* very closely resembles the European *Pansicus* in color and markings; but it is a smaller insect. Morris gives the expansion of wings of *Pansicus* at "about an inch and a quarter." My specimen of *Mandan* has an expansion of one inch only. Its contour too is different—more trim and slender.

PAMPHILA MANITOBA, *Scudder.* As this pretty skipper was taken some years ago by Mr. Couper, at Riviere-du-Loup *en bas*, only 116 miles from South Quebec and on the same side of the river, I have been expecting its advance for some time. On the 9th of September I captured my first specimen near Fort No. 2, Levis. On the 16th of the same month I took another, and on the 19th a third. The insect appears after the other skippers have vanished. I netted my specimens as they were reposing on the blossoms of *Gnaphalium*. A few days afterwards the insect was found in abundance by Mr. Hanham at a spot on the other side of the river, nine miles north from Quebec. As this is the only skipper we have in Quebec Province having the under sides of the hind wings *sage green with two irregular rows of white patches*, it can easily be distinguished.

PAMPHILA METACOMET, *Har.* I have two female specimens of this (with us) rare insect. They were taken on the Heights of Levis. In color they are of a sober brown and the primaries have a dark transverse streak on the upper side.

I have one specimen each of *PAMPHILA EGEREMET*, *Scud.*, and *AMBLYSCIRTES SAMOSET*, *Scud.*, taken by myself in the Eastern Townships, and one of the latter taken by Mr. R. Maxwell at Levis.

The butterflies that with us are extremely "local," being confined, as far as I know, to one or two places only, are *Chionobas Jutta*, Hub., *Thecla Augustus*, Kirby, *Thecla*

Niphon, Hub., and *Chrysophanus Epixanthe*, Bd. and Lec. I have not found *Eudamus Tityrus*, Fab., nor *Lycœna Comyntas*, Godt., east of Montreal.

The Entomologist should work his own locality thoroughly, and unexpected prizes will be very sure to reward his diligence. Two years ago a pair of *Melitœa Phaeton*, Drury, were seen flitting along the banks of a *ruisseau*, right in the town of Levis.

No doubt, as the numbers of our Entomologists increase, and new fields are brought under our observation, other haunts of our rarer species will be discovered, and names of new and advanced kinds added to our lists.

A TRIP TO MOUNT WASHINGTON.

By H. H. LYMAN, MONTREAL.

On July 18th, 1891, I left Montreal on a trip to Mount Washington for the purpose of securing, if possible, the eggs of *Chionobas Semidea* and a goodly supply of the imagos. I expected to reach the summit that same evening, but the train was late and missed connection with the mountain train.

The next day was only partially fine, but a walk was taken along the carriage road which runs from Fabyan's to the base of the mountain, as far as the falls of the Ammonoosuc and back by the railway track, but nothing of any special interest was seen, as it was too early for *Grapta Grucilis*, and the only butterflies seen were *Argynnis Atlantis*, *Pieris Rapœ*, *Neonympha Canthus*, and a few common skippers.

All day the mountain had been covered with clouds, but as I was prepared to spend a week up there if necessary, this did not deter me; so I went up by the train that afternoon, and on arrival at the summit received a kindly greeting from Mr. Scudder, who had been up two days and already had females caged.

I, however, was in luck, for though we had turned in with the fog as dense as ever, the ringing of a bell about four o'clock the next morning announced that a sunrise could be well observed from the platform in front of the hotel. As I had never seen a sunrise from a mountain, I got up and joined the shivering contingent, for it was horribly cold (only 49°), and with a keen wind. The day was fine, however, and promised well entomologically.

As soon as possible after breakfast we sallied forth, and as Mr. Scudder was anxious to look for *A. Montinus* we started for the head of Tuckerman's Ravine. We had not gone very far down the rock strewn slope before I had netted my first specimen of *Semidea*, and as it was a female it was promptly boxed. We entered the ravine and descended almost to the bottom of the main slope without seeing any sign of *Montinus*, and as I was confident it was not on the wing, I concluded I was wasting my time, so we parted company, Mr. Scudder going on to the bottom where the snow arch forms, while I retraced my steps to the slope above the ravine, and then struck across to Bigelow's Lawn to hunt for *Semidea*. In a few minutes I found an excellent locality, where there was a narrow sedgy slope tolerably free from rocks and interspersed with clumps of the Mountain Sandwort (*Alsine Grenlandica*) and other flowers, and somewhat sheltered from the wind then blowing. There I took up my position and collected a good many fine specimens, besides securing half a dozen or more living females for my cage.

Here I may pause to make a short reply to Mr. Grote, and I would say that I think he is unnecessarily alarmed when he says, "What time, on 'Bigelow's Lawn,' I see the ill-advised collector, net in hand, swooping down on this devoted colony, of ancient lineage and more than Puritan affiliation, I wonder if, before it is too late, there will not be a law passed to protect the butterflies from the cupidity of their pursuers."*

* "A Colony of Butterflies," by A. R. Grote.

This species is, as Mr. Scudder says, exceedingly abundant, and many thousands must fly upon the mountain every season. Then the number of entomologists on this continent is so small, and so few are able to visit the mountain, and most of those who get there can only stay such a short time on account of the expense; so few days are favorable for collecting, and so many are bad; the rock strewn slopes are such difficult collecting grounds, and so few of the butterflies one starts up are secured, that there is really very little cause for alarm lest they should fail to maintain themselves in their mountain fastness. But when I attend an entomological meeting in a city of over half a million inhabitants, and find ten or a dozen men gathered around a table, while the great world outside cares for none of those things, I have more fear for the extermination of entomologists than for that of any but the rarest of the objects of their study.

When I began catching this species I treated it with my usual care for fear of damaging the specimens; but I soon found that, in contrast to such species as *Macounii* and *Chryxus*, such care was quite unnecessary, and that it was quite possible to take them by their closed wings between the thumb and fingers and examine the genital organs before consigning them to the cyanide bottle or pill-box without causing any damage whatever. Returning to the summit with my catch, my first care was to prepare a cage, which I did by planting a small sod of the carex upon which the species feeds in an empty tomato can. I made the mistake of using a couple of wires crossing each other to support the net, the disadvantage being that any eggs laid upon the wires were practically lost, as I found it impossible to remove them without destroying them; whereas they could have easily been removed from sticks or twigs. In the afternoon another visit was made to Bigelow's Lawn, but with less success than in the morning. Mr. Scudder remained near the summit and was so fortunate as to find a nearly mature larva in the last stage, and he also stocked two cages out of doors on growing sedge as mentioned in his paper on "Experiments with Alpine Butterflies." *Psyche* VI., 129.

Next day, the 21st, Mr. Scudder being very anxious to find out whether *A. Montinus* was on the wing or not, we walked down the stage road to the fifth mile post where we separated, Mr. Scudder going down to the Lodge while I struck across the slope towards Huntington's Ravine, where I had seen and taken it in 1889.

We were both unsuccessful in our search for this butterfly, but I took a specimen of *Colias Intericr* and saw several other individuals which probably belonged to this species.

In the afternoon we first examined Mr. Scudder's cages in the open air, three eggs being found in the one near the stables of the stage line but none in the other where the sedge was very long and rank in growth. The whole of the twelve females were then placed in the cage near the barn and handed over to my care, and then we went on down to the Alpine Garden but met with little success, though Mr. Scudder had found *Semideca* swarming there the day before. We looked for eggs to learn, if possible, how they were laid under natural conditions but none were found.

Next morning, the 22nd, Mr. Scudder went down by the early train, carrying his small flower-pot cage with him, and I took charge of the one near the barn and added a few more females to those already in it and also to my tomato-can cage.

That morning I again collected on Bigelow's Lawn, and in the afternoon spent over an hour searching for larvae of *Semideca* but without success. Afterwards I took a walk over to the summit of Mount Clay and saw a few *Semideca* at different points on the way. One that I started up on the shoulder between Washington and Clay flew with the wind and I made sure it would be carried down into the Great Gulf, but just after being carried over the edge it dropped in a wonderful way into a comfortable nook on the sheltered slope, which shows, I think, that they are not so helpless in a wind as is sometimes supposed.

I examined the cages several times that day but could see only a very few eggs, and began to fear that I should secure but few, but the next morning, the 23rd, I saw at a glance that a large number had been laid in the one out of doors and a number in the small cage also.

I left the large cage undisturbed as long as possible, collecting in various directions and in several orders, but at no great distance from the summit, but about noon began to dismantle the cage with the following result :

Eggs laid on green blades of sedge.....	2
“ “ “ dead “ “ “	21
“ “ “ stiff brown moss	45
	—
Total.....	68

Those laid on the brown moss were particularly conspicuous.

At 2 p.m. I started down the mountain by train carrying the small cage with me and watched the behaviour of the imprisoned butterflies but could not see that they evinced any distress as we descended to the valley. A certain amount of restlessness was observed among some of the individuals, but nothing more than would be likely to be caused by the jarring of the mountain railway.

On arriving at the Mount Pleasant House four individuals were liberated and flew readily a distance of forty or fifty feet before alighting, which is quite as far as they often fly on the mountain.

That evening the weather turned wet and stormy, and an interesting question arises in this connection. Why were so many eggs laid that morning when so few had been laid during the two previous days? Can we suppose that the butterflies discerned the approach of bad weather and hastened to accomplish their oviposition before the weather changed?

Next day, the 24th, I went to the Profile House carrying the cage with the rest of the butterflies with me, and the following morning, the 25th, ascended Mount Lafayette taking six of them with me, as I was anxious to try the experiment of establishing the species on that mountain, the highest of the Franconia Range and rising above the Alpine limit, but I made an unfortunate mistake in putting them into too small a box, which resulted in their becoming so much enfeebled that when released they were quite unable to fly. I placed them upon a good sized patch of the same sedge that the larvæ feed upon on Mount Washington and left them to their fate; but as a tremendous hail storm occurred in the early afternoon there could hardly be any doubt of what their fate would be.

Later in the afternoon I went to Littleton, still carrying the cage, and the next morning, Sunday, the 26th, let them go. One flew about thirty feet, one flew a few feet and one fluttered to the ground. In the afternoon three more were taken out but were too feeble to fly.

Next morning, the 27th, the cage was dismantled and the following eggs, many of which had unquestionably been laid after my descent from the mountain, were secured :

Laid loose or came off gauze	6
“ on left hind leg.....	1
“ “ wire supports.....	18
“ “ gauze	6
“ “ brown moss and attached to it.....	3
“ “ “ “ but loose.....	20
“ “ dead blades of sedge	7
“ “ the tin can	1
	—
Total	62

I have also a memo. of three collapsed eggs, but whether or not these were in addition to the above number I cannot now say.

I had thus from these two cages a rich harvest of no less than 130 eggs, of which only two were laid upon green blades of sedge, while the large majority were laid upon the brown moss or the wire which was about the same color as the moss. Most of the

eggs were of a creamy white color when laid, but two from my small cage were of the distinct lilac shade, which they assume before the hatching of the larvæ. About fifty eggs were mailed to Mr. W. H. Edwards, but of these he said that only about fifteen or twenty hatched, which I could not understand, as nearly all I kept disclosed the larvæ. Others were sent to Mr. Scudder, Mr. Fletcher, and the Rev. Mr. Fyles, and a good share was retained.

The first eggs in my cage were laid July 22nd, and the first larvæ hatched on August 7th, giving an egg period of sixteen days, but whether or not this stage is more extended on the mountain I am, of course, unable to say. One of my eggs failed to hatch though it retained its color and shape, so careful watch was kept on it and on August 13th a tiny parasite emerged through a small circular opening near the base. This was one of the eggs from Mr. Scudder's cage and must have been laid and parasitized either on the 22nd or morning of the 23rd, so that the cycle of life from egg to imago of this interesting little parasite must have been twenty-one or at the most twenty-two days. Mr. Scudder also had one emerge on the same day but lost it.

Being uncertain how such tiny specimens should be mounted, I did not attempt it myself, but upon a subsequent visit to Boston toward the end of the month Mr. Scudder mounted it for me in balsam. This, however, was unfortunate, as I afterwards learned from Mr. L. O. Howard, who wrote, "I very much regret that you, or rather Mr. Scudder, attempted to mount the parasite in balsam, as these hard-bodied creatures, no matter how minute, can be better studied if mounted on an ordinary piper tag. As it is, the specific characters of the insect are entirely indistinguishable. It belongs to the genus *Tilonomus*, and, so far as I can see, differs from the two species which are mentioned in Scudder's 'Butterflies of the Eastern United States,' but I should not attempt to describe it."

I was travelling around a good deal from August 16th to September 3rd and carried the larvæ with me everywhere, feeding them on grass. I even had some of their regular food plant mailed to me in a tin box from Mount Washington, but as I could not see that they ate it any more freely than ordinary lawn grass I did not send for any more. Their growth was exceedingly slow, and they were very sluggish, generally remaining at full length head downwards on the edge of a blade of grass. The mortality was heavy, but I succeeded in carrying about half-a dozen past the first moult, but all these died before the second moult. This year again (1892), I have had eggs of *Semidea* through the kindness of Mr. Scudder, who sent me about twenty eggs laid between the 11th and 14th of July. The first one hatched on July 25th and most of the others on the 26th, giving an egg period this year of fourteen days, or two days less than last year, which is probably to be accounted for by the greater heat this year. Unfortunately I was even less successful this year than last, as I did not succeed in getting any past the first moult.

ON THE POWER OF INSECTS TO RESIST THE ACTION OF FROST.

BY J. ALSTON MOFFAT, LONDON, ONTARIO.

If the experiments with the larva of *Larva Rossii*, as related in Mr. Lyman's paper, entitled, "Can Insects Survive Freezing," were scientifically conducted, it demonstrates that some of them can.

There is an endless diversity in the manner in which frost affects different living organisms, some can survive where the mercury freezes, whilst others succumb to the slightest touch of frost. There is a great difference in the degree of frost required to freeze different substances, and yet it is only a question of degree when all known substances may be frozen.

It is a well-known and generally conceded principle in science, that "Life in nature is adapted to its environment,"—a comprehensive expression which implies a great deal. It generally implies that long continued association has brought the life and the conditions into perfect harmony; which may imply that it has unfitted that life for a different condition. How little of the life of the temperate zones can endure the conditions of either the arctic or the tropic zones, so that what would be true of the life in one would not be true if tried in the other. In considering this subject, then, we must take into account the conditions to which the life we are dealing with has become adapted; it would never do to subject the life of temperate latitudes to the conditions of the Arctic regions, and draw our conclusions from the result.

If any form of life, from whatever cause, changes its locality, it must accommodate itself to its new conditions or perish. "There are a few forms of life that can withstand the extremes of heat and cold, but there are for every form average conditions, geologic and climatic, which are most favorable for its attaining to its fullest development." We know that some forms of life can accommodate themselves to altered conditions with comparative ease, some, with great difficulty, and some, not at all. If they succeed, they may have to undergo considerable change in life, form, colour or habit, to bring them into harmony with their new environment, hence what we have to discover specially, is the powers of resistance to frost that are possessed by the insects of our latitude.

It will enable us to attain to a clearer comprehension of the subject, if we keep before the mind, the distinction that exists between warm and cold blooded animals. The one by their internal heat and external covering, can maintain an almost uniform temperature regardless of the state of the surrounding atmosphere, whilst the other has seldom any external covering, has little internal heat, and parts with that little readily whenever the external temperature goes lower.

It has been stated as a general principle in physiology, that, "wherever there is life there is heat." This may be true of active life, but there is such a thing as inactive life. For instance a tree may be frozen to the core and yet not be dead; there is no manifestation of life, but that is simply the result of unfavorable conditions. A more correct principle, and one I believe of universal application, is "that wherever there is respiration there is heat." For example, active vegetation respire, and the vegetative process is known to be productive of heat in some measure. The chemical combination by which heat is produced and maintained in warm-blooded animals, is, in great measure, well known and easily understood. Heat is the result of combustion. Combustion is obtained by a commingling of oxygen with carbon. The food taken into the stomach supplies the carbon, the air breathed into the lungs provides the oxygen, the blood flowing through the lungs is exposed over a superficial surface of from a hundred to a hundred and fifty square feet, it is thereby oxygenized, then carried in the veins to the remotest parts of the organism, and when liberated unites with the carbon of the tissues; combustion ensues, and calorification is the result. Wherever there is combustion there is waste, so waste matter is thrown off, and its place taken by fresh material. Then again, activity produces heat. Physical exertion produces rapid respiration and circulation, which produces more rapid combustion; consequently more heat. But most animals have a regulating apparatus of some kind for equalizing their temperature; when this heat is excessive, the pores open and evaporation produces refrigeration; when cold comes, these close and their heat is economized. With those of them that hibernate, the same principles are in operation. During summer time they have been laying in a supply of carbon in the shape of fat; on the approach of winter they retire to their hibernacula, settle themselves down and become somnolent. Being inactive, respiration is reduced to the minimum, consequently combustion is slow, and their heat is correspondingly reduced, but they are always warm, if alive, and they invariably leave their winter quarters greatly reduced in flesh. Now mark the contrast with cold-blooded animals, to which insects belong. They have but little heat to begin with, some requiring the most delicate instruments to detect the existence of any. Not being endowed with any regulating apparatus to save it, they part readily with what little they have as soon as the surrounding temperature goes lower, activity with them does not maintain heat, their activity depending entirely upon

the condition of the surrounding atmosphere. And when they go into hibernation, respiration is completely suspended, consequently there is no combustion and therefore no waste, and they emerge from their period of torpor, be it short or long, months or years, without the slightest perceptible loss in flesh. We are all aware of the difficulty of obtaining reliable information on scientific subjects from popular sources, even experts are often discovering that what appears to be is far from being what is. A fine illustration of this is given in connection with the controversy about the revivification of desiccated pond life.

Near the residence of a Professor Zacharias, is a granite block with a cavity holding from two to three litres of water, which evaporates in from two to six days according to the weather. There has been living therein for fifty years, by actual observation, a particular kind of Rotifer, and various Protozoans whenever the conditions were favorable. And this same fauna persisted in spite of complete desiccation, thousands of times repeated; and it was referred to as proof that the dried individuals revived. This persistence aroused the curiosity of Prof. Zacharias, and he went to work to investigate it, and he soon discovered that when the Rotifers and Protozoans were allowed to dry, they invariably died, but the eggs were preserved by encystation, and were ready to emerge when the rain came. And after long and careful investigation in other departments, he arrived at the conclusion that there was probably no such a thing as desiccated animal revivification.

The exact observations made by Dr. Hamilton, as recorded in the *Canadian Entomologist*, vol. XVII, beginning on page 35, are conclusive that certain beetles can resist the action of frost to a very great degree. Others have recorded similar observations in Lepidoptera. I have handled the pupæ of *Cecropia* and *Polyphemus* moths when exposed to 10, 15 and 20 degrees of frost and they were not solidified, the cocoon could afford them little or no protection, and the mystery is, wherein lies the power of resistance? A mystery which yet remains unsolved. I quote the following extracts—authority not stated: "Protoplasm in certain cases can endure a temperature of zero or lower; and in others can live at 90 degrees or higher temperature. This is a remarkable fact which neither physiologists nor chemists can explain. . . . The less active the life—the less vulnerable it is, cold kills a great number of the lower organisms by reason of the disorganization of the tissues which takes place when congealed, and this disorganization is complete in proportion to the amount of water the tissues contain." May we not here be on the verge of an explanation of the mystery? We know that there are oils and spirits that resist a great degree of frost. May not the protoplasm of insects, larvæ and pupæ especially, be composed of fats with no water in their tissues for frost to act upon? Chemical analysis ought to be able to decide.

That a caterpillar is found in a cube of ice, is not proof that it is solidified. I have more than once seen the larva of *Arctia Isabella* embedded in ice, but as I did not investigate them as to their condition in that respect, I can add nothing; but going back upon what has been already said, it seems reasonable to suppose they were not frozen. On the approach of winter they took refuge under a board, stick or stone; when the cold increased they became torpid, snow fell; then a thaw set in, but the heat did not reach them to rouse their faculties into action; the water flowed in upon them, they could not drown, for respiration was completely suspended; frost returns, the water is congealed around them, the ice is not any colder than the air would have been, so if they could resist the action of the one, they also could that of the other. And here I would remark, that by such considerations, we get the natural explanation of how the beetles survived the winter inundation without injury, as related by Dr. Hamilton, in the article already referred to.

It is a well-known fact in medicine, that poisons act slowly, and may even be quite harmless when the temperature is low. I daresay we are all familiar with the different action of the same cyanide under different temperatures, and feeble respiration is well known to secure insects for a length of time against the poisonous fumes of cyanide. And there can be little doubt, but that by one or other of these causes, or both combined, the life of Dr. Hamilton's *Lixus Concavus* was insured against the action of alcohol. I have

taken recently transformed beetles out of decayed wood, that showed unmistakable signs of life, but were very lethargic, and they have resisted the fumes of strong cyanide for three days—no doubt the result of feeble respiration—although some claim that it is difficult to kill some insects at any time, until they have fulfilled the functions of their existence. But then again I have seen water beetles in a pond where cattle were watered, quite lively under the ice, and when the ice was cut, the pressure above produced a rush of water that brought beetles with it, and when they were tossed out on the ice they were dead instantly. That could not have been the result of contact with the ice, but from exposure to the frosty air. Dr. McCook in his "American Spiders and their Spinning Work," gives an account of some experiments made by him, with a view to discover the effects of low temperature upon them, from which he draws the following conclusions:—Vol. II, p. 435: "It would seem, therefore, first, that the hibernation of spiders, of this species at least, is not accompanied with a great degree of torpidity; second, they preserve their activity and spinning habit while exposed to cold ranging from the freezing point to zero Fahr.; third, that after long and severe exposure the recovering of complete activity, when brought into a warm temperature, is very rapid, almost immediate; and fourth, that on the return of spring, even after a prolonged and severe winter, they at once resume the habits of their kind."

"In all the above specimens the abdomens were full, indicating perfect health. Other spiders hung upon their webs with shrivelled abdomens, quite dead. . . . The living individuals were all characterized by the plump abdomen, as though there had been little or no absorption of tissues for nourishment of life. There appeared to be no growth during hibernation."

It is quite evident that a great increase to our knowledge, obtained by careful observations, is yet required before any general conclusions can be safely drawn, yet this much seems to be clearly established: That there are many insects, in some stage of their existence which can and do successfully resist the action of the severest frosts to which they are exposed in our latitude.

That these could be congealed by severer frost is quite probable; but that they would survive such freezing is yet open to doubt. That some are solidified by severe frosts and yet survive, is quite possible, but the evidence on this point is still defective.

I copy the following from the Smithsonian report for 1887, article Zoology, p. 479, and give it for what it is worth. It is entitled: "Minimum Life Temperatures." "A series of experiments upon various animals have been made by Dr. H. Von Thering in extension of Professor Ponchet's researches on the resistances which animals may offer to cold. About two dozen worms, arthropods, and mollusks, were made the subject of investigation. The results have been summarized in the following terms:

(1) "Lower animals become frozen at temperatures varying greatly in the different genera and species, the resistance varies with the actual body-heat of the animal, with its size, structure, and protective covering, with the freezing point of blood, etc."

(2) "The resistance usually increases with progressive development, but sometimes the adults are more sensitive than the young."

(3) "Nothing can be directly inferred from the geographical distribution."

(4) "Perfectly frozen animals are never revived."

Shall we add, "In his latitude?"

But there is an important economic side to this subject, as well as one of purely scientific interest. The opinion prevails extensively amongst those that are most liable to suffer from the depredations of insects, that steady severe frost in winter will greatly reduce their numbers, and thereby save them labor and loss the following summer; which is far from being the case. Those that have given the matter consideration know that such a winter is protective of insect life; it is mild, open winters that are most injurious. A large number of Lepidopterous insects pass the winter in the egg and pupal stages, and when warm weather in winter is sufficiently prolonged to start these toward

maturing, by just so much have their powers of resisting the action of frost been reduced and their liability to be injuriously affected by succeeding cold increased. Hence it is in the spring of the year that they suffer the most. A period of mild weather in early spring, followed by a protracted one of cold and wet, even when the frost is not severe, may be, and often is the cause of death to myriads of them. This is one of nature's methods of reducing their numbers. Coleopterous insects are not so liable to be injuriously affected by this cause, the reason for this is clearly and beautifully placed before us in Dr. Hamilton's paper. It is to be regretted that so little careful observation has been given to this interesting subject.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGISTS.

The fourth annual meeting was held in the University building, Rochester, N.Y., on Monday and Tuesday, August 15th and 16th. The President, Dr. J. A. Lintner, of Albany, N.Y., occupied the chair, and Prof. F. M. Webster, of Wooster, Ohio, filled the office of Secretary. The following members were also present:—C. V. Riley and L. O. Howard, Washington, D.C.; D. S. Kellicott, Ohio; John B. Smith, New Jersey; E. B. Southwick, New York; H. E. Weed, Mississippi; M. V. Slingerland, New York; H. Osborn, Iowa; J. Fletcher and C. J. S. Bethune, Ontario; C. H. Perkins, Vermont; P. H. Rolfs, Florida; S. A. Forbes, Illinois.

Owing to the ill-health of the President, the annual address was delivered by the Vice-President, Prof. FORBES, in which he treated especially of the work that has recently been done on the contagious diseases of insects, and the satisfactory results that have thus far been obtained. He also referred to the successful importation of several insect parasites, and drew the attention of the meeting to the desirability and importance of studying the aquatic insects of America and their relation to fish culture. This able and highly interesting address was subsequently reported upon by a special committee who warmly commended it and urged upon the attention of Economic Entomologists the recommendations in regard to "Aquatic Entomology" and its bearings upon fish culture.

Prof. KELLICOTT read a paper upon "Hypoderus Columbæ," a mite which is parasitic upon pigeons.

A paper by Mr. C. H. TYLER TOWNSEND was read on "The possible and actual influence of irrigation on insect injury in New Mexico," in which he showed that in that region of the country irrigation may be made to exert a valuable influence as an adjunct to the proper use of arsenites and kerosene.

Prof. KELLICOTT read "Notes on *Ægeriade* of Central Ohio, No. II.," which is published in the *Canadian Entomologist*, September 1892, p. 209.

Prof. SMITH said that adults of the Squash Borer (*M. ceto*) from last year's larvae were then flying on Long Island, and that all stages of the insect might be obtained in the same field. The moths assemble in the evening on the upper sides of the leaves and are collected in great numbers by the farmers. Messrs. Forbes, Slingerland and Smith stated that in their experience the *Ægerians* were not attracted by electric light.

A paper on "The Bean Weevil (*Bruchus obsoletus*)" was read by Mr. M. V. SLINGERLAND, in which he described the mode of ovipositing and gave a brief account of the life history of the insect. He stated that bi-sulphide of carbon will destroy the insect in all stages. He also read a paper on "*Drasteria erecta*" in which he stated that in 1889 over two thousand specimens were taken by means of trap lanterns at Ithaca, N.Y. Last year he bred a number of specimens, and as a result of the study of the material thus obtained, together with about three hundred specimens from all sections of the country,

he came to the conclusion that there are two species, about equally common, included under the name *erecta*, and that these should be called *D. eerechea*, Cram, and *D. crassiuscula*, Haworth, with *ochrea* and *distincta* as varieties of the latter. He then proceeded to describe the differences between the species, and recommended the plowing of the infested fields in order to destroy the larvæ and pupæ.

A paper by Mr. T. D. A. COCKERELL, of Kingston, Jamaica, on "*Orthozia insignis* as a garden pest," was read by the Secretary. The writer stated that the insect was first observed on a variety of exotic plants in the hot houses at Kew and elsewhere, and that he now found it injurious to several garden plants in Jamaica.

A paper by Dr. F. W. GODING on "The Food Plants of North American Membracidae," was next read. This was followed by Prof. J. B. SMITH's paper, "Notes of the Year in New Jersey," in which he referred to the principal insect attacks that had come under his notice. In the discussion that followed, remarks were made by Mr. L. O. Howard, Prof. H. Osborn, Dr. Lintner and Prof. F. M. Webster.

Prof. WEBSTER drew attention to the occurrence of *Phytonomus punctatus* to an injurious extent in north eastern Ohio, and of *Hylastes trifolii* attacking peas in northern Ohio. He stated further that *Otiiorhyncus ovatus* was found feeding upon the foliage of musk-melons.

A paper on "Two Serious Pear-tree Pests," was read by Mr. M. V. SLINGERLAND, of Cornell University.

1. The Pear-tree Psylla (*Psylla pyricola*) This insect is described as one of the most serious pests that pear growers have to fear. It had appeared in the valley of the Hudson in enormous numbers during 1891. Orchards which had given promise of 1,200 barrels of fruit having perfected less than 100 barrels. The pear-tree Psylla when mature is scarcely 3 mm. in length, shaped like a miniature cicada. The nymphs are oval and very flat and produce a great deal of honey-dew which renders the trees unsightly. There are three and perhaps four broods in the year and it is in the perfect state that the insect hibernates. As a remedy Mr. Slingerland had found that the nymphs were easily destroyed by a very weak kerosene emulsion (two per cent.) Washing the trees in winter to destroy the adults was also recommended.

2. The Pear-leaf Blister-mite (*Phytosptus pyri*) was alarmingly on the increase in the United States and Canada. It is a very small mite which hibernates beneath the bud-scales of the pear tree and comes out when the leaves expand in spring and forms blister-like galls on the foliage. Spraying the trees during the winter with kerosene emulsion had been found successful.

Prof. LINTNER stated that *P. pyri* was very abundant in eastern New York.

Prof. F. M. WEBSTER had also found it abundant in Ohio. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture had shown no effect in reducing the leaf-blisters.

Prof. J. B. SMITH had found that in orchards sprayed with the ammoniacal solution of carbonate of copper mixed with London purple, the pest was perceptibly lessened.

Mr. SOUTHWICK read a paper upon *Depressaria heracleana*, the Parsnip Web-worm, and gave an interesting account of the war waged upon it by the "Potter wasp" (*Eumenes fraterva*) and stated that he had bred from it a Hymenopterous parasite, a species of *Lamneria*.

Mr. HOWARD read the following paper on "An Experiment Against Mosquitoes," which was listened to with great interest :

AN EXPERIMENT AGAINST MOSQUITOES.

BY L. O. HOWARD.

One of the most reasonable of the recommendations which have been made from time to time, and which look toward the reduction of the mosquito plague during the summer months, is the application of kerosene to restricted and fishless breeding ponds. Although this remedy has often been suggested, I know of no careful records of actual experiments, and consequently deem the following account of a recent experience worthy of publication.

On the 5th of July of the present year I noticed for the first time a few mosquitoes on the porch of my cottage, in the Catskill mountains of New York. The elevation of this cottage is about 2,500 feet, and mosquitoes have hitherto been rare visitors. The month of June, however, was very wet, and as I had noticed several pools of surface water in the immediate vicinity, the presence of these mosquitoes caused me some anxiety, as I feared they would continue to breed throughout the summer and prove a serious annoyance later in the season. One of the surface pools mentioned was situated on my own grounds, and upon first noticing the mosquitoes I walked out to this spot. It was about dusk, and about a dozen or more female mosquitoes were found buzzing about the surface of the water. I immediately sprinkled four ounces of coal oil upon the surface of the pond.

Upon the following day I carefully measured the little pool and found that it contained 60 square feet. From day to day until July 15th, when I returned to Washington, observations were made. Severe rain-storms occurred on the 8th and 10th of the month, and after the first of these the pool lost the glassy iridescent surface effect given by the almost continuous but infinitesimally thin layer of kerosene. Nevertheless the insecticidal effect of the latter did not seem to diminish, although I could no longer perceive any coal oil odor. Many dead insects were found floating upon the surface of the water the next morning after the application, and these increased rapidly up to the time of my departure. The pool, which upon the evening of the 5th had been teeming with animal life, contained no living insects during the following ten days.

The actual good accomplished is shown by the following facts: All aquatic larvæ, including those of the mosquito, were killed. The kerosene, curiously enough, seemed to exercise no deterrent effect upon the adult female mosquitoes. They still continued to attempt to deposit eggs and in this attempt were destroyed. This is, in my opinion, a most important point, and one which has hardly been anticipated.

On the tenth day after the application a careful count of the dead insects floating upon the surface of the water was made over a restricted portion, and from this count the entire insect surface contents of the pool was estimated, with the following result:

Entire number of dead insects floating on the surface	7,400
Number of mosquitoes	370
Number of <i>Epirrita inclinata</i> , Walker—a small Geometrid moth	148
Number of <i>Heterophleps triguttata</i> , H.S.—another small Geometrid	42
Number of <i>Chrysops hilaris</i> , O.S.—a common gad fly of the region	27

These were the most conspicuous. The others were mainly minute Nematoceros Diptera, although there were a large number of small Heteroceros Lepidoptera, a few aquatic Coleoptera—the largest species being the Dytiscid *Agabus gagates*, Aubé—and also a few specimens of Cryptocerate Heteroptera.

It is difficult to say how certain of the non-aquatic species, particularly the Lepidoptera and the Chrysops, happened to be caught. They may have visited the pool to drink, or they may have been attracted to its shining surface.

The observation, it seems to me, possesses interest not only as proving definitely the efficacy of the remedy and as showing that adult mosquitoes are killed as well as their early stages, but also as affording an indication as to the amount of kerosene which will prove effective for a given surface of water, and also as affording some indication of the length of time for which a single application will be operative. It is true that upon this last point the observations were not complete, owing to my departure after ten days, but as already indicated, the influence of the kerosene outlasted all ocular or odorous evidence of its presence, and there is every reason to suppose that it would have continued for some days longer.

As a general thing, in larger ponds, which are of a more permanent character, the presence of fish is a check upon the multiplication of the mosquito. These insects breed mainly in marshy lands, where small pools, surrounded by wet soil, adjoin each other, and such spots, where accessible, can be readily and economically treated with coal oil.

The economy of the operation is shown by a simple estimate from the data which I have given, that 5 gallons of coal oil, costing say 60 cents, will treat 9,600 square feet of water surface, or, to carry the computation still further, a barrel of kerosene, costing \$4.50 will treat 96,000 square feet of water surface.

With this remedy and with the drainage of swamp lands where practicable, with the introduction of fish into ponds in which they do not already occur, and with the careful watching of rain-water barrels and tanks, the mosquito plague in many localities can be readily and greatly lessened. Where mosquitoes breed, however, in the long succession of brackish marshes on the seacoast, remedial work is practically hopeless. I anticipate not the slightest practical outcome from Mr. Robert H. Lamborn's dragon fly proposition, and believe that relief in such cases will only come from extensive improvements at the public expense in the way of filling in and draining the marshes.

One word more in reference to water tanks. The use of kerosene is of course out of the question in such receptacles. A note was published in *Insect Life* (vol. iv., pp. 223-224) to the effect that the introduction of carp into water tanks in the Riviera was productive of the best results. This is a pertinent suggestion for trial in this country. The U. S. Fish Commission can doubtless furnish a limited number of carp for this purpose. All water tanks and barrels should, however, be tightly covered, and only opened occasionally for the purpose of aerating the water. When thrown open for this purpose it will not be difficult to ascertain whether larval mosquitoes (wrigglers) are present, and if so, and the tank is not too large, they can be removed by means of a fine-meshed hand net.

Interesting notes of the year were read by Prof. HOWARD EVARTS WEED.

With regard to the Horn-fly Prof. SMITH stated that it was not more abundant in New Jersey than the ordinary Cattle-fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*).

Prof. KELLICOTT said that his son had found it very abundant in Central Michigan. Mr. WEED thought that dark coloured cattle were most subject to attack. He also recorded that the insect now occurred in Louisiana.

Dr. BETHUNE stated that the Horn-fly had that month been noticed for the first time in the Province of Ontario, at Oshawa, Toronto and London, and was creating some alarm among stock owners.

Mr. P. H. ROLFS had found the Horn-fly in Florida.

Mr. OSBORN read Notes on Injurious Insects in Iowa. For want of time the discussion on this interesting paper was deferred.

Prof. C. V. RILEY read a paper on Rose saw-flies in which it was shown that there were three distinct species attacking roses.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling the following members were elected :

Prof. P. H. Rolfs, of Florida; Mr. H. A. Gossard, of Iowa; and Mr. C. F. Baker, of Colorado.

A paper on Plant Faunæ by Mr. T. D. A. COCKERELL, of Kingston, Jamaica, was read.

Mr. JAMES FLETCHER read a paper on Injurious Insects of the Year in Canada; this gave rise to a long and interesting discussion on several points brought up in this paper, particularly with reference to the life history of *Gortyna immans*, the different kinds of knapsack sprayers, and the most practical remedies for the Horn-fly.

Prof. WEBSTER read a paper on the aphidivorous habits of the common slug (*Limax campestris*), which was discussed by Messrs. Riley, Smith and Howard.

Dr. BETHUNE had found slugs upon trees he had sugared for moths.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President—Prof. S. A. FORBES, of Illinois.

1st Vice-President—Dr. C. J. S. BETHUNE, of Canada.

2nd Vice-President—Dr. J. B. SMITH, of New Jersey.

Secretary—Prof. H. GARMAN, of Kentucky.

And the meeting then adjourned.

ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB OF THE A. A. A. S.

The Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting at Rochester, N.Y., August 17th to 19th, 1892, under the presidency of Mr. E. A. Schwarz, of Washington, D.C. The President's address is published in the *Canadian Entomologist* for September, 1892, pages 213-224, and the full official report in the October and November numbers; to these the reader is referred. The meeting was very interesting and successful, and was attended by over thirty persons. The Entomological Society of Ontario was represented by its President, Dr. Bethune, and Mr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa. The former was elected President of the Club for the ensuing year, when the meeting will be held at Madison, Wisconsin, in connection with the gathering of scientists at the World's Fair in Chicago.

SOME INJURIOUS MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA.

BY J. ALSTON MOFFAT.

The difficulty experienced in obtaining mature examples of some of these tiny creatures is often very great. The evidence of their work may be unmistakable by the injury that is being done by their larvæ in the effort to appease the craving of their appetites, and yet it may be almost next to impossible to secure a specimen in the form that originated the mischief.

There are two good reasons to account for it, one is that many of these moths are active only at night, and secrete themselves most effectually during the day; another is the extremely brief existence of many of them in the mature state. The females generally come into the world with their eggs full size, requiring only to be fertilized before depositing. The male, as a rule, emerges first, and is awaiting the appearance of the females; when fertilization is completed he dies. The eggs are then laid by the female, which may be all done in one night's time, and when that is finished she also dies of exhaustion. Hence the necessity for rearing them in confinement, so as to obtain conclusive evidence of the particular moth that laid the eggs that produced the larva that we see is doing so much mischief. And as this requires a great deal of time, close observation and experience to accomplish successfully, we see the need there is that some should be put in a position to be able to devote their whole time to it, that thereby the community may reap the benefit of the knowledge thus obtained.

A good illustration of the truth of these remarks is got in the case of the Codling-moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella*, Linn. (Fig. 14). Almost everyone has heard of it, and knows with more or less distinctness that it is the cause of the unfortunate worminess of the apples they grow or have to use, and yet how few have ever seen the moth, or would know it if they did see it? During all the years of my collecting I have never found it in its natural locations. My first specimen was given to me by a friend who took it on his cellar window. My next were obtained by enclosing a few infected apples in a box, and not until the latter part of June, 1889, did I secure a satisfactory supply of good specimens. I was stopping in the country at a place where an old house was used as a

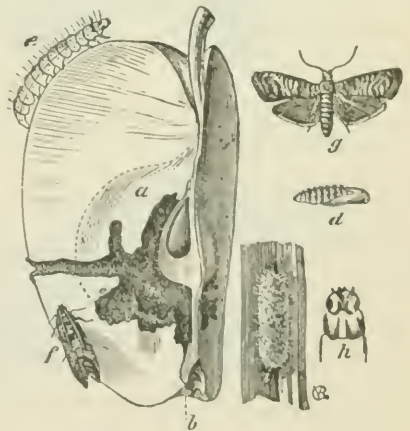


Fig. 14.

store room ; in the spring the apple barrels had been removed from the cellar to this store room, with the remains of the winter's fruit. The warm weather was then maturing the Pomonellas, and the south windows of the old house were literally swarming with them, large sized and in perfect condition. I took three dozen and might have taken as many hundreds.

The sequence and nomenclature of the following species is in accordance with the most recent decision of the authorities.

Pyralis, Linn. *Asopia*, Tr. *costalis*, Fab. *fimbrialis*, S. V.

Pyralis costalis, Linn. The Clover hay-moth (Fig. 15.) Expanse of wings, about three-fourths of an inch ; varies considerably in size. Colors : Front wings glassy purplish brown and golden yellow ; hind wings lighter. An introduced species.

For full description of its nature and habits see the Twelfth Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario. It was quite plentiful in some of the hay lofts of London last summer. The figures represent it in its various stages.

Mr. T. H. Hill, of London South, secured a very remarkable form of it last summer. The ground colour is a rich apple green, which, combined with the golden yellow of the spots, margin and fringes, makes it an exceedingly attractive object to contemplate.



Fig. 15.

Mineola, Hulst. *Phycis*, Haw. *indigenella*, Zell. *nebulo*, Walk.

Mineola indigenella, Zell. The Apple leaf crumpler (Fig. 16). Expansion of wings about seven-tenths of an inch. Colors : Pale brown and silvery white ; hind wings brownish white. Introduced. (See Fourteenth Annual Report).

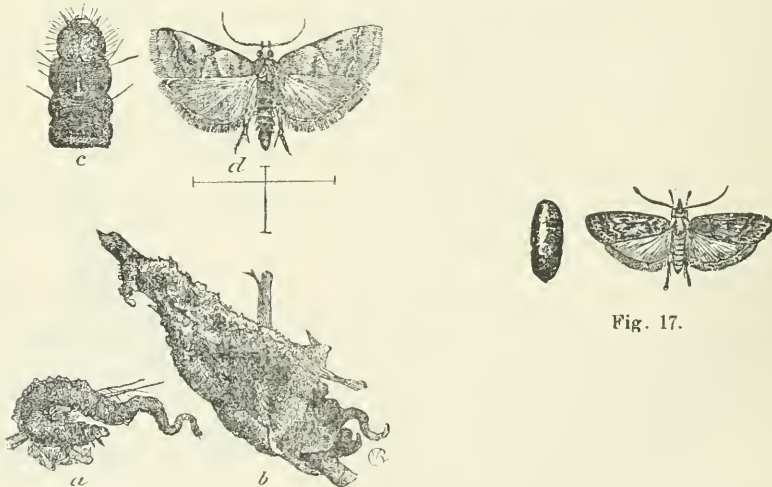


Fig. 16.

Zophodia, Hub. *Dakruma*, Grote. *grossulariæ*, Pack. *convolutella*, Hubn.

Zopholia grossulariæ, Pack. The Gooseberry fruit worm (Fig. 17). Expanse of wings, nearly an inch. Colors : Pale gray with darker streaks and bands. (See Second, Seventh and Nineteenth Annual Reports).

Canarsia, Hulet. *Pempelia*, Hub. *Hammondi*, Riley.

Canarsia Hammondi, Riley. The Apple-leaf skeletonizer (Fig. 18). Expansion of wings, not quite half an inch. The cross lines in the figure under the moth indicate the natural size. Colors: Deep purplish gray, and two silvery gray bands on the front wings, with a glossy surface.

The Larva (Figure a, natural size) eats the green pulp from between the veins on the upper surface of the leaf, causing it to assume a blighted appearance; b and c in the figure are portions of the larva greatly magnified.

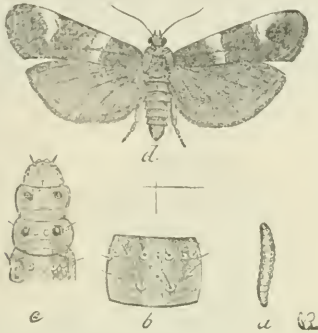


Fig. 18.

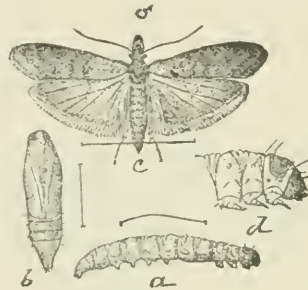


Fig. 19.

Plodia, Gn. *Ephestia*, Gn. *interpunctella*, Hub.

Plodia interpunctella, Hub. The Dried-fruit moth (Fig. 19). Expansion of wings, about half an inch. Colors: Yellowish and reddish purple. (See Twentieth Annual Report).

A few years ago I saw a half barrel of dried apples that had remained undisturbed for some time, in an upstairs chamber, and this moth had found it to be a convenient breeding place. The mature insects were in surprising numbers, resting on the inside of the barrel, and when disturbed would dart down and hide themselves amongst the pieces of apple which were completely infested with the larva in all stages of growth.

Cacacia, Hub. *Loxotenaria*, Steph. *rosaceana*, Harr.

Cacacia rosaceana, Harr. The Oblique-banded leaf-roller (Fig. 20). Expansion of wings about an inch, but varies greatly. Colors: Front wings cinnamon brown, with markings of darker brown; hind wings yellow.

A very general feeder. (See First, Second, Third, Fourth and Twenty-second Annual Reports.) This moth was unusually abundant here last summer. In a bit of open woods near the city, with a thick undergrowth of oak and hazel about four feet in height, they could have been seen during the latter part of July and the first part of August, resting on the upper surface of the leaves so thickly as to arrest the attention of the most unobservant, and when a bush was jarred they would rise from it in dozens.



Fig. 20.

Cacacia Hub. *cerasivorana* Fitch. *Cacacia cerasivorana* Fitch. The cherry-tree leaf cater. Fig. 21.



Fig. 21.

Expansion of Wings, about three fourths of an inch.

Colors: Front wings a rich reddish yellow, with much the shade of fresh bees-wax and darker shades with cross-bands of pale leaden blue. Hind wings, pale ochre yellow.

Retinia Gn. *comstockiana* Fern. *Retinia comstockiana*, Fern. The Pitch-pine branch miner. Fig. 22.

Expanse of wings about three-fourths of an inch.

Colors: Front wings, rusty brown, with white and leaden-hued markings crossing the wings. Hind wings, greyish brown.

The figure shows the chrysalid magnified, also the larva, and its manner of working in the branches, with the effects produced in the injury and disfigurement of the tree. (See Fourteenth Annual Report.)

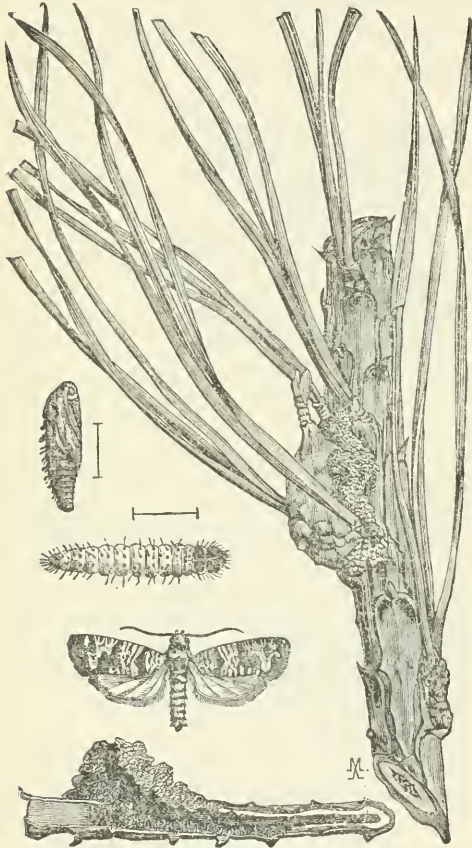


Fig. 22.

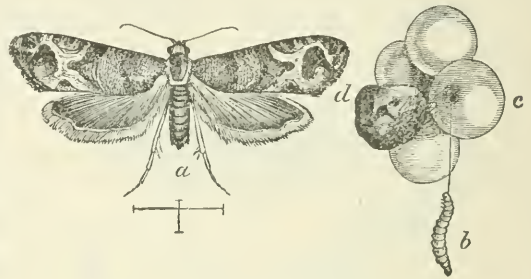


Fig. 23.

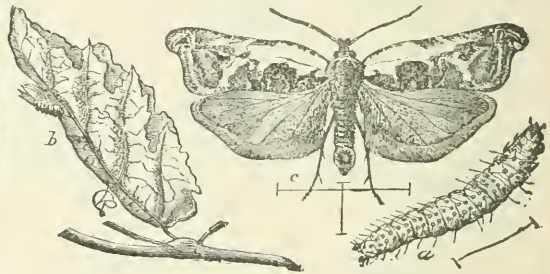


Fig. 24.

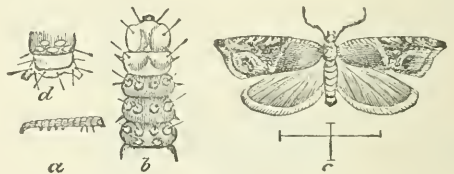


Fig. 25.

Eulemis Hub. *Penthina* Fitch. *botrana* Schiff. *vitivorana* Pac. *viteana* Clem. *Eudemis botrana*, Schiff. The Grape berry moth. Fig 23.

Expanse of wings about half an inch.

Colors: Front wings dull bluish of different shades with a metallic lustre. Hind wings, dull brown; an introduced species. (See Thirteenth and Fourteenth Annual Reports.)

Phoxopterus Tr. *nubeculana* Clem. *Phoxopterus nubeculana* Clem. The Apple-leaf sewer. Fig 24.

Expanse of wings about half an inch.

Colors: Front wings white with brown markings; hind wings light gray.

I have taken this moth only in the woods, but I do not find it so generally abundant as some of its congeners which have not yet been reported as injurious. It seems to have found the apple leaf quite to its liking, and the conditions in the orchard favorable to its increase.

Phoxopterus Tr. *Anchylopera* Wal. & Riley. *comptana* Frol. *fragariæ* W. & R. *Phoxopterus comptana* Frol. The Strawberry leaf roller. Fig. 25.

Expanse of wings about half an inch.

Colors: Front wings reddish brown, marked with black and white; hind wings dusky. An introduced species. (See Third Annual Report.)

Aspidisea Clem. *splendorifarella* Clem. *pruniella* Clem. *sacetella* Pack. *Aspidisea splendoriferella* Clem. An apple leaf miner. Fig. 26.

Colors: Front wings leaden gray, with a metallic lustre, with golden and silver spots and streaks; Hind legs gray with yellowish brown fringe.

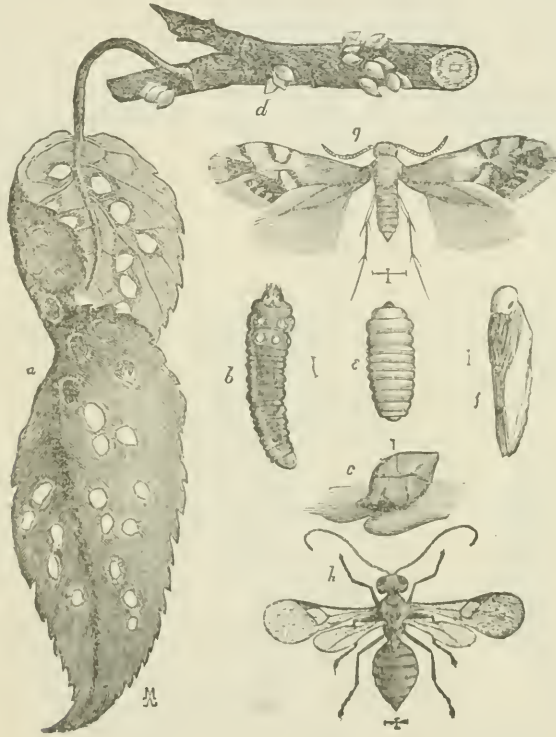


Fig. 26.

a shows the work of the minute larva in the leaf; the line at *b* gives its length; *d* illustrates the cocoons attached to the branch, and *h* is a parasite greatly enlarged. The cross lines below indicate the natural size.

Coleophora Zell. *malivorella* Riley. *multipulvella* Cham. *Coleophora malivorella* Riley. The Apple-tree case-bearer. Fig. 27.

Expanse of wings about half an inch.

Colors: Wings brown, dotted with white; thorax and abdomen white, dotted with brown. The parent moth deposits her eggs in July, the larva feeding on the underside of the leaf during August and September. On the approach of the cold weather they desert the leaves and fasten their cases to the twigs, as represented at (*a*) where they pass the winter. When the warm weather returns in spring they detach themselves and move about, feeding on the swelling buds, when they do the greatest injury; maturing about the beginning of July to commence another cycle.

Bucculatrix Zell. *ponifoliella* Clem. *pomonella* Pack. *Bucculatrix pomifoliella* Clem. An apple leaf feeder, as the name indicates. Fig. 28.

Expanse of wings about three-eighths of an inch.

Colors: Pale yellow and brown; *a* in the figure represents a twig with cocoons attached, *b* a cocoon detached, *c*, the moth greatly magnified.

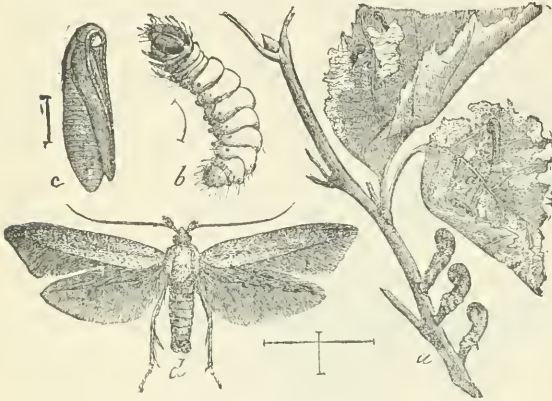


Fig. 27.

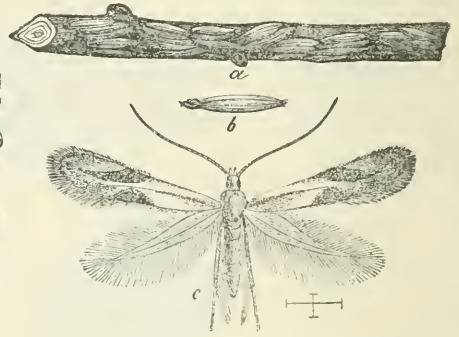


Fig. 28.

Gelechia Zell. *pinifoliella* Cham. *Gelechia pinifoliella* Cham. The Pine tree leaf-miner. Fig. 29.

Expanse of wings about three-eighths of an inch.

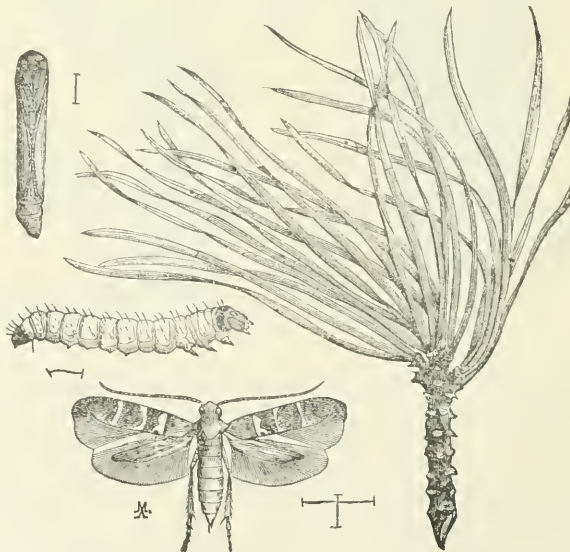


Fig. 29.

Colors: Front wings brownish yellow, dotted with fuscous, the lines crossing the wings white; hind wings pale gray.

The figure represents the insect in its various stages greatly magnified, and a terminal shoot showing the mischief done by this tiny creature. (See Fourteenth Annual Report.)

THE HORN-FLY. (*Hæmatobia serrata*. Rob.-Desv.)

BY JAMES FLETCHER, F.L.S., F.R.S.C.

During the past summer a new pest of the farmer has made its appearance in Canada in the shape of a small blackish fly which appeared suddenly in enormous numbers on cattle, and was first noticed in Canada towards the end of July at Oshawa, Ont., by Mr. Elmer Lick, who sent specimens to me for identification. Almost simultaneously it was recorded all along the boundary line, from Essex County, Ontario, as far east as Boucherville, P.Q., below Montreal. The flies appeared in such enormous numbers, and their attacks upon the cattle were so severe that farmers in the districts invaded at once recognized the losses they might incur by neglecting to take steps to protect their stock. Letters of inquiry came in from all directions asking for remedies and information concerning the habits of the fly. Much alarm was felt by stock-owners, and grossly exaggerated statements received wide circulation as to the injuries which had been inflicted upon cattle of all kinds by the fly. Such complaints as the following, which are

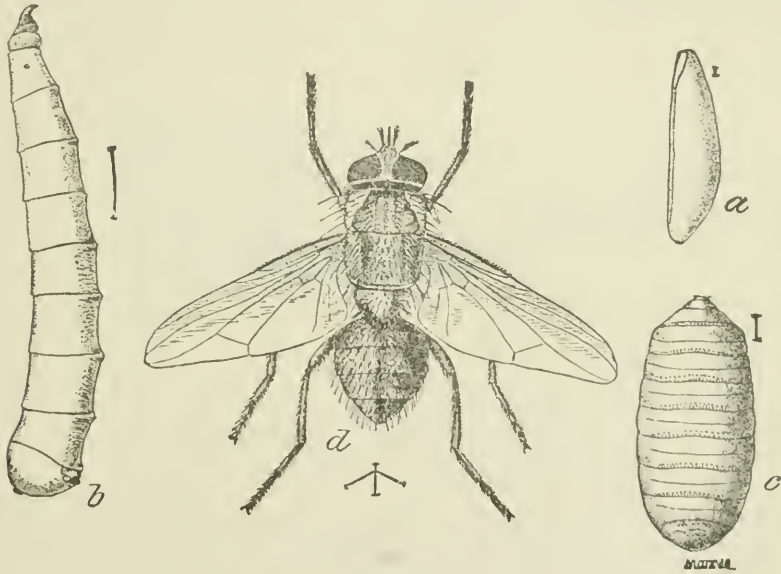


Fig. 30.

The Horn-fly. a, egg; b, maggot; c, puparium; d, adult fly in biting position—all enlarged. (Figure kindly lent by the United States Entomologist.)

actual reports I received, were by no means rare: "All the cattle in this district are being destroyed," "cows through the country are dying by hundreds," "several farmers have lost their cattle entirely," and a great many reports stated with more precision, that "neighbors" had lost from two to twelve (the favorite number being seven). Whenever these reports came in, I endeavoured to find out the name of the "neighbor," so as to trace up the true history of the case; but in no instance could I find a man who had actually lost a single animal from the attack of the flies. It was always "some other neighbour" or "I did not lose any myself, but I was told that someone else had." In fact, although this insect was undoubtedly the cause of much loss of revenue to farmers, as stated above, I have been unable to hear of even one instance where an animal was killed by its attacks. However, these exaggerated accounts of the possible loss served a very useful end, by stirring up negligent farmers to take some steps to protect their animals from the irritating attacks of their troublesome enemies. There was much cor-

respondence in the newspapers, and the irrepressible "practical man" (self-styled) came bravely to the front with useless suggestions, and, as usual, very soon showed the true nature of the occupant of the lion's skin. Inaccurate statements as to the life history of the insect gained wide credence. Of these the following is a sample: "The eggs are laid either on the horns, into which the maggots bore and then penetrate the skull, or in the holes which they eat through the hide, lay eggs therein, which hatch out in large numbers, and proceed with their boring operations until the vital portions of the cow are touched and death ensues." None of this is founded upon fact. The complete life-history has been worked out, and at once shows us the absurdity of such theories. The maggots do not feed upon flesh at all, but upon the manure of the cattle, and on this only while it is in a fresh and moist condition.

It is in the perfect state alone that the Horn-fly is troublesome to stock, and the only injuries are those which result from the irritation of its bites. These, however, are sometimes considerable, for the flies occur in such enormous numbers, and worry the cattle so incessantly, that these fall off rapidly both in flesh and yield of milk, this latter product being reduced in some cases from one third to one half. The appearance of this insect amongst our Canadian herds is, therefore, a very serious matter, and one that demands the attention of all stock-owners, so that prompt steps may be taken early in the spring to wage an incessant and systematic warfare against it upon its first appearance. There are certain simple and easily-applied remedies which may be used successfully to mitigate the attack, and if all would apply them, its numbers could be controlled with comparative ease.

For the intelligent application of suitable remedies, it is most important that the true and full life-history of the pest should be understood. It is briefly as follows:

The eggs, (Fig. 30a) which are about 1-20 of an inch in length, are laid singly on the freshly-dropped dung of cattle. They are brown in colour, and from this fact, not easily seen where they are laid. The young maggots hatch in less than 24 hours and at once burrow down a short distance beneath the surface of the dung, where they remain until full grown, that is, about a week, when they are about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch in length, white, and shaped as shown at fig. 30b. When full-fed they burrow a short distance into the ground and assume the pupa form (fig. 30c.), when they are $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch in length. In hot weather the pupa state lasts only four or five days; but the last brood of the season, from eggs laid in September, passes the winter in that condition a short distance beneath the surface of the ground, and the flies emerge the following spring. The perfect insect (fig. 30d, male) is shaped very much like the common Cattle-fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) with which it is closely related, or the House-fly (*Musca domestica*). It is, however, much smaller, being only $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch in length or about $\frac{1}{3}$ the size of those insects. With regard to the common Cattle-fly (*S. calcitrans*) there is an idea which is quite erroneous, but which is very prevalent among those who do not understand much about insects, that this is merely the common House-fly, which towards autumn acquires the bad habit of biting. It is much more abundant in autumn and from its annoying bites and frequent occurrence in houses is sometimes called "Biting House-fly." The true House-fly (*Musca domestica*) never bites, having only a sucking tongue with a flat disk at the tip, whilst the Cattle-flies have a sharp-pointed proboscis, which is really a case containing a slender lancet, with which they penetrate the skin of animals and suck their blood. When not in use this shining black dagger is carried projecting forward beneath the head, but when in use is turned down straight beneath the head of the fly and inserted into the tissues of the animal which is being attacked. The details of this complicated organ are fully explained and illustrated by Prof. J. B. Smith in Bulletin 62 of the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station.

The Horn fly is, without any doubt, a new pest in Canada, which has come to us from the United States. It is a European insect which was first brought to the notice of the U.S. Division of Entomology in 1887, and was probably imported with cattle from Europe, where it has been known since 1830. In 1889 its complete life history was worked out by Prof. Riley and his assistants, Messrs. L. O. Howard and C. L. Marlatt. This was published in "Insect Life," vol. 11, pp. 93-103, and in the annual report of the

U.S. Entomologist for 1889 and 1890. Prof. J. B. Smith, of New Jersey has published a very full account of his investigations of the same subject in New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletin No. 62. The figures used in this article have been very kindly lent for the purpose by Prof. Kiley.

The color of the Horn-fly is dark gray with yellowish sheen, and the body is covered with black bristles. The head consists almost entirely of the dark-red silvery-edged eyes. It will be at once distinguished from the common Cattle-fly by its darker colour, smaller size, greater activity and, above all, by the characteristic habit from which it takes its name, of gathering in clusters upon the horns of cattle, particularly upon the upper side. When very abundant the flies form a more or less complete ring around the horn, sometimes extending two or three inches from the base towards the tip, as shown in fig. 31. This clustering on the horns seems to be peculiar to the species, and is probably due to some special characteristic. They merely settle there, however, as a convenient resting place, from which they cannot be easily dislodged by the animal; for the same reason, they also congregate in clusters at the base of the tail and on the neck. Strange to say, while the closely allied *Stomoxys calcitrans* bites the legs of cattle very much, the Horn fly very seldom settles there, and while the *Stomoxys* bites men, dogs and horses, the present

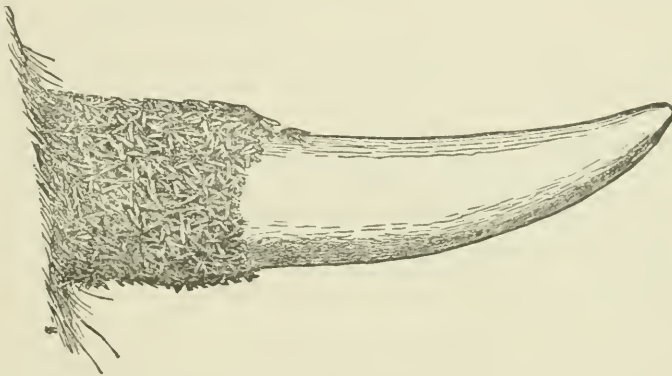


Fig. 31.

Cow-horn showing band of resting flies—reduced.

(Figure kindly lent by the United States Entomologist.)

species has not been recorded to give trouble in that way. A milkman, however, told me that on one occasion he was much bothered by Horn-flies biting his bare arms when milking, and that the bite was much more severe than that of the common Cattle-fly. It is probable that they will occasionally bite human beings, particularly when, as in the above instance, working with bare arms among cattle, and thus getting their odor on the skin.

Cattle of all breeds are subject to annoyance from this pest, but I have observed very great differences in susceptibility to injury, not only in different breeds, but also in individual animals of a given breed according to the health of the animals, temperament or the texture of their skins.

When feeding, the flies work their way down through the hairs until they can pierce the skin of their victims with their short beaks. They are exceedingly agile, and when biting keep their wings partly spread, ready to take flight at the least disturbance. A slash of the tail or a swing of the head of a bitten animal only disturbs its tormentors for a second, when they will rise in a cloud but to settle again and resume the operation of torture the next instant. The bites seem to produce great irritation, and sores are frequently formed on the necks and bodies of animals by their rubbing themselves against posts or trees or by licking bitten places, where the irritation cannot be allayed by rubbing, as inside the thighs, around and on the udder and along the milk vein.

This insect has great powers of increase. It appears early in the spring from the pupa cases, having passed the winter under ground, and also probably some specimens pass the winter in the perfect state. It breeds rapidly, only about two weeks being required in summer for each brood to mature, and there are probably six or eight broods in a season. Mr. L. O. Howard found that, at Washington, the time required from the laying of the egg to the appearance of the fly was from 10 to 17 days, and that the fly breeds from the middle of May till the middle of September.

Although only brought under my notice in July last, from enquiries made I have no doubt that this pest has been present on our Canadian stock farms throughout the summer. It was introduced into the United States only six years ago and has spread in all directions over many States of the Union and has now invaded Canada also. It has reached the most southern States and lately as far west as Texas. Curiously, however, long before it had ever reached Texas it was spoken of by farmers as "the Texas fly," and to-day in Canada more enquiries are made concerning it by this name than any other.

REMEDIES.

Notwithstanding the great loss which will undoubtedly result to stock-owners if they neglect to attend to this new enemy, there is no reason why it should not be kept within control by simple, cheap and well tested remedies. It is a most important matter and one that should be taken up by all Farmers' Institutes and Dairymen's Associations, so that if possible some united effort might be made to control it while the numbers are small in spring, and eventually to stamp it out. All that is necessary is for everyone to try first of all to learn what the true life history is, and in accordance with this to apply the best remedy and try to induce his neighbors to do the same.

The remedies are cheap and easily applied ; but will require constant attention to make them effective. They are of two kinds, (1) *preventive*, or such as keep the flies from biting the animals ; (2) *active*, or such as aim at the destruction of the insects either as maggots or flies.

1. *Preventive*. Almost any greasy substance will keep the flies away for several days. Lard, train oil, tanner's oil fish oils, with a little sulphur, carbolic acid or oil of tar added, will keep the flies off for from five to six days. The two latter will have a healing effect on any sores which may have formed. Carbolic acid and oil of tar will mix sufficiently well with fish oils if the two substances be placed together in a bottle and well shaken. One ounce of either may be added in two quarts of oil. Axle grease and tallow have been also used to advantage. It may not be amiss to point out that no injury whatever results from the flies settling on the horns, as they only go there to rest, and cannot possibly do the horn any injury. Tar has been largely used to put on the horns of cattle, but it answers no better than the greasy substances mentioned above, and makes the animals in a horrible mess ; moreover, if the flies are driven from the horns they merely fly to the animal's body, where they can do much more harm.

The remedy of this class which will eventually be found to be the best, is the mixture known as the Kerosene Emulsion, which consists simply of a mixture of soapsuds with twice the quantity of ordinary coal oil, made as follows : Boil two ounces of common soap in one quart of rain water until the soap is dissolved, then turn it into two quarts of coal oil and churn it violently with a syringe or force pump for five minutes, when it will be of a smooth, creamy nature. This gives the stock emulsion, which must be diluted before using with nine times its measure (that is 27 quarts) of water. It will mix much more easily with the water if done at once, before the stock emulsion cools. This mixture may be applied to the animals either by means of a sponge, or, what will certainly be found most convenient where there are many animals to treat, by means of a force pump and spraying nozzle. This can be done in a few minutes after milking, and one or two pints will suffice for each animal.

2. *Active.* Of applications to destroy the perfect flies, several have been recommended, as pyrethrum powder, tobacco dust, etc., but these are little if any better than the kerosene emulsion, which when sprayed over cattle killed all the flies reached and prevented others from coming for from three to seven days. But these remedies for the destruction of the perfect flies are only to be advised for use upon the first appearance of the pest in a new locality, or early in the season for the destruction of the first brood. The true way to fight this enemy is by the treatment of the cattle droppings so as to destroy the eggs and larvæ. The maggots can live in the dung only while it is in a moist condition. Any means, therefore, which will ensure its drying up will destroy them. For this purpose, lime, land plaster, and wood ashes are suggested. The last named of these will probably be found the best, not only from its strong alkaline properties, which are destructive to insect life, but also from its great value as a fertilizer, and the ease with which it can usually be obtained on every farm.

Messrs. Riley and Howard state that "throwing a spadeful of lime upon a cow-dung will destroy the larvæ living in it. If the evil should increase, it will well repay a stock raiser to start a load of lime through his fields occasionally, particularly in May or June, as every larva killed then represents the death of very many flies during July and August. We feel certain that this course will be found in many cases practical and of great avail, and will often be an advantage to the pasture besides."

I believe that Canadian wood ashes would be far superior to lime, and if neither of these were easily obtainable, a good shovelful of dry earth or road dust would soon absorb the moisture necessary for the development of the larvæ.

Of all the remedies I have tried or seen suggested, the one which commends itself to me as the most practical is by Prof. J. B. Smith, who says: "By sending a boy over the pasture every other day with a shovel to thoroughly spread out the cow-droppings, all eggs and larvæ would be destroyed." I think if this were done twice a week it would be sufficient, and the remedy would be equally effective in wet weather, when the substance would be washed away, as in dry when it is dried up.

SPREAD OF THE HORN FLY.—A correspondent in Uniontown, Pa., writes us that the Horn-fly has made its appearance in that vicinity, having first been noticed last season and having become very abundant the present summer. While spending a few weeks in Greene County, N. Y., we noticed this insect in comparative abundance, but not yet numerous enough to attract attention by the habit of congregating upon the horns. Another new locality has been given us by Mr. J. H. Woodruff, of Watertown, Conn., who has found the fly to be very abundant in his vicinity, and still another locality is Waller County, Tex. We are indebted to Mr. F. W. Thurrow for specimens from this region. During the month of August complaints have also come in from quite a number of correspondents, among others from the following: Elisha Slade, Bristol County, Mass.; Miss E. J. Phillips, Cuyahoga County, Ohio; George L. Oliver, Otsego County, N. Y.; Devoe and Shumway, Montgomery County, N. Y.; T. C. Ross, Jefferson County, Iowa; B. F. Koons, Tolland County, Conn.; I. N. Rauls, Citrus County, Fla. — *Insect Life*, Sept., 1892.

CLOTHES MOTHS.

By JAMES FLETCHER, F. L. S., F. R. S. C.

In a northern climate, with such winters as we enjoy in Canada, furs and woollen clothing are indispensable. Only too well known to all housekeepers are the miserable little creatures which in their various forms and different species are grouped under the name of Clothes-moths. There are few indeed who have not felt the irritation of finding at some time irretrievable damage had been committed in the family supply of winter clothing, particularly of woollen underclothes, socks, mitts and furs, which it was thought had been "peppered and put safely away last spring before the moths appeared," to say nothing of the stripped patches of carpet under the piano and sofas, or even of the little

holes which had appeared suddenly in the pater-familias' dress suit, that had only been left out "for a few days after he came back from his summer holidays." All of these ills are only too well known to most people, and it is one of the grim satisfactions of careless people that at any rate the most careful get sometimes caught.

There has been very great confusion concerning the proper identification of the different caterpillars of moths which injure clothes in houses, and this confusion has been much added to by the absurd name Buffalo moth or Buffalo carpet moth, which has been given to the imported carpet beetle, *Anthrenus scrophularie*. In an account given in our Annual Report for 1873, there are evidently two species confounded. The whole matter was carefully revised by Prof. Fernald in 1882, and the synonymy given, together with descriptions of the three species which are found in North America, in CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Vol. XIV, p. 166. There is also an excellent illustrated article by Prof. C. V. Riley in *Insect Life*, Vol. II, p. 211. Figs. 32 and 33 used in that article have been kindly lent by Prof. Riley.

Of the three species mentioned, two only have come under my notice in Canada as household pests. Of these by far the commonest is the small creamy white or buff coloured moth, *Tineola biselliella*, Hum.

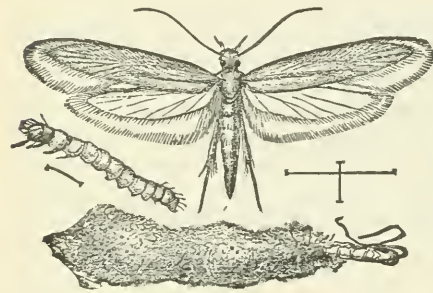


Fig. 32.—*Tineola biselliella*.

This species Prof. Fernald tells us, was separated from the genus *Tinea* by Herrick Schaeffer because of the absence of the maxillary palpi. The small moths (Fig. 32), less than a quarter of an inch in length, are extremely active, flying and running rapidly to hide when disturbed. The head is dull ochreous yellow; the forewings paler and of a silvery sheen without any spots. The under wings are of a slightly different shade of color. The minute yellowish eggs are laid upon the substance which is afterwards to be the food of the young caterpillar. Immediately upon hatching, the tiny caterpillar spins a silken path upon which it travels in search of food. It never, however, forms a case, as is done by the next species to be described, until it is full fed, when it makes a cocoon generally of portions of the material upon which it has been feeding. The food of this troublesome insect is very varied, but consists mainly of fabrics composed of animal hairs; any clothes packed away in a soiled condition are much more liable to attack than those which have been well shaken and brushed. Carpets are often attacked, particularly in darkened rooms and under heavy pieces of furniture which cannot be easily moved, and where therefore frequent sweeping is not possible. Dust in the cracks of floors and under skirt-boards provides a constant supply of food for this insect, and the active little moths penetrate drawers and boxes through very small fissures. Sable-hair paint brushes seem to be a special delicacy for these little fiends, to which, however, few things in the shape of animal hair come amiss. Some instances of their injuries which have been reported to me are the following: the felt facings of the dampers and hammers of a piano were so destroyed in a single summer as to necessitate a complete renewal; another instance of considerable injury from this little enemy was the cutting of the woollen cord by which a large and valuable picture was suspended; the picture fell and was not only injured itself, but did considerable damage to other objects beneath it.

Frequently collections of insects suffer from the depredations of *Tineola biselliella*, and I have in my collection not only *Lepidoptera*, of which the wings have been destroyed, and several locusts, to which it seems very partial, but what seems to me very remarkable, a large greasy specimen of *Necrophorus orbicollis*, of which the interior has been eaten out, and the only indication of the marauder is its empty pupa case, protruding between the head and thorax of the beetle.

The white grub-like caterpillar of this species never forms a true case as does that of another species, *Tinea tapetzella*, which makes for itself a silken gallery mixed with

fragments of the material it is destroying; but it spins a more or less complete silken tube through the hair when attacking fur.

Although the moths appear throughout the summer, it is stated that there is in the north only one brood in the year, but I think this can hardly be the case, and, although I have this season failed in rearing the young caterpillar from the egg, a brood hatched early in June contained some specimens which were 4.50 mm. by the middle of August, when the whole of them died without any apparent cause; and the perfect insects were to be found flying from the month of May until September the 28th. The caterpillar attains full growth in autumn, when it builds for itself a close cocoon in which it remains unchanged until spring. For this purpose it occasionally takes other materials than those it has been feeding on. I have one cocoon composed of asbestos fibres which were in a drawer with some paint brushes that had been destroyed, but the asbestos fibre alone had been used in the formation of the cocoon. Another cocoon is composed of fibres of cotton wadding and the caterpillar had apparently subsisted almost entirely upon the gummy coating with which the surface of the wadding had been dressed.

Tinea pellionella is thought by Prof. Riley to be the commoner species in northern regions, but this has not been my experience. In fact, it has only been sent to me from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and on one occasion from Toronto. In this latter case, it had certainly been recently imported from England. In Prof. Riley's interesting account in *Insect Life*, its habits are thus briefly described: "The small light brown moths distinguished, as shown at Fig. 33 by the darker spots at intervals on the wings, begin to appear in May, and are frequently seen flitting about as late as August. They pair, and the female then searches for suitable places for the deposition of her eggs, working her way into dark corners and deep into the folds of garments, apparently choosing by instinct the least conspicuous places. From these eggs hatch the white soft-bodied larvæ (Fig. 33.), each of which begins immediately to make a case for itself from the fragments of the cloth upon which it feeds. The cases are in the shape of a hollow roll or cylinder, and the interior is lined with silk. As they grow, they enlarge these cases by adding material to either end and by inserting gores down the sides which they slit open for the purpose. The larva reaches its full growth toward winter and then, crawling into some yet more protected spot, remains there torpid through the winter within its case, which is at this time thickened and fastened at either end with silk. I have known these larvæ in autumn to leave the carpet upon which they had fed, drag their heavy cases up a 15-foot wall and fasten them in the angle of the cornice of the ceiling. The transformation to pupa takes place within the case the following spring. The heat of a dwelling-house does not seem to affect the development of the pupæ, but the caterpillars remain unchanged till spring even in a highly heated office."

With the exception of the difference in making their cases, the habits and injuries of these species are very similar, and the same remedies will apply for both. A most interesting experiment, demonstrating the manner in which the case of *T. pellionella* is made, can be tried by providing the young caterpillars with different colored materials for making their cases. I have cases showing rings formed from scarlet and black wool, blue peacock's feathers and white lamb's wool.

Perhaps the most remarkable result of the work of any insect which has ever come under my notice, was a piece of a pillow-case which was sent to me by Miss Lucy C. Eaton, of Truro, Nova Scotia. The specimen at first sight has the appearance of beau-

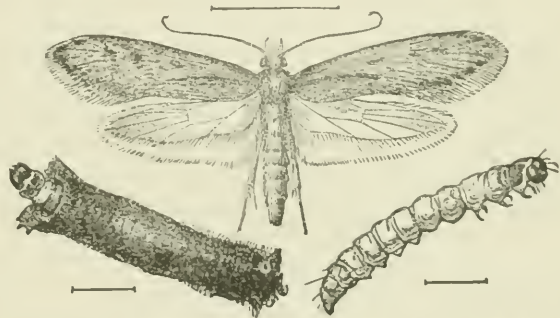


Fig. 33.—*Tinea pellionella* — enlarged.— adult; larva; larva in case (after Riley).

tifully soft grey velvet or short plush. The surface is perfectly even and very smooth to the touch. Since the specimen was received I have shown it to a great many, and until placed under the microscope together with one of the feathers with which the pile was made, it has proved altogether too much for anyone's credulity to believe that it was the work of insects. When magnified, however, the identity of the minute threads of the pile with the portions of the plumules of the feathers with which the pillow-case had been formerly stuffed, is made quite evident. The pillow-case was made of ordinary strong cotton ticking, conspicuously striped with wide blue, and narrow black and red stripes. After the remarkable operation described below the blue and red stripes were entirely obliterated, and the black stripes could only be discerned faintly through the feather felting. Miss Eaton gives the following particulars with regard to this new fabric:

"The pillow was made in the fall of 1889 and was filled with turkey feathers, which as you probably know are very downy near the base, and it is with portions of this down that the pillow is covered. The pillow was made in 1889 and I opened it in the winter of 1891, during that time it had very little actual use. People who slept on this pillow made no remarks about it; but I found it in the morning more often on the floor than in the bed. It remained for about six months in an unused room, when one day thinking nothing of the matter I placed it on my own bed and I found that I actually could not sleep for the noise, which was like something crawling slowly back and forth. I turned it over several times; but it always seemed right under my head. Then I began to think that I had discovered the reason why other people had thrown it on to the floor so often, and I myself threw it out of bed. I then left it alone for about six weeks and tried it again; but the noise was still there. I then put it on one side thinking that when I had time I would open it and get the insects for my collection. It was some time before I found a convenient opportunity, I then took it into an empty room, put a sheet on the floor and cut open the pillow-case and was much surprised to find it in the condition you see by the specimen I send you. The feathers were entirely stripped of their down. It was the insects I was looking for though, so I stirred the feathers up with a stick and the fine particles of down rose in such a cloud, that I was obliged to tie a towel over my nose and mouth to keep from being choked. From the noise that I had heard and the destruction, I looked for an insect about the size of a grasshopper at least; but saw nothing but the little thing I send. There were about a hundred; but I saved only a few. I could not believe that I had found the right insects, I thought they must be larger. I did not actually see the insects alive amongst the feathers but only found the cocoons."

Miss Eaton kindly forwarded me specimens of the injured feathers and also cocoons of the moth *Tinea pellionella*, which she had taken from the pillow. These cocoons show under the microscope that they, like the felting of the pillow-case, are also composed of the debris of the injured feathers.

The minute bristles of the plumules of feathers, when examined under a microscope show plainly their barbed nature by which they serve so admirably the purposes required of them in causing the plumules to adhere lightly to those touching them in the feather to which they belong; but at the same time allowing the plumules to be separated without injury, and then binding them together again. It is owing to these very barbs on the particles, that the felting of the cotton pillow-case was possible, the feathers having been cut up into fine morsels, these are rendered sufficiently rigid in proportion to their length to work their way through the feathers little by little, every time the pillow is moved, by reason of their barbs which all point one way, until the pillow-case is reached, here, if short enough, they work their way a short distance into the cotton cloth and remain fixed there by their barbs. The beautiful evenness of the pile is, I imagine, due to the fact that unless the particles are very short they will not be

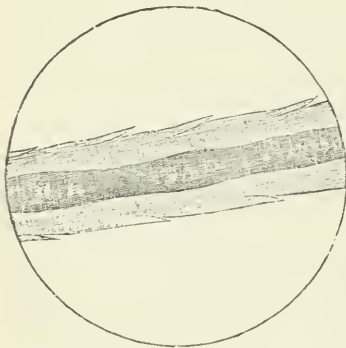


Fig. 34. Beaver fur magnified 250 diameters.

rigid enough to work their way through the feathers and into the cloth. This barbed character is found also in the hair of many animals, and is taken advantage of in the making of felt as was formerly done from the hair of the beaver, for making the shapes of hats. This is fully explained and a magnified illustration, (Fig. 34.) is given, of the hair of the beaver in Mr. Horace T. Martin's new and excellent work "CASOROLOGIA" where, not only this, but almost every other imaginable information about the beaver is to be found.

Miss Eaton also sent some specimens to the Smithsonian Institution and to the United States Entomologist. In *Insect Life* Vol. IV., p. 404 the matter is referred to and some interesting data are given of similar work by other insects, as follows: "There is occasionally sent in to the National Museum or the Department of Agriculture, a sample of the felting of bits of feathers into the substance of bed ticking or pillow-casing which is said to have been done by some insect. This felting is frequently very beautifully done, and the inside of the cloth next to the feathers appears like a velvet tissue. Ordinarily the breaking up of the feathers which results in this felting, is done by *Attagenus piceus*, a Dermestid beetle which is particularly fond of feathers. We have just received a very fine specimen from Lucy C. Eaton, of Truro, Nova Scotia, in which the work was done by *Tinea pellionella*, one of the commonest of the northern clothes moths. It must be remembered in these cases that the felting is not done by the insects, but by the mechanical action of the feather barbules themselves. When the feathers have once become broken up into small bits by the action of the insects, then through the constant pressing together of the pillow they gradually work themselves into the cloth covering in which they are held by their microscopic retrorse serrations. To one who looks at a fine specimen of this accidental felting, there can not fail to come the suggestion that feathers could be commercially used in this way. The matter has been occasionally referred to in print, notably in the *American Naturalist* for December, 1882, and in *Insect Life*, Vol. II., pp. 317-318, another instance is given of the felting of a pillow-case from duck feathers which had been destroyed by Dermestid beetles. It is described as being 'entirely covered with a fine growth of down as evenly and thickly as the fur on a mole-skin, which it very much resembles; it is firmly attached, the down breaking rather than pull off.'"

The editor of *Insect Life* stated at that time: "Pillows in which this felting of the ticking occurs have been infested by one of the Dermestid beetles, (in all of the cases with which I am familiar it has been *Attagenus megatoma*) whose work has resulted in the comminution of the feathers, and the felting results from the subsequent mechanical action. The small feather particles are barbed, as you are aware, and, whenever caught in a cotton fabric by their bases, become anchored in such a way that every movement of the pillow anchors them still further."

In addition to the above the following interesting information is given:

"A similar bit of ticking was exhibited at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, April 5th, 1883, and elicited the information that one of the members had some years previously examined a similar material known to have been formed from the fragments of gull feathers, and that a cloak had been made from it which wore well."

With regard to the distinctive differences between these three troublesome immigrants from the old world, it may be well to mention the following points:

1. *Tinola biselliella* is the same insect as has been frequently treated under the name of *Tinea flavifrontella*. This is the commonest species in Canada. The caterpillar spins only a silken path or tube over the surface of, or through, the article attacked. The moth is pale yellow without spots, and when at rest, it holds its wings slanting. Fig. 32.

2. *Tinea pellionella*. The caterpillar of this species from the very first lives within a case, which it carries about with it; the moth is darker in colour with a few black spots on the wings, which lie flat on the back when the insect is at rest. Fig. 33.

3. *Tinea tapetzella*. The caterpillar of this species spins for itself a silken gallery mixed with fragments of the material it is attacking. It remains at all times hidden within this gallery. The moth is easily distinguished from the others by the front wings which are black from the base to the middle and white or gray beyond.

Remedies. With regard to remedies for these troublesome insects, there is nothing better than giving the clothes, furs, etc., a thorough beating and brushing, and then packing them away in spring, if possible before the moths appear. They should be folded neatly and wrapped in strong paper; of course if the edges are pasted, so much the safer. I have seen in the City of Detroit large paper sacks prepared specially to keep out moths, in which dresses can be hung up without folding. In *Insect Life*, Vol. II, page 214, a plan of Mr. L. O. Howard's is recommended: "He buys for a small sum from his tailor a number of paste-board boxes in which they deliver suits, and his wife carefully folds and packs away all clothing, gumming a strip of wrapping paper around the edges of the cover so as to leave no crack. These boxes will last for a lifetime with careful use. Others use for the same purpose ordinary paper flour sacks or linen pillow-cases, which answer well. The success of these means depends entirely on the thoroughness of the preliminary work."

As many have found to their sorrow, camphor, pepper, cedar chips, and that abominable malodorant naphthaline, do not kill the insects and are only partially successful in keeping them away.

When carpets are found to be attacked, the furniture should be removed, the carpet thoroughly swept and the edges of the room freely sprinkled with benzine or gasoline. But as both of these liquids are extremely inflammable, great care must be taken, not to take a light into the room until some hours afterwards or until the room has been thoroughly aired. In the case of upholstered furniture or carriage linings, these may be sprinkled freely with gasoline, which will destroy the insects in all stages, and the unpleasant odor soon disappears when the articles are left in the open air. Prof. Riley recommends for carriage linings sponging them with a dilute solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol, made only just strong enough not to leave a white mark on a black feather. The extremely poisonous nature of this substance, however, demands that the greatest care should be exercised in its use.

For clothes which may have to be used only occasionally during the summer, it is well when the house is known to be infested, to hang them in some place where they will not be forgotten and will be frequently moved.

THE WEB-WORM TIGER (*PLOCHIONUS TIMIDUS*, HALD).

BY MARY E. MURTFELDT, KIRKWOOD, MO.

It would seem appropriate that this hitherto somewhat rare and inconspicuous little carabid should be brought to notice in its new *role* of a benefactor.

I have been observing its habits for two years, and am confident that to it, more than to any other agent, do we, in the neighborhood of St. Louis, owe our present comparative freedom from the Web-worm nuisance. Whereas formerly almost every other tree would, at this season of the year, be infested with one or more of the disfiguring nests, they are now so few and far between that it requires some search to find one. I was particularly struck with the difference, in this respect, between this section and the Atlantic slope, on my journey to Washington last August, the eastern woods and orchards being in many places almost defoliated and presenting a very unhealthy and unsightly appearance from the ravages of this insect.

It is impossible, of course, to ascertain just when or how the beetle under consideration acquired the habit of preying upon the Web-worm; but I think it could not have been much previous to its discovery. In 1888 *Hyphantria* was abundant in Kirkwood, and for the purpose of obtaining fresh specimens of the moth, as well as of its usual parasites, I transferred a colony from a box elder tree to the rearing cage. From these a large number of perfect insects were bred and also parasites of two or three species, but no larvæ or imagines of *Plochionus* were observed.

Early in June, 1890, I had been struck with the wasting away of one or two colonies of *Hyphantria* and was about to examine into the causes, when I received from Mr. J. C. Duffey, the Horticulturist of the Shaw Botanical Garden, a note informing me that larvæ of a small carabid had been found in a nest of Web-worms, upon which they were evidently feeding. Accompanying this communication was a box containing one of the infested colonies. Unfortunately the box had been broken in transit, and when I called for my mail the Web-worms were pervading the office, and the distracted post-master was engaged in a vain attempt to confine them in a newspaper, and expressing himself with some emphasis concerning the sort of mail posted by entomologists. Undoubtedly many of the predaceous larvæ escaped with the caterpillars, but upon examination, after reaching my study, I found seven or eight of the larvæ in the fragments of the web and a sufficient number of Web-worms to afford them sustenance. Placing them on fresh leaves in a small rearing cage on my desk, I soon had ocular verification of Mr. Duffey's interesting observations.

The *Hyphantria* larvæ had all passed the last moult and many were nearly full grown; the carabids were also nearly mature, varying in length from one-fourth to one-third inch, somewhat alligator-shaped, the head provided with sharply pointed trophi, with rather long and strong legs, the body above dark and horny; they had quite a formidable aspect. By preference this larva attacks its victim from the front, biting into the under part of the thoracic segments; but in many cases I have seen it seize hold of the side of a caterpillar, into which it would soon almost bury its head, and not the most violent contortions on the part of its prey were of avail to dislodge it. By the time its appetite was appeased the Web-worm would be fatally injured and a fresh one would be required for its next meal. In this way one beetle larva was capable of destroying a great number of the worms in the course of its development. The two species, web-worm and carabid, reach maturity about the same time, the period of carabid adolescence being about one week less than that of the insect on which it preys. The change to pupa takes place both on the surface of the ground and in the remnants of the web on the tree—in the latter case it (being very soft and white and not enclosed) is subject to destruction by birds and other insects. The beetle appears in from eight to ten days after the change to pupa, and requires a day or two to acquire its dark brown color and the firmness in texture of maturity. It is very swift and furtive in its movements and remains hidden as far as possible during the daytime, but is, even in the rearing cage, quite active at night, using its wings freely. It feeds sparingly, on aphides and similar soft insects. This season I found it in considerable numbers in the two web-worm nests that occurred in our orchard, and to test its destructive capacity I placed thirty-six three-fourths grown *Hyphantria* larvæ in a large glass jar, with three nearly mature *Plochionus* larvæ. A large number of the caterpillars were killed in the course of the following week, and from the three dozen larvæ I bred seven parasites (*Meteorus hyphantria*) and but three moths; the remainder had evidently succumbed to their coleopterous foes, all three of which developed into fine beetles.

I believe the perfect insect occurs sparingly in many sections of the country, but it may not in every locality acquire the habit of preying on *Hyphantria*. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the divergent type will slowly spread from State to State until it, in connection with other predaceous and parasitic species, will practically relieve us of one of our most prominent arboreal pests.

NOTES ON KILLING, PRESERVING AND RELAXING INSECTS.

BY JAMES FLETCHER, OTTAWA.

There is perhaps no statement more frequently made to entomologists by observant travellers, or those who live in localities far removed from civilization, than "O! I wish

you had been with me, I so often saw lovely insects; but I did not know how to save them for you." From novices the enquiry often comes, "What is the best way to relax specimens after they have become dry."

Killing and Preserving. Having collected a specimen the first thing, of course, is to kill it. For beetles and hard-bodied insects nothing is simpler than to drop them for a second or two in scalding water; they must be taken out again at once and dried on blotting paper, or upon a cloth. The easiest way, however, for killing all insects is to make a "cyanide bottle." This may be made either by placing a small quantity of cyanide of potassium in the bottom of a wide-mouthed bottle and pouring in sufficient wet plaster-of-paris to cover it; or a hole can be hollowed out in the cork and a piece of cyanide inserted. This can be kept in a place either with a plug of cotton wool, or a piece of chamois leather or linen may be tied over the cork. It must be remembered that the active principle of cyanide of potassium being prussic acid it is intensely poisonous—any left on hand after the bottle is made should be at once destroyed.

Insects put in this bottle will be killed in a few seconds by the poisonous fumes given off by the cyanide of potassium; they should then be taken out and packed away whilst soft and pliable. After a few days they become dry and are very easily broken. If there are only one or two specimens these may be wrapped in soft paper or cotton wool, and put away in a suitable box. If the collector, however, is likely to get several specimens, it will be well to prepare a box or bottle on purpose. Beetles or bugs may be preserved for a long time in clean saw-dust dampened with alcohol; grasshoppers, ants, wasps, bees, flies, etc., although they are far better preserved by being pinned at once after killing, may be packed away like beetles and bugs in tubes of paper. These are made by winding two or three thicknesses of a strip of paper one and a half inches wide around a lead pencil, leaving about one-quarter inch over the end, which is turned in and pressed flat before taking the case off the pencil. Into this short, hollow tube drop the specimens and turn in the other end with the tip of a pencil, or fill up the mouth with a plug of cotton wool. Several specimens, according to their size, may be placed in each tube, and the date and locality having been written on the outside they are ready to be packed away in a dry place. Being slightly elastic and very light they pack closely, and a large number can be sent by mail at the same time.

Moths, butterflies and dragon-flies may be killed in the ordinary "cyanide bottle," and then placed in three-cornered envelopes made by taking small squares of paper and folding them across, almost in the middle, so as to make a triangular form with one flap a little smaller than the other; when the insect is placed between the two flaps, the two edges of the larger one are folded over the lesser, and the specimen is then ready to have the date and locality written on it and to be packed away where it will not be disturbed.

Relaxing. The easiest way to soften insects is simply to place them in a covered jar upon damp sand for from twelve to fourteen hours. A few drops of camphorated spirits dropped on the sand will prevent mould from forming on the specimens. Pinned specimens can be either placed in the sand jar or pinned upon a piece of cork and floated on water in a closed jar, or in a basin with a damp towel over the top. Butterflies and moths stored in the envelopes mentioned above are best relaxed by putting the envelopes carefully without opening them, between the folds of a damp towel placed between two sheets of glass. The cloth should be wetted and then wrung out as dry as possible with the hands. Fold it smoothly and spread out the envelopes separately between the folds. Small butterflies and moths will relax in twelve hours and the largest in twenty-four hours. Beetles and bugs in paper tubes may be dropped into warm water and will be ready for setting in a few minutes; wasps, bees and flies should be placed in the sand jar to soften. Mr. W. H. Harrington, who uses these tubes extensively for all kinds of insects, finds that specimens can be conveniently relaxed by putting the tubes on a piece of wet blotting paper in the bottom of one saucer with another inverted over the top. The advantage of this plan is that if specimens should be accidentally forgotten, or it should be inconvenient to mount them at once, the small amount of moisture soon evaporates, and there is no danger of mould.

THE MOLE CRICKET—*GRYLLOALPA BOREALIS*.

BY E. W. DORAN, COLLEGE PARK, MD.

In the Report for last year, page 87, Mr. James Fletcher had an interesting article on his "pet" mole cricket (Fig. 35). At his suggestion I send a few notes upon the larval form of the same species.

On January 4 last, Mr. A. I. Hayward, connected with our State Experiment Station, brought me five larvæ of the mole cricket, which were found in rather a peculiar situation. He had a number of men putting up ice. The ice had been removed from a considerable space, when, wading around in the water with tall rubber boots on, he found the young mole crickets swimming around upon the water. It seems there was no connection between the open space and the land; besides, as the weather was very cold, they could not live upon or near the surface of the ground.

The only reasonable theory in regard to the matter is that they were buried in the mud at the bottom of the pond, which is a temporary one, having been flooded with water only a month or two. The wading through the mud dislodged them, when they at once came to the surface. However, there are some difficulties in the way of accepting this hypothesis. For example: Could the crickets exist beneath the water in the soft mud so near the surface for so long a time? Westwood says in regard to the European mole cricket, *G. vulgaris*, that the villose coating of the body and wings appears to protect them from the water. Our species has a similar coating of fine hairs; but in the larvæ especially it seems scarcely sufficient to protect it from the effects of the water in a prolonged submersion. Besides, could it live so long entirely surrounded by water, cut off from the air? They must have been in the thin mud very near the water to have been thus stirred out.



Fig. 35.

They seemed very little affected by the cold or their bath; in fact, they were as "lively as a cricket," and were apparently very much at home upon the water.

The life history of our American species, *G. borealis*, seems not to have been studied extensively. At any rate I have been unable to find figures or descriptions of the preparatory stages. It is stated that *G. vulgaris* requires three years to come to maturity, and *borealis* seems to be very slow in growth. When these specimens were taken they were but little more than half an inch in length. They are at this time (March 15) about .7 inches long. In two and a half months they have increased in length but little over one-tenth of an inch, though they have been kept in a warm room and supplied with plenty of food, consisting chiefly of the roots of growing wheat, earthworms, etc. As the female deposits her eggs in early spring, they are probably nine or ten months old now. The mature insect is an inch and a half long, while these are but little more than a third as long. Westwood says that *vulgaris* is inactive in winter. These have been active at all times; that is, not in any sense torpid, nor were they when taken.

When I first secured them I put them in a jar of earth, and give them no further attention for several days. In the meantime one disappeared, and probably served to satiate the appetite of the rest, as they are known to devour their own kind sometimes when they can obtain no other food.

Since then, in exhibiting another before my class, it was accidentally injured and died. I shall try to rear the remaining three to maturity, and figure the various stages. I cannot say what stages they have already passed through. The larvæ of *vulgaris* are white before the first moult. These were dark velvety, and had moulted once or twice, I suppose. They have not moulted since.

I have written these notes in the hope of calling out other observations upon the early stages of the insect. And I should be glad to know of any one who has studied or figured the preparatory stages.

THE SONGS OF OUR GRASSHOPPERS AND CRICKETS.

BY SAMUEL H. SCUDDER.

Everyone is familiar in a general way with the songs of our common meadow grasshoppers and of our crickets. But not everyone is aware that much as with birds each different species may ordinarily be distinguished by its peculiar note or call, if sufficiently close attention is paid to it. Moreover, just as one may recognize in a strange song the general group to which a bird belongs, so in many cases one may tell the group to which a given insect belongs whose note is heard for the first time. Indeed every vocal family of animals utters its distinctive cry. In general the crickets have the highest pitched notes and the short-horned grasshoppers or Acridians the lowest, the long-horned grasshoppers or Locustarians falling between them.

Thus each large family group of the Saltatorial or stridulating Orthoptera* may be recognized by the peculiar pitch of its note. This is perhaps due to the extent of the delicate vibrating membrane of the wings which is brought into action, since this is largest in the crickets and smallest and much broken in the Acridians.

But there is not infrequently some difficulty in distinguishing the song. Indeed in some cases the notes are too shrill to be heard by some ears; they are beyond their limits of audition. "Crossing the Wengern Alp with a friend," writes Tyndall in his work on Sound, "the grass on each side of the path swarmed with insects, which, to me, rent the air with their shrill chirruping. My friend heard nothing of this, the insect world lying beyond his limit of audition." So when I first went to Europe and heard the song of an Orthopteran new to me, I asked a distinguished student of Orthoptera, walking with me by the bush from whence a volume of strident song burst forth, what genus it was; but he could hear no sound whatever.

Or, again, the notes may be very feeble and be overwhelmed by the volume of other shrilling in the neighborhood. To distinguish them clearly, one must bring his ear to within a few feet, or even inches, of the insect during its stridulation—a process which requires great caution lest the shyness of the little violinist should overcome his egotistic love of song. The observer must walk quietly toward the sound until it ceases, and wait motionless for its renewal; the direction of the chirping can then easily be determined, although its distance is deceptive. After drawing an imaginary line towards the spot from whence the sound proceeds, cautious steps must be taken around the arc of a wide circle until another line is fixed at about a right angle to the first, and the location of the songster approximately determined. Then walking quickly but quietly to within five or six feet of the insect, the observer will fall upon his hands and knees, and produce a quill edge and file, which, on being rubbed together imitate, with great exactness, the note he has just heard. He will begin his mock stridulation after a short delay; at first the sounds must be subdued and separated by considerable intervals, then loud and repeated in quick succession; usually a response is heard before a minute has elapsed, and sometimes it comes at once. When the insect has forgotten his fears and begins to stridulate violently, the observer may cease operations and carefully approach him. In this way one can place himself within a few inches of any species living in the grass.

Orthoptera stridulate in four different ways: first, by rubbing the base of one wing-cover upon the other, using for that purpose the veins running through the middle of the wing; second, by a similar method, but using the veins of the inner part of the wing; third, by rubbing the inner surface of the hind femora against the outer surface of the wing covers; and fourth, by rubbing together the upper surface of the front edge of the wings and the under surface of the wing covers.† The insects which employ the

* Very few other Orthoptera stridulate at all.

† A modification of this is given below under *Dictyophorus reticulatus*.

fourth method stridulate during flight, the others while at rest. To the first group belong the crickets; to the second the Locustarians; to the third and fourth certain kinds of Acridians. With few exceptions the males alone stridulate. In general terms one may say :

Crickets shrill and creak.

Locustarians scratch and scrape.

Acridians shuffle, rustle and crackle.

In the following pages we propose to pass in review what is known of our American species in this particular, beginning with the crickets and treating the species in systematic order. In doing this we shall have occasion to make our statements perhaps a little clearer by the introduction of a few illustrations, in which a peculiar system of musical notation is employed. It should first of all be explained that this is done only to express the time limits of the song and the rapidity of the successive notes. As the notes are always at one pitch (which, when specified, has been determined by the aid of a piccolo flute), there is, properly speaking, no *song* at all; but it is to the insect what song is to the bird, and so this tropical use of the word may here be allowed. Each bar represents a second of time, and is occupied by the equivalent of a semibreve; consequently a quarter note ♩, or a quarter rest ♪, represents a quarter of a second; a sixteenth note ♪, or a sixteenth rest ♫, a sixteenth of a second and so on. For convenience's sake I have introduced a new form of rest (◼ or ◼), which indicates silence through the remainder of a measure.

GRYLLIDÆ.

Gryllotalpa borealis Burm. This insect, our common mole cricket (Fig. 35, page 61) usually begins its daily chirp at about four o'clock in the afternoon, but stridulates most actively at about dusk. On a cloudy day, however, it may be heard as early as two or three o'clock; this recognition of the weather is rather remarkable in a burrowing insect, and the more so as it does not appear to come to the surface to stridulate, but remains in its burrow, usually an inch below the surface of the ground. The European mole cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*), is said to chirp both within its burrow and at its mouth (*plerumque sub terrâ*, Fischer says), and it may be that our species sometimes seeks the air in chanting; but the chirp, as far as I have heard it, always has a uniformly subdued tone, as if produced in some hidden recess. Fischer says that the European species which is twice as large as ours, cannot be heard more than from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet (*ultra spatium 20-30 passuum*). Ours, when certainly beneath the surface, is easily distinguished at a distance of five rods; and one would presume that it could be heard, if above ground, nearly twice as far away. Its chirp is a guttural sort of sound, like grü or gröü, repeated in a trill indefinitely, but seldom for more than two or

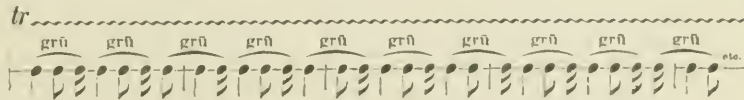



Figure 36—Note of *Gryllotalpa borealis*.

three minutes, and often for less time. It is pitched at two octaves above middle C, and the notes are usually repeated at the rate of about 130 or 135 per minute, sometimes, when many are singing, even as rapidly as 150 per minute. Often, when it first begins to chirp it gives a single prolonged trill of more slowly repeated notes, when the composite character of the chirp is much more readily detected, and afterward is quiet for a long time. When most actively chirping, however, the beginning of a strain is less vigorous than its full swell, and the notes are then repeated at the rate of about 120 per minute; it steadily gains its normal velocity. Zetterstedt compares the chirp of the European species

to the song of *Hyla arborea*. The note of our own sounds like the distant croaking of toads (*Bufo*), at spawning season, but is somewhat feebler. McNeill says he has "been struck with the resemblance of its note to that of *Acanthus niveus*. To my ear the only discernible difference is that of pitch. This song is a simple chirp, very low in pitch for an Orthopteran, repeated at intervals of about a second." I have also observed its resemblance to that of *Acanthus*, where the latter is heard at some distance.

Gryllus neglectus Scudd. The note of this common cricket, which Saussure regards as only a form of *G. pennsylvanicus* Burm, is *cr-rur-ri*, or *crri*, or *krriá*; the rapidity with which it is uttered seems to vary very much even in a single strain by one insect. Sometimes the notes are produced as slowly as two per second, but they may be twice as rapid; the mean seems to be the usual rate. The note is sharp and shrill and is apparently pitched at E natural, two octaves above middle C. 

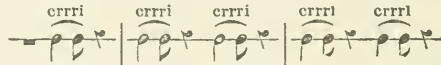


Fig. 37.—Note of *Gryllus neglectus*.

In listening one night in midsummer to the chirping of insects, I heard two choirs, one on either side of me, separated by a garden fence. The individuals of each chirped together at the rate of about two notes per second, but whether owing to the influence of a warmer situation, or a fuller exposure to the moonlight, one choir invariably chirped a trifle faster than the other, and fourteen seconds elapsed between the perfect accord of the choirs and their complete discord; from this, fourteen seconds more to their former synchronism. These cycles occurred twice per minute, and followed each other with remarkable regularity for about an hour.

The first notes of *Gryllus* (species undetermined), were heard in Cambridge, Mass., in 1867, on June 15; in 1868 on June 13; but in 1880 (if *Nemobius* was not mistaken for it), on May 16. I think that in New England all fully developed males that go into hibernation die during the winter and that the earliest stridulation comes from those which have hibernated as pupae.

I may add that when in Cairo, Egypt, early in the month of November, I heard a *Gryllus* chirping in the early evening when the thermometer was about 67° Fahr. at the rate of about 230 notes per minute; when three weeks later at the same hour, the thermometer standing at 61° Fahr., the notes were produced by what was apparently the same insect at the rate of only 130 per minute.

Nemobius vittatus Harr. The chirp of this cricket is very similar to that of *Gryllus* and can best be expressed by *ru* or *rruu*, pronounced as though it were a French word.

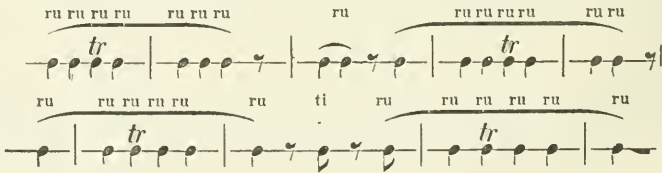


Fig. 38. Note of *Nemobius vittatus*.

The note is trilled forcibly and lasts a variable length of time; sometimes for several seconds, at others it is reduced to a short sharp click.

I once observed one of these insects singing to its mate. At first the song was mild and frequently broken; afterward it grew impetuous, forcible and more prolonged; then it decreased in volume and extent till it became quite soft and feeble. At this time the male began to approach the female, uttering a series of twittering chirps; the female ran

away, and the male, after a short chase, returned to his old haunt, singing with the same vigor as before, but with more frequent pauses; at last, finding all persuasion unavailing he brought his serenade to a close. The pauses of his song were almost instantly followed by a peculiar jerk of the body; it consisted of an impulsive movement backward, and then as suddenly forward, and was accompanied by a corresponding movement of the antennæ together and then apart. The female was near enough to be touched by the antennæ of the male during the first movement, and usually started in a nearly similar way as soon as touched.

The tegmina of the male are held at an angle of about twenty degrees from the body during stridulation, and perhaps at a slightly greater angle from each other. Even when most violent, the sound is produced by the friction of the inner edges of the tegmina only, and not by the whole surface.

In different years I have noted the first time in spring that I have heard this creature stridulate in the vicinity of Boston, Mass. In 1869, June 13; 1874, May 31; 1875, May 26 (and the same year at Compton, N.H., June 1); 1878, May 18 (on the summit of Blue Hill, Milton); 1879, May 31. July and August, 1867, were spent north of the White Mountains, at Jefferson, N.H., and no *Nemobius* was heard there before Aug. 7.

Mr. W. T. Davis says that on Staten Island there is a small form of this species, perhaps distinct, in which the stridulation is "a continuous rolling whirr, instead of the ordinary *creak, creak, creak.*"

Nemobius fasciatus Scudd. I have noticed no difference between the chirp of this species and that of the preceding, of which it is probably only a long winged form.

Ecanthus niveus Serv. The song of the common tree cricket (Fig. 39), consists of a continuously sustained, equable, creaking roll, which varies much in intensity and differs by day and by night. Dr. Harris speaks only of their song by night, remarking: "When arrived at maturity the males begin their nocturnal serenades at the approach of twilight and continue it with little or no intermission till the dawn of day. Should one of these little musicians get admission to the chamber, his incessant and loud shrilling will effectually banish sleep."



Fig. 39.

The day song of this insect is exceedingly shrill, and may be represented by the accompanying figure, though the notes vary in rapidity; when slowest they are about sixteen a second. The song is of varied length, sometimes lasting but two or three seconds, sometimes continuing for a minute or two uninterruptedly; it is a nearly uniform, equally sustained trill, but the insect often begins its note at a different pitch from the normal one—the fourth F above middle C—as if it required a little practice to attain it. When singing the tegmina are raised at fully a right angle to the body. The night song consists of *thrrr* repeated incessantly, three parts of song and one of rest in every three seconds.

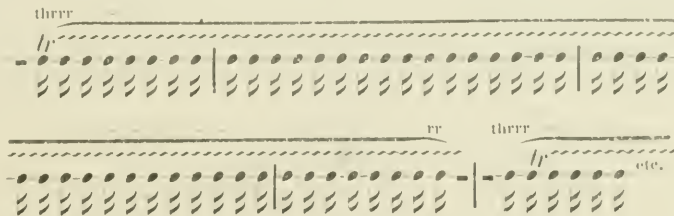


Fig. 40. Note of *Ecanthus niveus* by day.

McNeill remarks that the day song indicated by the musical notation given above "seems to be the song of *fasciatus*, while the night song certainly resembles that of *angustipennis* more than the song of *niveus*." These different species were not recognized by me when I made my earliest notes, represented by the notation above, so that a revision of the "score" of our *Ecanthus* seems desirable.

Davis describes the note of this species as a "beat, beat, pulsating sound." Riley says the chirp "is intermittent, resembling a shrill 're-teat, re-teat, re-teat' with a slight

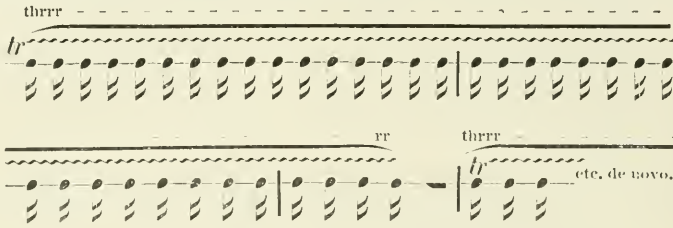


Fig. 41. Note of *Ecanthus niveus* by night.

pause between each." McNeill calls it "the well-known *trrrr-ree, trrrr-ree*, repeated without variation or pause sixty or seventy times a minute," or as he says in another place "*t-r-r-r-r-r-e-e, t-r-r-r-r-r-e-e*, repeated. . . about seventy times in a minute," and adds :

"In the vicinity of Davenport, Iowa, this song is heard as early as the twenty-third of July and it continues until the persistent little songsters are killed by the heavy frosts of the late fall. This song is heard only at night and occasionally on cloudy days, but in the latter case it is only an isolated song and never the full chorus of the night song produced by many wings whose vibration in exact unison produces that characteristic 'rhythmic beat'—as Burroughs has happily phrased it. It is this effect of many united songs that has led the same author to speak of 'purring' crickets. Thoreau calls it the 'slumbrous breathing' and the 'intenser dream' of crickets, but Hawthorne has given it a more spiritual interpretation than either Burroughs or Thoreau. He describes it as an 'audible stillness,' and declares if 'moonlight could be heard, it would sound like that.'"

Fitch writes of this insect in New York as follows: "In the southern part of our State the song of the flower cricket begins to be heard as early as the first of August, but it is a week later before it commences in the vicinity of Albany, and later still in the more northern parts of the State. Perched among the thick foliage of a grape vine or other shrubbery, some feet up from the ground, and as already stated, remaining in the same spot day after day, its song begins soon after sunset and before the duskiness of twilight arrives. It is distinctly heard at a distance of several rods, and the songster is always farther off than is supposed. Though dozens of other crickets and katydids are shrilling on every side at the same time, the peculiar note of this cricket is at once distinguished from all the rest, consisting of repetitions of a single syllable, slowly uttered, in a monotonous, melancholy tone, with a slight pause between. The children regard the cricket as no votary of the temperance cause ; they understand its song to consist of the words *treat—treat—treat—treat*, which words, slowly uttered, do so closely resemble its notes that they will at once recall them to the recollection of almost every reader. And the song is thus continued without the slightest variation and without any cessation, I think, the whole night through. I, however, have sometimes heard it at the first commencement of its evening serenade uttering three syllables resembling the words *treat, treat, two ; treat, treat, two*—as though the songster was supplicating a libation for his voiceless mate as well as himself—a longer pause following each third note. This prelude is probably performed in limbering or otherwise adjusting his organs, preparatory to performing the regular carol, which is struck into in a few moments."

Ecanthus fasciatus Fitch. Of this species McNeill says: "The song is a high trill continuing usually for several minutes with the intervals between the trills of very irregular length. It sings all day as well as all night, apparently in the bright sunshine as well as on cloudy days and in the dusk of evening." Davis calls the song "a long and comparatively loud, continuous whirr often lasting several minutes." My notes, which probably refer to this species, make the chirp to be at a somewhat lower pitch than that given by me for the preceding species, namely, at the third B above middle C, and the song itself is described as more rapid and vigorous. See also the notes under *E. niveus*.

Oecanthus latipennis Riley. Riley describes the note as follows: "The shrill cry of *latipennis* is continuous and recalls the trilling of a high-pitched dog-whistle in the distance. The key varies, however, and is sometimes much less high and more musical than at others. The commingled shrills of the species recall also the distant croaking of frogs in the spring. The broad wings are thoroughly elevated during the act, or even bent forward, and the vibration is so rapid that there appears to be no motion." McNeill says: "Its song has been described as a 'continuous, high-keyed trill, continued for fifteen minutes or more.' This is exactly the song of *fasciatus*. Since there has been so much confusion in the species of this genus, there is a chance that the song described above is mistakenly referred to *latipennis*."

Oecanthus angustipennis Fitch. McNeill says of this species, that it "has a song which resembles that of *fasciatus* in some degree, but it is very much fainter and lasts for about five seconds, with an equal interval between the trills." Davis says its song is "a faint continuous whirr, lasting only about five seconds, with an equal interval of rest." See also the notes under *Æ. niveus*.

Anaxipha exigua (Say). Perhaps the same as *A. pulicaria* (Burm.) The only one who has spoken of its song is Davis, who simply says it "has a particular silvery tone."

Orocharis saltatrix Uhl. Riley writes: "The stridulation of this cricket is a rather soft and musical piping of not quite half a second's duration, with from four to six trills, but so rapid that they are lost in the distance. The key is very high, but varies in different individuals and according to moisture and temperature. It most resembles the vibrating touch of the finger on the rim of an ordinary tumbler when three-fourths filled with water, repeated at intervals of from two to four per second, and may be very well likened to the piping of a young chick and of some tree frogs. As the species is very common in the south-west, its chirp is everywhere heard, and is so distinctive that when once studied it is never lost amid the louder racket of the katydids and other night choristers. It is also frequently heard during the day time when the weather is damp and cloudy."

LOCUSTIDÆ.

"These," writes Riley, "are the merry choristers that make our woods and valleys ring with their pleasant songs during the evenings of late summer and early fall. They are chiefly nocturnal in their habits, but not entirely so, for each afternoon during the courting time, and long before the sun has disappeared in the west, a few of them may be seen flying about from place to place, while others are occasionally heard in their retreats as though tuning their instruments preparatory to the grand evening concert."

Scudderia angustifolia, (Harr). This insect is more noisy by night than by day, and the songs differ considerably at these two times. The day song is given only during sunshine, the other by night and in cloudy weather. I first noticed this while watching one of these little creatures close beside me. As a cloud passed over the sun, he suddenly changed his note to one with which I was already familiar, but without knowing to what insect it belonged. At the same time all the individuals around,

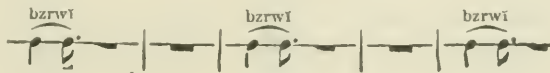


Fig. 42.—Note of *Scudderia angustifolia* by day.

whose similar day song I had heard, began to respond with the night cry. The cloud passed away and the original note was resumed on all sides. Judging that they preferred the night song to that of the day from their increased stridulation during the former period, I imitated the night song during sunshine, and obtained an immediate response in the same language. The experiment proved that the insects could hear as well as sing. So on another day, at 4 p.m., the sun suddenly beclouded, I heard four or

five individuals close beside me immediately change their note from the day call to the night call.

This species is exceedingly shy, and the observer must be patient who would hold converse with it. One insect which I had disturbed and beside which I was standing could not at first decide to resume his song; he was afraid of the intruder, but, enticed by a neighboring songster, gave utterance several times to a barely discernible short

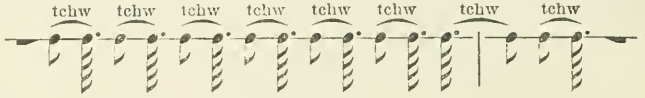


Fig. 43.—Note of *Scudderia angustifolia* by night.

click or *tī*; after five or six of these efforts his desires overcame his fears. The note by day is *tzip* or *bzrwi*, and lasts for a third of a second. The night song consists of a repetition, ordinarily eight times, of a note which sounds like *tchw*. It is repeated at the rate of five times in three-quarters of a second, making each note half the length of the day note.

In 1867 this species and *Orchelimum vulgare* were the first Locustarians to sing at Jefferson, N.H., where I first heard them on July 28.

This species is the *Phaneroptera curvicauda* of my previous notes on stridulation.

Scudderia curvicauda (DeGeer)—Of this species Riley writes: "The shrill of the male is by no means so loud as of the oblong-winged species [*Amblycorypha oblongifolia*], in which its sound is always drowned in the woods. It consists of a softer *zeep, zeep*, sometimes uttered singly, but generally thrice in succession. The call is occasionally responded to by a faint chirp from the females, produced by stretching out their wings as if for flight, and is as often heard in the day as at night."

McNeill says: "Its note is not generally heard until the middle of the afternoon. The note cannot be supposed to represent more than the first two syllables of the 'Katydid' or 'Katy-didn't' of its congeners. It is made but once and the rasping, jerky sound has been very well represented by Mr. Scudder as *bzrwi*," (but this refers properly to *S. angustifolia*, as noted above).

Scudderia furcata Brunn. McNeill says that the note of this species is indistinguishable from that of the preceding species, but is much less frequently heard.

Amblycorypha oblongifolia (DeGeer) Stal. Harris says of this insect that "when it flies it makes a whizzing noise somewhat like that of a weaver's shuttle," but the noise is very feeble and subdued. He adds: "The notes of the male, though grating, are comparatively feeble." I have not studied its note attentively, and only recorded that according to my then recollection it gave three rapid notes in succession like the true katydid, but feeble. One observed subsequently, confined in the house, emitted two notes close together every few seconds, resembling *tch-tch*. McNeill also says that "its note is a quick shuffling sound which resembles 'Katy' or 'Katy-did' very slightly."

Amblycorypha Scudderæ Brun.—Bruner says: "Like *oblongifolia*, this katydid produces the peculiar *chick chick* noise which is so characteristic a sound, in our groves during the months of August and September."



Fig. 44.—Note of *Amblycorypha rotundifolia*.

Amblycorypha rotundifolia Scudd.—This insect stridulates both by day and by night and without variation. The song consists of from two to four notes—almost



[Fig. 45.—1, represents the mature winged Katy-did, *Microcentrum retinervis*; 1b, the immature young; 1a and 2b, the eggs, deposited on twigs and leaves, overlapping each other; 2 and 2a, a small chalcid fly parasitic on the eggs, *Eupelmus mirabilis* Walsh.]

invariably three and almost never four—sounding like *chic-a-chee*, repeated rapidly so as to be almost confounded, and when three requiring just one-third of a second; the song is repeated at will, generally once in about five seconds for an indefinite length of time.

Microcentrum laurifolium (Linn.) McNeill says the note of this grasshopper "may be represented by the syllable *tic* repeated from eight to twenty times at the rate of about four to the second."

Microcentrum retinervis (Burm). Fig. 45. Riley gives an admirable account of this insect in his Sixth Missouri Report, from which the following statement regarding its song is taken:

"The first notes from this katydid are heard about the middle of July and the species is in full song by the first of August. The wing covers are partly opened by a sudden jerk, and the notes produced by a gradual closing of the same. The song consists of a series of from twenty-five to thirty raspings, as of a stiff quill drawn across a coarse file. There are about five of these raspings or trills per second, all alike, and with equal intervals, except the last two or three, which, with the closing of the wing-covers, run into each other. The whole strongly recalls the slow turning of a child's wooden rattle, ending by a sudden jerk of the same; and this prolonged rattling, which is peculiar to the male, is universally and instantly answered by a single sharp '*chirp*' or '*tschick*' from one or more females, who produce the sound by a sudden upward jerk of the wings."

"Both sexes are for the most part silent during the day, but during the period of their greatest activity their stridulations are never for an hour remitted, from the time the great setting sun hides behind the purple curtains of the west till he begins to shed his great rays in the east—the species being so numerous that the sound as it comes from the woods is one continuous rattling, not unlike the croaking of the frog, but set to a higher key. . . . I have noticed no particular difference in the day and night note, except in the greater intensity of the latter."

Davis says of the same species that it "produces two somewhat different songs, or perhaps more correctly, varies the same song in time or extent of utterance, so that unless the same individual is listened to for some time, the notes might be attributed to different species."

Cyrtophyllus concavus (Harr.) Since I began to study the character of the notes produced by different species of Orthoptera, it has been my fortune to hear that of this the true katydid (Fig. 46) but once or twice. This insect lives in tree tops, one or two only in a tree, in little colonies scattered here and there over most of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. One such colony I encountered in the heart of the city of Springfield, Mass., and spent an evening endeavoring to reduce the notes to scale. The insects which I observed were from fifteen to twenty rods distant, perched in the tops of maple, cherry and elm trees, not far above my window. They ordinarily call "Katy," or say "She did" rather than "Katy did;" that is, they rasp their fore wings twice, more frequently than thrice; these two notes are of equal (and extraordinary) emphasis, the latter about one-quarter longer than the former; or, if three notes are given, the first and second are alike and a little shorter than the last; the notes are repeated at the rate of two hundred per minute; and while the interval

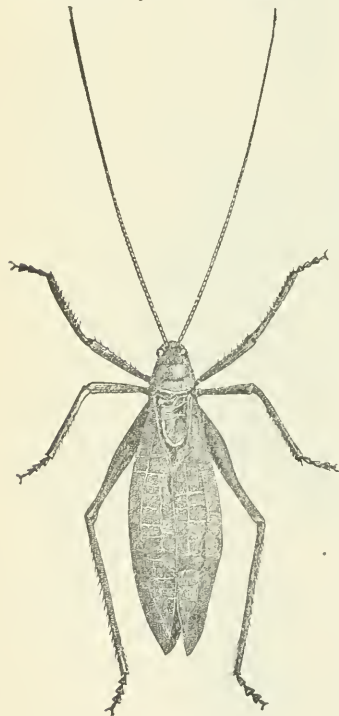


Fig. 46.

between two series of notes varies to a certain degree, it is seldom greater than two and one-third seconds, or less than a second and a quarter; usually it is between one and seven-eighths and two seconds.

The note, which sounds like *xr*, has a shocking lack of melody; the poets who have sung its praises must have heard it at the distance that lends enchantment; in close proximity the sound is excessively rasping and grating, louder and hoarser than I have heard

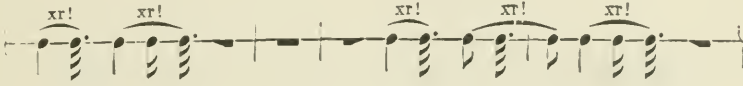


Fig. 47.—Note of *Cyrtophyllus concavus*.

from any other of the Locustarians in America or in Europe, and the Locustarians are the noisiest of all Orthoptera. Since these creatures are abundant wherever they occur, the noise produced by them, on an evening specially favorable to their song, is most discordant. Usually, as I have said, the notes are two in number, rapidly repeated at short intervals; perhaps nine out of ten will ordinarily give this number; but occasionally a stubborn insect persists in sounding the triple note; and as katydids appear desirous of defiantly answering their neighbors in the same measure, the proximity of a treble-voiced songster demoralizes a whole neighborhood, and a curious medley results; notes from some individuals may then be heard all the while, scarcely a moment's time intervening between their stridulations, some nearer, others at a greater distance; so that the air is filled by these noisy troubadours with an indescribably confused and grating clatter. This renders special observation of the notes of any individual all the more difficult, and it is only by great patience and careful selection that it can be accomplished, unless one places himself upon the outskirts of a colony.

Harris gave us the first account of this insects' song. He says in his classical Report: "The musical organs of the male consist of a pair of taborets. They are formed by a thin and transparent membrane stretched in a strong half-oval frame in the triangular overlapping portion of each wing cover. During the day time these insects are silent, and conceal themselves amongst the leaves of trees; but at night they quit their lurking places, and the joyous males begin the tell-tale call with which they enliven their silent mates. This proceeds from the friction of the taboret frames against each other when the wing covers are opened and shut, and consists of two or three distinct notes almost exactly resembling articulated sounds, and corresponding with the number of times the wing covers are opened and shut; and the notes are repeated at intervals of a few minutes, for hours together. The mechanism of the taborets, and the concavity of the wing covers, reverberate and increase the sound to such a degree, that it may be heard, in the stillness of the night, at the distance of a quarter of a mile. At the approach of twilight the katydid mounts to the upper branches of the tree in which he lives, and as soon as the shades of evening prevail, begins his noisy babble, while rival notes issue from the neighboring trees and the groves resound with the call of 'Katy-did, she-did' the livelong night."

McNeill writes of it in Illinois: "This is the true 'katydid,' common wherever there are trees. Its song is better known, and the insect itself less known, because of its arboreal habits, than either of the other katydids. This species moves about so little, that it is not unlikely that in many cases an individual spends its whole life upon a single tree. I have listened to the song of one katydid on a certain tree every evening for more than two months. I have noticed repeatedly that on any evening when they are singing, there are the same number of individuals as indicated by the number of songs. . . . So far as I know this is the only species of Orthoptera in which the male is not smaller and more active than the female. It is the only green-winged Locustid with which I am acquainted that does not have the wings longer than the elytra. These facts are not improbably mutually related. It may be surmised that, in the evolution of species, the katydid that developed in the greatest degree its musical apparatus had the least need of hunting up his partner when the mating season came round, and as it was so well protected by its form and color and arboreal habits as to

have little need of wings, these organs have gradually degenerated into a musical and protective apparatus. As the male was released from the necessity of hunting up the female, he would naturally lose after a time his slighter but more active body; it is easy to see how arboreal habits once acquired may react upon the entire organization."

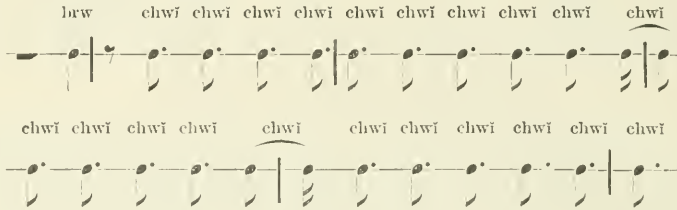


Fig. 48. Note of *Conocephalus ensiger*.

Fernald says: "I cannot imagine what ingenious person first discovered that their song resembled the words "Katy did," instead of some other words; for many persons besides myself fail, upon hearing them for the first time, to recognize them by their sound."

Conocephalus ensiger Harr. This insect has but a single song and stridulates only by night or during cloudy weather; it begins its song as soon as the sky is obscured or the sun is near the horizon; it begins with a note like *brw*, then pauses an instant and immediately emits a rapid succession of sounds like *chwī* at the rate of about five per second, and continues them for an unlimited time. Either the rapidity of the notes is variable, becoming sometimes as frequent as twenty-three in three seconds, or else there is some deceptive character in its song. In a number of instances I have counted the notes as rapid as the highest rate given above, but on a nearer approach to verify them the rate was invariably reduced to five per second; it is doubtful whether this was due to alarm at my approach, for this is one of the least shy of our Locustarians.

McNeill says "its song is a loud rasping *zip-zip-zip* repeated indefinitely. It does not begin to sing until dark," and in another place he compares the song to the first staccato part of the song of *Orchelimum vulgare*.

Davis writes of it on Staten Island that it is the first *Conocephalus* to be heard, "and with *ik-ik-ik*, as if sharpening a saw, enlivens low bushes and particularly the corn patch. This insect seems to especially delight in perching near the top of a corn-stalk and there giving forth its rather impulsive song. I have often watched one crawl, with many a spiral turn, up the stem, fiddling all the while. My notes on its first heard stridulation show considerable uniformity, and the average date may be taken as July 15."

Conocephalus nebrascensis Brun. Of this species McNeill writes: "If *ensiger* may be said to sing the first part of the song of *Orchelimum vulgare*, the well-known *zip-zip-zip-ze-e-e-e*, *nebrascensis* may be said with equal truth to sing the last part of the song, that represented by the *ze-e-e-e*; but the sound is much more resonant, being really in quality much more like the song of a Cicada, but not so loud and without a swell. It begins to sing earlier in the evening than *ensiger*."

Conocephalus robustus Scudd. This grasshopper is exceedingly noisy and sings equally, and I believe similarly, by day and night. The song resembles that of the harvest fly *Cicada canicularis*. It often lasts for many minutes, and seems, at a distance, to be quite uniform; on a nearer approach, one can hear it swelling and decreasing in volume, while there is a corresponding muscular movement from the front of the abdomen backward, two and a half times a second. This is accompanied by a buzzing sound, quite audible near at hand; it resembles the humming of a bee, or the droning of a bagpipe.

McNeil says of this species that "its song is indistinguishable from that of *dissimilis*,"

but the song of the latter has never been described as far as I know *; perhaps he means that of *C. nebrascensis*, which is described by him, as above, in the same paper and which it certainly resembles, to judge from the description. He says further that *C. robustus* "lives both upon trees and in the grass; but while its song may be heard in the grass while the sun is high, I have never heard it from trees until after dark." I have never found it in Massachusetts except in grass or in corn-fields.

Davis says of it on Staten Island that it "resides for the most part mid the grass on sandy ground near the sea shore, though an occasional individual finds its way inland. Along the sea beach they stridulate in early afternoon, especially if slightly cloudy, and when approached they have a curious fashion of dropping to the ground."

Conocephalus exiliscanorus Davis. "Its stridulation," says Davis, "as well as its form, resembles that of *ensiger* more than any other native *Conocephalus*. We cannot count with any accuracy in *ensiger* the number of times one wing is drawn over the other as indicated by the rise and subsidence in the song, but *exiliscanorus* is such a slow singer that this estimate can be easily made, one wing being rubbed on the other about one hundred and fifteen times in a minute." And in another place: "The sound produced when stridulating is very faint, not louder than that made by *Gryllus abbreviatus*, and I was much surprised to hear such a faint song come from so large an insect. I have, in consequence of this faint song, named it the 'slightly musical' *Conocephalus*."

Orchelimum nigripes Scudd. McNeill says the song of this species "is difficult to distinguish with certainty from that of *vulgare*, but usually the *zip-zip* is repeated once or twice very rapidly and the *ze-e-e-e* does not continue so long. The earliest recorded date for it here [Illinois] is the 1st of August."

Orchelimum silvaticum McNeill. "Its stridulation," says McNeill, "is quite distinct from that of *vulgare*. It consists of the same two elements, but the *zip* is repeated many times very rapidly so as to make almost a continuous sound and the *ze-e-e-e* is comparatively short and very constant, lasting about eight seconds. The first part of the song lasts from three to five seconds."

Orchelimum volantum McNeill. McNeill says of this: "The song has a new note in it. It may be represented as follows: *zip-zip kr-ze-e-e kr-ze-e-e*, the last part of the song not lasting more than a half to three-quarters of a second and is always preceded by the sound which I represent imperfectly by *kr*."

Orchelimum vulgare Harr. With *Scudderix angustifolia* this is the earliest Locustarian to sing in northern New Hampshire; one year it sang there for the first time on July 28; the following year I heard it in the vicinity of Boston July 15. When about to sing on a hot, sunny day, the male mounts a stalk of grass to about a foot from the ground where it clings with its four front legs, allowing its hind legs to dangle on either side the stalk that they may not interfere with the movement of the tegmina. Its song is more complicated than that of our other Locustarians. Beginning with *ts* it changes almost instantly into a trill of *zr*; at first there is a crescendo movement which reaches its volume in half a second; the trill is then sustained for a period varying from one to twenty seconds (generally from six to eight seconds), and closes abruptly with *p*. This strain is followed by a series of very short staccato notes sounding like *jip!* repeated at half second intervals; the staccato notes and the trill alternate *ad libitum*. The staccato notes may be continued almost indefinitely, but are very rarely heard more than ten times in direct succession; it ordinarily occurs three or four times before the repetition of the phrase, but not more than two or three times when the phrase is not repeated. I have known it to be entirely omitted, even before the repetition of a phrase. The interval between the last *jip!* and the recommencement of the phrase never exceeds one quarter of a second. The night song differs from that of the day in the rarer occurrence of the intermediate notes and the less rapid trill of the phrase; the pitch of both is at B flat.

*Davis says of *C. dissimilis*: "I have found this insect stridulating when its head was gone, picked off perhaps by some vagrant chick!"

Harris says of it: "During the evening, and even at other times in shady places the males make a sharp clicking noise, somewhat like that produced by snapping the point of a pen against the thumb nail, but much louder."

The figure displays musical notation for the note of *Orchelimum vulgare*. It consists of several systems of staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes trills (marked 'tr') and staccato patterns (marked 'p').

The first system shows a trill on a single note, with the label 'ts----- zr' above it. The second system shows a trill on a single note, with the label 'zr-----' above it. The third system shows a trill on a single note, with the label 'zr-----' above it. The fourth system shows a trill on a single note, with the label 'zr----- p jip jip jip jip jip jip' below it. The fifth system shows a trill on a single note, with the label 'jip ts----- zr' below it. The sixth system shows a trill on a single note, with the label 'zr-----' above it. The seventh system shows a trill on a single note, with the label 'zr-----' above it. The eighth system shows a trill on a single note, with the label 'zr----- p jip' below it. The ninth system shows a trill on a single note, with the label 'zr-----' above it.

Fig. 49. Note of *Orchelimum vulgare*.

McNeill, writing of Illinois, says: "I have heard its note as early as the 21st of July. Its song is the familiar *zip-zip-zip-zip-ze-e-e*. The staccato first part is repeated about four times, usually about twice a second; the *ze-e-e* continues from two or three to twenty or more seconds."

Xiphidium fasciatum Serv. The note of this species resembles that of an *Orchelimum*, but is very faint. McNeill says of it: "Its song is a faint echo of that of *Orchelimum vulgare* with the *zip-zip* omitted. . . . Its faint little quaver is the first note of the great chorus that sounds in all the meadows from the first of August until the first of October or until cold weather."

Xiphidium nemorale Scudd. "The song," says McNeill, "is louder than that of *fasciatum*; it consists of two parts, the first a short abrupt note which is very well represented by the syllable *zip*, the second is the familiar *ze-e* which lasts about half a second and is made from one to five times; the *zip* is not repeated."

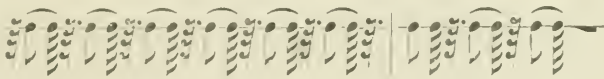
ACRIDIDÆ.

Dictyophorus reticulatus. Many years ago I received a couple of females of this bulky species alive from the south and kept one of them for some time. In the sunshine she stridulated by raising her tegmina directly upward against the half opened wings, making a rough scratching sound which was repeated rather rapidly, but variably, from two to ten times.

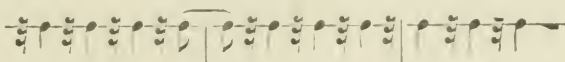
Subsequently Dr. Shufeldt figured this insect in *Science* (vol. 2) and gave an interesting account of it from observations in southern Louisiana. He says: "The only sound that I ever heard this grasshopper give vent to is now indulged in by the male. It consists simply of a series of peculiar hisses (this word expresses it better than anything else) and is only heard when we seize and handle one of them, or during their mating. The sound seems to be produced largely by the [fore] wings; for these members are elevated at this time, as I have shown them in my plate, where the male exhibits his beautiful hind-wings,—a relief to his otherwise sombre tints that is only to be experienced on such occasions." And later: "Whatever part of the entertainment these sable gentlemen [the males] entered into, they constantly kept up a very audible buzzing racket with their [fore] wings, which they elevated and lowered at few seconds' intervals, showing the inferior carmine pair each time they did so, with telling effect."

Melanoplus femur-rubrum. At Andover, Mass., I once observed on Oct. 5 a pair of this species, male and female, near together alternately answering each other with a slight quick movement of the hind legs on the tegmina as if in stridulation. I made no note of whether any sound was actually produced and do not now recall any.

Chloëaltis conspersa Harr. The song of this insect is of varied rapidity, according to the amount of sunshine; in the sun this insect makes from nine to twelve notes, at the rate of fifty-three in fifteen seconds; the usual number of notes is ten. In the shade the

Fig. 50.—Note of *Chloëaltis conspersa* in the sun.

rate falls to forty-three in fifteen seconds, the number of notes remaining the same. The femur is evidently scraped gently upon the tegmina to produce the sound, for frequently, at the beginning, two or three noiseless movements are made, the leg failing

Fig. 51.—Note of *Chloëaltis conspersa* in the shade.

to touch the tegmina. I once found three males singing to a single female, who was busily engaged laying eggs in a stick of wood, her abdomen plunged into a hole she had bored to the depth of half an inch; two of the males were near enough each other to cross antennae.

Stenobothrus curtipennis Scudd. When about to stridulate, these insects place themselves in a nearly horizontal position, with the head a little elevated; they then raise both hind legs together, the hind tibiae bent back snugly against the femora during the movement, and grate the thighs against the outer surface of the tegmina. The first one

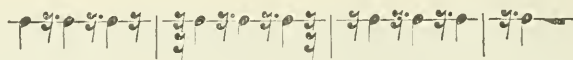


Fig. 52.—Note of *Stenobothrus curtipennis*.

or two movements are frequently noiseless or faint. In sunny weather the notes are produced at the rate of about six a second, are continued from one and a half to two and a half seconds, and when undisturbed are repeated with intermissions of from five to six seconds. When the sky is overcast, the movements are less rapid.

Gomphocerus sp. "The males of several species of this genus," says Riley, "produce a loud rattling or hissing sound, somewhat resembling the rattle of the large gray rattlesnake, by rubbing the inside of the thighs against the elytra." The reverse resemblance is indeed so close that I once stooped to search for the stridulator when I heard the warning of a rattlesnake, but fortunately discovered my error in time to withdraw precipitately. In an undetermined species discovered near Georgetown, Colorado, July 17, the note sounded like *tch*, repeated with exceeding rapidity, while the legs moved very quickly over a very short arc; the repetition was so rapid as to seem like one note, and it lasted from one to two and a half seconds; it was always fainter at the start and strongest just before the end.

Boottettix argentatus Brun. Bruner says this insect produces "a sharp stridulating sound," resembling "that produced by some of the *Stenobothri*."

Arcyptera gracilis Scudd. This is a very shy insect, but it stridulates more loudly than other *Tryxalinae*; its note can be heard at a distance of fifty feet. It usually makes four notes, but the number is sometimes greater. The first, a quarter of a second in

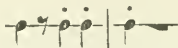


Fig. 53.—Note of *Arcyptera gracilis*.

length, is duller than the others, and is followed by a pause of a quarter of a second; the other notes are of the same length, but sharply sounded and follow each other rapidly.

Arphia sulphurea (Burm) Stål. This insect sometimes crackles when flying, but undoubtedly the power of doing so is under control.

Chimarocephala viridifasciata (DeGeer) Scudd. This insect usually produces a shuffling or rattling sound uniformly during the whole of its undeviating flight; but the power of making the sound is apparently under control, for it may be frightened into silence.

Encoptolophus sordidus (Burm). Precisely the same may be said of this species as of the preceding.

Tropidolophus formosus (Say) Thom. This crested locust has a short, rather feeble straight flight of about three or four rods in length, the insect rising at once to a height of about six or eight feet from the ground and gradually settling, going with the wind, the distance of its flight being partly determined by the force of the same. During this flight it makes, as if it were not at all under control, a continuous and regular very subdued clicking sound, like the very rapid but somewhat muffled ticking of a watch.

Dissosteira carolina (Linn). Townsend describes what he regards as an act of courtship in this species, as follows: "On the 14th of August last, in the afternoon. I saw one of this species fly up from the dry parched grass, and remain nearly stationary about two feet in the air for some time, by means of a rapid beating of the wings. Presently it flew back to the ground. In a few minutes another one, which had witnessed the performance at a short distance, flew quickly over and alighted by the side of the performer. They ran by each other several times, occasionally touching each other, but did not make any further manifestations, and finally the last one flew away, leaving the other motionless in the withered grass. Though it is probable that the females are attracted by these performances of the males, and that the males vie with each other in their exhibitions, still I think that the two just spoken of were both males, and were disposed to fight from a feeling of rivalry, the one that flew off having been beaten."

"On the 24th of the month I noticed the same thing over again. An individual performed three times in succession, and then another alighted on the ground by its side; they ran by each other several times, apparently clasping, probably in conflict, for I am quite sure they were both males. At last one of them flew away, and the other soon after renewed the performing. I regret to say that I did not capture specimens to ascertain the sex; but, judging from size, I do not think I have seen any but the males taking active part in the aerial exhibitions. In going through with the performance they rise at first generally about three or four feet, making a light purring or beating sound, and then, rising higher, change the motion of the wings, when a curious, sharp, see-sawing sound is produced. Some rise even higher than six feet in the last act; others rise only one or two feet. Of course some excel others in the beauty and ease with which they accomplish the feat; many do not remain in just the same place while hovering, but vary, falling or jerking about while endeavoring to keep the same point in the air. I am of the opinion that the females are sensitive to the grace with which this is performed."

I have repeatedly witnessed this ascent from a single spot, and hovering thereover so well described above, during which an interrupted crackling sound is produced, evidently at will, with particular movements of the wings, but the sound is a muffled one, though decidedly louder and sharper than that heard during its ordinary flight. I have seen it rise to a height of ten feet, particularly when in face of a bank, and it often remains a considerable time in the air nearly stationary or moving slightly up and down.

Spharagemon aequale (Say). This insect stridulates only during intervals of flight, having evidently perfect control in the matter; at nearly every turn it makes in its somewhat wayward flight, it accompanies the swoop with a crackle which lasts but a portion of a second.

Spharagemon bolli Scudd. According to McNeill this locust acts like *Dissosteira carolina* in remaining "stationary a few feet above the ground and in some manner produces a dry rustling note."

Lactista gibbosus. According to Coquillett this grasshopper "sometimes makes a rattling noise while on the wing."

Trimerotropis vinculata. Coquillett makes precisely the same remark of this as of the preceding.

Trimerotropis perpleca Brun. Bruner says "this is a noisy insect and produces a very decided clatter when upon the wing, showing that it is not distantly removed from the various members of the genus *Circotettix*."

Trimerotropis citrina Scudd. A species which is either this or very closely allied to it was heard by me at Garland, Colorado, making a dull continuous muffled *thrrr* during its short flight.

Trimerotropis columbia Scudd. (Ms.) This dark locust (allied to and perhaps not distinct from *T. suffusa* Scudd.) I heard in Wyoming making during its flight a clacking sound lasting from a quarter of a minute to a minute and a half, made up of a succession of sharp clacks, usually about five per second, but occasionally, and especially just before alighting, hurrying to six per second.

Circotettix verruculatus (Kirby) Sauss. This insect stridulates at will during flight, and is the noisiest of our eastern Acridians. At each turn in its flight, it accompanies the movement with a swoop-like curve, and emits a crackling sound. The sound is like

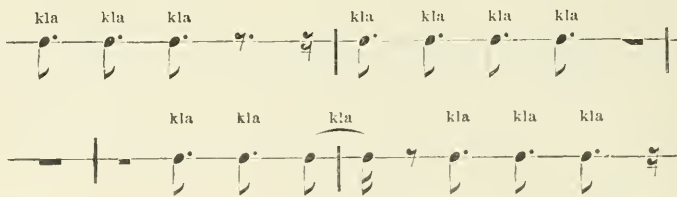


Fig. 54.—Note of *Circotettix verruculatus*.

kl or *kla* (the *a* having the sound of a in fat), the former at a distance, the latter nearer by; it is repeated at the rate of about five per second; just before alighting, it crackles more rapidly and frequently.

Circotettix carlingianus (Thom.). This Acridian is the noisiest of the family known to me. I have had my attention drawn to it by its obstreperous crackle more than a quarter of a mile away. In the arid parts of the west, it has a great fondness for rocky hill sides and the hot vicinity of abrupt cliffs in the full exposure to the sun where its clattering rattle is re-echoed from the walls. Its noise is like that of the preceding species vastly intensified,—a bold and defiant challenge to the collector, who will find him nimbler and warier than he cares for on a hot day.

Circotettix lapidicolus Brun. This is another of the noisy tribe, according to Bruner, who says that “during the hottest, brightest hours of noonday” it “is to be seen and heard in the air, producing its clattering music, which is anything but soothing.”

Circotettix maculatus Scudd. This species is a remarkable contrast to the others of the genus. It is much the smallest form and is far from noisy. The sound it makes is similar to that of the other species but very much subdued, so as greatly to surprise me when I first captured it at Truckee, California. I could not at first believe it to be that of a *Circotettix*.

I have notes of the stridulation of several other western Acridians, but the species are not yet definitely determined and therefore not mentioned here.

AN INSECT DESTRUCTIVE TO SQUASH VINES.

BY SAMUEL H. SCUDDER.

During the month of August the leaves of our squash-vines often present a riddled appearance, disclosing the presence of an enemy. If we examine the edges of the holes we shall find the plump, rounded larva of a beetle feeding sometimes on the upper, though generally upon the under surface of the leaf. It belongs to the family of *Coccinellidæ* or lady-bugs; and although, as a general rule, the species of this group are of positive benefit to vegetation in destroying large numbers of plant-lice which blight our fruit and shade trees, a few are herbivorous in nature, and among them the insects of which we are speaking. In the larval state, during which they inflict almost all the injuries of which they are capable, they are of a bright yellow color, covered above with long, branching black thorns, sometimes tipped with white, and arranged in six longitudinal rows. The space between the two middle rows is widened anteriorly by the more lateral insertion of the three first spines. Behind the thorns of the first segment, there is a transverse row

of short, fine, black-tipped hairs. The head, the legs, and the under side of the abdomen are covered with short fine hairs; the tips of the legs are black. When fully grown, the larvæ are about three-eighths of an inch in length, by little less than half an inch in breadth. They crawl but sluggishly, using their terminal segment as an additional leg; and live in large numbers on the squash-vines, where their voracity is attested by the rapidity with which their cast-off skins increase in size and number. These skins are white, transparent pellicles, covered with the characteristic thorns, and preserving in some measure the shape of their former inhabitants.

Toward the latter part of August, or the first of September, the larvæ are fully grown, and begin to change to their pupal state; they stop eating and crawl to a suitable place, generally upon the top of a leaf, where they can fasten themselves by their terminal segments to one of the veins; then slough their skin and appear as pupæ.

The pupa is of the same general color as the larva; the eyes are dusky and the stumpy feet crowded together on the breast. The whole body, but more especially the head, thorax and appendages, is covered with short, simple, black spines. The outer portion of the posterior edge of the first thoracic segment is bordered with black, as are also both edges of the elytra, or wing-covers, though the color fades away before reaching the tips. There are two other black bands upon the elytra, parallel to the first, and nearly uniting as they approach the tip. Between the elytra, at their base, are two little black dots. The edge of the first abdominal segment is marked by two black bands, nearly meeting in the centre, and having each end bent forward; the second, third and fourth segments have a short, black dash upon either side of the outer posterior edge; the fourth and fifth segments are darker than the others; the last segment is furnished with two long, fleshy protuberances, by which the pupa clings to the old, wrinkled, larval skin which still conceals that portion of the body lying beyond the tip of the wing-covers. All the markings which have been described, excepting the two dots between the elytra and the black dashes of the second, third and fourth abdominal segments, are frequently wanting. Out of a large number of specimens which I obtained in Connecticut, scarcely one had any of these markings, while they were invariably present in those examined at Cape Cod.

No similar differences were apparent in the perfect insects reared from the different kinds of larvæ. The pupæ are about one-third of an inch in length by one-fifth in breadth and one-eighth in height, and remain but a few days in the pupal state. When they emerge they do not seem to be possessed of a roving disposition, but may still be seen for several days on the plant where they have spent their lives, and for whose leaves they have still a relish.



Fig. 55.

In the perfect state these beetles (Fig 55.) are of the same general color as before, although the shade is darker. The elytra have two transverse rows of roundish black spots, five in number, the first row extending across the basal portion, the second traversing the central region; the middle spot in each of these rows is divided by the suture of the wings. In the centre of the remaining apical portion of each elytron is another larger, round black spot; there is a black spot upon the thorax, in the middle of the posterior border; and three other spots, smaller and sometimes fainter, are placed one upon the middle of the anterior edge and the others upon either side of the thorax. The eyes and end of the jaws are black, and the under side of the body is occasionally quite dusky. The whole body is minutely punctured and closely covered with short, fine hairs, invisible to the naked eye; its length is one-third, and its breadth one-fourth of an inch.

This beetle was first described by Thunberg under the name of *Coccinella borealis*, but is now placed in the genus *Epibachna*. Being of so large a size, and affording such evident indications of its presence, this insect can be readily destroyed by hand-picking. There can be no excuse for those who complain of its ravages if they fail to make use of this simple, rapid and effectual expedient—the more rapid and effectual the earlier it is put into practice. Where squashes are grown on a large scale for marketing purposes, it will be advisable to destroy this insect when it appears, by the use of a weak mixture of Paris green and water sprinkled upon the affected leaves.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

AN EXPLODED REMEDY FOR THE PLUM CURCULIO.

We are surprised to notice still going the rounds of the press an account, often with editorial endorsement, of a curculio remedy which has long since been proved unavailing. It consists in tying corncobs soaked in molasses on the branches of the tree to be protected, and the theory is that the insect will lay its eggs in the sweetened corncobs in preference to laying them in the fruit!

Another of those utterly worthless pseudo-remedies which, we regret to say, has found space in some of our most valuable journals, is of practically the same nature, except that in place of corncobs the writer advises the use of tomato cans filled with a mixture of molasses, vinegar and water.—*Insect Life*.

SUCCESS OF VEDALIA IN EGYPT.

Rear-Admiral Blomfield, to whom we sent several consignments of *Vedalia* for use against Egyptian Fluted Scale, and whose letters announcing the success of the later consignments we have published from time to time, has written us that the beneficial Australian insect has recently made its appearance in a garden in Ramleh, a distance of more than three miles from the original trees upon which the first specimens were reported. The experiment is evidently turning out very successfully.—*Insect Life*.

ON THE CARBON BISULPHIDE REMEDY AGAINST STORED GRAIN PESTS.

Allow me to add an important item in the method of keeping weevils and rats out of a corn crib, by the use of the vapor of bisulphuret, or bisulphide of carbon.

The improvement I expect to make this year is to place on the floor of the bin an oblong box made out of two 12-inch boards, the upper part coming to a sharp point. The box is to be long enough to run two-thirds through the bin, boxed up at the inner end to give it support. There is to be for a few feet from the inner upper edge an opening cut out about half an inch wide to give free vent for the vapor to penetrate the corn. The necessity of this arrangement is, after the bisulphide has disappeared by evaporation, to replace it with a fresh supply. This is to be done in particular to keep out rats the year round. One good fumigation of the vapor is sufficient to kill the weevils, but it will take somewhat a continuation of the evaporation to keep out rats.

As you are aware, the bisulphide of carbon is a highly volatile fluid, and the contents in an open bottle will readily disappear by evaporation. To replenish the fluid by the use of the long box, say every few months, would be all that is required, and instead of using several bottles at once imbedded in the corn, I would use but a single bottle at a time. By this method the experiment would be brought to a successful issue, and the expense of protecting a bin of corn is not materially increased, but rather diminished.

To place a bottle of bisulphide in the box described, take a wooden shovel with a little box attached to the end of it to snugly hold the bottle. Let the handle be about an arm's length shorter than the box. Before introducing the fluid I would close up the bottle with a few layers of muslin, and by the aid of the shovel place it inside of the box nearly at the inner end, leaving the shovel with the bottle inside; then close up the entrance at the door with old bags or something of the kind.

I learn that some have apprehensions as to the personal safety in using the bisulphide of carbon, and the effect it may have on the corn. As I have ascertained by experiments, the line of ignition is close to the body of the fluid itself, therefore there is no danger in taking a light into the bin. As to the effect on the corn, everything is in its favor. My last year's corn treated with the carbon proved that hardly a kernel failed to germinate, and the shucks were eaten by the stock, I thought, with unusual relish. The

cause of this is obvious. The corn grew rapidly and with vigor, and was considered the best in the neighborhood. Whether the bisulphide had anything to do with it, I will not say; but I am somewhat inclined to think it had. We know that solutions of some of the metallic salts have a tendency to stimulate favorably the growth of seed that is immersed in it.

I only know of one great danger in handling the bisulphide, in which I nearly lost my own life. The experimenter may pour it into the opening of an ants' nest to destroy them, and safely ignite it at the hole with a match. After the explosion it leaves for a while an invisible flame at the opening. If he is tempted to recharge the opening from a full bottle of the fluid in his hands it will explode and send him without a moment's notice into the other world!

It is supposed that nearly 50 per cent. of the corn in Texas is annually destroyed by weevils and rats. The destruction is so great that nearly all the corn used in this part of the State comes from Kansas.—G. P. Hachenberg, M.D., Texas, in *Insect Life*.

WIREWORM REMEDIES.

In answer to a question in relation to destroying wireworms, the larvæ of click beetles, of which there are a large number of species, elaborate experiments by Prof. Comstock, of Cornell University, N. Y., shows that the beetles can be easily attracted to baits of clover which have been poisoned by wetting with one of the arsenicals—Paris green water for instance. These baits consist of small bunches of the freshly cut plant, about one-fourth pound in weight, distributed throughout the field and protected and kept moist by being covered with boards.

As an indication of the efficiency of this method it is stated that a series of twelve traps yielded in three days 482 beetles, or an average of more than forty per trap. These traps should be put out during the early summer, and the beetles killed in a majority of cases will not have deposited their eggs and the consequent depredations of their larvæ, the wireworms, will be greatly diminished. It frequently happens that the infested areas are rather limited in extent, and do not cover the entire field, and where this is the case the labor of distributing bait will be greatly lessened. The bait should be renewed once or twice per week during the early part of the summer. In place of the clover, cornmeal dough and sliced potatoes are used, but clover has proved itself the most valuable. Where a field has become extensively infested by the worms there is little which can be done so far as any actual experiment has shown.

The wireworm is the larvæ of a beetle, commonly known as the click-beetle. This is a small brown or black beetle, and is sometimes recognized from the fact that when placed in any unnatural position it regains its feet by throwing itself into the air by an action of the body which produces a short, sharp, clicking sound. There are, of course, many species of click-beetles, the number being co-extensive with the different varieties of wire worms.—*Prairie Farmer*.

ELECTRICITY *versus* CATERPILLARS.

Edison originated electrocution on a practical scale when he waged successful war on cockroaches. We are greater believers in the humanity of electricity as a destroying agent when thus applied than when used punitively for man. We now hear that Edison's original device has been greatly improved upon, and applied to prevent caterpillars from climbing up trees. Alternate wires of copper and zinc are run around the trunk of the tree, at the distance of about half an inch apart. The casual caterpillar begins to mount the trunk of the tree, and unlimbers himself with the confidence and vigor born of an impending feast. Presently he reaches the copper wire, pokes his nose over it, and lets another kink out of his backbone. Half an inch further up his front feet strike the zinc, the circuit is completed, and the unfortunate larva is a martyr to science.—*Science Gossip*.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

Many experiments have been conducted with a view to combine substances which are known to have both insecticide and fungicide qualities. While the results have been variable, it would appear on the whole that the combination of an insecticide does not add to the efficiency of a fungicide, but often detracts from it; but the reverse of this does not hold true, as experiments have proved that while Bordeaux mixture combined with arsenites does not act well as a fungicide, it is decidedly beneficial as an insecticide, as the arsenites can be used so much stronger. Professor Maynard found that one pound of Paris green in 500 gallons of sulphate of copper solution proved very injurious to his trees, but that one pound of Paris green in 200 gallons of Bordeaux mixture secured a very large crop of plums while other trees not treated lost their fruit from curculio. He also decided that black knot was less upon the trees sprayed with this latter mixture.—*Dr. C. V. Riley; Address before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

ARSENITES IN THE ORCHARD.

Recent experiments made at a few of our experiment stations, which have sufficiently competent Entomologists, have thrown much light on the comparative value of different arsenical mixtures as insecticides, and as to the relative injury they do the foliage of different trees. The testimony of some experimenters would indicate that the peach is more susceptible to the influence of London purple than to Paris green, and that there is less danger of injury when the leaves are young than when they are old. The cause of injury by London purple is doubtless due to excess of soluble arsenic. Professor Bailey found that heavy spraying with one pound of Paris green to three hundred gallons of water did not injure the foliage. But perhaps the most valuable results obtained are those given by Professor Gillette, who states that London purple used with Bordeaux mixture in the proportion of one pound to fifty gallons was entirely harmless to the peach and plum; that the oldest leaves are most liable to injury; that dews and probably direct sunlight increase injuries done by arsenites to foliage; that leaves kept perfectly dry can hardly be injured by them; that leaves suffering from fungous disease are more susceptible than healthy ones; that freshly mixed and applied London purple is most injurious, while freshly mixed and applied white arsenic is least injurious to foliage, but the longer the mixed white arsenic stands the greater the danger of injury; that lime added to London purple or Paris green in water lessens the injury they will effect on foliage, while lime added to white arsenic in solution increases the liability to injure the same unless the poison is wholly dissolved, when the opposite effect is produced; that London purple can be applied without injury, eight or even ten times as strong, if combined with common Bordeaux mixture instead of water; that arsenites cannot, by ordinary methods, be mixed in a kerosene emulsion; that they mix readily in rosin compounds and seem no more injurious than when applied in water; that when put into strong, soapy water they do much more harm than in clear water; that they mix readily in carbonate of copper solution and are as harmless as when in clear water; that London purple in sulphate of copper solution is vastly more harmful than when in water only.—*Dr. C. V. Riley; ibid.*

THE FLUTED SCALE.

No more striking event has happened during the past two years than the extermination of this insect, most destructive to the orange growing interests in Southern California. It is difficult for one unfamiliar with the facts to realize that this scale, which two and a half years ago hung like a blight and plague over leaf, branch and trunk of all citrus, and many other kinds of fruit trees and shrubs of Southern California, has been so effectually swept away by the little Australian lady bird, *Vedalia cardinalis*, which was imported for this purpose. In the language of Assistant Secretary Willits, "It seems almost like an entomological romance." The history of this scale *Icerya purchasi*, has made everything pertaining to the genus interesting and during the past year four other

species have come to my knowledge. The *Icerya rosæ* from Key West and limited in its range; *Icerya Ægyptiacum*, from Alexandria, Egypt; *Icerya Montserratensis* occurs on the island of Montserrat, W.I., and *Icerya Palmeri*, found by Dr. Edward Palmer, in 1887, upon a grape vine in the province of Sonora, New Mexico, but only on the Muscat of Alexandria variety. The practical lesson to be learned is, that our fruit growers of Florida, Texas and California should take every care to quarantine all plants from infected points until examination shows them free from such pests.—*Dr. C. V. Riley; ibid.*

USEFULNESS OF TOADS.

At Greeley, Colorado, two species of leaf-roller moths were very abundant and destructive in their attacks upon fruit and other trees. Mr. Gillette in closing his observations upon them says: "While speaking of the remedies for leaf-rollers, I should do wrong not to mention the valuable services of the toads. One of the most interesting sights that came under my observation in Greeley last summer was the large number of well-fed toads that hopped lazily about on the walks under the trees from morning to night, looking for leaf-roller caterpillars that were dropping on every side. The rollers were usually snapped in by the toads even before they could reach the ground. As many as fifty of these toads were counted under a single tree, and it was not uncommon for people to take the middle of the street to avoid the toads along the walk. Toads seldom do harm and feed almost entirely upon insects, and should be carefully protected as they are decidedly beneficial."—*Colorado Bulletin No. 19.*

BOOK NOTICES.

A TEXT BOOK OF AGRICULTURAL ENTOMOLOGY: Being a guide to the Methods of Insect Life and means of prevention of Insect Ravage. For the use of Agriculturists and Agricultural Students. By Eleanor A. Ormerod. Second Edition—London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1892. One vol., pp. 238; 164 figures; Crown 8vo.

About nine years ago Miss Ormerod delivered a series of ten Lectures for the Institute of Agriculture in England, and afterwards published them in book-form as "A Guide to Methods of Insect Life." This proved to be an excellent and highly useful work, but was not in much demand until recently, when it was found to contain the information that was required in this department of agricultural instruction, and accordingly the necessity of a second edition speedily arose. The result is the work before us, in which the authoress has expanded her original lectures and produced an admirable text-book for the use of students and others interested in Economic Entomology.

The first two chapters of the book give an account of the structure and transformations of insects, describing their varied conditions of life in the larval, pupal and perfect states, and a brief explanation of the various orders and their characteristics. Any intelligent reader will get a very fair elementary idea of Entomology by studying these two chapters, and they are written so clearly and in such simple language, as free as possible from technicalities, the few employed being always explained—that they can be fully grasped by any one of the most ordinary attainments.

The next two chapters deal with Flies (*Diptera*) and Fleas (*Aphaniptera*). The principal species that cause injury to the farmers by their attacks upon his crops and live-stock are treated in detail, and the best modes of opposing their ravages are clearly and succinctly given. In describing the Wheat Midge (*Cecidomyia tritici*) the authoress says: "In Canada, or where the weather can be reckoned on and the date of appearance of the Wheat Midge can be reckoned on also, injury from attack is avoided by sowing so that the wheat shall flower before or after this special time. In one case the young grain is too firm for the Red Maggot to hurt it; in the other, the flower and germ is not far enough advanced for there to be anything to attack until the Wheat Midge has passed

away ; consequently the corn is safe. We sometimes benefit in this way here [in England] by accidental circumstances, but we cannot depend on being able to arrange it as in less changeable climates."

"Our best method of prevention is to destroy the Red Maggot (or the Chrysalis, if it has turned to it) in its winter shelter. Deep plowing, such as will turn infested stubble thoroughly down will act well, for once deeply buried the Gnat-fly either will not develop or *cannot* come up again. It is not enough considered in these matters that we may by our own common knowledge often guide ourselves. If a weak small grub (so small that we can scarcely see it) has a weight of earth put on it, somewhere about as much as if at least thirty or forty yards deep of earth were placed on one of ourselves, it is very unlikely that, where it is not specially supplied with powers for piercing the ground, it will come up again as a grub ; and the Gnat-Midge, if it does develop, certainly cannot make its way through."

"This is one of the points that show us how to keep insects in check ; we need often merely to consider just what is before our eyes and act on it. Once down, and left down (for, of course, if we bring the grubs up again by a second *equally deep plowing* we lose our labor), we have, in all probability, buried the coming attack safely away."

But while giving such information as this on methods of prevention of insect attacks the authoress distinctly disclaims any intention of making the book a Manual of Economic Entomology, and expressly states that the details of treatment are given in order to impart the principles on which the treatment is based. "There are certain habits," she says ; "certain times when the creature is inactive ; certain treatment which will get rid of it equally in the egg, or the chrysalis state, and so on. Therefore, though I hope the short histories may be serviceable for field use further on, yet now these points are entered on chiefly as showing general methods of treatment that we may apply to all similar kinds of attack."

From the account of the Ox Warble-fly (*Hypoderma bovis*) we extract the following : "The yearly loss from this attack is enormous. Firstly, there is the loss on milk, and on many other points of damage consequent on the wild gallop of the cattle when terrified by the fly. Secondly, there is the loss on condition of the infested animal. Every warbled hide is a sign of so much out of the farmer's pocket, for the food he spent in feeding grubs in his cattle's backs, which should have gone to form meat and milk, instead of being wasted in foul maggot-sores. Thirdly, there is the loss falling mainly on the butchers, consequent on damage to surface of carcase known as 'licked beef' or 'butcher's jelly.' Fourthly, there is a great loss on the injured hides." In proof of this she quotes some returns from dealers in hides ; one from Newcastle-on-Tyne states that "in a period of twelve months, 102 877 hides passed through the market ; of these 60,000 were warbled. Loss estimated at £15,000."

"The above loss, in all its details, is wholly unnecessary. By the use of simple measures we have now found, from the experience of our leading farmers, cattle-owners and veterinary surgeons, during about nine years, that the attack may to all practical purposes be stamped out."

"Squeezing out the maggots is a sure method of getting rid of them ; but they may be destroyed easily and without risk by dressing the warble with any thick greasy matter that will choke the breathing pores of the maggot, or poison it by running down into the cell in which it lies and feeds. . . . To prevent fly-attack in summer, train-oil rubbed along the spine, and a little on the loins and ribs, has been found useful ; so has the following mixture : 4 oz. flowers of sulphur, 1 gill spirits of tar, 1 quart train oil ; to be mixed well together and applied once a-week along each side of the spine of the animal. With both the above applications it has been observed that the cattle so dressed were allowed to graze in peace, without being started off at the tearing gallop so ruinous to flesh, milk, and, in the case of cows in calf, to produce." (The above would, no doubt, prove valuable as deterrents to one new pest, the Horn-fly).

The fifth and sixth chapters are devoted to Beetles (*Coleoptera*), and contain a clear outline of their classification with short descriptions and excellent figures of a large number of representative injurious species, and the best modes of dealing with them.

The next chapter treats of Butterflies and Moths (*Lepidoptera*). After giving an account of many different species with their varied modes of attack and the special measures to be adopted in each case, the authoress goes on to say: "But for the most part these and various other means of prevention or remedy have to be applied, not as broad measures of treatment, but as *special* measures for each *special* attack, involving necessarily *special* outlay. For these reasons the pressing need has long been felt of having some kind of application at hand which is cheap and sure in its action, and which can be brought to bear at once, when required, on any or all sorts of Moth-caterpillars together (whatever their various natures or previous histories may have been), and will kill the whole collection of ravaging hordes at once, without damaging the leafage; the experiments have been made, which have resulted, in some of our fruit-growing districts, in the successful introduction of spraying caterpillar infested leafage with Paris-green, which has long been found serviceable in the United States and Canada." To Miss Ormerod, indeed, it is due that the British fruit-growers have been introduced to the use of arsenites, that their prejudices have been largely overcome, and that the successful experiments have been carried out. For several years she has been urging in her Reports the adoption of spraying with these poisons and using kerosene emulsions, and now the good results of acting upon her advice have become apparent in many quarters.

Chapter eight treats of Saw-flies, Ichneumons, Wasps and other members of the order *Hymenoptera*. Especial attention is paid to the beneficial species of Ichneumons that are parasitic upon various insects of all kinds. The next chapter deals with the Bug tribe (*Hemiptera*), including the Aphides and Scale-insects (*Homoptera*) and the Plant-bugs (*Heteroptera*); and the last chapter with Slugs, Eel-worms, Millepedes and Red-spider. In this concluding chapter there is given much sensible advice for ordinary people as to the way in which they should observe insects and deal with their attacks. We may make one or two quotations: "With a slight knowledge of the habits of insect life, added to his own of the agricultural measures that could be used to destroy the pest, or at least lessen the effect of its ravages, each grower would be fairly able to cope with attacks as they occurred; whereas if he depends only on advice, besides the damage from delay, he is very likely to get suggestions not suited to the particular circumstances. The farmer may not know the history of the insect; but on the other hand, the Entomologist very seldom knows the practical workings of growing a crop, which it is necessary to know before advising measures which can be depended on to answer at a paying rate."

"In many cases the different items of treatment which go to make up good farming will of themselves keep down a great deal of insect attack. By good cultivation of the soil, and proper as well as liberal manuring, by rotation of crops, and clearing fields and borders of useless trash and weeds, we turn out a great quantity of the pests which are harboring in the ground, and also ensure a good, healthy growth, such as will support the crop under moderate attack; and by the rotation of crop and absence of weeds we are often able to present starvation to our grubs, as many of them will only (or, perhaps, we should say, *can only*) live on special food. These are the broad principles which are sure to be of use. We shall not be free from insects any more than we shall be free from weeds; and we need a great deal more solid field information about the habits of crop insects (and experiences of paying means of prevention) before we can think we have them thoroughly in hand. Nevertheless, the last few years have added enormously to our information, and have shown us how at least we may greatly diminish the amount of injury our crops suffer."

This stock of information, as far as Great Britain is concerned, has been almost entirely brought together by the unselfish labors and painstaking enthusiasm of Miss Ormerod herself. While aided by a large number of practical observers scattered over the country, she stands alone among hundreds of collectors of insects, and many eminent students of entomology, in devoting her talents, her knowledge, her time and her means to the most useful and patriotic pursuit of the study of the science in its economic aspect.

C. J. S. B.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE on the Extermination of the *Oenieria Dispar*, or Gypsy Moth. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1892.

This official pamphlet gives an interesting account of the very remarkable and unique efforts that are being made in the State of Massachusetts to exterminate the Gypsy Moth. This insect, imported from Europe, was accidentally permitted to establish itself about twenty years ago, and has now multiplied to such an extent as to be a serious pest throughout a considerable area of the State. In March, 1890, the Legislature passed an Act appointing three Commissioners to "provide and carry into execution all possible and reasonable measures to prevent the spreading and secure the extermination of the *Oenieria Dispar* or Gypsy Moth in the Commonwealth;" the sum of \$25,000 was also appropriated for the work. Last year the Commission was merged into the State Board of Agriculture, and a further grant of \$50,000 was made to it. The Report before us gives the details of the work carried out and the modes adopted for waging war against the insect. They were very largely under the direction of Professor Fernald, as Entomological adviser, and Mr. Forbush, as Superintendent of Field Work. The number of men employed varied with the season, and at one time, in June last, was as many as 242. The work began with the destruction of the eggs; when these proceeded to hatch out, spraying the caterpillars with insecticides was adopted, and towards the close of the season the eggs were again made the objects of attack. An enormous number of the insects were destroyed, and a perceptible diminution in the amount of injury was observed in some places. We shall look forward with great interest to the result of the present year's operations, and hope in time to be able to record a great victory in this field of practical Entomology.

C. J. S. B.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FOREST AND SHADE TREES, by Alpheus S. Packard, M.D., Ph.D. (Fifth Report of the Entomological Commission of the United States). 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 957. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1890.

About ten years ago (in 1881) what was then called the Entomological Commission, consisting of Messrs. Riley, Packard and Thomas—three very eminent men—issued a work by Dr. Packard on "Insects Injurious to Forest and Shade Trees" (Bulletin No. 7), a goodly volume of 275 pages, well illustrated and replete with valuable information. Recently a revised and much enlarged edition of this publication has been issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, bringing the original work more nearly down to date, and furnishing, as far as possible, a complete manual on the subject. The new volume is more than three times the size of the former edition, consisting of no less than 950 pages, illustrated by over 400 wood cuts and forty plates, twelve of which are colored. Some idea of the extent of the work, as well as of the importance of the subject, may be found from the fact that descriptions are given of over three hundred species of insects that affect the oak, and the names of nearly one hundred and fifty more are mentioned; sixty-one are described as attacking the elm, and thirty more mentioned; one hundred and fifty-one described that affect the pine, and a list of twenty more given; and so on for a large number of other trees. Economic entomologists for the most part devote their attention to the insects that attack fruit trees, crops and vegetables, as these most directly affect the public; but surely no more important matter can be studied than the preservation of our forests, which are annually being depleted for the purposes of commerce, as well as by fire and insects. It is high time that more attention was paid to this matter, and that people generally should be aroused to the dangers that will surely result if we allow our country to be stripped of its woods and forests. In some countries of Europe, notably in Germany, a very rigid oversight of the forests is maintained by the government, and no wanton or careless destruction is permitted. In connection with this, they encourage scientific men to devote their studies to the insect enemies of trees, and as a result some magnificent books have been published, chief among these are the grand work of Ratzeburg and the perhaps less widely known publications of Kaltenbach. Alongside of these Dr. Packard's book will assuredly take its place, as his work is very carefully and completely done. The life-history of each insect described is as far as possible fully given; the best published descriptions of each stage are quoted and references given wherever the author

has not made personal observations himself, or wherever he thinks that some one else's record is better or fuller than his own. Thus the work is made complete to date, and succeeding observers will know what investigations have been made, and what remains to be done in this vast field of entomological research. The colored plates are beautifully and accurately done, and the wood cuts and other illustrations give careful details or full representations of a large number of the insects referred to in the text. Such a publication ought to encourage our own Government to follow the noble example set them in this respect at Washington.

C. J. S. B.

A SERIES OF THIRTY COLORED DIAGRAMS OF INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FARM CROPS.
 Drawn from nature by Miss Georgiana E. Ormerod. W. & A. K. Johnston,
 London, England, 1891.

These diagrams are beautifully and accurately executed, and will be found most useful by anyone who is called upon to lecture to classes in entomology, or give addresses to farmers' institutes. They are sufficiently large, being thirty inches long and twenty-two wide, to be seen at some distance in a hall or class-room, and will serve to illustrate descriptions of an economic character. Though intended for England, nearly all of them are equally applicable to this country. They are divided into five sets of six each, which deal with the following objects:—(1) Common Insect Attacks: Ox Warble Fly, Horse Bot-fly, Large White Butterfly, Cockchafer, Turnip Flea-beetle, Onion Fly; (2) Insects affecting Various Kinds of Crops: Surface Caterpillars, Daddy Long-legs, Eel-worms, Plant Bugs, Hessian Fly, Wire-worm; (3) Insects Affecting Particular Crops: Mangold Fly, Hop Aphis, Bean Beetle, Corn Thrips, Gout Fly, Corn Saw-Fly; (4) Insects affecting Fruit Crops: Winter Moth; American Blight (Aphis), Goose-berry and Currant Saw-fly, Apple Blossom Weevil, Codlin Moth, Magpie Moth; (5) Insects Affecting Trees: Pine Beetle, Pine Weevil, Pine Saw-fly, Goat Moth, Spruce Gail Aphis, Leopard Moth. The diagrams are sold singly at one shilling and sixpence each, or in sets. On each is shown the natural size of the insect as well as the greatly enlarged picture, a very necessary matter, as otherwise most erroneous impressions are formed by the ignorant of the real dimensions of the creature referred to. There is also printed on each a general description, by Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, of the life history of the insect depicted, and of the best remedies to be employed against it.

C. J. S. B.

A MANUAL OF NORTH AMERICAN BUTTERFLIES, by Charles J. Maynard: 8vo., pp. 226.
 Boston, DeWolfe, Fiske & Co., 1891.

We are always glad to welcome the publication of a new book which is likely to render more easy, and consequently to popularize, the study of entomology. The author of the work before us has, no doubt, had this object in view when preparing this manual, in which are brought together "for the first time, descriptions of all the species of butterflies which occur in North America, North of Mexico." He has evidently taken a great deal of pains in the execution of his task, and expended much labor upon the descriptions of over six hundred and thirty species of butterflies, and in the preparation of the illustrations, for "not only is a colored plate given of one species of nearly all the genera, but wood cuts are given of some portion of about two hundred and fifty species, illustrating some peculiar character by which the insect may be known; both plates and wood cuts have, with a single exception, been drawn and engraved by the author himself." The wood cuts, giving a wing or a portion of a wing, of a number of closely allied species, will be found very useful helps by any one employing the book for the identification of his specimens, and are much superior to the coloured plates. Anyone with a large stock of specimens on hand, and with a few named in different genera to start with, will find this book a very useful and handy manual for the naming of his material, but this, we fear, is the extent of its value. The author has adopted the comparative method in his descriptions, which involves a constant reference to some other species, which the beginner in the study may chance not to have, and be woefully puzzled in consequence. There are no synopses, or comparative tables, of either genera or species given, but the author selects a species as his "type" and compares the other members of the genus with it. If the student possesses a specimen of this typical

species his way will be fairly easy, but without it the investigation will be sadly difficult, if not hopeless. Another very serious defect in the book is the entire absence of all reference to the preparatory stages of the insects, and consequently to their food-plants, habits, dates of appearance, etc. We trust that the author may be enabled to issue a second edition of the work, and make it a thorough and complete "manual" by remedying the defects we have referred to. That this may be done in a concise form and in a most useful manner is admirably proved by Stainton's "Manual of British Moths and Butterflies," which we would commend to our author as a model for imitation when he enters upon the preparation of his next edition.

C. J. S. B.

OBITUARY.

THE ABBÉ PROVANCHER.

It is our painful duty to record the death, in his 72nd year, of the Abbé Léon Provancher, who for many years, despite great discouragements and disadvantages, laboured zealously and assiduously to develop and disseminate a knowledge of the natural history of Canada, and especially of his native province. He was born in 1820, at Beauceville, Que., and for some years was Curé of Portneuf, and one of his earlier entomological writings was a list of the Coleoptera of that district. Compelled by enfeebled health to relinquish the regular and more active duties of the ministry, he removed to Cap Rouge, near Quebec, and devoted his remaining time and strength almost entirely to the study of the natural sciences. In 1869 he commenced the publication of the *Naturaliste Canadien*, and, notwithstanding many discouragements, completed in 1891 the 20th volume, when its issue had reluctantly to be abandoned through the Quebec Government refusing to continue the scanty annual grant it had received. As early as 1858 Provancher published an elementary treatise on botany, and in 1862 his *Flore du Canada*. Subsequently he devoted his attention specially to entomology, and in 1874 commenced his *Faune Entomologique du Canada*—Vol. I., treating of the Coleoptera, was completed in 1877, with three supplements in 1877, 1878 and 1879. Vol. II. was commenced in 1877 and completed in 1883, and contains the Orthoptera, Neuroptera, and Hymenoptera. In 1885-1889 he published *Additions aux Hyménoptères*, and issued Vol. III. upon the Hemiptera, which was completed in 1890. He was also an enthusiastic conchologist, and his last publication was a treatise upon the univalve molluscs of the Province of Quebec. His writings include the account of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, an excursion to the West Indies, treatises on agriculture, etc. He will be best known, however, by his entomological work, and as he described a large number of new species and genera, particularly of the Hymenoptera and Hemiptera, it is sincerely to be hoped that his collections may be placed where the types will be carefully preserved and be accessible to students of entomology. There is a disposition on the part of some American students to ignore the work of Provancher, and to accuse him of want of care, etc., in the determination of genera and species. The enormous disadvantages under which he labored must, however, be considered, for he was remote and isolated from libraries, collections and fellow-workers, and in his writings he often laments the fact that so few could be found to take any active interest in his pursuits, or to assist him in his labors. His entomological work would have been more exact and complete had not the publication of the *Naturaliste* greatly interrupted his investigations, and forced him to spend much of his time in other directions. His labors had the result of starting natural history collections in some of the colleges in the Province of Quebec, but our French citizens do not appear to have any special leaning to the sciences he loved, and he has left behind him no entomological student of any distinction. Above all, Provancher was an ardent Canadian, strongly imbued with love of his race, language and religion, and often in his writings he impresses these sentiments upon his readers. A few years ago he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and he was also a member, active or honorary, of many other societies.

W. H. H.



Yours truly
L. Robertson

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO

1892.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

To the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture :

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting for your approval the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. It contains information of great value to fruit growers, not only in the Province of Ontario, but also throughout the whole extent of our Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific ; who have so appreciated it as to unite with our Association in large numbers, making our membership the largest of any Association of its kind in the world.

You will notice that the papers and discussions are chiefly given by practical fruit growers and, therefore, have great practical value ; and, further, that the catalogues of fruits, both those for the guidance of judges and those for the guidance of planters, have been carefully revised and extended.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LINUS WOOLVERTON,

Secretary.

GRIMSEY, December, 1892.

 OFFICERS FOR 1893.

PRESIDENT :

A. H. Pettit..... Grimsby.

VICE PRESIDENT :

T. H. Race..... Mitchell.

SECRETARY-TREASURER AND EDITOR :

Linus Woolverton, M.A..... Grimsby.

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 Division No. 2..... John Craig, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.
 Division No. 3..... D. Nicol, Cataraqui.
 Division No. 4..... Wellington Boulter, Picton.
 Division No. 5..... Thos. Beall, Lindsay.
 Division No. 6..... W. E. Wellington, Toronto.
 Division No. 7..... Murray Pettit, Winona.
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 Division No. 9..... J. R. Howell, Brantford.
 Division No. 10..... A. McD. Allan, Goderich.
 Division No. 11..... J. D. Stewart, Russeldale.
 Division No. 12..... Alex. McNeill, Windsor.
 Division No. 13..... G. C. Caston, Craighurst.

AUDITORS :

E. B. Edwards..... Peterborough.
 J. A. Morton..... Wingham.

COMMITTEES FOR 1893.

Fruit Exhibit. Messrs. E. Morris, Fonthill ; J. D. Stewart, Russeldale ; and W. S. Turner, Cornwall.

New Fruits. Prof. John Craig, Experimental Farm, Ottawa ; Messrs. W. W. Hilborn, Leamington, and G. C. Caston, Craighurst.

Legislation. Messrs. E. D. Smith, Winona ; A. W. Peart, Burlington ; J. Cavers, Galt ; J. K. McMichael, Waterford, and G. W. Cline, Winona.

Experiment Stations. Messrs. A. M. Smith, St. Catharines ; A. H. Pettit, Grimsby ; M. Pettit, Winona, and W. W. Hilborn, Leamington.

Pear Catalogue. Messrs. D. W. Beadle, 450 Markham St., Toronto ; W. H. Dempsey, Trenton, and G. W. Cline, Winona.

Fruit Inspection. Messrs. A. H. Pettit, Grimsby ; M. Pettit, Winona, and L. Woolverton, Grimsby.

Fruit Statistics. Messrs. E. D. Smith, Winona ; A. McD. Allan, Goderich, and T. P. Carpenter, Winona.

Obituaries. Messrs. A. M. Smith, St. Catharines ; D. W. Beadle, Toronto, and Prof. John Craig, Ottawa.

On representation on Advisory Board of O. A. C. The President and the Secretary.

 CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

CONSTITUTION.

Art. I.—This Association shall be called “The Fruit Growers’ Association of Ontario.”

Art. II.—Its objects shall be the advancement of the science and art of fruit culture by holding meetings for the exhibition of fruit and for the discussion of all questions relative to fruit culture, by collecting, arranging and disseminating useful information, and by such other means as may from time to time seem advisable.

Art. III.—The annual meeting of the Association shall be held at such time and place as shall be designated by the Association.

Art. IV.—The officers of the Association shall be composed of a President, Vice-President, a Secretary, or Secretary-Treasurer, and thirteen Directors.

Art. V.—Any person may become a member by an annual payment of one dollar, and a payment of ten dollars shall constitute a member for life.

Art. VI.—This Constitution may be amended by a vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting, notice of the proposed amendments having been given at the previous meeting.

Art. VII.—The said Officers and Directors shall prepare and present at the annual meeting of the Association, a report of their proceedings during the year, in which shall be stated the names of all the members of the Association, the places of meeting during the year, and such information as the Association shall have been able to obtain on the subject of fruit culture in the Province during the year. There shall also be presented at the said annual meeting a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Association during the year, which report and statement shall be entered in the journal and signed by the President as being a correct copy; and a true copy thereof, certified by the Secretary for the time being, shall be sent to the Minister of Agriculture within forty days after the holding of such annual meeting.

Art. VIII.—The Association shall have power to make, alter and amend By-laws for prescribing the mode of admission of new members, the election of officers, and otherwise regulating the administration of its affairs and property.

 BY-LAWS.

1. The President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of all committees.
2. The Directors may offer premiums to any person originating or introducing any new fruit adapted to the climate of the Province which shall possess such distinctive excellence as shall, in their opinion, render the same of special value; also for essays upon such subjects connected with fruit growing as they may designate, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe.
3. The Secretary shall prepare an annual report containing the minutes of the proceedings of meetings during the year; a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure, the reports upon fruits received from different localities; and all essays to which prizes have been awarded, and such other information in regard to fruit culture as may have been received during the year, and submit the same to the Directors or any Committee of Directors appointed for this purpose, and, with their sanction, after presenting the same at the annual meeting, cause the same to be printed by and through the Publication Committee, and send a copy thereof to each member of the Association and to the Minister of Agriculture.
4. Seven Directors shall constitute a quorum, and if at any meeting of Directors there shall not be a quorum, the members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time until a quorum shall be obtained.
5. The annual subscription shall be due in advance at the annual meeting.
6. The President (or in case of his disability, the Vice-President), may convene special meetings at such times and places as he may deem advisable, and he shall convene such special meetings as shall be requested in writing by five members.
7. The President may deliver an address on some subject relating to the objects of the Association.
8. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, keep a correct account thereof and submit the same to the Directors at any legal meeting of such Directors, five days’ notice having been previously given for that purpose.
9. The Directors shall audit and pass all accounts, which, when approved of by the President’s signature, shall be submitted to and paid by the Treasurer.
10. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Association, conduct the correspondence, give not less than ten days’ notice of all meetings to the members, and specify the business of special meetings.
11. The Directors, touching the conduct of the Association, shall at all times have absolute power and control of the funds and property of the Association, subject however to the meaning and construction of the Constitution.
12. At special meetings no business shall be transacted except that stated in the Secretary’s circular.

13. The order of business shall be: (1) Reading of the minutes; (2) Reading of the Directors' Report; (3) Reading of the Treasurer's report; (4) Reading of the prize essays; (5) President's Address; (6) Election of officers, and (7) Miscellaneous business.

14. These By-laws may be amended at any general meeting by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

15. Each member of the Fruit Committee shall be charged with the duty of accumulating information touching the state of the fruit crop, the introduction of new varieties, the market value of fruits in his particular section of the country, together with such other general and useful information touching fruit interests as may be desirable, and report in writing to the Secretary of the Association on or before the fifteenth day of September in each year.

The President, Vice-President and Secretary shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Directors and of all Committees. The reasonable and necessary expenses of Directors and officers in attending meetings of the Board of Directors and of Committees shall be provided from the funds of the Association.

Local Fruit Growers' Association.

* 16. It shall be the duty of the officers and directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario to encourage the formation of local fruit growers' horticultural societies in affiliation with the Ontario Association.

17. Any one may become a member of such local society for one year upon payment into its treasury of a minimum sum of one dollar; and a compliance with clause 18 of these by-laws shall constitute him also a member of the Ontario Association for the same term.

18. On the receipt of the names of such members, with the required fees, the secretary of such local affiliated society may transmit their names and post office addresses, together with the sum of eighty cents for each, to the Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, who will enter their names as members of that society, entitled to all its privileges, providing the initial number of such names be not less than ten.

19. Each local society so affiliating, with a membership of not less than twenty-five, shall be entitled to a visit from some member of the board of directors or other prominent horticulturist, once a year, at their own request; it being understood that the railway expenses of such speaker shall be paid by the Ontario Society, and the entertainment provided by the local society.

20. The proceedings of such local fruit growers' horticultural societies shall, on or before the 1st day of December of each year, be forwarded to the secretary of the Ontario Society, who may call out such portions for the Annual Report to the Minister of Agriculture for the province, as may seem to him of general interest and value.

21. These local societies, if formed in cities, towns or incorporated villages, may be formed under the Agriculture and Arts Act (see sections 37, 46 and 47) and receive their due share of the Electoral District grant for the support of such societies.

23. Each local affiliated society is further expected to send at least one delegate to the annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association.

The director of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario of the Agricultural District in which such society is formed shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the executive committee of such local society and receive notices of all its meetings.

AGRICULTURAL DIVISIONS.

1. Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Cornwall.
2. Lanark North, Lanark South, Renfrew North, Renfrew South, Carleton, Russell and the City of Ottawa.
3. Frontenac, City of Kingston, Leeds and Grenville North, Leeds South, Grenville South, and Brockville.
4. Hastings East, Hastings North, Hastings West, Addington, Lennox and Prince Edward.
5. Durham East, Durham West, Northumberland East, Northumberland West, Peterborough East, Peterborough West, Victoria North (including Haliburton), and Victoria South.
6. York East, York North, York West, Ontario North, Ontario South, Peel, Cardwell and City of Toronto.
7. Wellington Centre, Wellington South, Wellington West, Waterloo North, Waterloo South, Wentworth North, Wentworth South, Dufferin, Halton and City of Hamilton.
8. Lincoln, Niagara, Welland, Haldimand and Monck.
9. Elgin East, Elgin West, Brant North, Brant South, Oxford North, Oxford South, Norfolk North and Norfolk South.
10. Huron East, Huron South, Huron West, Bruce Centre, Bruce North, Bruce South, Grey East, Grey North and Grey South.
11. Perth North, Perth South, Middlesex East, Middlesex North, Middlesex West and City of London.
12. Essex North, Essex South, Kent East, Kent West, Lambton East and Lambton West.
13. Algoma East, Algoma West, Simcoe East, Simcoe South, Simcoe West, Muskoka and Parry Sound.

 THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1892.

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario was held in the city of Brantford, beginning on Tuesday evening, December the 6th, 1892, with a public welcome in the Music Hall of the Institute for the Blind which was presided over by Principal Dymond, a gentleman who extended to the Association every possible courtesy.

THE WELCOME MEETING.

An organ solo, entitled, "*Marche Pontificale*" (Lemmens), was performed in opening.

Principal DYMOND said: It is certainly not by reason of any claim of a standing in the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, or of any connection with fruit culture that I have the honor to preside over your meeting to-night; but as the representative of this Institute, in welcoming you here, I express, I am sure, the hearty feeling of all my colleagues and those under my charge at seeing you with us.

If there be any who can appreciate the work of the fruit grower, I presume it is the fruit consumer. I speak of those who, although they may never yet have raised an apple tree to perfection, or become adepts in the description of a grape or pear, are not the less able to appreciate the labors of those who do enter upon those vocations. I had the honor some years ago of meeting your president, when acting on the Agricultural Commission, and I then tried to find out how much, or little, some of these gentlemen knew about fruit culture. I rejoice to know that the result of that undertaking, and of the intelligent efforts of some of those who have been laboring in the cause of fruit culture, has been the extension of the export of fruit to the mother country. Very little things sometimes produce an impression with regard to the character of a people, and, though packing a barrel of apples may seem a small thing, yet barrels of apples by the hundreds of thousands are sent to the mother land and the character of the people who send them is discernible from the character of the packing. But, as one who values above all the character of Canada in the mother land, I would desire perhaps more than most people that the feeling of affection between Great Britain and Canada should be nurtured, and I desire to see this friendship promoted by your Association.

Principal Dymond then called upon the vocal class, composed of about fifty pupils of the Institute, to render "*The Bridal Chorus*" (Cowen).

His Worship the Mayor (Dr. Secord) then addressed the meeting. He said: I am sure it gives me considerable pleasure, not only from my personal capacity, but also from my representative capacity as Mayor of this city, to be present and welcome the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association to Brantford. I am only sorry that the good opinion which possibly the gentlemen from a distance might have entertained of our constantly pleasant climate, should have been marred by unfavorable weather, but I can say that Brantford, in other respects, compares favorably with any other part of Ontario.

The meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association here for the first time, for the discussion of subjects of importance to the progress of their industry, certainly must tend to the comfort, happiness and general good of the community. The trend of the present age is toward recognizing the dependence of man upon man. Now, sir, your society is certainly an example of what persistent effort will do. I understand that you are well on to a third of a century in age and that from a small beginning, thirty-three years ago, you have grown to considerable proportions at this time. I can only say to you that you must have the gift of patience in observations. You take a seed, which

possibly you may have secured from some distant climate, entirely new to you and entirely new to your climate, and you will watch the development of that seed, and by the fruit which it bears you will endeavor to improve the grades which are already with us in Canada in such profusion.

Now, sir, possibly it would be more fitting if I were to confine my remarks to our own community and to the hearty welcome which we give to you. We welcome all men, and all ladies as well, and we hope that you will continue to prosper and go on adding to the happiness of our citizens by means of the health-giving properties of your fruit, so that in the future you will be one of the best recognized societies in the country, and that your influence will extend from year to year.

We have many things in our city to which I would like to draw your attention, but my time is limited. I may say that our city is one of no mean size, our population now reaching about sixteen thousand, and, while we have some defects and while we have some difficulties, we are happy to say that we are advancing, we are enlarging in population and we are improving in every way.

I thank you sincerely for calling upon me to give you an address of welcome.

The PRESIDENT: I assure you that we fully appreciate the hearty welcome which you have extended to us on this occasion. When your delegates to our meeting in Hamilton invited us to hold our next annual meeting in your city, we accepted with a great deal of pleasure. Our Association moves its meetings from place to place in this country in order to meet with many people who, by rubbing their wits together, help us to solve the great problems which confront the fruit grower; and it is from the practical men that we get the most valuable information with regard to the methods of cultivation.

I must thank you again for your hearty welcome and ask you one and all to come to our meetings and assist us, not only by your presence, but with your voices, and thus help us to raise higher the banner of horticulture.

A combined piece was here rendered on the organ, two pianos and a triangle. It was entitled "*Marche Cortège*" (Gounod).

The SECRETARY: In the absence of Mr. Allan, who was to have addressed you on the "History and Work of our Association," I would like to say that we are just about thirty-three years old, and, not only are we an old Association, but, as our president has said in his remarks, we feel some pride in our growth. I can remember going to the first meeting of the Association, in 1860, when a boy. The Association was then composed of about a dozen members; but, though few in numbers, they did good work in those days, quite as hard work in the interests of the country as the men of to-day. Particularly would I mention Mr. A. M. Smith, the pioneer fruit grower of the Niagara district and I might perhaps say of our country, as being one of the constituent members.

It is interesting to look back over those early years and consider the growth of our Association. The growth has been a healthy one and that is because we are working wholly in the interests of the public. That is the secret of our success. From that membership of one dozen we have grown to over two thousand, distributed not only over our whole province, but in every other province of our Dominion. Nearly the whole of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association has united with us, as well as many members of the Associations of Quebec and Nova Scotia. They consider that in receiving the annual report of our Association, a book of no mean size and of great interest to fruit growers, together with our monthly journal, which contains contributions from the leading fruit growers of Ontario, they are well rewarded for the little expense of being members with us as well as of their own Association.

We have included in our list of presidents Judge Logie, Rev. R. Burnet, W. H. Mills, P. C. Dempsey, Wm. Saunders, A. McD. Allan, A. M. Smith, J. A. Morton, and A. H. Pettit. The latter is well-known to you as the Superintendent of the Ontario fruit exhibit at the World's Fair.

Our work is educative. We have no personal interests to serve in our work, our object being to distribute information with regard to the best means of growing fruit and the best varieties to cultivate in the various parts of our province. One great aim, which we have had in view for some years, is the introduction of hardy fruits for Northern Ontario and we have imported large quantities of hardy varieties from Russia and placed them under test at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. In due time these will be distributed to the members of our Association in the various parts of Ontario to be further tested with regard to their adaptability.

I believe that a very important part of our work is done by means of the *Canadian Horticulturist* through which we are able to communicate with one another the results of our experience with various fruits. Each year we distribute to all our members two good sized volumes, the journal and the report, and I trust that every year we may be able to make them of more value to the public.

The vocal class rendered in chorus "*The Cruiskeen Lawn*" (Stewart).

The President, A. H. Pettit, then delivered his annual address.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Members of the Fruit Growers' Association :

It falls to my lot on this occasion to deliver an annual address, a custom that has prevailed in this Association since its first inception ; I will therefore ask you to bear with me a few minutes while in the discharge of that duty. The year 1892, upon which we entered with such promises of success, is fast drawing to a close and we find ourselves gathered together in the city of Brantford, one year older, and I trust wiser, in the pursuit of horticultural knowledge. Each year brings us face to face with new anxieties, new hopes or realizations ; realizations cheer us onward, but disappointments sometimes strengthen us the most ; they make us study and dig down deeper into the laboratory of nature for the reason why. We cultivate the soil to obtain moisture and to obtain plant food, thereby to increase the fertility of our soil ; we cultivate the mind in order to expand its power of grasping and solving the great problems in horticulture that are daily and yearly presenting themselves to us. In the spring time just past, the outlook was most promising ; in many respects the whole country seemed to be one vast profusion of bloom, but a little later on our hopes were to some extent blighted.

More particularly so was this the case in the southern fruit belt of Ontario ; some of us no doubt felt the show was too good to be realized. Looking on the dark side, sometimes we find just what we are looking for ; indeed, how often do we find this to be the case, confirming us as it were in our gloomy predictions.

We are here to-day as fruit growers from all parts of this province to discuss questions of great importance to the interest we represent. The great fruit growing industry of this province demands at our hands the dissemination of sound, practical information, and wherewith are we to be supplied if not from the field of practical experience ? If we fail in gathering the crop of information this section is so fully blest with, we fail in the realization of our visit in that respect. If we sow seed and it fails to germinate in this locality, we must attribute it to one of two causes : either that the seed was bad or

the soil was not congenial to its growth. If we sow and do not reap, this Association would become exhausted and its usefulness gone. It is by practical experience we arrive at a correct solution of the obstacles that present themselves, not in horticulture alone, but in all the various departments of agriculture.

A new enterprise has of late been trying to revolutionize the whole system of Nature, by the explosion of powerful substances, to cause the rain to fall upon the earth. Man often taxes his ingenuity to accomplish some great result, when perhaps the simple method lies at his very door. Gather up the crumbs—crumbs of practical experience—which can be obtained in quantities all over this land, along our highways, down our lanes, in our vineyards and orchards. Since this Association was organized, some thirty-three years ago, the most wonderful strides have been made in the science and practice of fruit culture. I, sir, once lived in the very garden of Canada; I live there still, but as years roll on, its boundaries keep widening out, until to-day they can only be circumscribed by the producer's knowledge and skill in the science and practice of his profession.

Some imagine this Association should agree and pronounce on what varieties of fruit we would advise for the intending planter. We can in some respects, but in their suitability to the various sections of a great province, like Ontario, with its various formations of soil and climatic influences affecting them, few men can determine with any degree of certainty. When our experiences and observations are noted down and compared, we often find good reading matter between the lines, as well as on the lines.

The matter of marketing and handling our fruit is a subject which should claim our best attention. Some twenty odd years ago, when this Association was organized under most favorable auspices, but laboring under many disadvantages, little was known as to varieties, their hardiness or adaptability to the different parts of this province. Markets were limited, facilities of transportation still more so. It was with doubt that almost any man except an enthusiast, approached the subject; but the little band stood bravely by the ship—she did not carry much canvas, but it was of good material—and to-day we rejoice in their success. They led the great army of producers on to victory in production, until to-day we stand amazed at the magnitude of its proportions, requiring more canvas, more seamen to man the sails and guide the ship laden with those productions, into the ever increasing markets of the world. The fruit growers of Ontario are to-day looking to this Association, their Association, to advance by every possible means the best interest of that branch of industry. How shall we best accomplish that object, in order that the producer may reap the full reward of his labor? Should we not first consider in relation to this matter the product, that, no doubt, cannot be excelled in *size, form, color* or *quality* by any country on the face of the globe.

Next, in importance, is the handling of that product from the tree to the market. We may grow the finest fruits the eye of man may desire, but if they are not properly picked, packed and placed upon the market in proper form, our best hopes of financial success can never be fully realised. Have we not fully arrived at that point where the magnitude of the interest demands our most serious consideration? Take up any catalogue of sales you like and the proportion of *slack, wet* and *wasty* is far greater than it

should be, sufficient to make the margin of profit or loss one of great importance to the fruit growers of Ontario and our country at large. I believe, sir, this Association has done much by the dissemination of practical information on the subject of fruit culture, and I believe to-day our best energies should be taxed in promoting and facilitating the marketing of that product. Our Constitution embraces in its objects every point that goes to make up the welfare and success of the horticultural interest of our country, an interest we have cherished with such an abiding faith in its future, one that to-day is adding millions to its resources, not alone in its intrinsic value, but in its health inspiring influence as a ration for young and old alike. We have to-day committees on the various fruits calculated to give, by their long and wide experience, valuable information to intending planters.

We have committees on experimental work, committees on legislation, could we not have a committee on marketing, whose report might be published through the *Horticulturist* at the proper season, and thus our Association might become, even more than it is to-day, the channel of wider information on the subject. Then I have reason to hope you will see thousands of the fruit growers of Ontario joining our ranks, adding strength by their counsel and influence to advance the good work.

The matter of an experiment station for the southern fruit belt of Ontario, where new fruits could be tested and their merits reported upon to the public, has been discussed by this Association, and for the want of some definite plan, whereby it would best serve the interests of the people, no action has yet been taken. A paper on this subject will be brought before the Association at this meeting.

In reference to my work in connection with the Ontario exhibit for the World's Columbian Exposition, I might say that reasonable results have thus far been obtained. The season has been most unfavorable in many respects, and the wide range of varieties in their perfect form was very hard to obtain. The fruit crop of the southern fruit belt of Ontario was deficient in size, form and color, and this rendered the work one of continual anxiety as to where it would be possible to obtain certain varieties. Had I specified to the growers that certain lines of fruit were required from them, I would have kept them in continual suspense, and in many cases no doubt an amount of correspondence would have been the only result. As it is I feel we have a fairly good representative collection of the fruits of this province. I must express my most hearty thanks to the fruit growers of Ontario for their liberal contributions for that purpose, and also for their cheering words of encouragement in the work in which I was engaged. When I was asked to assume the responsibility I must say I shrank from the task. I felt I had been honored by this Association placing me in the chair, and this was the first duty that devolved upon me, as such, in carrying the horticultural banner. I paused, I looked at the great army of fruit growers of Ontario and I said, they will strengthen my hands. I have not been disappointed in my faith.

From one end of this province to the other I have found men who, if they had nothing to send, felt they had a duty to perform, and in the discharge of that duty sent their regrets. What more could I ask? In many cases the utmost liberality and patriotism was displayed. We still have another season before us in which every fruit^t

grower in our land is asked to uphold the horticultural banner of this province, not for self, but for the honor of his country. A good name is worth millions to a nation, and gives dignity to a people. Where is the man who does not feel proud to see his country stand at the head in all lines of her products, for they, above all others, speak of the glorious climate of Canada, which is too often associated in the minds of the people of the old land with *ice palaces* and bears; they even go so far as to imagine that we live in danger from the Red-skins, a race, all honour to them, which has always proved true and loyal to their good mother, the Queen.

I ask you to-day as fruit growers of Ontario, seeking, as I trust, by every means in your power to advance the fruit interests of Ontario, that you will display during the coming season that energy, that liberality and that patriotism that has characterized the people of Canada at all times and on all occasions, and leave no stone unturned to place the fruit exhibit of Ontario in its proper place.

Some definite plan of operation as regards shipments will be arranged, whereby our tables will be continuously supplied during the season with fresh fruits. These will be exhibited in the producer's name, while at the same time they will form the Ontario exhibit.

Since last we met one of our most valued members has been called to his reward, our late President and co-worker, P. C. Dempsey of Trenton, one always at his post when duty called, one whose wide knowledge of and skill in the field of horticulture gave courage to many a doubting one, and whose cheerful presence lent a charm to our meetings. He leaves behind him more than one monument to his memory.

The "Dempsey" pear, the "Trenton" apple and many other choice fruits for the nation to enjoy were produced by his skill and attention. Let me here quote his own words when referring to the success of others and at the same time inspiring other young men to follow their example. He said: "And what richer legacy can a man leave to the generations that are to follow him than a fine, delicious fruit which he has originated with his own hand. This will be a living monument to his memory when posterity shall recline beneath the shade of its branches and pluck the precious fruit from the trees which he has left them." Truly I believe not one member in our ranks could these words be more applicable to than our departed comrade, P. C. Dempsey, and spoken by his own lips in honor of other men, may we not pause at the threshold and ask ourselves, is it possible for us to leave some token that others may cherish in remembrance of us?

I will not detain you longer now, but invite you one and all to come to our meetings, which will be in session here during the next two days, and by your presence, by your counsel and experience, help us to carry the horticultural banner on to greater successes. We see our cheese producers with their product standing *par excellence* in the market of the world; we see our butter producers climbing the pedestal to fame, and inscribed upon their banner "Pure as Gold." I ask the fruit growers of Ontario to-day to join our ranks, not as reserves, but as active volunteers in the work, until our system of production, of picking, packing and handling and transporting the fruit products of this favored land, o'er every sea to every land, receives universal approval, and then we may truly inscribe upon our banner something better than *gold*.

Several gentlemen asking to hear from Alderman Raymond, he responded as follows

Alderman RAYMOND: I must thank you for your kind and flattering introduction of myself, which adds to my embarrassment in the few words I may have to say of welcome to the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. I believe in the remarks of our worthy Mayor with regard to the city in which we live and we welcome to it the Fruit Growers' Association with joy. We are glad that they will hold their annual meeting in our city. The Association which meets here is certainly an important one, and, judging from the address of the President, is one which is doing very good work, not only adding to the health, happiness and comfort of our people, but adding to the wealth of our country. The export of fruit from our country is constantly larger. Perhaps the cultivation of fruit may in some degree make up to the farmers for the losses which they now experience from the falling in the prices of wheat and oats.

One part of the business of the Fruit Growers' Association is to prevent the spread of fungi and insect pests in the orchard, and in this I may say I wish them every success. It is said that he is a benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but he who can make two strawberries grow in the place of one is a still greater benefactor. I would wish the Association every success in their deliberations in Brantford. The President has said that he came from the garden of Ontario. While perhaps the Grimsby district is noted for the growth of fruits, we think that no part of Ontario is more charming than that which surrounds Brantford and I hope, as one result of your deliberations, that more fruit may be grown in this vicinity.

The "*Silent Land*" (Gaul) was impressively rendered by the vocal class.

T. H. RACE (Vice-President).—The duty that devolves upon me first is to join with the President in thanking you for the very cordial greeting which we have received to-night and for the very excellent treat we have had in the music rendered by the pupils. I know you have a beautiful town. There are three or four things which weigh with me very largely in making up the character of any town or locality. When I find the people of any community patronize and support well the churches, when they produce the very best newspapers and when they have large and prosperous vineyards and orchards of fruit I take it for granted that this people are to be commended. I was very much pleased in looking about this town to see that you have given so much attention to beautifying the homes, and that besides being fruit growers you give a great deal of attention to floriculture, for I believe that the cultivation of flowers has a great moral influence.

The vocal class rendered "*Ye Banks and Braes*."

The Rev. Dr. COCHRANE, after some happy allusions to previous speakers, tendered a hearty welcome to the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. It was one of the characteristics of Brantford that its many comfortable homes were adorned with flowers, and its parks and streets gave evidence of the love of the beautiful in Nature possessed by its people. The humblest dwellings had their little gardens and flower-beds, and even the children in our schools rivalled each other in flower-gardening. He believed that there was a close connection between the love of the beautiful in Nature and the love of the beautiful in Morals, and the man who saw God in Nature and admired Him in His works would also be found of the highest style of character. Dr. Cochrane referred to the fact that Canadian horticulturists might profitably engage in fruit growing, as the English market was open to receive all the larger fruits they could send, at prices more remunerative than now received for staple cereals. He trusted that the present meeting would be a profitable one, and that they would continue to receive both from private individuals, and the Ontario Government that support which the importance of the Association demanded.

The vocal class rendered in excellent style a magnificent selection entitled "*The Last Judgment*," accompanied by the pianos and organ.

JOHN CRAIG: I wish to say on behalf of the Directors and members of this Association that this evening's entertainment has been a remarkable opening for our meetings and I move a vote of thanks to the worthy principal of this Institution and his class, who have so ably entertained us.

MURRAY PETTIT: I second the motion. I think this musical entertainment reflects very great credit upon the management of this Institution. The motion was carried.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock a.m.

President PETTIT expressed his pleasure at seeing so many present. Brantford being in one of the best fruit-growing sections in Canada, a large meeting was expected. The programme this year has been so arranged that the audience would occasionally be asked what subjects they would like to have brought forward, in order that every subject that it is wished to be discussed may be dealt with, and if time does not permit discussing every subject, the subjects least interesting will thus be left out. All persons present are invited to take part in the discussions.

NATIVE PLUMS.

Prof. JOHN CRAIG, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in introducing his paper, said his remarks might not be of great interest to fruit growers in this immediate vicinity, because at present the quality of the native plum may not commend itself to places such as Brantford, where plums can be finely grown; but there is a great future for the native plum in our colder and northern districts. The following remarks are based on our experience at Ottawa for the past five or six years.



Hawkeye.

Up to the present very little attention has been given in Canada to the cultivation and improvement of our native plums. Few lines in horticulture offer greater inducements. Comparatively little has been accomplished in the United States by systematic effort, yet since the introduction of the wild goose plum, about forty years ago, more than 150 varieties have been named and disseminated. This remarkable growth and increase in number of varieties is only surpassed by the marvellous progress made in the development of the American grape. The value of the American plum has not yet been recog-

nized to any extent except in sections where the severity of the climate precludes the easy or profitable culture of varieties belonging to the *Prunus domestica* class; without doubt, however, there are improved varieties of our native plums which may be grown profitably in all portions of the Dominion, including the most favored localities as well. There is a wide variation in regard to the hardiness of these varieties, due principally to climatic conditions prevailing in the place of origin. Thus DeSoto, belonging to the *Americana* group, and originating in Wisconsin may be taken as the type of hardiness,



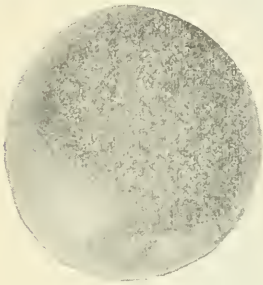
De Soto.

while Pottawattamic of the Chickasaw family, and introduced from Tennessee, is not hardy at Ottawa. Up to the present year the botanical status of American plums has been very unsatisfactory. An excellent monograph by Prof. L. H. Bailey, Horticulturist at the Experiment Station of Cornell University, has been a great advance in placing these fruits on a sound scientific basis. Formerly our cultivated native varieties were grouped under three wild types (1) *Prunus americana* (Marshall), the plums of the north and west; (2) *Prunus angustifolia* or *P. chickasa* (Mich.) native of the middle and southern States, and (3) *Prunus maritima* (Wangheim), known as the Beach plum of the south. Much confusion existed, however, as many of the cultivated forms could not be satisfactorily assigned to any of these original types. As a result of Mr. Bailey's labours, assisted by Prof. Sargeant, we shall recognize hereafter another class under the name of *Prunus hortulana*. This is made up of what was formerly known as the Wild Goose group, which in the past was generally referred to the Chickasaw tribe. This group now occupies an intermediate position between *Prunus americana* and *Prunus chickasa*. To these three groups belong practically all the native varieties cultivated in Canada, and from them we may expect important additions to our lists in the future. As already

stated *Prunus americana*, by reason of its natural distribution, extending all over the northern parts of the continent to Manitoba and part of the North-west Territories, contains in its variations the hardiest forms of the native plum known to cultivators. These are suitable for culture in the coldest parts of the province; and where nothing in the way of fruits except the chokecherry (*P. serotina*) and pin cherry (*P. dimissa*) obtain, it is safe to plant improved forms of this species. On account of this wide distribution, touching as it does Manitoba on the north and Texas on the south, there is much variation in the hardiness of the individuals making up the species, and this, as already pointed out, is an important point for the consideration of intending planters.

The following cultivated varieties belong to *Prunus americana*, and have been on trial at the Central Experimental Farm for the past three years :

CHENEY.—Fruit large, roundish, oblong; skin thick, a dull yellow mottled with red; flesh fairly firm and sweet; quality good; stone medium size, adhering to the flesh. Tree a very vigorous grower, needing annual shortening. Remarkably prolific. Ripe at Ottawa the first week of September. The variety originated as a wilding near La Crosse, Wis.



Cheney.

DESOTO.—Fruit medium to large; round, oblong, sometimes pointed; dark red with a beautiful purplish bloom; skin thick; flesh juicy, entirely free from astringency; stone medium size. This undoubtedly is one of the best red plums. It ripens about September 15th. Found wild at DeSoto, Wis. Although it was introduced by Elisha Hale of Lansing, Iowa, nearly thirty years ago, it has not received the attention which a plum of its excellent qualities merits.

FOREST GARDEN.—Fruit medium size, round or slightly egg-shaped; skin thick, yellow, overlaid with darker mottlings, and a light lilac bloom; flesh yellow, with some astringency, fairly good; stone separates readily from the flesh. This tree is a difficult one to manage in orchards, being a rampant grower, throwing out long horizontal branches which are apt to break when heavily laden with fruit, or during wind storms.

HAWKEYE.—Fruit large, almost round; dark red with lilac-colored bloom; suture indistinctly marked; flesh deep yellow, firm and juicy; stone large, flat, parts readily from the flesh. Equal to DeSoto. Ripe Sept. 20th. A valuable late variety which originated under cultivation, and was introduced by Mr. H. A. Terry, Crescent City, Iowa.

IDA.—Medium size, oval, with slight suture; skin thick, dark red in color; flesh yellow and unusually firm for a red plum, with little juice; stone medium size, almost free; fair quality; hangs well to the tree and becomes quite sweet and sugary ripe; ripens soon after the middle of September. Tree hardy and vigorous. Originated in Illinois.

ROLLINGSTONE.—Fruit large, reported very large in some sections; round, flattened at both ends; skin deep yellow almost covered with red and purple mottlings; flesh yellow, firm, good quality; stone medium to small, cling; ripens about the middle of September. Found by O. M. Lord on the bank of Rollingstone Creek, Minnesota, and by him introduced into cultivation. Valuable on account of its earliness.

VAN BUREN.—Designated by Prof. Bailey as variety *mollis* of *P. americana*. The tree is true to the type, but the fruit seems quite distinct, and is unique among red plums, in that it is a perfect free stone. Fruit medium, roundish, oval; skin thick, yellow with a pink blush; flesh yellow, sugary sweet and melting; picked this year September 25th. Shows a tendency to crack. Not as hardy as many of the preceding. Originated in the State of Iowa.

WEAVER.—Three trees of this variety planted in 1888 have borne good crops the past three seasons, the last two very heavily indeed. Fruit large, oblong, flattened; color dark red, overlaid with a purplish bloom; suture well marked; stone long, narrow

and flat, cling; ripens at Ottawa about the end of September. Originated in northern Iowa and was introduced in 1875. This I believe will be valuable wherever it will ripen.

WOLF.—Fruit round, medium to large; dark red covered with dense purplish bloom; flesh yellow, tinged with red, firm, good quality; stone separates readily from flesh. A more attractive variety than DeSoto but hardly equal in quality. Tree distinct, having young shoots heavily covered with a downy pubescence. Originated under cultivation in Iowa about forty years ago.

WAYANT.—Tree has partially failed at Ottawa. Fruit of Van Buren type; firm, meaty, entirely free. Probably more valuable for the south.



Weaver

PURPLE YOSEMITE.—A good tree, bearing fruit of fair size and quality, but ripening with Rollingstone, which it does not equal. *Yellow Yosemite* is quite similar and a little later in ripening.

The above list includes the best of the *americana* which have been fruited at the Central Farm. Among those which can be recommended to planters where the finer varieties (*P. domestica*) fail are Cheney, DeSoto, Rollingstone, Wolf, Weaver and Hawkeye, and if a free stone is desired Ida, Wayant or Van Buren may be added.

CHICKASAW PLUMS (*P. Chickasa*).—Accepting Prof. Bailey's classification, none of the Chickasaws have proved hardy at Ottawa.

NEWMAN, originating in Kentucky some years ago, is one of the best known of this class. It is hardy in Central New York and would probably succeed in western Ontario. Fruit large, of good quality, ripening very late, sometimes not before the middle of October.

POTTAWATTAMIE.—This very much lauded variety seems to be deserving in many sections of the high measure of praise accorded it. Fruit is medium to large, round and light, red in color, of good quality. It was introduced by J. B. Pice, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, to whom it came from Tennessee among a lot of Miners.

WILD GOOSE TRIBE: *P. hortulana* (Bailey).—None of this class are hardy outside of peach-growing districts, *Garfield*, *More Man* and *Wayland* are the most valuable.

MINER has been included as a variety of this class, but it differs so much in general appearance and constitutional hardiness as to lead me to believe it to be more nearly related to *Prunus americana*. This is the oldest native plum known under cultivation.



Wolj.

It was raised from seed in Tennessee nearly 80 years ago, and has become widely distributed throughout the western States. Trees planted eighteen years ago at Abbotsford are hardy but only give medium crops every other year; ripens there early in October. These trees have given fuller crops the last few years since being surrounded by Wisconsin wild-plum seedlings.

FOREST ROSE belongs to the Miner group, but has nothing special to commend it.

DISEASES.—They are all more or less liable to attacks of *Septoria* (shot-hole fungus), but are generally freer than numbers of the *domestica* class. The Chickasaw varieties have exceptionally bright healthy peach-like, foliage. As there are no such things as curculio or knot-proof plums, except in a relative degree, we may expect to have to fight these enemies with the above as with the old varieties. A new disease which has come under my notice within the last two years and the past season has caused the almost entire loss of the native plum crop. Should it continue its depredations it bids fair to effectually check further planting of these varieties. The presence of the fungus is marked by round spots which appear on the skin of the plum when almost mature; shortly after it suddenly shrivels and drops. This spotting is caused by a parasitic fungus called *Cladosporium carpophilum*, a disease which also is found on peaches, and has been recently noticed on cherries. We have no data of actual experiments in treating this

fungus, but would recommend spraying with ammoniacal copper carbonate, and would also suggest the use of a solution of copper sulphate, 1 oz. to 25 gallons.

PROPAGATION.—Varieties of the *americana* and Miners should as far as possible be grown on stocks of their own type. It is sometimes difficult, however, to distinguish scion from stock when these are used. The Chickasaw and Wild Goose tribe succeed admirably on peach or Marianna stocks and these are preferable to own rooted trees on account of sprouting habits of the latter.

POINTS IN FAVOR OF NATIVE PLUMS.—The following are the leading points in favor of native plums :

1. Hardiness and productiveness.
2. Their wide range of adaptability to climate conditions and to light as well as heavy soils.
3. Their value for culinary purposes.
4. Their comparative exemption from disease and the ease with which they can be propagated.

A. M. SMITH : Is there in these native varieties sufficient value to take the place of the plum we cultivate so freely in this section of the country ?

Prof. CRAIG : I don't think they would, especially in this section ; but there are sections of Ontario where we are trying to cultivate plums, and get a crop once in four or five years, where I think it would richly pay a grower to plant these varieties. With these, you can get a crop every year, and they are very marketable varieties.

Dr. BEADLE : Have you taken notice of the point to which Mr. Weir first called our attention—that it is necessary first, in order to get a crop of fruit from, say, one of these plums, to have one of a similar type growing near them ; because they do not fertilize from their own pollen ?

Prof. CRAIG : The Miner is deficient in fertilizing qualities ; it is not perfect in its own pollen ; the pollen is frequently impotent, and will not fertilize its own flowers, we had attention drawn to that in the Province of Quebec. Miners were planted first, and blossomed invariably for a number of years ; but very seldom bore any quantity of fruit. Later on, Wisconsin wild plums were planted in the vicinity of the Miners, and they grew up very rapidly, and blossomed and bore fruit of themselves, but at the same time the crop of Miners very much increased—showing that the cross-fertilization took place between the wild plums and the Miners ; but I do not know any variety that I have mentioned that seems to want cross-fertilization.

A DELEGATE : What about the Weaver ?

Prof. CRAIG : The Weaver has been planted quite isolated from others in the orchard and they grew quite heavily.

Mr. F. G. H. PATTISON (Grimsby) : I have had eight or nine trees that I always understood to be Weaver, but they do not answer your description at all. The tree is ⁴ very vigorous grower, and has a leaf almost exactly like the peach. The plum is evidently one of those hardy varieties : it is a very early ripener—ripens in July ; is of a light red color, and of excellent quality ; but so far—the trees are about five years old—a very shy bearer, with a very thin stem. I have had a great many people look at this plum, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that it is a Weaver. Mr. Woolverton thinks it is a Weaver ; and if it is not a Weaver I would like to know what it is. Mr. Woolverton has a tree identically the same, and I understood it was a Weaver.

The SECRETARY : I bought the tree for a Weaver ; and I bought quite a number of trees with a special purpose of becoming acquainted with varieties ; and in quite a number of cases I have been disappointed in their identity.

Mr. GOTT (Arkona) : In our section the European varieties have entirely given out—the black knot is so intensely severe that we can't get them to bear for any length of time. We have resorted to these native plums. The American class, for instance, is

able in some respects to take the place of the European, and we are now experimenting with them. They grow splendidly, and appear to be flourishing in every respect, and as yet we have not seen the slightest approach of black knot upon them. We are not so sure that they are curculio-proof; but in infancy the fruit is so hard that it is almost impossible for the curculio to penetrate them. Then there is the apricot—a fruit in which we are intensely interested all through this country. They flourish most abundantly with us, as they do in the entire western part of the country. The blossoms come out with a perfect sheet. I never saw anything like the display we had last spring for ornamentation; but they are terribly disappointing as to fruit.

Prof. CRAIG: I fruited a Botan at Ottawa this year, and it was the earliest plum in the whole collection. It was ripe about the 15th July. It is a small round red plum, with the smallest pit I ever saw in a plum—about the size of a New Jerusalem cherry. The *Prunus Simoni* grows at Ottawa, and the tree is quite an ornamental thing, but it is going to be no bearer.

Prof. CRAIG: The Weaver plum was introduced in 1865, by C. J. Paton, of Charles City, Iowa.

Mr. MORRIS: There is another plum that fails to fertilize itself—the Wild Goose.

Mr. T. H. RACE (Mitchell): I think there is no doubt that the plum Mr. Pattison has described is the Weaver plum, which I have seen growing in nearly all the parts of this Province, and it does vary some in regard to location. It is a very heavy grower, but it has so far turned out as a very shy bearer. Where the Weaver can be grown at all I have noticed in many sections that the wood is subject to as light frost as some cultivated varieties.

Mr. G. C. CASTON (Craighurst): At Parry Sound I saw and was allowed to taste a can of native plums, and pronounced them as good as almost any cultivated varieties—entirely free from that astringency found in wild plums. It is said the seeds of those plums were brought originally to Simcoe county from France by the Jesuits, and they have been propagating themselves in that wilderness for two hundred years. The natural propensity of fruit is to deteriorate; but the sample I tested was an exception—I don't think we could get anything better than that. It took first prize at the district show as canned fruit. It has no name. There are different varieties, but this is one of particular excellence. It was about the size of a Lombard. I think in the northern country there would be a field for some enterprising nurseryman to get that plum and disseminate it. I consider our wild plums good to graft the more tender varieties on; the wild stock imparts its vitality and vigor to the more tender variety, and we get a more vigorous growth of wood, and a greater quantity and better quality of fruit. I think it is the most successful way of growing plums in the northern districts.

Mr. RACE: Is there anything to be gained by growing these native plums, so-called? As far as I have seen in the Province they are not a success at all, and there is only this to be claimed for them, that they are curculio-proof. My idea is that the curculio has too much contempt for them—and that is about my feeling. We can grow the better varieties, and the native plums that have been taken from their native condition are not satisfactory. You find plums growing in bushes that are worth something, but grown in a nursery they are not satisfactory.

Mr. A. McD. ALLAN (Goderich): People speak of trees being “curculio-proof.” Now, there is no such thing, either in the generally-cultivated plum or in the wild plum. I know of no such thing as a curculio-proof plum. There are some varieties less subject to curculio than others; but I would like all parties here present, and any one interested especially in this Association, to distinctly understand that, as an Association we do not allow anything of that sort to pass. Speaking for myself, coming from a plum district as I do, I would say we have nothing there—and we have cultivated natives too—that is curculio-proof; but the best we can say of them is that some varieties are less subject to curculio, being extremely hard at the particular time at which the curculio is in for active work. Along the Lake Huron shore we have not gone very largely into the cultivation of new varieties spoken of. To some extent they have been tried, and some

of our own natives have been grown ; but they are discarded, as a rule, for the general line of cultivated plums ; and as far as the black knot is concerned, we do not fear it now as we did. The experience is that if the black knot law is enforced in a plum section by individual growers, there is little danger in after years. The plum orchard can be so protected and the black knot so taken care of in the younger years of the tree that in after years you will have little or no black knot to attend to. We have found it so. We still stick to the better imported varieties as more suitable generally for the market. As to these newer varieties spoken of in Mr. Craig's excellent paper, I would like to see some of them cultivated for culinary purposes. They are not dessert plums ; but we find when we go to the markets that the general consumer wants a plum that is both culinary and dessert. We cannot find that amongst these newer varieties, and hence we still stick to the old varieties, selecting from them.

PLUM ROT, AND SPOT OR SCAB.

The following questions were then offered for discussion :

Experience in treating rot (*Monilia*).

Has anyone noticed the presence of " plum spot or scab " on red plums ?

Prof CRAIG : The plum spot or scab that I referred to has been already described in the paper. It is indicated by a small round red spot. Later on the plum shrivels up and drops suddenly. I would like to know something as to the spread of this disease.

Mr. TURNER (Cornwall) : We have diseases of that description in Cornwall. It is not spreading, apparently.

Mr. CASTON : I have noticed it to a small extent on the common wild varieties—not nearly to such an extent as on the cultivated varieties. There is no doubt it will become quite prevalent.

Mr. ALLAN : In the newer varieties I have noticed less plum rot than in the other varieties ; as a rule that species of plum is a heavy bearer.

Mr. G. W. CLINE : I have had quite a lot of plum rot for several years, and a year ago last season I treated it with an ammoniacal solution ; and in the early spring, before the trees leafed out, and afterwards, with the carbonate of copper in connection with Paris green in spraying for curculio. That season I had scarcely any rot. I also threw sulphur in the trees about the time of ripening. This last year I did not spray before the trees leafed out, but I sprayed with the carbonate of sulphur and solution of Paris green, and I had plenty of rot,—a year ago I had scarcely any ; but whether to attribute it to the spraying I don't know. I sprayed twice or three times with the carbonate in the Paris green, but I didn't use the ammoniacal solution at all. When I sprayed for the curculio and added the Paris green it was just along when the fruit was formed. I would not like to say there had been a specific remedy.

Dr. BEADLE : Do you not notice that the fungus—what we call the rot—makes its appearance just about when the fruit is beginning to ripen ?

Mr. CLINE : My plum trees were never heavier loaded than they were this year, but it seemed that the wet weather coming on at that time of year, caused them to rot. I did not have more than one-third of a crop, just through that.

Mr. A. M. SMITH : I noticed the same thing in my trees. Some that were heavily loaded dropped off early.

Mr. RACE : I have seventeen varieties that I am growing. I have only two subject to rot—the Glass' seedling and the Quackenbos.

Mr. ALLAN : That is only one.

Mr. CLINE : They are two distinct plums, without a doubt.

Mr. ALLAN : I have tried for years to find out, but I cannot find any further difference between them than I can find between two plums taken off one tree. You will find differences in different soils in the same plums.

Mr. M. PETTIT : My experience is only of one year, and I do not know that it would be of any benefit. I thought this year spraying had been a great benefit, but possibly it might have been from some other cause. Where I used it was on Lombard plums that had rotted very badly the previous season. This year they commenced again when they were quite small—the size of a bean ; great blotches commenced to appear the same as they did before ; and I sprayed with sulphate of copper. I used two ounces of sulphate of copper in a forty gallon barrel, and left about six days between the sprayings, and this—or some other cause—entirely stopped it, and the plums were quite clean in comparison with the previous year.

The SECRETARY : I have been experimenting with these fungicides with a good deal of success. My plum orchard is too small to give me much experience with plums, but I think I can see an advantage in treating plum rot with copper. Mr. Blanchard, who has been conducting the experiments for me, is here and may have something to say.

Mr. BLANCHARD (foreman for Mr. Woolverton, the Secretary, Grimsby) : I have been treating a plum tree that was especially bad with the rot—a McLaughlin. For two years I have been trying the carbonate of copper. This tree is standing right alongside a spruce and it is growing partly into it ; and I think that is one thing that makes it rot more than others—because the spruce keeps it damp and wet, especially in cool weather. I sprayed it three times for two years now, and I find it completely prevents the rot and the tree bears every year a big heavy crop. Though this year has been especially bad for plum rot, I found the carbonate stop it suddenly. I use three ounces to 25 gallons ; this was the powder in connection with Paris green.

Mr. ALLAN : When do you apply it first ?

Mr. BLANCHARD : Just at the time when you spray for curculio. I find when they are grown to that size they rot the worst.

Mr. ALLAN : Did you ever try using the solution before the leaves appear at all ?

Mr. BLANCHARD : No.

Mr. CLINE : I have tried that.

Mr. ALLAN : Did you decide that there was benefit in doing so ?

Mr. CLINE : I only tried it one season. I sprayed it twice before the trees leafed out and also used the carbonate in suspension with Paris green, and also sulphur ; I had no rot that year, I also picked all the rotten plums off the trees ; and I would advise every person to clean the ground of every rotten plum they can find, and burn them.

Mr. ALLAN : There is no doubt benefit to be gained by using the solution at least once before the leaves appear at all.

Mr. CLINE : I think so.

The SECRETARY : I think Mr. Allan has struck a very important point, that our efforts to stop the plum rot must be by prevention, and that we want to begin in advance. We usually wait till we see the rot and the mildew appearing before we take any measures to treat them ; and then it may be too late. In using the Bordeaux mixture in the vinery I have had almost complete success in preventing mildew.

Mr. PATTISON : Does not Mr. Cline find a great difference in the plum rot according to the soil the plum is grown on ? I have a plum orchard on a heavy clay soil, but I have had no rot whatever, I think Mr. Cline told me that those of his trees that are on heavy clay do not suffer from rot.

Mr. CLINE : Yes, that is true ; I find that the lighter and moister the soil, the plums seem to take the rot the more readily than they do on the heavier clays. Plums do not grow so large on those heavier clay soils. I have a small orchard that has been planted some twenty-five years, and there is very little if any rot in it ; although within less than

a quarter of a mile from it, on lighter soil, they rot quite badly. Another thing about plums: if you plant them where they are open to the air it is a great preventive of rot. If they don't get the wind to keep the dampness away they are very apt to rot.

Mr. HILBORN: Isn't that true of peaches

Mr. CLINE: I think it is, even in grapes it is an advantage to cut away some of the foliage, if very heavy, and let the air in underneath.

Prof. CRAIG: I am very glad indeed to have evidence coming in from so many sides on this question. It is especially gratifying to me that the growers are taking it up and getting practical results. Using the carbonate of copper in suspension without the ammonia is a valuable and cheap preventive for fungus.

Dr. BEADLE: We should emphasize the necessity of spraying early. When this fungus appears so that we see it, it has gone to seed. The spores, as we call them—or seeds, as they might be called—fall upon the fruit, and in favorable circumstances they spread immediately—take root, as you may say—into the tissues of the plum. After that has taken place, all the carbonate of copper in the world won't be of any possible benefit—the fungus has got into the tissues of the plum, and is out of reach. The great point is to kill the first crop.

Mr. CASTON: We are told by the scientists that the germs of all this fungus are ever present with us, but one year is more favorable than another. I find they do the greatest damage in wet, close, damp weather. If we have a breeze blowing so as to keep the grain moving, we have no rust on the wheat. Do these fungicides kill the germs, or does any aroma given off repel the germs? Does any one know whether the fungus may not take the leaf or the young wood and go up by the way of the stem into the plum, so that the rot may be from the inside instead of the outside? How does this spraying mixture act in repelling these diseases? Is it of much practical value in a season that is favorable for the propagation of these diseases? Will the game be worth the candle, considering the cost of it?

Mr. ALLAN: It is like mildew in grape. The same principle applies. We used to use the sulphur on the grape about the time the mildew appears. Now we scatter the sulphur upon the soil; and the result is, so long as we have a good current of air surrounding the vines, we find very little difficulty in subduing the mildew. That is the reason I introduced that point into the discussion—as to using the solution before the leaf appears on the plum tree at all—and the important point, in the fall of the year, of seeing that your plum trees are perfectly clean—not only the trees themselves, but the soil under the tree. All dropped plums should be gathered up and destroyed, because those are all contributing towards the disease we are fighting.

Mr. HUNTER: Has any gentleman had success in spraying this spring for the fungus? It rained so incessantly that any solution you might put on would be washed off.

Mr. ALLAN: I have had success, although the continual rain was a perfect nuisance, and you had to keep up a continual spraying. I did so on a few trees; but I found the first spraying was the all important one.

The SECRETARY: I think several of the instances given have reference to this year. With regard to Mr. Caston's question: How does the poison act on the fungi? As I understand it, it acts by direct contact. The fungus is a little plant growing upon the leaf or fruit, and it appears that it is easily injured in those cases—more easily acted upon than the foliage of the tree—fortunately for us, because if we do not make our poison too strong, we can destroy the fungus without injuring the foliage. The spores can be affected by the poison as well as the little plant itself. That is the explanation of the utility of applying poison before the foliage appears; because these little germs must live somewhere through the winter, and it is thought they do live through upon the old leaf, upon the rotten fruit; and some have thought that the apple scab is bred upon the little buds and is waiting for the time that it can damage the foliage.

Mr. CASTON: Will the early application of the fungicides affect the foliage so as to render it proof against attacks?

The SECRETARY : Even before the foliage appears it is recommended to use the sulphate of copper strong—even as strong as one pound to twenty gallons of water—so that there would not be any left to attack the tree.

Dr. BEADLE : The question is : Suppose the leaves are open, then we spray ; does that render those leaves proof against the growing of these fungus spores upon that leaf ?

Mr. CASTON : Yes, that is what I was trying to get at.

Dr. BEADLE : The answer is this : if one application has spread itself over the leaf, and has not been washed off by a subsequent rain, it will ; but if rain comes and washes off one application, we have to renew the application so as to have the spores killed. I think our scientists tell us that these spores germinate ; they make these spots on the leaf ; they go to seed ; these spores—or seeds, as I call them—drop upon the soil, are washed into the soil by the showers ; get upon the tubers of potatoes, for instances, and there they find the conditions for growing.

Prof. CRAIG : My understanding is that the disease grows down through the stalk of the potato, and passes up through the tuber to the stalk.

Dr. BEADLE : Do they take root in the stalk and keep growing downwards until they reach the tuber, or is it that they take root in the stalk and keep multiplying, and so going down ?

Prof. CRAIG : Keep multiplying, and so going down.

Mr. D. ALLAN (Galt) : I apply a little alum in the water—I have been doing it for 25 years—for fixing the poison on the leaf. I mix it with a little warm water. I put about the same amount of alum as hellebore—an ounce to a pail of water. The hellebore thus applied will stay on my currant bushes all the season.

Mr. HEAD : Does alum affect the leaf ?

Mr. D. ALLAN : It may give it a little light color.

Mr. HEAD : You don't think it interferes with its functional capacity in any way ?

Mr. D. ALLAN : It never troubled it, to my mind.

Mr. BEALL (Lindsay) : I use a little flour paste instead of alum, which I feared might rot the leaves.

The PRESIDENT : We would like to hear any remarks from Mr. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. JAMES : I have nothing to add to what has been said. I would emphasize what has been mentioned with reference to where these fungi come from. Mr. Caston said that they are present everywhere. That is so, with a modification ; but the place in particular where they are is on the tree itself and in its immediate neighborhood—upon the old wood from last year's growth ; and hence an early application of the solution upon the tree itself will remove the principal source from which next year's crop of fungus material is going to be derived from.

Mr. TURNER : I think our worthy Secretary made the best point yet, when he advocated early spraying. When the opening bud first appears it is in its most receptive condition. It is very tender ; and I think the fungicides used at that time in a mild form, and repeated after that, will answer every purpose. I would advocate a strong solution to be used before the opening bud.

Mr. GOTT (Arkona) : We should be careful where and how we plant those trees. I don't think the plum is adapted to all soils. We should reserve our heavy soils for plums. We should plant them in long thin rows. In a close, tight block the fungus will grow in spite of all efforts. The inside of a block will always be more affected than the outside—just exactly the same principle as the peach. The plum diseases can be remedied very largely by other agencies outside of the plum. To make the plum orchard a piggery—to make it a fowl yard, to be used for poultry—these will have a beneficial effect on the growth of the plums.

Mr. JAMES : What was the principal cause of the plum failure this year ?

The SECRETARY : I think the rot was the worst.

Mr. PATTISON : The free application of wood ashes and lime is very beneficial to the plum. I have fed them very freely with these substances, and have had absolutely no rot whatever, although I have grown plums for over nine years, many of my trees being full grown when I went there, I never lost a basket from rot. Mr. Cline informs me that where he has fertilized with special fertilizer that is compounded at Smith's Falls and I believe is largely composed of potash, that he has noticed quite a difference in the liability of plums to rot on that account, and in the general immunity of the plums from disease.

Mr. FISHER (Burlington) : We didn't have any plum rot this year where I live. We had no plums (laughter.) Last year I noticed that the trees I have growing on an alluvial deposit were very much worse with rot than on other soil.

Mr. JAMES : I think careful experiments ought to be made on the question. Why do the diseases strike certain trees? Are we starving, or partially starving, our trees, and as a consequence getting the trees into such an unhealthy or weak condition that the disease strikes them readily? Can we build up the constitution of the trees so that they will resist the disease?

Mr. CASTON : It is a well-known fact that some of the best and thriftiest apple trees are affected by apple-scab. You would think the tree with the greatest vigor would have the greatest ability to resist the attacks of these diseases; but it seems to be the contrary. Although what would bear out the opposite would be this fact, that trees that are not susceptible to the apple scab at all, are particularly hardy, and it is the peculiar hardness that prevents the attacks of the scab.

Mr. ALLAN : There is a simple reason for all that. We are seeing more and more every year that throughout our fruit orchards there is a lack in the soil. No doubt you can go into the country and find a young tree badly spotted; but the reason there is exactly the same as in the other instances, the soil lacks some particular substance that is required for the production of perfect fruit. Now, in order to get at this subject and understand it, we must analyse our soil; we must know what those qualities are that must be in the soil for the perfect production of strong, perfect, healthy wood, and the production of healthy, good fruit. When we reach that point, we will have come to a point very much in favor of the fruit-growers of this Province; and come to that point we must, or go down largely in the markets. We have gone down to a considerable extent in the markets of Britain with the apple; and I trace it all back to one point—that our orchards are lacking; the soil is not cultivated and fitted for the crop as it should be. We should look on the orchard as we do any other part of the farm. We should study the orchard's wants; and feed its soil as we do for a crop of wheat or any other roots. (Applause.)

Mr. JAMES : Very frequently we draw erroneous conclusions from simple observation of one circumstance. Here is a man who examines his orchard; and he says: "Those trees are growing on a heavy soil;" and he draws conclusions from that one point—the soil—leaving out entirely the slope of the land, the prevailing wind, whether it is shaded or not; so that in coming to conclusions on those points we have a variety of circumstances to take into consideration. The mere fact that a tree is not thrifty on heavy soil, should not disprove the fact that perhaps those trees would grow on such soils. You may take a variety of soils, they are all clay and they are all heavy, but they may be very different in composition. We should take all the circumstances into consideration before we arrive at any conclusion. Hence a number of experiments carried on at different places all grouped together, will give us better results than the results on one man's farm. We are not very likely to put too much fertilizers on our orchards. It requires something to prove that heavy clay is the material that is needed. I remember years ago hearing Mr. Allan speaking on this subject, in referring to the use of salt in his apple-orchard making the fruit and the trees strong and healthy. Not that there was any benefit in the salt, but it set free other ingredients in the soil.

The SECRETARY : Some people believe that the yellows can be cured by an appli-

cation of potash ; but I believe that is not substantiated. Still in my own orchard I use wood ashes very freely, and I do not think there is any orchard in the section that has had less yellows. True, we have had to pull out trees every year to keep our orchard free from that disease, still I think there has been less yellows in my peach orchard from the fact that we apply wood ashes liberally to these trees. That substantiates to a certain extent the point that has been made, that if we knew just what the trees required we might in the case of many trees protect those trees by feeding them properly. In regard to the remark of one of the members that the plum tree is subject to fungus when highly manured, I would say that it was growing so fast that the young growth of wood was tender, and hence more subject to the spores.

Mr. MORRIS : While it is necessary to feed the trees and protect the healthy growth, to prevent those diseases that food needs to be balanced. Vegetable manure—barnyard manure may cause such a growth, an unhealthy growth ; particularly if the trees are kept cultivated, and that growth made late in the season. In such case, if pears you will always see blight. There is nothing more conducive to blight than to manure your pear trees with barnyard manure and bring them on late. To my mind the best manure for trees in almost any soil—of course you can vary according to the soil—would be a proportion of barnyard manure, wood ashes, and bone dust. I think you would get in those three all that is required. To grow trees with ashes alone, you do not get the strong growth you do with the manure ; but it is a healthy growth of wood, is more solid, and a tree grown with lime and wood ashes is much healthier than one grown with wood ashes alone.

The SECRETARY : You use those elements largely yourself in your nursery ?

Mr. MORRIS : Yes. Unless you have healthy wood your trees will be subject to those diseases that are being discussed.

Mr. BLANCHARD : Would you use those elements all together ?

Mr. MORRIS : Yes.

Prof. CRAIG : This matter of getting healthy trees and feeding the soil is a very complicated one. It is necessary to get the trees in the best condition, and to get the trees least liable to these diseases. After that we must come down to spraying. It is proved it is a practicable remedy. It can be applied with paying results to every man who will apply it intelligently and at the right time. It has been pointed out the spray must be put on in a fine film—that is, the protection is given by giving this coating. The way to get that is to put on a fine spray. In spraying we must use a nozzle which will put the spray on in a finely-divided condition, and cover the leaf and the fruit and the whole thing completely. Two nozzles which I have found give me very good results are the Vermorel Improved and the Nixon.

Mr. HUNTER : If we were to accomplish that—cover up the leaf so completely that nothing would reach it—that would kill the whole business. The leaf is the lung of the plant, and must take in air.

Prof. CRAIG : The thickness of the covering on the side would be so thin that it would not interfere with the breathing.

Mr. JAMES : The breathing is chiefly on the under side of the leaf.

ACTS RELATING TO THE SPREAD OF DISEASES.

The SECRETARY : I have wanted to move a committee to revise the Act with regard to the spread of diseases of trees. In my opinion the present Act is very imperfect indeed, and some proposals were made last year in the Niagara District for a change in the Act, but those were not fully approved of, and the Minister of Agriculture did not think they were just in the right shape to have them brought before the House, and he suggested that we should consider the matter here. It is the duty of every man who has black knot in his place to cut down the trees. That is very well if he will do it. Then

the council is to appoint an inspector to see that this is done ; but he has not to do it unless on the petition of fifty ratepayers. That is all right if any one has time to go round and get fifty names ; but if the plum knot is ravaging a district and destroying the orchards I think if five men put their names to a paper asking the council to have an inspector appointed, surely it is enough. (Hear, hear.) I don't see why there should not be an inspector anyway. I suppose he gets no pay unless he does some work, and if he does work he ought to be paid.

DELEGATE : I think two names would be quite enough.

The SECRETARY : There are other cumbersome details in this Act. Another is that the inspector has some trouble in carrying it out. I believe he has got to have a written complaint from somebody that the disease exists before acting. Now I think this is too long to wait. I don't see why the inspector should not have eyes of his own, and if he sees yellows in anybody's orchard I do not see why he should not act without waiting for somebody to complain. At the Farmers' Institute meeting held at Grimsby a committee was appointed to co-operate with the Canadian Institute in Toronto. The Canadian Institute, who are interested in the health of the city, found that peaches with yellows were being offered for sale and they wanted to stamp out the disease, but the matter was not put just in shape to be acted upon. A committee waited on the Government too late in the session. As a matter of fact the Minister of Agriculture wanted to know what the Fruit Growers' Association had done, and he thought the fruit growers of Ontario were the parties to take the matter up. It has been proposed that there be one general inspector the same as there is for foul brood in bees, and that he might work with local inspectors. [The Secretary here read letters from Mr. W. E. Wellington and the Minister of Agriculture.] Of course the work would be mostly done in committee. We cannot discuss it till the matter is properly before us, and I think the committee should bring in some recommendation for some change in this Act, and we might discuss their suggestions and see whether they would meet the case or not. I move that the Chairman or President be asked to name a committee of three to consider this matter.

Mr. A. M. SMITH seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried, Dr. Beadle suggesting that the President submit the names of committee after noon adjournment.

The Convention then adjourned at twelve o'clock, to resume at two p.m.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention resumed at two p.m.

The PRESIDENT : I am glad to see a large addition to our numbers of this morning. I have also pleasure in announcing that we have with us Mr. O. F. Brand, a member of the State Horticultural Society of Minnesota. We welcome him to our council, and shall be very glad to have him take a seat and join us in our discussions, and in every respect we tender him the courtesies of our Association. I will name the following committees :

ON FRUIT EXHIBIT.—Messrs. Morris, Fonthill ; J. D. Stewart, Russeldale ; and W. S. Turner, Cornwall.

ON NEW FRUIT.—Prof. Craig, Ottawa ; Mr. Hilborn, Leamington ; Mr. G. C. Caston, Craighurst.

ON REVISION OF LAWS AS TO BLACK KNOT.—E. D. Smith, Winona ; A. W. Peart, Burlington ; J. Cavers, Galt ; J. K. McMichael, Waterford ; G. W. Cline, Winona.

Mr. BRAND, in accepting the hospitalities of the Convention, said he had come not so much to afford information as to gather it. Fruit growing began in Minnesota thirty-eight years ago, and he was pleased to say that the oldest apple tree in that State was grown from a seed from an orchard near St. Catharines, and the fruit has been named the Catharine apple. The tree bids fair to reach a hundred years in age. He had been

asked by the President of the Minnesota State Association to find out what the Canadians were doing in originating new fruit; also what success had been met with here in growing Russian apples. He would be glad to listen to the discussions and to afford any information he possessed. (Applause.)

APPLE GROWING.

Mr. THOS. BROOKS, of Brantford, read the following paper :

The apple is one of the oldest of fruits. There is an old book with which I have no doubt most of you are familiar in which we find these words : "As the apple tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons,"—something beautiful and lovely—beautiful in its growth, form and appearance, lovely in its fruit and usefulness; such ought the apple tree to be, for apple trees like ourselves are known by their fruit. Plant in the spring, thirty feet apart each way, and do not forget that you are planting a living thing with a life to be fed, protected and cared for if you would have it a thing of beauty and profit. If you do not mean to feed, protect and care for it, do not plant it. Of all the kinds of fruit grown in this country the apple is capable of adapting itself to the greatest variety of soil, climate and surroundings, but under no circumstance must we neglect to feed, care and protect it. "Dig about it and dung it" is still good advice, though it has come down through the centuries. In regard to the apple tree, just remember this, though it is a living thing it cannot roam about for food; it is tied to the spot. Take your cow into the field and give her only twenty feet of rope. She will soon have eaten up all the feed within her reach and have nothing but the ground to stand on, and if you do not supply her wants the pail will soon show the reason. Now I believe this to be the condition of too many of our apple trees: they have little more than the ground to hold them up, and if there was any such thing as their getting out they would follow one another over the fence like so many breachy sheep. General practice has been something like this: For the first ten years the orchard has been made to grow all the grain and roots that could be got from it, thus doing double duty. All right if double fertility has been applied to the trees, but this is too often neglected. Unless the orchard has had very liberal treatment in the way of manure and cultivation the ground will be poorer than when the trees were planted. To me there appears a great similarity between animal and tree vegetable life. For our domestic animals to become strong, healthy and vigorous, they must be fed and cared for in a proper manner. The cow, to give good results at the pail, must have the proper feed in right proportion and quantity, with good care; so the orchard, to give good results in the barrel or cellar, must have its wants supplied to that end from year to year. The animal and its needs, and how and with what to supply them for any desired end, is now pretty well understood. In the case of the orchard these points are rather more obscure and perhaps not so well understood by the average farmer. The suitable treatment of the tree itself, in the way of cleaning and pruning, may in the main be agreed upon as to what is best. And, not to go below the surface of the ground, may there not very easily be some special fertilizer, particularly adapted for the production of fruit, that we do not yet know of? And when we have done our best so far, may there not easily exist some subsoil conditions which will counteract all our best efforts. The only remedy that I know of to cure any unfavorable subsoil conditions, either in the field or orchard, is tile draining. This will greatly benefit a hard clay subsoil, or a cold damp bottom, and in the orchard I believe a good depth, even to four or five feet, to be necessary. If tile drain is too near the surface in the orchard there is danger of the tiles filling with small roots from the trees. I do not wish to be tedious, and of what I have written this is about the sum: First, if the orchard is on hard clay, or cold subsoil, deep and thorough tile draining with perfect outlet; if in grass, which I always think is the nicest condition after the trees are well to bearing, not, however, to be sod-bound, but kept mellow with top dressing, ashes and coarse manure. Next is clean bark and proper pruning—and let me say right here, better prune too little than too much. I have seen most ruinous results from over much pruning. Get the tree

into nice shapely form as to the desired height of the lower limbs from the ground and the direction of leading branches, during the first five years ; after that, under no circumstances ever prune closer than to cut a branch off a limb. Never cut a leading branch off the trunk. Now, sir, I know there is nothing new in this paper. I leave much that might have been said to more able men. Still, I think that success in apple-growing as in many other things, lies in the faithful carrying out of some of the old well-established facts which I have tried to point out. First and last, *feed the apple tree.*"

The SECRETARY : We have had a good paper. Two points, gentlemen who have had experience will heartily approve of. Fertilizing the orchard well is too much neglected in our country. The point about pruning is well put. I think our apple orchards are over-pruned in a great many cases. Trees are made sickly and short-lived because of barbarous butchering. With regard to the distances apart, I think on some rich soils 30 or 32 feet is perhaps a little too close. I have old trees 40 feet apart on good soils where the branches are interlacing.

Mr. JONES (Burford) : A great many contend that orchards should be plowed and worked. By so doing you trim, in a measure, the roots, which are thus said to be trimmed at the top ; but my experience is that isolated trees, where the ground has never been plowed, are the best trees in the orchard. I believe top-dressing an excellent thing if properly done—to cover the whole ground with coarse manure, and frequently to keep the grass down. As to under-draining, where there is gravel and a good deal of sub-soil, orchards do not do well. I have observed the best results in orchards where there is a very deep soil, or, if clay, sub-soil.

Mr. McMICHAEL (Waterford) : In the last few years my observation has led me to believe that the fungus or spot in the fruit is worse in orchards that have been laid down to grass. I have also known orchards that have been very highly cultivated by fertilizing with barn yard manure, that year after year have raised large crops, with very little fungus on them. It seems the vitality of the tree has, to a certain extent, the power to withstand this trouble if highly fertilized ; and where they are left to grass the trees are not, perhaps, one-fifth as productive as where they are more cultivated.

Mr. CASTON (Craighurst) ; I agree with the last speaker about fertilizing. Of course it stands to reason that a tree must be fed. There is a growth of tree, of leaves, and of fruit. It is claimed that it exhausts a tree just as much to perfect the fruit in a small seed as a large one ; and it might be well to thin out the fruit while small. Where you can work close up to the tree with a plow, never leave it in grass at all. While the orchard is young we grow a crop of roots, provided the fertility of the soil is kept up. In this climate, where we have six or seven weeks of very drouthy weather, cultivate the ground all the time you possibly can ; and keep up fertility if you want healthy trees and good fruit.

Mr. RACE : How do you mean to cultivate ? Would you take a crop off the soil ?

Mr. CASTON : I would not unless sufficient fertilizing material was put in, so that what is taken away by the crops would not rob the tree. If you cannot find sufficient fertilizing material, do not crop at all, but simply summer-fallow and feed the tree ; and I think it will be found that the trees at forty feet occupy the ground pretty well when they come to maturity, and you will thus make a good use of the ground as you can.

Prof. CRAIG here showed two specimens of fruit picked at the same time—one which had not been thinned, and the other thinned early in the season. The latter was twice as large as the former. The apples were both of the same variety—a Russian called the Roma. The large one was of poorer color than the small one, but the speaker said he could have secured color as well as size by allowing the large one to remain longer on the tree.

A DELEGATE : Which give the best financial results—the thinned or the unthinned ?

Prof. CRAIG : The thinned gave me a larger number of bushels, and I leave it to the fruit growers to say which would bring the most money.

Mr. ALLAN : The big apple.

The SECRETARY : How early would you do this thinning ?

Prof. CRAIG : I should say just after the first apples are fallen from the effects of the codling moth.

The SECRETARY : Just about the time we do our spraying ?

Prof. CRAIG : A little after.

A DELEGATE : How old was the tree from which these specimens came ?

Prof. CRAIG : It was six years planted.

The PRESIDENT suggested calling for the paper, "Fruit Growing on Clay soils," by Mr. F. G. H. Pattison, of Grimsby, and discussing it in connection with the paper just read.

FRUIT GROWING ON CLAY SOILS.

For a long time it was supposed, at all events in the section of country in which I am situated, that fruit would not succeed except on a light soil, preferably a sandy one. Consequently, those who had the temerity to plant fruit on the clay were laughed at by their neighbors, as being likely to have nothing but their labor for their pains. Even now the same impression prevails largely, especially amongst those who own farms of sandy texture.

To aid, then, in dispelling this idea is one of the objects of this paper. From a personal experience in the heart of one of the best known fruit sections in Ontario extending over eight years, and from observation of the operations of others over a longer period, I have come to a conclusion slightly different from the foregoing, and I ask you to lend me your ears for a short time that I may present the other side of the case to your notice. Now, in my experience clay soil, and especially high red clay, is peculiarly well adapted to growing profitably the following kinds of fruit, namely; grapes, pears, plums, apples, quinces, red and black currants. Peaches and cherries will also do fairly well; the former must, however, be given exceptionally good attention and cultivation, when they will bear fruit some seasons when there is little or none on the sand, and the quality will be very fine. Still for profit clay does not compare with sand in the case of the peach, which naturally loves a light warm soil. Small fruits, also, with the exception of red and black currants, mentioned above, cannot be profitably grown upon clay to any great extent, although an excellent supply for home use can be easily obtained. But let us examine into those fruits that I have already said *can* be profitably grown there. To begin with grapes. For them I claim the following advantages on clay soil: Firstly, earliness. On the high red clay most varieties will ripen from 10 days to 3 weeks earlier than on sand in the same locality. This advantage is of great importance from a pecuniary point of view, especially in an early section, frequently from this cause alone doubling the profits to be obtained from the vineyard. Secondly, healthiness. Grapes on clay are not nearly so subject to diseases, especially rot and mildew. Thirdly, the quality of the fruit is vastly superior. So much is this the case, that the same fruit grown on clay is like a totally different and superior variety compared to that grown upon sand, although the name be the same. To give you an example from my own experience, which is the more valuable as it was purely voluntary and quite unbiassed. A year or more ago a young friend of mine who had been staying with me for a considerable time and had been accustomed to eat my grapes grown upon a clay soil, expressed a wish to go through some of the large vineyards in my neighborhood upon the sand. It was a fine day in the early part of October, and as we walked through the vineyards the grapes hung in tempting clusters, perfectly ripe. Naturally enough, he sampled them as he went along, but after doing so his face did not express the satisfaction one might have looked for under the circumstances. Instead of which he said, "whatever is the matter with these grapes? they have no flavor." I suggested that it

might be the variety, so he tried other varieties; but with the same invariable result—no flavor. It was quite true, for I have no hesitation in saying that grapes grown upon sand are insipid, watery, flavorless productions, and are as much inferior to those grown upon clay as those grown out of doors are inferior to the hot house varieties in a cool climate.

I am informed by a neighbor who is in the habit of attending the Hamilton market, that the dealers and buyers there eagerly seek for grapes grown upon a clay soil, the effect of which is that it is hard to find them grown upon any other soil—at all events when they have reached market. I am also informed that wine makers, both at Hamilton and at St. Catharines, vastly prefer grapes from the clay, indeed, will not purchase any others if they can help it.

Now we come to pears, and here again the quality and flavor are much superior, some varieties almost flavorless in sand, being excellent on clay, *i.e.*, Flemish Beauty. Clapp's Favorite, too, which rots at the core if allowed to hang upon the tree on sandy soil will hang for weeks upon the clay without suffering deterioration. The trees are healthier, bear as well and are much less subject to blight, that fell enemy of the pear grower.

Plums revel in a clay soil; they bear early, last long, and produce abundant crops of excellent quality, often bearing heavily in seasons when there are none upon the sand. They are also less subject to disease and to the curculio.

Apples do excellently upon a high clay; they come into bearing early and do not feel climatic changes so much as on the sand. The fruit is of finer quality and keeps better. The trees as a rule bear more fruit and less wood and do not require so much feeding.

Quinces will do well on clay if given good cultivation and a moderate supply of manure; also red and black currants.

Yet other two points in favor of the high clay and I have done.

Firstly, it does not require underdraining to produce fruit profitably, of excellent quality. This is frequently a very important item in the expense of putting out fruit. One of our prominent members declared at a meeting of the Farmers' Institute, held at Grimsby last winter, that it was quite useless to underdrain the high red clay. While not going so far as this, I am of opinion that it will make so little difference as not to be worth doing.

Secondly, the fertility of the clay for fruit is not easily exhausted, and can be kept up for an indefinite period with a very moderate supply of manure. Now, on sand it is feed, feed, feed all the time if you wish to obtain the two requisites, *viz.*, quantity and quality. I am convinced that the reason a great many orchards do not bear upon the sand is from no other cause but soil-exhaustion. Now, the clay (like the Scotchman, of whom it was said on some one asking if he kept the Sabbath, Yes, he keeps the Sabbath, and everything else he can lay his hands on) will retain all the fertility you can supply to it, and will unlock it gradually.

Summing up, I think we may safely say that the fruits I have mentioned *viz.*, grapes, pears, plums, apples, quinces and red and black currants, can not only be profitably grown upon clay, but will excel those grown upon almost any other soil.

Mr. ALLAN (Goderich): I can't agree with a great deal that Mr. Pattison has said. I believe in clay; I believe in clay loam; I do not believe that fruit culture can be successfully prosecuted upon a heavy clay, and I take it when he speaks of clay it is pure clay or a heavy clay, and not a clay loam, without a thorough system of underdraining upon such soil. Under-drainage is important on almost any soil—even in gravelly sub-soils, which are often springy, where the top soil is mellow and easily penetrated, so that the feeding roots reach substances that are not altogether beneficial to the formation of perfect wood and fruit. As to quality, there is unquestionably a difference in some

fruits in proportion to the soils they are grown upon; but that difference means the difference in the substances in that soil that are required to produce first-class fruit. If there is sufficient lime and iron, and substances of that sort, you will get a high color and a high flavor—in other words, the flavor is brought out better. I believe in a mixture of manures, because in the mixture we find the substances that are required for the purposes we are after. You will find the highest possible color and flavor in a particular variety, for instance, where you place some salt, some sulphate of iron, and a certain quantity of potash; whereas that same variety grown a few feet distant, under slightly different circumstances, will not grade as high, because the flavor is not brought out as well. My experience is that apples grown in a southern section will not, after shipment, compare in any way in a foreign market with apples grown in the far north and east; and if I were in the southern district I would devote myself to those fruits that can reach the highest perfection for those markets that they were to be shipped to.

Mr. ORR (Winona): I have taken nearly all the apple trees out—both clay and sand—and made firewood of them. As to underdrainage of clay, the water never finds its way down to the drains. I have had experience growing pears on clay; but they load so heavily that we do not get size.

The SECRETARY: How about Clapp's Favorite getting rotten in the heart?

Mr. ORR: We have had no difficulty with the Clapp's Favorite on that score.

Mr. HUNTER: I have had Clapp's Favorite rotten on the outside and sound in the heart.

Mr. RACE: Mr. Allan comes from Goderich, which is on a sand belt about twenty-two feet in width. The apple exhibit around Goderich this last fall was the largest and finest I saw in the province. The next finest was at the town of Clinton, only a few miles east of that. These were very much larger and finer than the exhibit at London, and quite equal, if not superior, to the one at Toronto. On enquiring in these and other places I found that the very finest specimens were grown upon a sandy loam, or else a clay-loam underdrained; and in many cases where we found samples which came in competition with those, I found that they were grown on clay which was not underdrained. So I concluded that last year the sandy loam had been the very best, and the second quality was produced on a clay loam underdrained. There are two apples that have come into notice during the last three or four years—the Wealthy and the Ontario. The finest specimens I saw of these anywhere this season were at Stratford, cultivated by Mr. Dempsey.

Mr. ALLEN: It was later in the season when you saw the specimens there?

Mr. RACE: It was about two weeks later than I saw at Goderich.

Mr. DEMPSEY (Stratford): Those that Mr. Race speaks of were grown on blue-clay subsoil. It was highly cultivated, well manured, and a good deal of ashes on it.

Mr. HILBORN: I think that elevation has something to do with it; but I find that sandy soil produces fruit of a better quality, though very often not quite so large. Small fruit crops like strawberries are of better quality on sandy soil—they get more sunshine and heat.

Mr. MORRIS: I think the question of clay or sandy soil depends altogether on what the clay soil is and what the sandy soil is. There is much clay soil that can be thoroughly tile-drained; and I think that kind of soil is as good as any we can get for fruit. There is a good deal of sandy soil that is of a damp, sour nature, that is not fit for fruit. That which is sandy loam and dry grows good fruit. I think Mr. Dempsey has given us the secret of those fine Stratford apples by saying that he used much ashes. Ashes are made from wood, and when fed to land turns to wood—it seems to be a natural manure, and makes a healthy growth of wood. Perhaps many, like myself, have orchards that we do not like to dig up, and we would like to know what varieties we can grow with advantage.

Mr. PATTISON: I did not for a moment purpose to say that all clay soil does not

require underdraining. I said the high red clay did not require underdraining; and that is so. It may rain for weeks and weeks, and if you dig down three and a-half feet into the red clay you will never find a drop of water there. It is true that underdraining does render the land slightly more porous where the underdrains are not laid too deep; but it is a question whether it pays to do it. High red clay requires no underdrainage for apples or any other fruit. As to quality, my experience is that it will bear shipping, and will keep long, and has a very fine color. There is no comparison in the results between clay and sand in the same locality. As to earliness of crops in our section, the red clay is from ten days to two weeks earlier than the light soil in almost any variety.

Mr. PETTIT (Winona): Coming from Mr. Pattison's neighborhood, I cannot agree with that statement. No doubt you can get them earlier, but there is a great falling off in quantity.

Mr. CASTON: The term "sand" is quite indefinite. A sandy loam is the best for the most fruits. Next to that we like a clay loam. The best soil for the apple is the light loam. I think Mr. Pattison's description may be accounted for from the fact that the locality in which he is has been settled for a long time, and had been wrought for a long time with grain before they turned their attention to fruit; and I think the clay there is very probably an alluvial deposit. I have no doubt that Lake Ontario was up to the top of the mountain at one time.

The PRESIDENT: There is another question that would come in here very well for discussion—one of the topics on the programme: "What is the proper way of caring for an orchard after it begins to bear fruit?"

Mr. THOS. A. GOOD (Brantford): The fruit growers of this section have reason to feel gratified for the information that is being imparted to them. I think the fruit growers in the Dominion understand fruit culture better than any in the world. We have various soils in this county, but none that water will not penetrate. I should not like to grow fruit where water would lie on the surface. In our part of the country we have the best success with Fameuse apples, and I think with cherries on clay land. The next best land is clay loam; and the worst for apples, and pears especially, is what we call sharp sand. It is almost like building sand. If you go down two or three feet you would get sand fit for making mortar; whereas a few rods off you get a soil entirely different. In some sections that sharp sand is no good for fruit at all, except small fruits, such as currants and strawberries—and they can be grown to perfection. An orchard on this sharp sand, within half-a-mile of my house, has not produced in sixteen or seventeen years more than sixteen or seventeen barrels in three years. It has been our plan to let an orchard run to grass after the trees got to bearing size. A neighbor of mine who has made his orchard successful attributes it to the thorough cultivation he gives it. Another orchard near me on a sandy loam, well sheltered by a row of trees along the west side, which thoroughly protects it from the west winds, has been a success the last two years, but orchards near it have not been successful. I would like to know why you consider wind-breaks in such a season as this a protection to the apple. In my own and other orchards there was hardly a perfect apple, while in the shaded orchards they were nearly all first-class, and brought \$1.60 a barrel, having been sold as Extra No. 1 apples. The windbreak was the only thing I could see to account for the difference. I cannot agree with the statement that poverty of the soil causes scab. We have raised the snow-apples to perfection for years. Last year they were very good, and this year they were perfectly worthless. If it was poverty of the soil, how could you account for that? There must be some other cause. The Baldwin and Northern Spy and Greening were also cracked and scabby, whereas in those former years they were almost perfect.

Mr. A. MCD. ALLAN: The impression that poverty of the soil causes fungus is not correct. Poverty of the soil has a great deal to do with any disease, because the "constitution" of a tree—so to speak—grown in an impoverished soil cannot be strong enough to bear the burden of a crop of fruit, which will weaken a tree. There must be sufficient food to provide for the life of the tree, and also for the bearing of the fruit and for the production of healthy and strong wood. You are thus growing two crops on

that soil ; and many people will attempt to grow a third crop—of grain—and thus rob the soil of its vitality. Whether you cultivate or not, after trees come into bearing you must feed, and you must subsoil sufficient to allow the manures to penetrate the soil. If you allow the top sod to become consolidated you must adopt some measures to allow the manure to penetrate it. Never cultivate your orchard after midsummer ; and the manuring must be done before. Follow nature as closely as possible—and nature provides a top-dressing under the soil of the trees in the fall of the year ; and then when the rains have percolated and worked that manure into the soil I carry on cultivation there very lightly. I planted in the first place in a nice friable soil, underdrained so that the roots would strike deeper than they otherwise might, so that I have the roots pretty well out of the control of the plow in cultivating—though I use a cultivator in cultivating. I would stop a little before mid-summer so as to allow the growth of the season to thoroughly ripen before winter comes in.

APPLE SCAB.

The topic was then introduced for discussion : “ What causes the apple scab ? Can it be prevented ? ”

The SECRETARY : This is a case illustrating the great value of science in horticulture or any other branch of agriculture. Not long ago a great many of us engaged in apple-growing in Ontario were inclined to give up growing apples on account of the apple scab ; but now we know that it is a little fungus, and that it lives not only on the fruit but also on the leaves ; that it is propagated by little spores that correspond to seeds, and that they lie upon the apple or upon the leaf, and very soon begin to germinate and produce these little spots. You will have observed these spots on the leaves, not knowing that they were on the apple. You will also have observed that the foliage on the trees ripens and drops much earlier than it should. It is all caused by the apple scab, which causes it to weaken and mature and grow out of shape and fall, and so takes away from the vitality of the tree, causes the apples to grow mis-shaped and small and worthless for market. We find that the apple scab can be treated. I would suggest that every fruit grower in the room make up his mind to apply fungicide for the apple scab. Let him apply it before the foliage appears at all. Try first : sulphate of copper—a pound to twenty five gallons of water ; apply it so that every part is covered, any time before the foliage is expanded ; you might almost say in the winter, but anyway in the early spring. Then try ammoniacal carbonate of copper as soon as the bloom appears :—carbonate of copper, five ounces ; ammonia, three pints ; water, forty-five gallons. I think if we would faithfully try this experiment next spring we would have something to talk about a year from now.

Prof. CRAIG : A year ago the Department at Ottawa issued a bulletin giving instructions for the manufacture of this carbonate. It is somewhat expensive when bought from the druggists, and this prevents its general use. This bulletin will be sent to any one who writes to the Horticultural Department, Ottawa.

Mr. W. S. TURNER (Cornwall) :—I received a bulletin from Mr. Craig, and acted on it, and found considerable benefit from spraying. I had finer fruit than ever before, with the exception of one tree, which shows the necessity of planting thirty or forty feet apart, one Wallbridge tree interlaced with a Ben Davis. The spot was worse in that part than in any part of my orchard, showing that interlacing tends to make the disease worse.

The PRESIDENT : I would like to vouch for Mr. Turner's fruit. I have several jars of it put up for the World's Fair—very superior in every respect.

Mr. FISHER : Has the presence of a windbreak anything to do with freedom from scab ?

The SECRETARY : I cannot see any connection between windbreak and scab.

Mr. FISHER : A windbreak would be injurious rather than beneficial.

Mr. ALLAN (Goderich): The windbreak as generally grown is a closely planted hedge. Now, you want something that will allow the wind to thoroughly run through the trees, but merely break the force of it. People make a great mistake in planting too close. I would plant windbreak trees thirty or forty feet apart, so that there is no possibility of them ever interlacing; plant in a double row, which would make them practically twenty feet apart.

Mr. GOOD: You can carry a lighted match almost any time of the year on the lee side of the windbreak I spoke of, and there was less scab in that orchard than in any one I know.

Mr. JOHN J. FRASER: Mr. Good and I are, comparatively speaking, neighbors. We have a windbreak on the west and north, of evergreens planted about twelve feet apart, grown to the height of thirty feet or upwards, and I have noticed that for many years past the apples in that orchard have been very much subject to scab—much more so than in the other orchards we have. I have always attributed it to the closeness of the windbreak, which prevented the free circulation of air. There was not a bushel of apples in that orchard last year that was free from the scab.

Mr. MORRIS: The roots of those trees thirty feet high will extend through the ground the same distance, and come in contact with the roots of the fruit trees in that distance, and will rob the ground of food which those trees should have had; and that will tend to bring about the scab. I would not have evergreens for windbreak, but rather something like European larch, which the wind will pass through.

Mr. CASTON: In our part of the country windbreaks are beneficial. I would have them on north and west sides if possible. I have a board fence fourteen feet high. I built it when I planted out the trees, and at the same time I planted a row of evergreens, to be coming on while the orchard was growing, so that when the fence got old I would have the evergreens. The winter of 1884-5 was very severe—averaging colder than it had for thirty years—and I lost between sixty and one hundred trees. The more exposed portion of the orchard suffered most severely, and right in the neighborhood of that fence they were scathless. A neighbor of mine had no windbreak—because it was an axiom with us that we ought to have a northern exposure—and his orchard was entirely ruined. I would certainly have a windbreak fourteen or twenty feet high, whether of trees or fence. I think in close, foggy weather the fungus gets in its work.

Mr. GOTT: Windbreaks are good. The finest plot I ever saw was five acres entirely surrounded by white pine, about thirty feet high—the branches interlacing—planted about ten feet apart. I believe the tender fruits such as plums, fine peaches, and apricots, can be grown within a windbreak of that kind. I had a friend who had perfect apples, and who had a forest along the whole northern part of his orchard.

Mr. BRAND was asked by Prof. Craig to speak about windbreaks. He said: We have very high windstorms, and frequently tornadoes, in July and August, and we have found it necessary to protect with windbreaks our main orchards—which are chiefly composed of Duchess of Oldenburg, which blows off very easily—to ensure a good crop, but as to the health of trees I never could see that they were beneficial, but rather objectionable generally. The largest, best and most productive trees that I have stand a long distance from any windbreak; so also do the best in the State—and I have seen as many trees in our State as any other man in it. I have been planting a windbreak of European larch. I have windbreaks of evergreens, which I find of a great benefit in catching snow from five to seven feet deep, and thus protecting tender trees through severe winters like that of 1884, when all our Wealthies were destroyed, except such as stood in deep snow. With regard to the scab, Prof. Goff, Professor of Horticulture in Wisconsin, succeeded, by spraying a Fameuse tree three or four times during the season, in producing seventy-five per cent. of perfect apples, as against twenty-two per cent. on trees that were not sprayed.

Prof. CRAIG: On what sides are the windbreaks planted?

Mr. BRAND: West and south, our most damaging winds coming thence.

Mr. JOHN LITTLE (Granton) : Forty years ago I planted a windbreak of twenty rods on the west and the north, and it became of great benefit to me since I became a strawberry man. On the north side the snow remained there probably two weeks longer than any other place.

Mr. STEWART (Russeldale) : Many years ago I planted out a young orchard, and I planted a row of Norway spruces along the north, east and west, leaving the south free, and I have never had reason to regret it. I had the best fruit, and the freest from scab, and the largest crop of pears in that enclosure, of any in my place.

Mr. HOWELL (Brantford) : My neighbor on the west has a windbreak of natural pine on the north and east, which makes a windbreak on the west of mine, and I have also a windbreak on the south. My neighbor had the best crop of apples, and mine was a poor sample except on the road right next to the evergreens on the south. I think in the last two years his orchard was better than mine. Mine has been used as a hen and hog pasture, and his has been seeded down with peas and oats.

Mr. PATTISON : In the more northern sections, where they suffer from low temperatures, a windbreak is valuable; but in the southern section I should be inclined to doubt its efficacy at all, except such a windbreak as would lessen the force of the fall winds, as larch or Lombardy poplar.

Mr. HUNTER : To prevent the robbing of the orchard by windbreak trees I plow furrows as deep as possible not far from the shade trees, and then dig down with a spade and cut off all the roots leading towards the orchard, as deep as I can find them. This repeated at intervals five or six years apart will prevent injury by robbing.

Mr. FISHER : There are two opinions about the usefulness of windbreaks. The Robertson pear orchard at Oakville, which generally bears 300 or 400 barrels of first-class fruit every year, was predisposed to scab this year, and the crop was only 30 or 40 barrels of good fruit. It is surrounded by a very close hedge, and there are, I think, two windbreaks running through the orchard. I believe the presence of those windbreaks had a great deal to do with the large amount of scab. I had an unusually heavy crop of pears, though somewhat scabby; but my orchards are entirely unprotected.

Mr. THOS. IVEY introduced the topic : "What is the proper method of caring for an orchard from the time the trees are planted until they begin to bear?" It is said we learn as much by our failures as by our successes. Five years ago I planted 100 plum, 100 pear, 50 cherry and 75 apples. The ground was clay loam with gravel subsoil. I dug deeply. I made large holes and put good soil around the roots in planting, and the poorer soil dug out of the hole was thrown in on top, I got good growth of trees all around. My cultivation was well kept up during the five years. I manured heavily—put on from 50 to 75 one-horse loads of manure each year—and kept the ground well cultivated, and grew garden truck between the trees. The trees have been admired by my neighbors, and they have been looked upon as a success; but this spring I found that 50 of those trees were totally dead. I have imagined there must have been something wrong in the nursery care of those trees before they were planted. I have lost a number of plums which grew to a large size.

BEE-KEEPING AND FRUIT GROWING AS A UNITED INDUSTRY.

Mr. R. HOLTERMANN (Brantford) : The impression has gone abroad that bee-keeping requires very little attention, experience, etc. The reasons for this are various. In the old system we had the box hive, which required very little attention. Men who attend conventions are not lured into business that does not require care and knowledge. The business you want is a business that requires experience and knowledge and care—which bee-keeping does. Of course we can go into business in a small way, and read up, and as our experience increases we can increase our colonies. Fruit growing and bee-keeping are businesses which for various reasons can be well combined. You

know there are men making failure of fruit growing every day, and you know also there are men who are making money at it; in fact I believe that the dairymen and the fruit-growers—that is the specialists—are the men who are making more money to-day in Canada than is made in any other branch of farming. With bee-keeping it is the same. We find men on every side who are failing in bee-keeping—who are giving it up, and who have lost money; and on the other hand we find men who are making a fair living and, perhaps a little more, at it. I have 95 colonies of bees in my cellar. Any fruit grower who has a good cellar can winter his bees successfully in it. For the last two years I have kept careful account of my bees. Every item has been charged—the labor in the yard being counted at the rate of \$1.25 a day—and every sale has been credited; and the result is that the net profits amount to the value of the present stock of the yard—which is probably \$700 or \$800. Now, that is a fair investment. Of course business has been pushed in every possible way. We have attended shows in Toronto and Montreal; and we have counted the prize-money by crediting the apiary with that honey at the highest market price; and any prize-money went towards expenses at the exhibition, which we considered would just about be covered by the prize-money. There are certain seasons when the bee-keeper is very busy, while during the winter season he has very little to do. After a man has all the hives he requires, his combs, his extracting apparatus, there is very little to do. The bees require constant observation during the winter, and now and then a few minutes' work. Prof. Pantou will tell you the necessity for the bees in fertilizing. The primary object of the bee is not to gather honey, but for the purpose of fertilizing flowers. In damp seasons the time for fertilizing is limited; and by having these fertilizing agents we are able to secure fertilization in greater abundance than otherwise. Further: we know that by securing pollen from one flower to fertilize another we are liable to secure a better fruit. For instance we know that in the apple we require five distinct fertilizations to give us a perfect apple; and if we have bees to fertilize the flower we are likely to have a larger percentage of perfect apples. Of course the locality has a great deal to do with it. A good locality requires flowers in the spring of the year for the purpose of giving the bees pollen and honey; and they use that for feeding the larvæ and producing bees which will eventually give a surplus. Willow—and, later on, fruit-blossom—is very important for this purpose; but we very rarely secure any surplus before clover. Therefore the danger of bees carrying to the hive poison from the spraying is very little, for we secure no surplus at that season of the year; and should poisoned honey be carried to the hive there is no danger of the consumer getting it upon the table. I have found by observation that if we can get from three to four miles from the lake, our seasons are prolonged; the blossoms will open earlier and close later; therefore that is a good locality. Of course a great many of us are content to be where blossoms all open at the same time within the radius that bees fly. Alsike clover is a very good honey plant—in fact I know of no better. If we can get high and light land it gives us the advantage of having blossoms early and late. If we can add to that Golden-Rod and Boneset, so much the better; but they produce an inferior honey yield only once in a long while, and hence I do not consider them of any special importance. The only time I can see when bee-keeping would interfere with fruit-growing would be berry-picking time. We are very busy with the bees during the latter part of June, and sometimes the whole of that month. The balance of the work required with the bees could be left off till some other time; and I think the fruit growing work could be put off at other times—that is the preparing for market, and work of that kind—winter work. When it comes to marketing the two can be combined very well. You have to take fruit to market; and you can ship your honey to the same commission man that you ship your fruit to. For these reasons I think bee-keeping and fruit growing can be combined very well. Those who already have too much to do should not go into bee-keeping. I find a great many in the country fail because they attempt too much. Every fruit grower should keep a few colonies; but the beginner should not start with many. If there are other men around you who keep bees, there is no object in your keeping them for fertilizing your flowers. Unless you are prepared to take an interest in the bees, don't go into the business. (Applause.)

Mr. GOTT (Arkona): A friend of mine undertook to combine these industries. He

attended to his bees very freely; seemed to get along with them very nicely for a time, but then fruit was suffering. He had to leave his bees and attend to the fruit. While he was attending to the fruit the bees would fly away. After awhile the moth would begin to enter into some of the hives and play havoc with them. The bees after a short time went into winter quarters very weak. They came out weak and silent. They wouldn't combine. These two things will not combine except on a small scale; but to make a profit so as to be recommended to us as fruit-growers is a very doubtful question.

Mr. HOLTERMANN: I am not anxious to convert any of you into bee-keepers. I was asked to present the question and have done so. We know there are a great many men in the country who are combining fruit-growing with other things. They have a small farm, or they have cows, pigs and so on; and why not bees under those circumstances? Of course if a man keeps nothing but fruit, and devotes his entire attention to it, he is all right—there is nothing like that kind of a man; he will advance the fruit-growing industry and will be a successful man himself. The farming community is suffering from combining too many things. If you are so situated that you can keep bees with advantage, keep them; if not, keep out of the business. As far as the moth is concerned, our good friend must have been behind the times—he must have had black bees—because if he had Italian bees I guarantee they will not trouble him.

Mr. CASTON: How about the market for honey? Is it likely to continue?—a sufficient demand at a fair price?

Mr. HOLTERMANN: We find no difficulty in marketing our honey and that of a good many others. The price has depreciated in the last two years, but it is like everything else—like the fanning-mill which sold for \$30 two years ago, and is selling for \$15 to-day. Bee-keepers must understand how to produce for less money. I think in the neighborhood of Brantford honey is selling at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, and 9 pounds for \$1, and in exceptional instances I believe 10 pounds for \$1. Whether the depreciation in the price of honey will remain I do not know.

Mr. CASTON: You don't call that a bad price?

Mr. HOLTERMANN: That is not a bad price. Of course if a man wholesales he has to sell for less. Bee-keepers feel that they are not getting what they should; and a good many bee-keepers feel that others should not go into the business.

The SECRETARY: Our busy season begins when the busy season begins with the bee-keeper—about the berry season. How long does your busy season last?

Mr. HOLTERMANN: To the middle or end of July. As to swarming. I have not a great deal of sympathy with people who have to have a great many swarms. For the last six or seven years I have not had more than an average of twenty per cent. of swarms. If you manage your bees rightly, that is, shade them, ventilate them, and so on, the swarming will be reduced to a minimum, and you will also get more honey. There is no money in selling bees at the present time. In the spring of the year, if you are posted in the business, you can buy for \$5 a colony, and thus save the risk of wintering. A friend of mine, Mr. C. A. Post, of Murray, has 346 colonies of bees and never has a man to watch the swarm at all.

Mr. MORRIS: I believe the bee-keepers have got a little the start of the fruit-growers by having a law passed that the fruit-growers will not be allowed to spray trees while flowers are in blossom. Now it is well known that the bees not only carry pollen and produce fertilisation, but also carry the disease known as "yellows" in peaches, and spread them. Now shouldn't we take a leaf out of the bee-keepers' book, and have a law passed that bees shall not carry the yellows?—(laughter)—or if they do make their owners responsible, because they do it.

Mr. HOLTERMANN: I think the fruit-growers have for many years had the start of the bee-keepers, and I believe they have the start of them yet. Of course I am not prepared to say whether bees transmit poison or not, and I have an idea that it is altogether likely; no one else is prepared to say whether that is the case or not. I would not care

to enter into that discussion about the law being passed. My own opinion is that it is in the interest of the combined industry.

Mr. CASTON : I know a man in our neighborhood who began by hunting up trees ; he got the bees in the woods, and now he makes an income of about \$500 every year clear from his summer's work with the bees, and in the winter-time he is free to go at something else. He does not work as hard as the farmers do, or as hard as I do ; and he has frequently advised me to keep a few colonies of bees in connection with my work. I am very glad when I see my neighbor's bees among the blossoms, and I would be sorry to see anything that would reduce the number of bees in the country, because I recognize their usefulness. I am waiting till the bee-keepers produce a bee that has no sting. (Laughter).

Mr. LITTLE asked whether bees would fertilize strawberries ?

Mr. L. J. MULLET (Waterdown) : Bees work very little on strawberries. Raspberries they derive a great deal of honey from. I think they are a great benefit as regards strawberries ; but the gentleman would have to have perfect flowering plants to fertilize his strawberries with. Some fruit-growers claim that bees injure peaches and grapes. That is, I believe, caused by hornets, whose jaws or mandibles are so placed for sawing. The bee has not that power to puncture the skin of the grape or peach.

Mr. HOLTERMANN : There has been a great deal of experimenting done in that direction, and I think it has been conclusively shown that the honey bee's mandibles are not sufficiently strong to puncture the skin of the grape or peach ; but if a grape or a peach should break open or be bruised, then the bee will take the juice.

Mr. ALLAN (Goderich) : I do not see anything injurious to fruit-growers in the Act forbidding them to spray with poisonous substances while the bloom is on ; for a fruit-grower who understands his business will not spray then—there is no object in doing so, but quite the contrary ; and it should be the object of every fruit-grower to take good care not to spray at a time when he would injure the bees, because the bees are among the best friends we have. I have noticed bees feeding upon the pieces of the grapes and pears ; but I believe they never do so except when the skin of the fruit has been broken.

Mr. PATTISON : My neighbor on the west is the largest bee-keeper in our section of the country, and is distinctly making a success of it ; and he also grows a very considerable amount of fruit, as well as attending to a farm of 125 acres of arable land. His fruit-growing and bee-keeping are decidedly a success—especially the bee-keeping. I see no reason why the two could not be combined ; the only thing would be not to grow small fruits. My neighbor confines himself to grapes, pears, plums and apples.

Mr. HOLTERMANN : My father-in-law, S. T. Pettit, of Belmont, commenced with 69 colonies, and secured 8,000 pounds this year ; and his increase he counts as nothing. I have known years in which he made as much as \$1,200 on honey alone.

REPRESENTATION ON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BOARD.

Mr. CAVERS (Galt) gave notice of motion as to representation of this Association on the Advisory Committee of the Agricultural College at Guelph. [See discussion further on.]

DISEASES IN FRUIT TREES.

Mr. E. D. SMITH, Chairman of the Committee, appointed to consider amendments to the Act relating to black-knot in trees, reported as follows :

CHAPTER 202, REVISED STATUTES OF ONTARIO.

Whereas the "Act to prevent the Spread of Noxious Weeds and Diseases affecting Fruit Trees," has been found inoperative and practically a dead letter, your Committee begs leave to report the following amendments they would suggest:—

To amend sec. 2, clause 3, to read as follows:—"Such council may, at its first meeting each year and shall on being petitioned by *five* ratepayers appoint at least one inspector to enforce the provisions of the Act, his appointment to be made at the first meeting of the council after such petition has been presented, and his salary or remuneration be determined and paid by the council; and in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of inspector, it shall be the duty of the council to fill the same forthwith.

To amend sec. 8 to read, "It shall be the duty of the inspector to give or cause to be given notice in writing to the owner or occupant of any land containing fruit trees affected with yellows or black-knot, requiring him within five days from the receipt of the notice to deal with such trees in the manner provided by sections 2 and 3 of this Act.

Your Committee begs leave to suggest that your Association respectfully recommends to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, the appointment of a Provincial Inspector, whose duties shall be to superintend the carrying out of the provisions of this Act by the local inspector in so far as it relates to the black-knot and yellows, said Provincial Inspector to be paid by the Local Government.

Mr. SMITH: We could not as a Fruit Growers' Association very well recommend the appointment of this inspector whose duty it should be to look after noxious weeds, and that is why we suggested the co-operation of the Farmers' Institute, so that one Inspector might look after both interests.

Mr. JAMES: One difficulty arises at the very outset: How are you going to compel councils to do it that have no interest at the start? Suppose the city of Brantford says: "That is all nonsense; we won't have anything to do with that;" what are you going to do then? I doubt very much the advisability of connecting this with the weed extermination. You can handle the one, but you cannot the other, simply because they are linked together in one statute it does not necessarily follow that the amendment should cover the whole statute. I think the end will be better accomplished by attempting less. One officer for each municipality means over 700 officers in the Province. Members of parliament are going to vote upon that as they think it would be voted upon in their own municipality. Do you think you can get a majority of the members of the House to vote on that, compelling the councils to appoint that officer? They would say: "Black-knot is prevalent principally in certain sections of the Province. They are the ones who want this enactment."

Mr. SMITH: Have the Provincial authorities not power to compel the councils to do this?

A DELEGATE: It is permissive—not compulsory.

Mr. JAMES: Could one man cover the Province as regards black-knot and weeds? We find it cannot be done with regard to bees. I should think the inspector of fruit trees alone would be sufficient.

Mr. ORR: We have a law on our statute books with respect to noxious weeds, and they cannot be controlled. I have 10 or 12 acres that it is utterly impossible to kill all the weeds out of. The inspector should have power to do the work at once—to go into an orchard and cut the trees down, not ask the owner of the property to do it.

Mr. SMITH: We discussed that, and suggested that the decision of the inspector should be subject to appeal by the owner, in case the inspector might make a mistake.

Mr. ORR: The noxious weed law is a dead letter now. Every pathmaster is required to do it now, and it can't be done.

A DELEGATE: Is there a municipality in the Province that the proposed suggestion would not benefit? Is there a country municipality that produces no weeds; or is there a city or town where fruit trees are not grown? If there is, our suggestion would not apply; but there is no municipality in the country in which we cannot find either weeds or fruit trees.

Mr. JAMES: Suppose an inspector were appointed in a certain township; could he go through the entire township and have all the weeds cut down, and the black-knot trees cut down, and send his bill to the council?

Mr. SMITH: No; the expenses are to come off the party whose trees are cut down. We recommended that the owner be compelled to cut the trees down.

A DELEGATE: In the Central Farmers' Institute that question of weeds has come up time and again; and I doubt if they would do any more in that direction; but in regard to black knot they would co-operate.

Mr. M. PETTIT: The original act to prevent the spread of the yellows was a good act, and very easily put in force; and I think if we asked that this be added to that act it would work. I see no necessity for asking for a Provincial inspector with that.

Mr. SMITH: Under the present provisions of the Act there is a penalty of \$20 for every inspector who does not do his duty; but in fact our inspectors do not do their duty, because there is no one to look after them.

Mr. PEART: The inspectors are well known in their own localities, and they are loth to make complaint.

The SECRETARY: I think there should be some one to whom people can appeal. If there is, fruit growers will take advantage of it; they will appeal to this Provincial inspector, and the work will be done. I think the first clause should have the insertion of that provision that the council shall on petition of five ratepayers appoint the inspector. If nobody wants an inspector, the council certainly would feel that they were doing a curious thing in appointing one. I would move that those words be inserted, and that with that change we accept the recommendation of the committee and refer it to the Legislative Committee,

Mr. SMITH: There might be townships where there were not five men with sufficient interest to petition; and yet that township might be a breeding-ground to let disease go sweeping through the whole Province.

Mr. JAMES: If you could not get five men to petition for that, you could not enforce it.

Mr. SMITH: If there were somebody to go around they could get those five men.

The SECRETARY: I think when you have the Provincial inspector, there is somebody to appeal to; and I should think that he could, perhaps, act independent of a local inspector if he were called upon by local individuals.

Mr. J. W. SMITH (Winona): I don't think it is right to have more than one inspector—if I have to pay the bill. After a man goes to the expense of setting out the orchard, and waiting a few years to get something, for a man to come in and say, "So many trees have to be cut down," would be hard; and I think we ought to go carefully. I think the township council should pay the inspector, as they do the road master. The appointment of the road master is statutory. An inspector should inspect an orchard three or four times a year at least; and they should be carefully examined.

Mr. ORR: I think it is a clear case that as it is for the benefit of the whole township, the township should pay.

Mr. ALLAN (Goderich): I am afraid the Secretary's amendment would defeat the object, because neighbors in a township would not like to petition, as it would be said to be an unneighborly act.

Mr. M. PETTIT: The government would not make compulsory legislation where it can be made permissive.

Mr. ORR: Could not those five ratepayers appeal to the Provincial inspector?

Mr. HUNTER: I would bear the black-knot all around me before I would go around to get a petition from five men.

Mr. McMICHAEL: We would soon have the black-knot stamped out if it was made the duty of the councils the same as keeping the roads up; but if it is left to a petition of five the matter will be neglected.

Mr. RACE : I think a Provincial inspector would be sufficient to put all the machinery in motion. Complaints could be made direct to him, and he in turn would deal with the municipalities in detail.

Mr. John LITTLE : In the municipality I am in, every pathmaster is an overseer, but for fifteen years not a fence viewer or overseer has taken anything to do with the Canada thistle.

On motion of Mr. T. Lloyd Jones, the matter was referred back to the committee to report to-morrow morning ; and the Convention adjourned at six o'clock.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

The evening meeting was held in the Temperance Hall. The weather was very unfavorable, yet a large number assembled.

The PRESIDENT opened the meeting by calling upon Mr. A. McD. ALLAN to lead the discussion on the topic :

“ What are the six best varieties of summer, fall and winter apples for profit. What proportion of each is advised for an orchard of 200 trees ? ”

Mr. ALLAN : I did not expect this topic to come up till to-morrow, and I wanted to draw up proportions after figuring on the matter. If you will name varieties to me, I will reject or accept them, and give my reasons therefor. I will begin at once by naming the Duchess of Oldenburg. I take commercial value to be the ruling element, dollars and cents ; and I look on that as the variety that will succeed over the largest possible section of the country. I consider it is impossible for any one to name absolutely varieties that are going to succeed over this whole Province in the other seasons, as I am supposed to do. I can, however, name, as the one for the earliest, the Duchess of Oldenburg, because that is the first apple that comes in for home use. Although it is not the earliest to ripen, yet it is an apple that you can, with benefit to the tree, cull some off when the apple is half-grown ; and you will find that for stewing purposes you can use nothing better than a half-grown Duchess of Oldenburg, and by culling them off the tree you will benefit the rest. (Tetofsky suggested.) That has not commercial value, it will not ship as well to a distant market as the Duchess of Oldenburg. I can't make as much money out of it as out of the Duchess. Then I go on to the next—Gravenstein ; of course in some sections it cannot be grown profitably, such a section would have to take something else. My preference would be for Gravenstein ; and when making a preference I am taking as a basis the general market for our Ontario apples, the market that rules prices generally, the prices at which buyers go out to buy ; I mean the British market. The Gravenstein is one of those that commands the highest possible price, for its particular season, in the British market. The Duchess of Oldenburg is an apple that will ship well to Britain, notwithstanding what a great many seem to think. It is to be picked when it gets its bluish color, and before it gets its yellow tinge ; the yellow tinge it will get on its voyage over, and come out a perfect apple. Of course we must attend to the shipping and the storing in ship, etc. After the Gravenstein I may mention the St. Lawrence. There are sections where they could grow the St. Lawrence to perfection, and perhaps they could depend upon a crop year after year. It is a good apple when you can get it clean. From the county of Simcoe, in Mr. Caston's section, I have found about as fine St. Lawrence as I have seen in Western Ontario. It is a profitable apple to grow, because it will bring a high price in the British markets. Then we come to one of the highest-priced apples in the British market, the Ribston Pippin. It is, however, a shy bearer in many sections. There are circumstances under which it is a very regular, though not a heavy, bearer. With me it is a regular bearer. If I get from a Ribston Pippin about one-half the crop that I would get on some other varieties, I can make more money out of it than I can out of those other varieties, because I can

get a much higher price for it. Even this year the top of what they call the "fancy market" in Britain can be got for prime Ribstons. It will go over the twenty shillings on every barrel easily; but they have to be prime. (Wealthy suggested). Wealthy is good. I would take Wealthy in preference to Snow at any time. There is more money in Wealthy, many times over in shipping; and as far as it has been grown some time, Wealthy is a cleaner apple than the Snow, generally speaking, although you will find some sections where Snow has been grown profitably. (What about Maiden's Blush?) Maiden's Blush is not in the number, it is a fancy apple. Under some circumstances it will bring money in the Old Country, where they want a fancy apple for decorative purposes. Some years ago Maiden's Blush would stand very well to the top of the list for high prices; but John Bull is getting a little sense now. He had very little a few years ago; but he has begun to look at the quality of the apple more than he did; and the quality of the Maiden's Blush is not well liked there. Be it that, or other reasons they may have, they are not paying the same price for Maiden's Blush. Colvert is a very profitable apple if you can grow it thoroughly clean. If you are thoroughly satisfied you are going to get rid of the fungus spotting, then I would say Colvert. If I were speaking in the Georgian Bay section I would say, "Grow Colvert." They can grow it clean, and get a finer color and a closer, finer grain; and as a result their Colvert will keep longer and ship better than ours, and the quality is finer. Along with the Ribston I would mention the Blenheim, because they go together in price. That is another apple that is a comparatively sectional apple, and it is not a very heavy bearer, and that is not a fault. I think the Blenheim is quite a good enough bearer in the sections where Blenheims succeed; and with a fair crop on the tree you are more apt to get a medium crop the following year; and Blenheim is an apple that will stand at the top of the fancy market with the Ribston side by side, any year. I don't care if there is a glut in the British market, as there has been this year, Blenheim and Ribston Pippin, properly and honestly put up, will bring their own price, year in and year out; and you will find very little if any variation in that price. Then the King of Tompkins County is another, and in naming these I am looking largely, not altogether, to the apples that are bringing perhaps now, or have brought for the past few years, the most in dollars and cents; but I am looking to the future as well, and taking the whole thing in. That is why I am trying as far as possible to name those varieties that have quality, that have flavor that is sure to commend them, and to remain with the British market. I have not named Baldwin yet, though Baldwin has made more money up to the present date than any of those over the whole country, but simply for the reason that Baldwin has not the flavor, it has not the intrinsic quality that would lead me to believe that Baldwin is going to remain at the top of the list for dollars and cents in the British market. It is going to go down, I believe. At the present time there is more money in Baldwin than anything else. There is a great deal of money in Ben Davis. (Ontario?) Ontario I would have instead of Spy, that is, for the profit. Of course Ontario is comparatively a new variety, and has not been sufficiently tested to speak absolutely in regard to it. Like the Spy and smooth-skinned apples, it may be just as subject to this fungus spotting. So far it has not. I have found Ontario clean. I have found it a very even sample, one that you can pick, and find the samples even, all pretty large, fit for No. 1, off the tree. In the British market they will take it in place of Spy. The quality is not altogether special, as the flesh is not under some circumstances. It varies more than Spy. I have seen Ontario very much softer, not as firm in flesh as Spy; but generally it is much more tart than Spy, and partakes more of the Wagener. (What about Grimes' Golden?) There is no money in Grimes' Golden. It is too small for the British market, and the color is quite against it; and it is too small for the markets generally. (The quality is there; you said John Bull was getting sensible?) Well, he wants to get all he can for his penny. I don't think he will come to the size. It is difficult to name six varieties to cover these seasons; and all I have attempted to do is to give you the names of those varieties, about in proportion as they come in price in the British market, that is, the way the demand is; and I have left out those varieties that I think have not sufficient quality to warrant me in

saying that they are going to remain in a high priced place in that market. They are getting out of appearance and looking more to quality; and hence the Rhode Island Greening is coming up to the Baldwin, and will pass it. (Cranberry Pippin?) Better quality than Baldwin, very good apple. Of course in our markets there is a run for Spy. I don't wonder at that, I do not include Spy, because of its lateness of bearing, and there are so few on a tree that are clean enough and fit to take the top place in the British market. Spy is spoiling all the time where it is afflicted with the fungus spot. Taking the average over the province, the Spy has not been bringing enough to warrant me in putting it on the paying list. (Ribston and Blenheim Orange are very much the same type of apple). They are very much alike. A great many growers in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, are making a specialty of Gravenstein, Ribston, Blenheim, and King, they won't grow anything else, because for these they can get fancy prices. (Cox Orange Pippin?) Too small. (Fallawater?) A long keeper. We have made money with it, but it is not a sufficient bearer, that is, you cannot get apples up to the picking period sufficiently well, unless we had those windbreaks around the orchard that we heard of to-day. It is a heavy apple, and a large apple. The quality is not large. The only thing in that that would bring a price would be its long-keeping quality. The actual value there is in any of these varieties is in shipping that variety at the particular season when the British public want to get that right into consumption. Don't ship anything over to be stored there and wait for the consumption, it must go right into consumption. If storing has to be done, let it be done here.

Mr. RACE: You have named no apple that is suitable for the late season.

Mr. ALLAN: Ontario is fit for the late season. I did not take the Russet in. Of course there is more money in the American Golden Russet than in any other russets so far, although the Roxbury Russet is a finer-looking russet, but a little too tart. It will take the market without any trouble from its appearance. (Any sweet apples?) No; the sweet apples are not asked for over there. (Nonpareil of Nova Scotia?) I have always considered that as Roxbury Russet. I have examined them side by side in the Old Country, and I have pronounced it Roxbury Russet. (Swaar?) Swaar has good quality and high color; but the size is against it for the British market.

The PRESIDENT: I will adjourn this discussion till to-morrow.

Piano duet—The Misses Swayze.

Vocal solo—Miss Buck—"The Fairies?" which received an encore, to which she responded.

The PRESIDENT: I thought we had everything about the apple fixed up, but it is like the work of the fruit-grower, just when we think we have got everything done there is something else. We have selected the varieties of apples to grow, and got the land ready, and the windbreaks; but then the little insect needs attention; and Prof. Panton will now show us the insect on the sheet here, so that we can see him in all his beauty. (Laughter.)

The room was then darkened, and Prof. Panton gave a stereopticon exhibition of the various insects, those which are enemies, then those which are friends of the fruit-grower.

THE ENEMIES IN HORTICULTURE AND HOW TO OVERCOME THEM.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The duty devolves upon me to-night to introduce to your notice some of the enemies that war against the horticulturist.

With a view to make the subject interesting and instructive I shall take advantage of this stereopticon and throw upon the canvas pictures of some of the most common pests that check the success of the fruit grower.

The figure now before you represents an unfortunate tree attacked on the one side by parasitic plants and upon the other by insects: the former can be much controlled by spraying with copper compounds, the latter with arsenical mixture and kerosene emulsions. These common enemies put a premium upon skill, patience and industry, and thus to some extent fulfil a good mission.

All plants may be spoken of as flowerless or flowering. Among the flowerless we find the fungi, all developed from spores, while the flowering develop from seeds. The slide now represented on the canvas illustrates the difference between a spore and a seed. Spores are minute, have no embryo, have no definite direction in germination, and give rise to a mass of threadlike structures upon which spores are borne in due time. Seeds, on the other hand, are quite visible, possess an embryo, germinate at a particular point and develop roots, stem, leaves and flowers and seeds.

Slide 3 indicates that the fungi grow upon organic substance, either dead, as in case of mushrooms, or upon living, as rust of wheat, etc. These last forms are called parasites, among which we find the mildews, blights, etc., that trouble the fruit grower. Flowering plants feed upon inorganic substances, such as nitrates, sulphates, etc. in the soil.

Slide 4 introduces to your notice the nine family names which require to be known by the student of parasitic plants. Two of these contain most of the enemies in horticulture, and two trouble the farmer with rust and smut. Two embrace the microbes you now see upon the canvas. Among these are invisible foes which lash even man by inflicting upon him many forms of disease. I shall now bring before you the forms of several of the mildews, followed by a series of slides illustrating a number of parasitic plants largely connected with grape rot, cherry rot, etc. In both these groups you will observe that a general structure is common, but they vary considerably when you study them with reference to specific characters.

Prof. Panton pointed out the striking feature of each fungus as it appeared upon the canvas, and then gave the remedy. These were followed by illustrations representing 21 common insect enemies for which remedies were also given, all of which are grouped together for convenience under the head of Fungicides and Insecticides as follows:

I. FUNGICIDES.

Fungicides may be defined as chemical compounds or mixtures used for the purpose of destroying such injurious forms of plant life as live upon other plants by absorbing their juices to such an extent as to affect their vitality. Examples are seen in the *rusts*, *smuts*, *mildews* and *blights*.

It is but a comparatively short time since the life history of these obscure forms of plant life has been made out; but during late years wonderful strides have been made in this department of biology, and we are now in possession of knowledge that enables us to hold in check their destructive effects by the application of so-called fungicides; among which some of the most important are:

(1) *Bordeaux Mixture*. This consists of copper sulphate, lime and water in the following proportions: 6 lb. copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime, 22 gals. water. This may be prepared by dissolving the copper compound in 16 gals. water; slake the lime in 6 gals. water, and when the latter is cooled pour it slowly into the copper solution and mix thoroughly. Some use less water for dissolving the first.

Owing to a tendency of this to clog the nozzle of a sprayer some use a modified form (2) 6 lb copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime, 50 gals. water, or (3) 4 lb. copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime and 50 gals. water, and have had good results.

(1) *Eau Celeste*. This consists of copper sulphate, ammonia (commercial) and water, 1 lb. copper sulphate, 1½ pints ammonia and 25 gals. water. Dissolve the copper sulphate in about 2 gals. hot water, as soon as cool add the 1½ pints ammonia and dilute to 25 gals.

2. A modified form has given better results, viz.: 2 lb. copper sulphate dissolved in two gals. water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sodium carbonate (washing soda) dissolved in another vessel. Mix these, and when chemical action has ceased add $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of ammonia and dilute to 22 gals. Some dilute even to 30 with good results.

Eau Grison (Grison Liquid). This consists of sulphur, lime and water. Boil 3 lb. sulphur and 3 lb. lime in 6 gals. water until reduced to 2 gals. When settled pour off the clear liquid; this may be bottled and when used dilute with 100 parts water. This is used to destroy downy mildew and powdery mildew of the grape and the mildew of the gooseberry.

Copper Sulphate. 1 lb. in 25 gals. water is used to spray on vines and trees in early spring to destroy the winter spores of Fungi.

**Ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate*.—Copper carbonate, ammonia and water. Dissolve 4oz. copper carbonate in 2 quarts ammonia, and when about to use dilute to 30 gals.

Potassium Sulphide. 1 oz. potassium sulphide to 2 gals. water.

*Galloway's mixture No. 5 is equal parts ammoniated copper sulphate and ammonium carbonate. 10 oz. of the mixture to 25 gals. water. Combined Insecticide and Fungicide, 4 oz. Paris green to 50 gals. of Bordeaux Mixture, No. 3.

REMEDIES.

"*Spot*" of *Apple*. 1. Spray in spring before the blossoms open with Bordeaux mixture No. 3, then as soon as fruit is well formed, again with the same, and repeat about twice at an interval of two weeks. If 4 oz. of Paris green be added to the barrel when spraying 2nd, 3rd and 4th times, it will be effective against insects. 2. Galloway mixture No. 5. 3. Ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate. 4. Modified Eau Celeste. 2, 3 and 4 may be applied once before blossoming, next when fruit is about the size of peas, and the last time about two weeks later. Nos. 3 and 4 have been very successful.

"*Brown Rot*" of stone fruits found on the cherry, plum and peach.

The same as remedy No. 1 for "Spot" on apple.

"*Pear Leaf Blight*." 1. Spray with ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate as soon as the leaves begin to unfold, repeat 3 times at intervals of two weeks.

2. Dilute Bordeaux mixture as for apple "spot."

Strawberry Leaf Blight. Spray with ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate, Bordeaux mixture or eau celeste every two weeks during July and August.

Gooseberry Mildew. Spray with a solution of potassium sulphide 1 or to 2 gals. water. Begin as soon as the leaves commence to open, repeat every three weeks.

Black Rot of Grape. Spray with ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate 6 times commencing early in May and repeating every 15 days.

Downy Mildew of Grape. Spray eau celeste upon the vines 10 days before they blossom; a second time when berries are well set, and a third three weeks later.

Anthracnose of the Raspberry or Cane Rust. Spray Bordeaux mixture No. 3. Apply once before the leaves come out, twice after, but not after the blossoms open. Spray especially on the young growth.

II. INSECTICIDES.

Compounds or mixtures used to destroy insects injurious to vegetation:

Paris Green (arsenite of copper containing 50 to 60 per cent. of arsenic). Applied dry or in solution. In the dry form best mixed with 50 to 100 parts plaster, wood-ashes, flour or air-slaked lime and dusted upon the affected plants. The wet form is usually used in the proportion of 1 lb. Paris green to 200 gals. of water, but if the foliage is ten-

der 250 to 300 gals. water (applies to application upon the plum). As this green powder does not dissolve it requires to be kept thoroughly mixed. It is an excellent insecticide against potato bug, plum curculio, canker worm, tent-caterpillar, grape-vine beetle and codling moth. It can be used successfully in nearly all cases of leaf-eating insects.

London Purple. An arsenite of lime obtained as a by-product in manufacturing dyes; is largely used instead of Paris green; but being more soluble in water it is likely to injure the foliage, and besides its composition varies considerably so that when used it is not likely to give as uniform results as Paris green.

In spraying for codling moth it is usual to spray after the blossoms fall, when the apples are about the size of peas and before they have turned downwards on the stem, and a second time about ten days after. For plum curculio, as soon as the fruit is formed, followed by two or three applications with an interval of ten days between. In this case the solution is weaker than that used upon the apple, 1lb. in 250 to 300 gals. of water.

Kerosene Emulsion. A mixture of coal oil and water. There are three mixtures of this kind that are used to a considerable extent:

(a) Riley-Hubbard Emulsion. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. hard soap in 1 gal. rain water, boil till dissolved, then add 2 gals. coal oil and mix thoroughly for about five minutes. When properly mixed it will adhere to glass without oiliness. In using dilute with 9 parts water (soft).

(b) Cook's Emulsion (soft soap). 1 quart soft soap, 2 quarts boiling water. While hot add 1 pint of coal oil. Mix thoroughly. In using dilute with equal amount of water.

(c) Cook's Emulsion (hard soap). $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. hard soap, 2 quarts water and 1 pint coal oil, and thoroughly mix while hot. In using dilute with twice the amount of water.

These emulsions are very excellent against plant lice, scale insects, chinch bug, cabbage-worm, and even rose-beetle.

Hellebore. Obtained from the powdered roots of a plant (*Veratrum album*). May be applied dry or as a liquid. 1 oz. to 3 gals. water. Excellent against currant worm and cherry slug.

Pyrethrum. Made from the powdered flowers of the genus pyrethrum, a plant of the sunflower family. It should be fresh, and hence should be kept in closed vessels. Used in dry form, 1 part pyrethrum, 5 to 8 parts flour; or liquid 1 oz. in 3 gals. water. A good remedy for cabbage worm.

**Carbolic Acid Emulsion.* 1 part carbolic acid to 7 parts of a solution consisting of 1 quart soft soap or $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. hard in 2 quarts water. This applied to affected trees destroys bark lice and the borers. It should be well rubbed upon the parts attacked.

Tobacco. The refuse from cigar manufactories answers the purpose. A strong solution, about 1 pound of tobacco to 2 gals. water, destroys plant lice and flea beetles.

Alkaline Wash. A strong solution of washing soda mixed with soft soap until about as thick as paint. Applied to the trunk of trees destroys the borers and gives a healthy, vigorous tone to the tree.

The foregoing compounds and mixtures are usually applied by means of spraying machines, many of which are now advertised, and information concerning them can be readily obtained from seedsmen or others concerned in their sale.

The following list of prices will give the readers an idea of the approximate cost incurred by the use of certain compounds in making up mixtures. Price per lb. :— Ammonia, 25c.; copper carbonate, 60c.; Paris green, 30c.; London purple, 15c.; pyrethrum, 40c.; copper sulphate, 12c.; hellebore, 25c.; sodium carbonate, 5c.

* In the case of bark lice kerosene emulsion should be sprayed upon the trees as soon as the young lice begin to crawl about the twigs; this is usually about June.

PRECAUTIONS IN SPRAYING, ETC.

1. Keep poisonous substances labelled and out of the way of children.
2. Do not continue to spray so far into the season as to affect the fruit.
3. In making emulsions remember the inflammable nature of coal oil.
4. Never spray trees in bloom.
5. Try mixtures on a small scale if you have any doubts regarding their effect upon the foliage.
6. Be careful and thorough in your work.

Much has been said of late regarding the danger incurred by eating fruit from trees and vines which had been sprayed with Paris green; but careful chemical analysis show there is no ground for such an alarm. The same is true regarding the copper compounds which are sprayed in such weak mixture that there is no danger of any one eating sufficient fruit to injure them from the poison upon it by using the above spraying mixtures.

The PRESIDENT: We have been in the dark for some time, but we have got a great light (Laughter) and if there are any questions, Prof. Panton will be pleased to answer them.

A DELEGATE: How would you destroy canker worm?

Prof. PANTON: Paris green one pound to 200 gallons.

Mr. GOTT: Why should the remedies be different for fungi from those used for very small insects?

Prof. PANTON: They are not very different now-a-days. The Bordeaux mixture is a remedy for a great many of them; but there are many things that are alike to a certain extent, and yet the same thing would not have the same effect. This whole question of fungicides is just in its infancy. Who heard of spraying until about 1885 or 1886? The only thing that was heard of was throwing a little Paris green with a watering can upon a bush. We have made a great deal of progress, and can stay a great many of them; but we may have one compound that will do more.

Mr. ORR: Can the spores that you speak of forming in the fall be successfully treated in the fall by the Bordeaux mixture?

Prof. PANTON: I hardly think so. I think you will have to wait till the spring. They are in a sort of dormant condition—lying over.

A DELEGATE: Where affected by mildew should we burn the leaves?

Prof. PANTON: By all means. Wherever there is fruit or anything like that that has been affected by a fungoid, it should be burned up and destroyed.

Q.—How would it do to plow it under? A.—It would be just as easy to destroy it. Plowing would do if you plow it deep enough.

Q.—Where there is black knot on the tree would it be safe to leave the tree without cutting it out? A.—That is a very difficult thing to do. You can hardly find a case where there is a single knot.

Q.—I mean the limbs? A.—The difficulty is to cut out all what we call these mycelium threads. If you could get to the end of that, and were sure you had cut it out, you would be sure you had got rid of the trouble; but the difficulty is to do such a thing. I live in hopes that we may strike a compound that will be successful. As I take the plum knot in June and look at it, I find spores by the thousand. The Bordeaux mixture has been tried, and met with some success. The success reported by a single person you cannot lay great stress on—there must be a number of examples before you can rely on the results. I believe there will be a compound for this fungus, but it has not appeared yet.

A DELEGATE reported that last fall he had cured the black knot on his cherry trees by cutting out the knot as clean as possible and painting with pure turpentine over the

blaze. This fall there was not the least sign on them, and they had healed all over just as if the parts had been cut out of a healthy tree. This proved to be a good way of treating trees where the limbs were too large to cut off without injuring the tree.

Mr. RACE: I did the same thing, only nipping them with nippers; and I had the same experience as you have.

Q.—Are we always safe in using Bordeaux mixture? A.—Yes, it may be used at any time. It is especially good for spraying in the early part of the spring. All the different remedies are mentioned in Bulletin No. 79.

Mr. PEART: Do you think anything is going to come from the experiments on the apple spot?

Prof. PANTON: Prof. Goff, of the Wisconsin station, has been making one of a series of experiments. His report shows that there was a less development of spots. I think the same bulletin on Insecticides is issued from Ottawa.

Prof. CRAIG expressed pleasure at the way in which the enemies of the fruit grower had been shown up by the lecturer. The formula of the Bordeaux mixture, if used in proportion of 6 to 4, will clog the nozzle very much; and considerable care has to be taken in straining the lime which is used. If this is not done a considerable difficulty will be found in getting it into a fine spray. Using it half strength, which had been found quite effective, and taking some little care to strain the lime after mixing it with water, there will be no difficulty in using it effectively.

Mr. HADDLESEY gave a piano solo.

The meeting closed by the audience singing the National Anthem.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

BRANTFORD, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1892.

The Convention was called to order at 10 a.m.

The SECRETARY read a telegram from Hon. A. S. Hardy, and letters from Mr. W. Patterson, M.P., Mr. S. D. Willard, Vice-President Horticultural Society, New York State, Mr. Shutt, Chemist of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Mr. W. E. Wellington, Toronto, and Mr. E. B. Edwards, Secretary Peterborough Fruit Growers' Association, and Mr. J. S. Woodward, Secretary Farmers' Institutes, New York State, regretting their inability to be present.

The PRESIDENT: I wish to announce that arrangements have been made with the local association here that on payment of \$1.05 persons may become members of both Associations.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS FOR FRUIT.

The following paper was read by Mr. A. M. SMITH:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: From the title of my subject as announced on the programme you might think I was going to give my own experience in growing new fruits but such is not my intention. "Experimenting with new fruits and its cost to the country" is more properly the subject which I wish to present for your consideration, and in doing so, I may make some statements which you may think extravagant, to say the least; but I want you to carefully examine the facts and see if they will not bear out my assertions. Last winter while I was attending a meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society it was stated by one of their prominent members, I think their venerable president, T. T. Lyon (who is also a director of one of their fruit experiment stations), that there was annually enough money spent in the purchase of worthless fruits to

maintain the poor of the state." I have been thinking upon this subject and making a little estimate of the amount spent here in Ontario and I have come to the conclusion that the amount spent here in worthless fruits and fruits not adapted to the climate and wants of the country and in their cultivation would far exceed that sum, and I will venture the assertion that within the last 25 years there has been more money wasted in them in Ontario than would take to pay her share of the national debt (which you all know is not a very small sum.) I know it is far easier to make an assertion than to prove it, and that what might be accepted as proof by those familiar with a subject might not be understood by those who were not. But I think all of you who have had experience in growing fruit and in marketing it will fully understand the difference between the value of a tree that produces ten dollars worth of fruit and one that produces 50 cents worth, or less, annually; particularly if the latter cost five times as much when planted and has perhaps had twice the time and money expended upon its cultivation. And I doubt not but your experience in finding this out has cost some of you more than your share of the national debt. But there are others perhaps who are not familiar with this business whom it would be hard to convince that there was such a loss. But suppose we take an ordinary farmer's orchard, like a majority of them in our neighbourhood, and on an average what proportion of good paying varieties do we find that will yield a good fair crop, of a quality that will bring a first-class price in the market? Take the country through and you will not find over 25 per cent. I have packed apples in nearly all of the best apple sections in the country and I did not find that on an average, and what are the rest? They are apples ranging from fair to worthless. Let us see what this means: Take 100 apple trees which should, at a low estimate, average 2 barrels to the tree for 20 years—worth one dollar per barrel—and because three-fourths of them are not adapted to the country or the market and they only average one barrel, you have a yearly loss of \$100 to each one hundred trees, or \$2,000 in 20 years. How much would that amount to on the total orcharding of Ontario? And this is not all, the same holds good on all other varieties of fruit; pears, plums, peaches, cherries, grapes and small fruits. One-half of the money expended upon them has been a total loss, except to the nurseryman and perhaps the experience bought may be of use to some, though I am sorry to say one-half of our farmers do not seem to profit by it, for the very next agent that comes along with a picture of something new and wonderful and a recommend that it will bear from July to January in any soil or climate, from Manitoba to Texas, will get their order. This loss is not confined to farmers and fruit growers alone. Our mechanics and townspeople are annually spending thousands of dollars for trees and plants to stock their gardens, more than one-half of which is inferior or worthless or not adapted to the climate. Now the question is, how has this state of things come about? Who is to blame for it? And what is the remedy? In the early history of our country there was some excuse for this. People were anxious to grow fruit and they had no means of knowing whether a variety was good or would succeed here or not till they tried it; and later on, agents from the other side thronged the country recommending this and that variety, and many with the hope of getting something good, planted a little of everything which accounts for the large collection of varieties in some of our old orchards. But as years rolled around and there began to be a demand for shipping fruits and planters began to understand what varieties were profitable they commenced to order these varieties largely and plant new orchards—and here comes in the iniquity of the tree agent, and I am sorry to say some of the nurserymen. There was not enough of this class of trees to supply the demand and these was inserted in their blank orders—which they always carry to be filled out, this clause (which is generally unobserved by the purchaser who signs it.) "If you have not the varieties called for you may substitute others which you think equally desirable." The consequence was that many a man who gave his order for Baldwins, Greenings, Northern Spy or some other choice variety he wanted, found out when they came to bear that he had Talman Sweet, Colvert, or some variety he did not want; something the nurseryman wanted to get rid of or the tree agent could buy the cheapest and which they thought would be "equally desirable" for them to get the money for. I could point you to hundreds of such cases, but many of you know of them to your sorrow. Besides this there is a laudable desire on the

part of planters to get something new, something there is more money in than the old, and they are on the alert for new things, some of them anxious to get the start of their neighbors. Nurserymen, knowing this, are continually introducing new things and by getting high recommends from one another—a kind of a “scratch my back and I’ll scratch yours” process. They succeed in selling often at ten times the price of varieties 100 per cent. better. It is true that an occasional one may be of value in some sections, but not one in a hundred proves to be superior to the old established varieties I could mention. That thousands of dollars have been paid for through the country and thousands more spent in their cultivation, and which never paid for the time spent in planting much less in nursing and cultivating them. Prof. Lyon, of the Michigan Fruit Experiment Station stated in his report last winter that “not more than one in a hundred of the new sorts or novelties, exceeded or even equalled the old standard varieties, though some of them might appear valuable for a year or two,” and his advice to fruit growers was “for general planting let novelties alone.” Yet glib-tongued agents will often induce men to invest largely in new untried fruits. I knew of one in my section who persuaded a farmer to plant several acres of a new grape called the Early Dawn, for which he obtained an enormous price, representing that they were so early that he would have the market all to himself before his neighbors grapes were ripe and thus secure a fortune. But, when they came to bear, the fact dawned upon him that he had been swindled—they were no earlier than some of the old sorts, and far below them in size, quality and productiveness. Similar instances might be multiplied—but it is not necessary. We see and know that these are facts and can understand how they have come about, and I think, can see that we are in a great measure to blame for it ourselves. As long as we continue to invest our money on these new things simply upon the recommendation of a tree agent, or a few men interested in their sale, we shall be doomed to loss and disappointment. I do not wish to insinuate that nurserymen, or tree agents are all rogues; far from it. I believe nurserymen are as honorable men as a class as are engaged in any calling and some tree agents are also; but there are those who like the manufacturers and dealers in whisky are “not in it” for the good they can do the country but for the money they can get out of it.

And now about the remedy for this state of affairs. We do not want to discourage experimenting in new fruits nor introducing them, if they are worthy—on the contrary we want to encourage this work. But we do want to devise some means of having it tested by competent parties not interested in its sale so that we may know whether it is worth planting or not, before we pay out our hard earned dollars for it. This is a matter that affects the whole country at large, not only fruit growers but consumers. We are all interested in getting the very best fruits that our country will produce and at the best possible rates. Anything that hinders their production in perfection diminishes the supply on our markets and adds to their cost. And I know of no better or fairer way to remedy the evil than by asking our government to assist us in this matter by establishing experimental stations in fruit growing districts where fruit can be tested by disinterested parties under its supervision as is done in nearly all of the neighboring states and by enacting laws regulating the sale of trees and plants, making it a criminal offence to wilfully substitute an inferior fruit for one ordered, or in perpetrating frauds of a similar nature. We have advocated this measure before in our Society, and the matter has been brought before the Minister of Agriculture, who I think sees the necessity of it and is willing to do what he can to assist us. No definite action has yet been taken farther than the appointing of a committee to consult as to the best means of carrying out the work, but who as yet have accomplished but little. Still I hope some more definite action will be taken during the coming winter and the matter brought before our legislators, who I think will see the need of this work and grant us what we ask and we want every fruit grower and lover of fruit interested in this work to agitate the subject—talk it to your neighbors, bring the matter before your member of Parliament and if he has not got sense enough to see the necessity of it ask him to step down and out and put some one in his place who has.

Mr. LEE asked whether the statement by fruit-tree men : " We will not be responsible for any verbal statements made by our agents," is binding on the purchaser.

The SECRETARY : I don't see how the nurserymen could protect themselves from some agents who might say a good many unauthorized things unless that was allowed. I think that what is written is all right to be understood as the agreement between the two parties.

Mr. M. PETTIT : I think that was a very excellent paper, and covers the ground pretty thoroughly ; and as the time is short possibly it would be better to refer it to a committee without discussion.

The SECRETARY moved that the subject of Experiment Station be referred to a committee of three, with Mr. A. M. Smith as chairman, and that A. H. Pettit and M. Pettit be the other two members of the committee.

Mr. A. McD. ALLAN, seconded the motion;

Prof. CRAIG : Would it not be advisable to add a member from some other part of the Province—perhaps the western part ?

The PRESIDENT : Will you suggest a name ?

Prof. CRAIG : Mr. Hilborn, of Leamington.

The motion was then carried.

STRAWBERRIES.

The following topic was then taken up : " Three best strawberries for market and three best for home garden."

Mr. John LITTLE, of Granton, Ont., was called on. He said it was a difficult question to answer, so as to get strawberries that will suit all parts of the Province. Amongst the later varieties for commercial purposes the best are Haverland, Bubach, Warfield, Gandy. There are larger varieties than those, and superior, but they are not in cultivation yet—they are two seedlings that I have tried for some time. One is Regina of Alabama, and the next is Weston from Wisconsin ; and that matures about six days later than any variety I have ever grown.

Mr. RACE : Would you say anything about the Bubach for foreign markets ?

Mr. LITTLE : For shipping purposes I would mention the Woolverton. In all the strawberries I have ever raised I have never grown any that beats that variety. I would name the Princess of Minnesota. Barton's Eclipse is a pistillate variety, but it is early. Bederwood is the proper one to fertilize with, and comes in about the same time.

Mr. A. M. SMITH : Have you any experience with Williams ?

Mr. LITTLE : Yes. I cannot find any fault with the Williams with regard to the plant—it is a very good plant ; but the white tip is just like that of its parent—the Sharpless. That is detrimental to it in more ways than one. Although some say it suits the market well, in our market they do not care for either the Sharpless or the Williams, yet both are excellent bearers.

The SECRETARY : The Williams is a good deal better shipper than the Sharpless, isn't it ?

Mr. LITTLE : Yes.

Mr. RACE : Tell us what three varieties would be the most suitable for the St. Mary's district.

Mr. LITTLE : The Princess, both for shipping and home use. It is large and beautiful and good. It has got several prizes at the Minnesota fairs, Gillespie would be another very good one, both for shipping and home use—it is large and good. It is a seedling of the Haverland, and resembles it very much in shape, it is solid. The Haverland, although a good bearer, is not a good shipper, it is soft. Enhance would be another good bearer, and a good shipper too. There is nothing I like so well for its size as the Greenville, introduced this year from Ohio. Among the older varieties for the commercial grower the best are Haverland, Bubach, Warfield and Gandy. The following are equally as good, and some of them better, owing to their size, color and productiveness, and even for keeping longer in fruit : Woolverton, Princess, Moore's Early.

 RESULT OF TWENTY YEARS' STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Mr. JOHN LITTLE of Granton, read the following paper, being the experience gained in growing strawberries during the last twenty years.

Experience implies failure as well as success, and these are not always pleasant to contemplate or rehearse. The thought of a failure, even in review, has a depressing effect. Still failures are lessons, and if followed by improvement, are profitable. "Variety is the spice of life" is true with regard to the strawberry industry. Why, there would be no need of horticultural societies if there were no failures to recount, and think how much we should miss!

To give a detailed account since I first began growing the strawberry, would fill too many pages and take up too much time, and I take it, that to give methods of procedure since I commenced growing this, the choicest of God's choicest gifts to man, would be simply reiterating what has been said, and so well said, over and over again at the yearly meetings of this society, and embodied in their reports. When I first commenced growing the strawberry I had no idea of growing the berries for market, or plants for sale, but to raise berries for our home use. I enlarged our planting, and had no difficulty in selling the surplus, and during all these years I have sold to the same retail house in St. Marys never having to ship to other points. Up till this date I have tested all other varieties that have been brought to the notice of the strawberry-loving public. There is no mystery about strawberry growing. The plant thrives upon any good soil, and its culture is simple, the only secrets of a bountiful yield of fruit are, first, the selection of suitable varieties and, second, thorough preparation of the ground and systematic cultivation; and, when thus generously treated, there is no product of the soil that gives larger returns for the time and labor expended nor is there any more certain fruit crop grown in our country. From the great number of strawberries now in cultivation, it is impossible to say of any two or three, or of any half dozen or dozen, "these are the best and should have the preference of all others." The value of many varieties depends on the locality where they are raised—soil, climate and the particular market where they are disposed of determining in some measure their worth. Many of the varieties of the highest qualities and which are most estimable for the garden when they are to pass directly to the table, have peculiarities which unfit them for profitable cultivation for shipping to distant markets, and on the other hand some of the most profitable varieties for large growers who send them to distant markets are so inferior in quality that they would be refused at the table of a connoisseur such as every amateur grower of this most delicious fruit should be. To some extent every strawberry grower must test varieties for himself, but the varieties now in cultivation are all so good, and the information in regard to them so full, that there is little danger in obtaining any that is really worthless.

ARE NEW VARIETIES VALUABLE IN COMPARISON WITH THE OLD.

Some selected hints in this connection are worth careful consideration. Just what variety will give best satisfaction on your grounds. A knowledge of varieties is of the most importance and no one cares to limit his acquaintance to two or three. The statement is made at horticultural meetings and elsewhere, that, with all the talk and all the efforts for forty years, no one has yet produced a better market berry than "Wilson's Albany seedling" and the conclusion was reached that all should stick to the "old reliable" and let others prove the new. This may be good advice but it is hardly necessary inasmuch as the majority of cultivators are inclined to that course and will pursue it without any prompting,

Fortunately for horticultural progress there are a few "cranks" in this as in other callings—enough to keep the world moving—and the improvements in small fruits which they have brought about are really marvellous when we remember that but little more than fifty years ago the only varieties known, were the wild berries of the field and wood. There is not one of the many fine varieties now known that will not in time be superseded by others still better. The "Wilson" was a great berry in its day (forty years ago), when

horticulture as a science was in its infancy ; it was then deemed a prodigy, and it was in everything but quantity a decided advance from previously existing varieties. No one would suppose it was ever new to note the observations of some conservative growers and writers who venerate it for what it has been rather than for what it is, and who despise and would belittle varieties because they are new without having tried them. The Wilson possessed wonderful vitality, and held its own for a long time, though, as some one has said, it was never fit to eat. But age and much transplanting have weakened it as they will weaken any variety. Except in a very few northern localities the famous Wilson is now uncertain in yield. That it is nowhere as profitable as formerly is the testimony of all well posted cultivators who grow for profit. Some nurserymen still grow the plants to satisfy the wants of a few old growers who love an old berry for its name's sake ; a good deal as they would love an old coat or an old political party.

The time was when Wilson, Crescent, Sharpless, and others were our best varieties, but these have been almost displaced by other, and better kinds.

Success with strawberries does not end with growing ; but one who is really successful follows up every detail, the selection of plants, planting, cultivating, picking, packing, and putting them on the market fresh, whether it be for shipping or for the home market. The home market is usually the most satisfactory, and if a grower is careful in all the details being sure that there are just as good berries at the bottom and all through the basket as at the top, he will soon acquire a reputation and trade for all he can grow, at prices that will pay him for his trouble,

Among the older varieties for the commercial grower the best are Haverland, Bubach, Warfield and Gandy. The following are equally as good as those, and some of them are better owing to their size, color and productiveness, and keep longer in fruiting, and are good to ship. I head the list with Woolverton, Princess, Lovett's Early (not early—it is medium and good), Gov. Hoard, Greenville, Middifield, Barton's Eclipse, Gillespie, Enhance, Williams. The very late berries here are in the order named : Gandy, Regina, and Weston from Wisconsin. In planting for a fancy market and to name a few varieties to cover the entire season I would advise : For early—Barton's Eclipse, Woolverton, Gov. Hoard ; early to medium—Beder Wood, Haverland, Bubach No. 5 ; medium to late—Lovett, Gandy, Regina, Weston. For near market—Beder Wood, Bubach No. 5, and Haverland.

Mr. RACE (in the chair) : We would like to hear from Mr. Greig as to his experience in the Williams ?

Mr. GREIG of Cainsville : My experience is very favorable. The Williams is far more profitable—that is if any strawberry in this locality is profitable. It is superior to the Wilson and the Crescent. The Wilson does not do well in our soil. We tested the Crescent along with the Williams. The first two pickings we will have more from the Crescent, but it dwindles down. The Williams has a long season ; I think last season we gathered them a little over four weeks. We had no trouble with the white tips last year. By leaving them a day longer on the plant they ripened up to the very tip. We had trouble with some pickers, who would take them with the white tips ; but we were hard put to get pickers last year, and we picked them ourselves. We always received a cent or a cent and a half over the common berry.

Mr. RACE : What three varieties would you recommend for the home market ?

Mr. GREIG : The Williams, the Bubach and the Warfield.

Mr. RACE : You would not care to recommend any three for shipping ?

Mr. GREIG : No.

Mr. W. H. LEE (Niagara) : I have had, possibly, more experience in the Williams than any one in the Association, having introduced the berry to the Association while they were in session at Niagara, and grown it now for about eight years. My experience has been such that if I had to grow the Wilson and the Crescent, and allow somebody else to grow the Williams, I would quit right off, for I would feel that I could not make a living. In shipping to Toronto I can get for the Williams from two to three cents a bas-

ket more than for the Crescent and Wilson. You will make a mistake if you do not give the Williams strawberry prominence. I say it with no personal interests whatever; but I have tested it in this locality—once having lived here—and it is doing very well where I am now. Of course it will do better upon heavier soil. It may not stand drouth with the Bubach, but it is a very much better paying berry. I can safely say I get two baskets to one, and a better price. The Bubach is too soft to ship to any distant market, although I shipped them as far as Montreal with no bad results. There is one point I would like to make about windbreaks. Pretty thick windbreaks are very essential in this locality—and the farther you go north the more essential they are; but in the Niagara peninsula where I am you don't want too many of them, because we are situated between the two waters, and when this muggy weather comes on we want a circulation of air. Here, where the thermometer sometimes goes 20° below zero, a windbreak is a very good thing; but if the thermometer doesn't go below zero you don't need them.

Mr. E. D. SMITH: Sufficient importance is hardly given to firmness in strawberries. The three chief elements of success in strawberries are: vigor of plant, productiveness, and firmness of strawberries. We have a large market in the Maritime Provinces, because our market opens up two or three weeks earlier than theirs. We must grow a firmer berry.

Mr. LITTLE: And larger.

Mr. SMITH: The Williams fills that bill—it is large and it is firm. It is almost as prolific a plant as the Crescent.

Mr. BLANCHARD: I would name the three for home: Saunders, Eureka and Warfield; for Market: Bubach, Haverland and Saunders.

Mr. RACE: For the last few years I have run from twenty to thirty varieties of strawberries in my garden. I ran these down to the Williams, the Bubach and Haverland; and I would limit farther to Bubach and Williams.

Mr. HILBORN: I think the Haverland is far superior to the Bubach, take it all round. The Wilson is still a favorite in our section, only it is badly affected with the rust on leaves. If we could cure it of that, and be careful about the selection of plants,—I think there is a good deal about the point that was made as to getting the new plants from plants that have never borne—there is no better berry for canning or for shipping, if grown on a loam, for our locality.

Mr. LITTLE: Take the first runner that comes, and no more; and if it offers to put out a runner, nip it off and let it get fully established, with roots you could hold in your hand.

EXPERIENCE WITH PEAR CULTURE.

Mr. S. HUNTER, of Scotland, read the following paper:

When I received the invitation from your worthy Secretary to give a paper upon pear culture, I felt that had he given me pear failure instead I might probably have been in a position to do a measure of justice to that side of the question.

I very much resemble the man in the parable who planted a vineyard, let it to husbandmen and took his journey to a far country. He came seeking fruit but found none, but in some respects he was better off than I. His vines were there, while I found quite a number of stumps and the skeleton of my once beautiful and thrifty pear orchard, and that too after an absence of only about seven years. I should therefore have two or three years time allowed for treatment before being called to account. Just here I would say, that of all the fruits we grow in this climate the pear is the most capricious and intricate, ever determined to grow its own way. Some one has written "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined," but that man had not much experience growing pear trees, unless it might have been Winter Nelis and a few of that class. They would suit the farmer who planted his potatoes in the moon and wanted to get up there to hoe them.

I would add a note of caution to the person who just takes to pear growing for what money there is in it ; unless he has a love for the pursuit for its own sake and expects to trim up the body so he can work close to or under them with his team, sow and reap grain annually, besides making a stockyard of the orchard all winter, that person had better try something else. Yet it is a most fascinating pursuit to those who become interested in it and make it a sort of hobby.

My first experience with the pear was on the other side of the Atlantic. When an apprentice I was allowed to compound the clay for grafting a few trees in the garden, and there my love for the pursuit was first aroused, but I need only go back about twenty-five years to the time I purchased the site of our present home, commencing with four pear trees, if I count dead as well as partly so. One I dug up, one had a sucker from the root that I grafted, cutting the old tree even with the ground, the other two were partly blighted, which parts I carefully removed. My scion grew, showed no signs of blight, in three years, I topgrafted again with another variety, and it is to-day as good a tree as any left. It was a little blighted when I returned, I kept the soil well worked and manured and like many amateurs did a great many unnecessary things.

I scraped the bark, washed the trunk with a variety of preparations, mulched with straw, coarse manure, grass, sawdust and chips and it would be difficult to tell what all I did ; all of which I regard as a waste of time, excepting whatever plant food there is in it. Mean-while I kept increasing the number of trees and varieties, which numbered more than the trees, at one time obtaining the stock from a variety of sources, the Fruit Growers' Association included. I did not heed the warning against too many varieties, a rock upon which a goodly number have struck, as we find when the buyer comes around and will take but one variety. I also raised quite a number of seedlings. I am saving two for further trial, which I think have merit. Two rows of seedlings suffered quite as much from blight as did the grafted varieties, during my absence. After a few years cultivation and care, blight disappeared and, for about twelve years before I left, I could have carried all the blighted branches in my arms at one time. Nor was there any sign of blight on trees young or old, when I left eight years ago, nor so far as I can learn two or three years later, the orchard then consisting of about four hundred trees, a few in other lots. During all that time, blight was just as common all around, as at present although not quite so many pears grown, but here let me draw the curtain and sum up my experience, or lessons of the past.

Location.—Whilst it is well to select a suitable location when a choice is possible, still in most cases we have no choice, and, if lacking in any important quality, supply it as far as we can, such as drainage, shelter, or, even qualities lacking in the soil may be, to a great extent, made up. Our land is a sandy loam, with limestone, gravel and clay subsoil, naturally drained, and with southern exposure.

Shelter.—I plant both evergreens and deciduous trees. Our native hemlock (*abies canadensis*) is a favorite with me, although of slower growth than many others. Our are sheltered on three sides, north, east and west, planting trees and shade at the same time and letting all grow up together.

Preparation of soil.—When time permits I manure and fall plow, but for the most part I have planted the trees and prepared the land afterwards which answered quite as well, often saving a year's growth in the trees.

Choice of trees.—When possible I select good sized, thrifty young trees, the wood well ripened. I prefer those grown south of where they are intended to grow, they are not so likely to be blackhearted. I get them either in spring or fall, with a preference for fall, heel in, but in no case plant in the fall. I can then plant in spring just as soon as frost is out, which is much earlier than we can get them from the nursery.

Varieties.—The choice of varieties depends so much upon what disposition you are going to make of the fruit, as well as location, that I will say very little about it, especially as there is such a good list of pears given in the last year's Annual Report of this Association, and although I have in cultivation about fifty named varieties, I would not like to discard any with two exceptions, that is the Autumn Belle and the Kieffer. To

illustrate, when I tried to sell a few of the first named variety to Mr. B. Foster, a well known fruit dealer of this city, he said: "No, sir, Mr. H., for I tell you when they come to be good, they are good for nothing, and that is more than can be said of Kieffer, for it never does come to be good at all, and I have tried it both here and in the State of Delaware, where it ought to grow to perfection, if any where."

Planting.—Having the ground staked out I use a planter, figure of which was given in the *Canadian Horticulturist* some time ago. I only take up a few trees at a time, and keep them covered from sun and air with a horseblanket, dig the hole larger than will receive the roots and a little deeper, throw two spadefuls of surface soil in the bottom, leaving it a little crowning in the center, on this let the roots radiate, with a downward tendency, (after having cut off all broken ends with a sharp knife) and only a little deeper than the tree stood in the nursery, for most trees are planted too deep. Put in a little fine soil and fill well among the roots, then fill level and pack firm, holding the top a little to westward. Head in a little, cutting off all broken and crushed twigs. Trees are usually sufficiently pruned before leaving the nursery to suit me.

Cultivation.—I make a point of keeping the ground well stirred around all young trees for the first two years at least, if situated where I can reach them with a cultivator; if not, I keep a circle hoed at least three feet from the tree once in two weeks until the last of August. I prefer keeping the ground well stirred, to mulching, in fact I do not mulch at all. I think it does more harm than good.

Manuring.—Give the land a liberal manuring broadcast, the trees will find it. Well rotted barnyard manure, wood ashes, broken or crushed bone, and if the land is sand or gravelly, a mixture of swamp muck is good for leaf and wood growth. I have also used considerable horse hoof-parings, which I think beneficial. I grow hoed crops as long as there is room, and light corn is a favorite crop on account of the shade it affords during the hot weather.

Pruning.—In the matter of pruning, I find myself in direct opposition to most of the advice given, even in the *Horticulturist*. I cannot help it. I would not prune any tree that I wished to live and grow, out of the growing season. I would not prune a scrub oak in winter, unless I wished to make it more scrubby. Why just look at those once beautiful shade trees in parks and streets of this city. The scars of last winter's pruning will not be healed over in the next ten years. I find the best time to prune is when fruit is setting, or a little later, both for growth and fruitfulness, as well as quick healing. To prune in this climate in winter, or early spring, whether hard frozen, or not frozen at all, is, to say the least, very injurious. I have noticed wounds made from winter pruning to bleed for three years in succession, causing sap rot and attracting borers and that too after the application of a coat of paint. Winter pruning came from across the Atlantic and, although not so injurious there, it were better done in the growing season. I like the pyramidal form of the pear tree, with branches coming close to the ground; head in to keep them from going too rapidly skyward, and only remove the lower branches gradually. I use them to grow roots and stocky stems, being careful to leave enough of the lower ones to keep the trunk shaded, unless otherwise provided for. I am fully aware that it requires more hand labor to work under them, but we cannot get pears to do well with a tall bare trunk, like some of the long legged apple trees you see standing all about, with a tuft of branches resembling a broom on the end of a pole. Mine were so treated during my absence and to this, more than anything else, I attribute the loss of so many of the most thrifty trees. Better prune none at all than too much, or out of season. I was much interested last summer in watching the fight for life with some trees that had been thus mutilated. A part of the branches grew straight up and part grew downward, forming a sort of cloak to shield the body from the burning sun. They spoke to me in unmistakable language, as though they felt the pain and said never allow me to be stripped in that way again. Those that had not vigor enough to thus shield themselves gave up the contest and I have grubbed out already over one hundred.

Thinning.—I regard this as a very important operation, the pear, like the plum, is apt to overbear, and both for the life of the tree and quality of fruit should be carefully thinned.

Spraying is now a necessity. I suppose those who would grow smooth and sound fruit but not having sufficient experience in that line will be glad to hear it from some one who has, and this paper being already too long I thank you for a patient hearing and take my seat.

SERIOUS INJURY THREATENING OUR PEAR TREES.

The following paper on this subject was presented by Mr. D. W. BEADLE of Toronto:

In Saunders' "Insects Injurious to Fruits," brief mention is made of a very small insect that has recently spread in such immense numbers into western New York, and has inflicted such severe losses upon cultivators of the pear, that it seems highly important to warn our fruit growers of the probable invasion of Canada by this destructive foe of the pear tree. It is known to entomologists as the Pear-tree *Psylla*. *Psylla pyricola* was imported from Europe in 1832 on some young pear trees into the State of Connecticut, from whence it has spread into Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Illinois. In the season of 1891 it suddenly appeared in such enormous numbers that thousands of dollars worth of fruit and many trees were destroyed by it. It seems at present to be most abundant and therefore most destructive in the adjoining State of New York, and for this reason we call attention now to this minute but formidable insect, that our pear growers may be warned in time, and be on the look out for its appearance and prepared to give it battle.

Its presence in force is indicated by the drooping and withering of the young shoots early in the season, followed by the sickly appearance of the whole tree, the leaves turning yellow, and the fruit scarcely increasing in size, until at length the leaves and fruit fall. Accompanying these indications is the presence of large quantities of honey-dew on the twigs, branches and trunks, sometimes dropping in a shower upon the ground. This sweet, water-like fluid appears soon after the leaves expand, and continues during the season. At first it is clear like water, but soon a black fungus grows in it, spreading rapidly, giving it a dark sooty appearance as if the trees had been a long time enveloped in the dense smoke of some factory.

The insect that is the cause of all this mischief may be found laying its eggs just as soon as mild weather sets in, usually about the middle of April. The insects found at this time have passed the winter hidden under the loosened bark of the large limbs or trunk or in cavities formed by the bark growing about the scar of a severed branch. They are so small and in color so like that of the bark that it is not easy to see them. Yet they are larger than those of the summer broods and differ from them so much in many respects that eminent entomologists have supposed them to be a different species, and gave them the name of *Psylla simulans*. But the only differences are in their larger size and darker color. They are nearly one-third larger, and the predominating color is black, the body being of a dark reddish brown with intensely black markings, while the front wings are quite transparent. Both sexes will be found in about equal numbers, and if sought for as soon as the mild weather has warmed them into life will be seen in copulation. In the course of ten days the work of procreation will have been completed, and most of the eggs been laid. These are deposited in the creases of the bark, in the leaf scars about the bases of the terminal buds, and occasionally about the side buds near the terminal. Usually they are laid singly, but sometimes in rows of eight or ten. These eggs are so small that it would require eighty placed end to end to measure an inch, hence are scarcely visible without the aid of a magnifier. They are somewhat pyriform, smooth, shining, light orange when first laid, becoming darker before hatching, attached to the tree by a short stalk on the larger end, and exhibiting a long thread-like process from the smaller. The length of time elapsing between the laying and hatching of the eggs depends upon the temperature. Those taken into a warm room hatched in eleven days, while those left upon the trees did not hatch until more than a month after they were laid, the weather being cool. In about forty-five days from the time the egg-laying commenced the most of the eggs were hatched, and the insects that had passed the winter in hibernation had disappeared.

Immediately that the insect is hatched it seeks a feeding place, its favorite place being the axil of the leaf stalk, or of the fruit stems. At this stage of its life it is very unlike the mature insect; it is now in what is called the nymph stage, corresponding to the larval stage of the butterfly, or to speak with greater precision, to the combined stages of larva and chrysalis. They do not move about much unless disturbed, then they crawl off quite rapidly.

Figure 1 is a highly magnified drawing of an egg, showing the stalk by which it is attached to the bark projecting from the under side of the large end, and the long thread-like elongation of the small end.

Figure 2 is a representation of the nymph as seen from above, when it has become full grown, also highly magnified; and figure 3 exhibits the under side. The line at the side of each indicates its actual size.



Fig. 1. Egg.

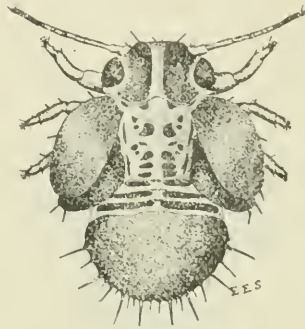


Fig. 2. Full grown nymph, dorsal view.

When first hatched the nymphs are oval in outline, of a pale transparent yellow, the abdomen more opaque and darker; the eyes crimson, large and distinct, but the insects are so small as to be scarcely visible without the aid of a lens, measuring only .013 of an inch in length. The wing pads are not yet to be seen. In about seven days they undergo their first moult, the skin bursts along the middle of the head and back, and the nymph crawls out to seek a new feeding place, leaving the old skin attached to the globule of honey-dew it had secreted. The wing-pads are now discernible. In about four days they moult a second time, and have now attained to .027 of an inch in length, and the wing-pads, perceptibly larger. The third moult occurs about three days after; the nymphs are now .038 of an inch long, the eyes have become of a dark crimson hue, and the wing-pads are larger. They continue in this stage about four days, and then moult for the fourth time. The nymphs have now assumed the appearance shown in figures 2 and 3, measuring .055 of an inch in length, and .015 of an inch in breadth, are of a general blackish color, often tinged with red, and the eyes of a bright crimson. The wing-pads are black and form a conspicuous feature; while the whole body is very much flattened, the thickness being only one-fifth of the length. This is the last nymph stage. In about five or six days the perfect insect crawls out of the nymph skin. In all of these stages the nymphs secrete globules of honey-dew several times larger than themselves, but the adult insects do not appear to secrete any, but instead void considerable quantities of a whitish excrement.

Figure 4 is a magnified representation of the mature insect. Nine or ten of them placed end to end, and about forty placed side to side would be required to measure an inch. The general color varies from a light scarlet to crimson, with black markings. The front wings are slightly tinged with yellow, the hind wings are quite transparent and more delicate. When the insects are at rest these two pairs of large transparent wings slope roof-like over their sides. As might be expected from the fact that in this

stage they are provided with wings and strong legs, they jump up and fly off at the least disturbance; and as they can fly from tree to tree by taking advantage of strong currents of air, they are able to spread rapidly over considerable distances. They are provided with a beak with which they feed upon the sap drawn from the tissues of the leaves and tender twigs.

In three or four days after the mature insects are hatched procreation and egg-laying for another brood commences. These eggs are laid on the under side of the tenderest leaves near the mid-rib or on the leaf-stalk near the leaf, usually singly, sometimes several in a row or in a group. The weather now being warmer than in the spring, the eggs are hatched in from eight to ten days, the crimson eyes of the nymph becoming plainly visible through the shells near the larger end of the egg a day or two before hatching. It is not yet known how long they live in this mature stage under natural conditions; when confined in breeding cages in the house they lived for several days.

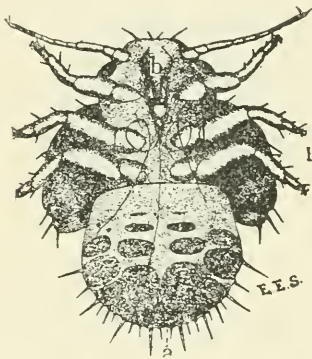


Fig. 3. Full grown nymph, ventral view,
a. anus; b. beak.



Fig. 4. Adult Insect.

It has been ascertained that this year the number of broods was at least four. The adults that hibernated laid their eggs in April, and the adults of this brood made their appearance about the middle of June, and a new brood appeared about a month after, and so continuously during each month until about the 25th of September. The adults that appeared in September differed from those of the spring and summer broods, being nearly one-third larger, their coloring darker, the crimson changed to a dark reddish brown, the veins of the wings dark brown or black, and the front wings instead of being of a yellowish tinge were quite transparent with blackish shades of varying intensity in the cells. These adults are the hibernating form of this insect pest; they continue to feed until the leaves fall, and then hide in crevices of the bark, etc., where they pass the winter and emerge in the spring to begin again the cycle of perpetuation of the species.

During all the stages of active existence they feed upon the sap of the tree; their feeding apparatus both as nymphs and adults consisting of a short, pointed beak, and three long thread-like setae which move along grooves in the beak. When feeding the point of the beak is placed against the leaf or tender twig, the setae inserted into the sap cells, and the sap drawn up through the beak. The nymphs elaborate most of their food into honey-dew, but the adults do not seem to secrete any honey-dew, but all their food being assimilated they void considerable excrement, much more than the nymphs.

The interesting question of how we can successfully combat this very destructive insect remains to be considered. Experiments carefully conducted during the past

summer have demonstrated that it is of no use to apply kerosene emulsion, undiluted kerosene, turpentine emulsion, turpentine undiluted, crude carbolic acid emulsion, sulphide of potash, double strength, concentrated potash, one pound to a gallon of water, nor benzine undiluted to the egg. Nor can the mature insects be destroyed by spraying the trees, for no sooner does the spray strike the tree than they take wing and fly off until they can return in safety; also spraying has but little if any effect on the old nymphs, when they are so enveloped in honey-dew that the insecticide cannot reach them.

But it was found that the young nymphs were very tender, that they succumbed at once under an application of kerosene emulsion containing less than three per cent. of kerosene, dying almost immediately after the liquid touched them. It will be seen from this that the best time to spray is early in the spring, just after the leaves have expanded, for at this time the first brood of nymphs will have been hatched and will not have become large enough to cover themselves with honey-dew; and if we can succeed in killing even seventy-five per cent. of this brood we have made a great reduction in the number of the succeeding summer generations. It has also been found that heavy showers of rain wash the honey-dew from the nymphs so as to expose them to the fatal effects of kerosene emulsion if it is applied immediately after, or so soon after that they have not become again enveloped in the honey-dew. The trees are in no danger of being injured by such a dilute emulsion as one containing only three per cent. of kerosene.

It is therefore important that fruit growers should very carefully examine their pear trees in the spring when the leaves are expanding, and search in the places where these insects resort for the newly-hatched, crimson-eyed nymphs, and if they are at all numerous lose no time in spraying the trees with the kerosene emulsion. If they are very numerous it will be advisable to repeat the spraying two or three times during the fortnight succeeding their first appearance. If thoroughly done at this time the destruction will be so great as to preserve the trees from any serious injury, yet it will be well to examine the trees frequently during the summer, and if they are still to be found return again to the spraying so that the hibernating brood may be so reduced in numbers as to be unable to multiply in sufficient numbers to work serious mischief the next year.

The writer is indebted for the knowledge of the life history of this insect enemy of the pear, and of the efficiency of kerosene emulsion as a means of keeping it in subjection, and of the time when spraying will be found to be most efficient to Mr. Mark V. Stingerland, whose careful observations and experiments are published in extenso in Bulletin 44, October, 1892, of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.

The writer would further suggest that in the event of the weather continuing dry, there being no showers sufficient to wash the honey-dew from the nymphs, and they are found to be present in full force, the pear grower might find it highly advantageous to shower his trees artificially with pure water from a force pump, thus washing off the honey-dew, and following this speedily with the kerosene emulsion.

Kerosene emulsion is made by thoroughly dissolving one quart of soft soap, or one quarter of a pound of hard soap in two quarts of boiling water; as soon as this is done and while it is yet quite hot, one pint of kerosene oil is stirred in, and the whole violently agitated by drawing it into a syringe or force-pump and driving the liquid back into the kettle for at least five minutes, or until the whole mass assumes a creamy consistency, adhering to the sides of the vessel, not gliding off like oil. This will keep for a long time if placed in a cool, dark place. When wanted for use measure out the quantity taken and dissolve it in sufficient boiling water to make the amount of kerosene one-fifteenth part. If the whole is taken the quantity of water required would be four quarts. This is Prof. A. J. Cook's formula, of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. The Hubbard-Riley formula is much stronger of kerosene. It is half a pound of hard or soft soap, a gallon of boiling water, and two gallons of kerosene. These are to be combined in the same manner, and the emulsion diluted with water until the kerosene is reduced to the desired proportion.

REPORT ON PEARS.

Mr. D. W. BEADLE read the following report of Committee: (See appendix II).

Mr. BEADLE explained that the late, Mr. Dempsey was a member of the Committee, and Mr. Holton had been unable to meet. A letter was read from Mr. Holton, suggesting that the column headed cooking should be omitted; the list, as at present prepared, being more liable to mislead than to assist. The Vicar is rated at 10, while a number of better pears, in Mr. Holton's opinion, are rated only at 8 or 9. Mr. Holton asked that his resignation as a member of the Committee be accepted, as he was not able to properly perform the duties, Mr. Beadle moved the adoption of the report.

The SECRETARY seconded the motion, and suggested that the meeting hear criticisms on any pear any person wishes to mention, not to go over the list one by one, as time forbids.

Mr. HUNTER thought the Keiffer pear should be cut out of this list.

Mr. A. M. SMITH: It is one of the best keepers in our district, and in Wisconsin has been so considered.

Mr. ORR asked if the Keiffer hybrid is the same?

Mr. SMITH: All the same.

Mr. HUNTER thought there must be some confusion as between the Keiffer and the Leconte.

The SECRETARY: They are different in every way. The Keiffer is of very poor quality we all acknowledge, as a table pear. It has no place as a table pear, and ought not to have; but if well grown it has a beautiful color, and certainly sells remarkably well until people get to know it. As a canning pear I believe it is not excelled.

Mr. A. M. SMITH: I would not place Souvenir de Congres among Summer pears. It is as late with me as Flemish Beauty.

Mr. BLANCHARD: The Buffam should be struck out. It comes in with the Bartlett.

Mr. PATTISON: My experience with the Bartlett is that it does not generally ripen till October.

Mr. RACE: There is no object in striking a pear off the list, give it a low value.

Mr. BLANCHARD: We are obliged to pick that pear at the same time as the Bartlett.

Mr. A. M. SMITH moves that the Doyenne Boussock be put out of the list of autumn pears.

Mr. BEADLE suggested that the words Summer, Autumn and Winter be struck out altogether, and that the names be put down alphabetically, because summer pears in the Niagara District are not summer pears down toward Trenton or up toward Muskoka.

The SECRETARY: I would second Mr. Beadle's motion as to the adoption of the report, with the addendum that the list be re-arranged alphabetically.

Prof. CRAIG: The present arrangement by seasons is a very valuable guide to the planter.

Mr. MORRIS: Put them alphabetically, and the date when they ripen.

Mr. BEADLE: The date when they ripen at Niagara is one, and the date of ripening at Ottawa is another.

Prof. PANTON: Why not put a foot note saying this list is for Niagara District, and that for other districts allowances have to be made.

Mr. MORRIS: If this list is for planters it should go further and give something about the condition of the trees, and pro ductiveness, and so forth. It is a little misleading in that respect. I will move that the report be sent back to the committee for revision.

The SECRETARY. That is throwing it off for a long time. Let the matter go out to the public, and let them criticise it.

Mr. MORRIS: Those varieties subject to disease, and so on, should be mentioned.

Prof. CRAIG moved that the report be accepted as it is, but the committee be not discharged, but stand over, to report next year and make such additions as have been suggested, be accepted, and a committee composed of Mr. Beadle, Messrs. G. W. Cline and W. H. Dempsey be reappointed to further consider this question of a pear list, with a special view of adding a column giving the season approximately and another giving productiveness.

Mr. RACE: That is a very practical suggestion.

Mr. M. PETTIT: I would suggest that G. W. Cline be added to that committee, to take the late Mr. Dempsey's place.

Mr. PETTIT, Winona, seconded Prof. Craig's motion, which was carried.

For the pear list, which constituted this report, see Appendix III.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Mr. BEALL (Lindsay) named, as the three most profitable gooseberries, Whitesmith, Pearl and Downing. He said: I am satisfied that these will produce more money than any three that I am aware of. I think we have neglected to bring this matter before our Association as we should have done for some time past. The gooseberry is certainly one of the most profitable fruits that is grown in Canada, I think there is more profit in it to-day than there is in grapes. Better financial results can be got from a quantity of gooseberries than from any other fruit grown.

Mr. RACE: The gooseberry has been a hobby of mine for a number of years, and I place the Whitesmith at the head of the list for profit. There is a general complaint against it for mildew. I never had any mildew in my garden on that berry; and I have a larger growth of bush, I think, than almost any man that I have seen anywhere in the Province, and my bushes bear heavier than any I have seen. I use no fertilizer now except ashes. I believe if you give the Whitesmith plenty of sunlight and air, and purify your soil beneath it every spring with a scattering of ashes, that it will prevent the mildew. That is all I have done for the last eight years. This year I was away from home a great deal, and did not do much in any garden, and neglected putting ashes beneath all my gooseberries; and this is the first year in nine years that there has been a specimen of mildew in my garden. This has proved to me that ashes prevent mildew. I sprinkle unleached ashes from half an inch to an inch in depth, extending for about two feet from the centre of the roots in bushes, and leave them during the summer time. My soil is a clay loam.

Mr. BLANCHARD: Pearl, Conn and Downing are the three that I have selected.

Mr. ORR: I have grown the Whitesmith for a number of years, and have treated them with ashes—not so heavy as you speak of—and have had a crop every year without mildew.

STATISTICS OF FRUIT.

The SECRETARY introduced the topic: "Could not the Bureau of Industries give a more complete report of the yields of the various fruits of Ontario?" Very frequently the question is asked: What is the quantity of the products of any fruit, the number of tons of grapes in any section, any county; and we are totally unable to give any idea of the amount of the products of strawberries or any other fruit. Some attention is given to the orchard in general, and to the apple in the report; and I do not see why more attention should not be given to the various other fruits. There is very full attention

given to agriculture. We have full report as to oats and potatoes and beans, and we can find out just what each county produces; but we cannot get at the figures at all to answer such questions regarding fruits. The collection of statistics is an important question to us, and if it would be at all practicable I am sure we would all be glad to have more attention given to the fruits in that way. I think probably Mr. James would say something to us in regard to that.

Mr. JAMES: You will remember that last year this subject was brought to the notice of the Association, and some resolutions were adopted; and in accordance with the request of the Association at that time, I attempted this year for the first time to obtain some statistics in regard to fruit cultivation and fruit production. If there is any fault in the matter I think you will have to admit that the fault lies not with us but with the fruit men themselves. In the first place it will be necessary for us to get the acreage, or rather the number of bearing trees of the various fruits in the Province. I sent out and got from the various directors of the Association lists of apple-growers. We attempted apples first. I got long lists, and sent out one thousand cards to apple-growers all over the Province. Now, from that list how many returns do you suppose I got? ["Fifty," "a hundred."] Well, I got just about 100. That is, one out of every ten men who were recommended by you as directors of this Association, replied to that card. Now, if we cannot get the fruit men to answer these questions, what are we going to do? That is the first difficulty; and I put that right before you just to show where we are met. Now, it would not be advisable to make returns from simply one hundred answers. However, I had taken the precaution among our regular correspondents to ask certain questions in regard to apples and other fruits; and thereby I got the material which was used as the basis of our reports in connection with the August crop bulletin, in which I gave a special section to the apple production of Ontario; and I put the probable yield in Ontario at three million barrels. Well, I have been pretty harshly criticised for that by apple buyers. The criticism has not come from the apple producers, but from buyers, who say that the estimate was away under the quantity. I suppose they thought the price might be affected somewhat by limiting the product. I might say, however, that some apple buyers of the Province thought that we were quite within the mark at that time. This estimate was based on some three hundred returns that we got from all over the Province. The later returns, which I hold in my hand, we have not published, and I am not quite certain whether we shall publish them or not. I want to consult some of the fruit growers in regard to it; these later estimates were made from returns from the fruit-growers themselves. If that estimate was too small it is not our fault; but it is from small returns made by the very men who were producing the apples; still, later returns are quite a bit larger. As I stated last year, I did not think we would be able the first year to get anything that might be considered satisfactory—you never can the first year; but now we have got something to work upon, and we hope next year, by going a little further, to get returns that may be a little more accurate than those this year. I will give you the returns I have here, and you may give me your opinion on them, as to whether they are too large or not. Lake Erie District, commencing at Essex and Kent and reaching along the north shore of Lake Erie, the average produced per tree we figured out at a little over three bushels. That of course is the most unfortunate district in Ontario this year for apples. We have returns here for pears, peaches, plums, cherries and grapes; but we have no time to go into those. Then Lake Huron—taking in Lambton, Huron and Bruce, which was one of the best apple sections this year—an average return of about six bushels to the tree, Georgian Bay, including Grey and Simcoe, about the same. The Central Counties in the west, what we call the West Midland Counties, a little under six bushels per tree. Lake Ontario, commencing at the west end of Lake Ontario and stretching through to Prince Edward County, between five and six. St. Lawrence and Ottawa, about five. The East Midland about five; and the Northern Districts a little under four. This makes an average over the Province of five bushels per tree. That would give an estimate, if the number of trees that we have returned is correct, of about ten million barrels in Ontario. Now, some stated before that our estimate must be entirely too low on account

of the enormous export of apples this year. I do not think that is a fair ground upon which to criticise our returns at all. for this reason: I think a large proportion of the exports of apples made from Ontario this year have very seriously injured the reputation of Canadian apples in the Old Country markets. (Hear, hear.) For instance, you saw the letter in yesterday's *Mail*, which was simply a sample of very many that have come to us indirectly. I have had a large amount of correspondence with Old Country producers in trying to get at these special statistics; and the complaint coming to us from various sources is, "inferior fruit." An enormous quantity of apples have been shipped to the Old Country that ought never to have left the farm at all. Here is one statement that was made: "Many of the apples were worm-eaten, gnarled and mis-shapen." I have here the market sales of one of the largest consumers in London of Nov. 23rd; and apples are here quoted as being sold at 3s., 2s. 9d.; 5s., 9s., and if I am not mistaken I have one return of 1s. 9d. a barrel. Mr. Allan tells me it costs about 75 cents to ship apples to the Old Country. Taking the average, you will find that whereas there are some apples that are bringing as high as 17., 18s. and 20s., there are large numbers bringing 5s., 6s., and 7s., probably an average of about 8s. per barrel. Then here are two statements from Woodall & Co., of Liverpool, Nov. 12th, which show that a large number went over there early, therefore they were not winter fruit, or else they were winter fruit that went undoubtedly too early—which I think you will find is correct—as well as that large quantities were sent that should not have gone at all. For the week ending Nov. 12th the arrivals at Liverpool were 49,000 bbls.; for the corresponding week last year they were 52,000 bbls.; and yet at that time 23,000 bbls. had arrived over the year before; so that although the arrivals during two or three weeks then were less than they were last year, nevertheless the total arrivals exceeded those of last year; therefore the early arrivals this year must have been far in excess of last year.

Mr. JAMES here read further extracts from English correspondents. Showing the poor quality of the apples shipped.

This large quantity of poor fruit has been sent away to the detriment of those of you who have been sending good fruit. I think we have shipped a larger quantity of fruit out of the country than should have gone this year. Now, from what you know of the different sections, how does our estimate strike you—the average estimate of five bushels per tree over the entire Province—the large quantities being obtained from Huron, Bruce, Grey, Simcoe, the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, Ontario. I am not quite sure whether it will be wise to publish these returns in full, or to use them as the foundation of our figures next year. The total number of pounds of grapes we have figured on this year is 62 million pounds for Ontario; that would be 31 thousand tons.

Mr. BEALL: When you spoke of the average per tree in the circular I got from you, you said "average per bearing tree."

Mr. JAMES: Yes; trees that have come to the bearing age.

Mr. CASTON: Some bear early, but bear a very small quantity. What we call full bearing is bearing $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 barrels.

The SECRETARY: What was the number of barrels, according to your last estimate, for the Province?

Mr. JAMES: 3,384,000 barrels at first. This one gives us about three times that quantity. Now, who was right? When were the farmers right in making their returns—then, or now?

The SECRETARY: Would it not be possible to get at that from the actual statement of the number of barrels shipped from different points, and soon, so as to get at the actual quantity produced?—because when you multiply those two numbers together—the number of bearing trees and the supposed average quantity that each tree produces—that is another only approximate estimate. When you get these two together it seems to me it would not be quite as safe as if we could get at the quantity really sent away from each district.

Mr. JAMES: To do that you have to wait till after your work is done. Of what consequence it to you, then? You want to know it before the shipment is made.

Mr. E. D. SMITH: It strikes me that the estimate is immensely too high. It may have occurred in this way:—You found the number of trees and multiplied it by the bearing. Now, more than one-half of the bearing trees had not a single apple on them.

Mr. JAMES: That is for your section?

Mr. SMITH: Yes, and it would apply to the Province.

Mr. JAMES: You see from this discussion the difficulties in the way.

Mr. SMITH: I know it is difficult to get answers to enquiries.

Mr. JAMES: It is an easy matter to get, for instance, the wheat returns. We can get that accurately by two or three methods, and we feel satisfied that our ways of getting the wheat returns are quite accurate.

Mr. SMITH: I suggest that you ascertain the amount of the product in a given year from actual shipments and sales, as near as possible; and then in future years an estimate could be made from that at such a percentage, higher or lower.

Mr. JAMES: We tried for two or three years the plan of percentage, and it upset matters entirely. You would be surprised how few men would handle the question of percentage properly.

Mr. PATTISON: Does your estimate mean only those apples fit for shipment, or does it include apples of a second quality?

Mr. JAMES: This includes the apples produced in this country.

Mr. E. D. SMITH: What makes me think the estimate is high is that the total shipments for this Province will not exceed half-a million barrels.

Mr. JAMES: How many barrels of fruit does the average family use?

The SECRETARY: Say five barrels—that is a low estimate.

Mr. JAMES: How much is wasted in the country?

Mr. PATTISON: My neighbor calculated he had 200 barrels. He shipped 30. The other portion he fed to stock. I think in our section the proportion that was not shipped was a great deal larger than the proportion that was.

Mr. JAMES: I was astounded when I got out the figures. I would not put them in the last Bulletin.

Mr. McMICHAEL: I think one reason why that report would be misleading would be that many of your correspondents have given the trees that were of bearing age. Perhaps one-third of the trees in the orchard were not actually bearing; and then in making up your report you take the full number of trees in the orchard.

Mr. JAMES: No; we asked first for the trees—those that were bearing and those that were non-bearing. We figured out 66,000 bearing apple trees, and 2,200,000 non-bearing.

Mr. PATTISON: It would be better to use another term. Instead of using the word "bearing," put it "for ten years planted."

The SECRETARY: I think we ought to express our approval of this work. I really think that it promises to be of great benefit to the fruit growers of the Province.

On the suggestion of the President the matter was left till after dinner for action.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INSPECTION OF FRUIT.

Mr. A. H. PETTIT reported on behalf of the Committee on this subject. This matter was pretty well discussed at the last meeting. The Bill that has been framed was of such a stringent nature that it was considered it could not be put in working shape; and we asked that the Bill be amended in accordance with the plan submitted to and adopted by the meeting last year.

Your Committee on Fruit Inspection beg leave to report : That they, in connection with a delegation of the Central Farmers' Institute of Ontario, waited upon the Government and presented the wishes of this Association.

An Act was framed by the Government and passed, but the provisions of the Act were of such a stringent nature it was not considered workable. It read as follows :

APPLES.

" 109. In the inspection of closed packages of apples, the inspector shall open not less than one package in every five ; and if the manner of packing is found to be fraudulent or unfair, then he shall open all the packages put up by the shipper of such package :

" 2. Every package found to be fairly and properly packed he shall brand as ' No. 1 Inspected Canadian Apples,' or ' No. 2 Inspected Canadian Apples,' as the case may be, if fit to be so branded :

" 3. The inspector shall also examine the varieties of apples submitted for inspection, and shall correct the nomenclature if incorrectly marked, or if the name of the variety is not marked he shall cause it to be marked on the package :

" 4. The inspector may charge a fee of ten cents for each package inspected by him, and such charge shall cover the cost of opening and closing the package.

" 110. No. 1 inspected Canadian apples shall consist of perfect specimens of one variety, of uniform size, and, in the case of a coloured variety, of fairly uniform colour, and shall be free from scab, worm-holes, knots and blemishes of any kind :

" 2. No. 2 inspected Canadian apples shall consist of specimens of one variety, free from scab, worm-holes, knots and blemishes of any kind, but not of uniform size or colour.

" 111. The Governor in Council may make regulations for the inspection of cheese and the branding of packages thereof, and may make a tariff of the fees and charges to be allowed to the inspector for such inspection." (General Inspectors' Act, chapter 23.)

We wanted a well defined standard of excellence, such as was defined by this Association, but we are hardly prepared for perfection itself, such as is embodied in the Act.

We would therefore recommend that the Bill be amended in accordance with your first defined standard, as one calculated to promote the best interests of trade and place it upon a better basis.

The following extracts are from the Canadian Horticulturist for 1892, volume XV., p. 128, the organ of the Association, and may assist in further explaining this subject :

APPLE INSPECTION.

The solid advantages which might accrue to Canadian fruit growers through a proper inspection of fruit intended for export, has been twice discussed at meetings of our Association. As things now are, it is impossible to sell for cash f. o. b. to an English buyer, because he cannot be satisfied of the quality and grade until the apples have crossed the ocean and come under his personal inspection. In this way the Canadian grower or shipper is entirely at the mercy of the English buyer, who has the goods in charge.

If it is possible to plan some definite system of grading, so that a distant buyer would know, from the mere mention of the grade, just what kind of stock was being offered him, there is not the slightest doubt that apple growing in Canada would be a much more remunerative occupation than it is ; for the Canadian grower could sell for cash at his own home for the full value of his stock, and a Canadian shipper would always know exactly what margin he was allowing himself on any lots he was handling.

By reference to our combined reports for the years 1890 and 1891, it will be observed that this subject has been pretty fully discussed, and that a committee was appointed to urge upon the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, the importance of a system-

atic inspection and branding of Canadian apples for export. We have drawn up an outline of the duties that would be expected of such an inspector, and defined what would be understood as meant by grades No. 1 and No. 2, expressing as nearly as possible the sense of our meeting on the subject, and submitted it to the committee. As it soon may be presented for consideration at Ottawa, we have thought best to publish the outlines of the inspector's work, in order that the committee may have the benefit of criticisms from any of our readers.

DUTIES OF THE DOMINION APPLE INSPECTOR.

1. To make headquarters at the most important shipping port of the Dominion, probably at Montreal, during the fall, and at Halifax during the winter months.
2. In the inspection of closed packages of apples, the inspector shall open out as many of the packages, say, one in ten, less or more, as shall enable him to judge fairly of the grade, and of the manner of packing.
3. Upon satisfying himself of the grade, he shall apply his inspector's brand, marking them "Canadian Apples, No. 1, inspected," or No. 2, as the case may be. There should be no No. 3 inspected; any such stock going forward should go without the inspector's brand.
4. The inspector shall have a special care to avoid branding any package, unless he is satisfied that it is honestly packed through and through. He may refuse further attention to any carload of apples, which he finds faulty in this regard; and the shipper of such carload shall forfeit the privilege of having any further attention from the inspector for the current season.
5. The inspector shall hold himself in readiness to inspect all fruit within one or two days after receiving notice, and engage a sufficient number of assistants to accomplish the work speedily, without delaying the loading of a cargo.
6. No person shall be obliged to have his fruit inspected, but, if he desires the benefits of the higher prices which will be eventually secured by the inspector's brand, he will be expected to pay a fee of at least one cent per barrel for each barrel branded by the inspector.
7. On account of some lots going by Suspension Bridge and New York to Great Britain, and other lots going to Chicago, the inspector should have, as soon as practicable, one or two trained assistants in Western Ontario during the apple season, ready to go when called upon, to any station for the inspection of car-lots of apples which are ready for shipment.
8. The inspector may make arrangements, wherever practicable, to do the work of inspection at railway stations where apples are being loaded, providing a certain number of car-loads are in readiness.
9. The inspector shall also make it his business to see that all lots of apples branded by him are properly named as well as graded.
10. The inspector shall take especial care to make known to growers generally his address, and business, and also to give them a full description of the proper methods of packing and grading as to the No. 1 or No. 2 brand.
11. Grade No. 1 shall consist of well-grown samples of the variety named, somewhat uniform in size, well-shaped, of normal color, free from scab, worm holes, curculio knots, etc.
12. Grade No. 2 shall consist also of apples free from scab and worm holes, but which, for lack of uniformity in size, deficiency in color, abnormal shape, or for any other reason, are considered by the inspector unfit to be graded No. 1.
13. In addition to the ordinary grades No. 1 and No. 2, the inspector may use his judgment in the use of one or more stars, in cases of very fancy stock in his opinion having especial merit.
14. Any inspector proven guilty of receiving compensation for his work from interested parties, and thus being in any way influenced to favor any particular shipper, shall at once forfeit his position, and be subject to a heavy fine.

15. It might, perhaps, be well, the first season, to have little or no fee for inspection until the benefits of the work begin to be appreciated, and growers begin to find that they can sell for cash f. o. b. to distant buyers their inspected stock, on account of the confidence gained by the brand.

The following extract is from the same volume of the journal, p. 292, appearing after the amendment of the Act :

We have just received a copy of the "Act to Further Amend the General Inspection Act," to which has been added a section providing for the *inspection of apples*. This, of course, was in reponse to the request of our Association, made through a committee to the House of Commons at Ottawa. Unfortunately, the wording of this amendment has been done without consultation with the members of our committee, or with any apple grower; and the standards have been made so absurdly exacting that it will be absolutely impossible for our packers to come up to the requirements. In consequence, no one will be likely to attempt to comply, and the Act will become a dead letter.

Then follows a copy of the amendment.

Now let us look into the matter. To open one barrel in five may be necessary in the case of shippers that are known to be somewhat careless, but we are of the opinion that, where the inspector has become acquainted with the character of a certain packer, it is not at all necessary that he should open more than one barrel in ten, taken at random. To open one barrel in five would mean at least thirty barrels in a car-load. Now this would cause too great a delay of a shipment of apples, at Montreal, or at whatever port they were inspected and transferred to the steamer. The inspector should not be obliged by the Act to open more than one barrel in ten.

It is all right to correct the nomenclature, if incorrectly marked; but to make it compulsory that every unnamed lot should be named by the inspector might frequently give him a task which no human being could satisfactorily accomplish.

The fee of ten cents a barrel is too high, at least while the benefits of inspection are as yet unproved. The Dominion Government should provide for the larger part of the work; a small fee of two or three cents would be enough for the shipper to pay, and, if found necessary, after the benefits are fully appreciated, the fee might be raised.

In section 110 we read that No. 1 shall consist of perfect specimens. Now perfection is a lofty word and is a state not easily reached either by apples or men. Had there been a modifying adverb it would have been all right, but no packer would be able to submit his apples to inspection, with any confidence, if the inspector is to apply this word in its strict sense. It provides that the apples are to be of a uniform size. "Nearly uniform" would have been a more suitable phrase. How would it be possible to put up a barrel of apples of *exactly* one size? Perhaps it is well enough, in the case of No. 1, to say that they shall be free from blemishes of any kind, but in the case of No. 2, the same provisions are made, making scarcely enough distinction between the two grades.

That a properly arranged system of inspection, for Canadian apples which are going forward to Great Britain, would result in immense benefit so apple growers in Canada, seems well assured. We have lately received a communication from an extensive dealer in apples in Liverpool, England, who says that he is pleased with the prospect of such an Act being in operation, and that a reliable Canadian brand would much encourage our export trade. What a pity that the whole thing is inoperative, for this season, on account of such stupid legislation. It will be necessary that this whole matter be carefully discussed at our next meeting, at Brantford, and the secretary authorized to make representations to Ottawa concerning these egregious faults, in order that they may be remedied before another fruit season.

Mr. CASON moved that the report be accepted and referred to the afternoon session for discussion.

The SECRETARY urged that the matter be disposed of at once, on account of shortness of time.

Mr. A. M. SMITH moved that the report be adopted without discussion, and referred to the Legislative Committee for action. Seconded and carried.

FRUIT STATISTICS.

The SECRETARY moved that Messrs. E. D. Smith, A. McD. Allan and T. Carpenter, be a committee to make suggestions to Mr. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and to advise with him in relation to the collection of fruit statistics.

Prof. CRAIG: I would second that motion. Mr. James came here for suggestions, and I think there are practical fruit growers who are qualified to give them.

Mr. JAMES: One or two have said that they thought that estimate was very far astray, now, we have about 200,000 farmers and agriculturists in this country. The estimate would require an average of fifty barrels apiece.

Mr. A. McD. ALLAN: Looking at the County of Huron, I am perfectly safe in saying 200 000 barrels for shipment this year, and 200,000 barrels besides that for the home market use, for family use, for the stock, and for the evaporator.

The motion was carried.

OBITUARY COMMITTEE.

The SECRETARY moved the appointment of Messrs. A. M. Smith, Beadle and Craig as an obituary committee. Special notice should be made of the decease of Mr. P. C. Dempsey, one of the esteemed directors of the Association.

Mr. A. H. PETTIT seconded the motion, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. CASTON the Convention adjourned to meet at 1.30 p.m.

THIRD DAY.—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention resumed at 1.30 p.m.

APPLES AND APPLE POMACE FOR STOCK.

Mr. H. R. NIXON, (St. George) said: I am not a very large fruit grower in any line but apples. I raise a great many apples, and I am a pretty large stock raiser as well; so, running those two lines in connection with other branches of farming, I have fed a great many apples to stock. The first valuable lesson I learned in relation to feeding apples to stock was about six years ago. We had a very large apple crop, and I was at that time shipping milk to Hamilton. I had a large dairy, and thought I would try the experiment of feeding apples to the cows. My contract with the milk dealer required that I should feed no turnips to the cows. I had always fed turnips pretty largely, and I told him I could feed turnips and he wouldn't know it. However, he thought that was not possible, so I had to agree to feed none during this contract. So we started feeding apples—first very lightly, about a peck to a cow, and we found it increased the yield of milk considerably. Then we got up to about half a bushel and three pecks per cow, and we found them very valuable in increasing the yield of milk. When I got my March payment of milk the dealer wanted to know why I sent such good milk during the latter part of November and December, and the milk had not been up to such a good standard since. I told him I did not know,—did not think of the apples. "Well," he said, "We haven't had as good milk from you since the first of January as we had previous to that. That started me thinking; and when I came to consider the matter thoroughly, I found that just on the first of January, my supply of apples had given out. He said the milk had tested one-half per cent. higher during the month of December than it did later on. I could not attribute that to any other cause than feeding apples to the dairy cows. I consider apples fully equal to any kind of roots for stock, no matter what kind of stock you have on the farm—horses, pigs or cattle. I think they are far preferable to any roots for pigs. A neighbor of mine tried feeding his pigs one-quarter less peas and more apples, and he found they fattened faster. It is a mistake to allow apples or wind-falls to lie around and rot. I never do it. I give my boys three cents a bag for picking them up,

and they are always glad to do it. Some Saturdays they make 50 cents and don't work half the time. I never allow any apples to go to waste, but have fed them ever since my Hamilton experience. As regards feeding pomace to stock, I have operated a cider mill all my life until about four years ago, and made a great quantity of cider, and handled a great quantity of pomace, and always considered in the dry season, when we had no fall pasture, that the pomace repaid us well for all the work in making cider—though we got a profit as well. I never tested the pomace quite as thoroughly as I have the apples, in regard to direct increase of milk; but as soon as we started to make cider we started to feed our horses on pomace in connection with other feed. We never shortened off the other feed, but gave them a peck of other grain and a peck of pomace every day; and the horses always put on a sleek coat at once. We would notice the difference immediately—they would always look shiny as if they had been fed on oil cake, or something like that. One season we took our horses in off the pasture, and put them to hard work in August; and as soon as we started to make cider, we began to feed pomace and they gained in condition and showed it at once in their coats looking sleek, and the hair having an oily appearance. The next season I sold out my cider mill, and contracted to buy pomace at ten cents a load; and we drew it to the farm about a mile distant, all the fall, and thought ourselves very well repaid for money and trouble. The season after that a farmer near by, thought I was having a snap on the pomace, and offered more for it. He had a large stock of cattle, about 30 head, put into his hands by the sheriff, to hold for two months, and he had them in a small field, about ten acres, and fed them on nothing but pomace, and they gained in condition so that at the time of the sale they looked fine—though there was no more pasture on the field, after the first week, than there is on this floor. That was a very striking illustration of the advantage of pomace as feed.

Mr. HUNTER: Did you find any difficulty with the teeth of the cattle fed on either apples or pomace?

Mr. NIXON: No, not the least, with apples or pomace or ensilage—which is sometimes objected to on that account. When I first began feeding apples I was very nervous about them choking, and ran them through a pulper for safety; but we tried them with whole apples, and never had the least difficulty in choking. Of course apples should be fed moderately at the start.

Mr. BEADLE: Do you see any difference between sweet and sour apples?

Mr. NIXON: Yes, I would certainly prefer sweet apples; but I would like to have the apples ripe. It is a good thing to have the apples gathered some time before they are fed, so that they will get mellow.

GRAPES.

This topic was then taken up: "What Grapes yield the most tons of fruit per acre?"

Mr. ORR: I would say Niagara.

Mr. ALLAN: I will back that up.

Mr. LEE: I have no objection if you confine that to the Niagara Peninsula. If you go outside of that district you find that it is cut off, more or less. The Niagara will not grow successfully here. Niagara is all right for Hamilton and below; but when you rise above the mountains I would object to it, and take the Concord.

Mr. HUNTER: I have had very little experience in grapes, but I would suppose Concord would have the greatest amount of yield for our section.

Mr. ORR: I have been surprised to learn how well the Niagara was doing at different points. A gentleman from Galt told me the Niagara there was bearing very abundantly. A gentleman from Goderich said it was doing very well there. We have been surprised at it ripening so soon as it does.

Mr. NIXON: I think the Concord would be far the heaviest bearer with me—about ten miles from Brantford.

Mr. MITCHELL, (Innerkip): Ours is a very poor district for any kind of grapes. The Concord gives us a larger yield than the Niagara. I think for yield of ripened grapes we prefer the Worden in our district.

Mr. DEMPSEY: I think the Worden and Concord are best yielders with us. The Vergennes is next to the Niagara.

Mr. ORR: We are obliged to take a large amount of the crop of the Vergennes off before we can get a yield.

Mr. TURNER: Does the Worden drop the fruit in this district?

Mr. E. D. Smith: I don't think it does with us. I had Wordens hanging on this year till all the rest of the grapes were picked—and good then.

Mr. RACE: Don't you find a difficulty in getting enough wood with the Worden.

Mr. SMITH: Not with the Worden.

Mr. TURNER: The grower I alluded to uses a large amount of wood ashes. Perhaps that has a detrimental effect.

Mr. ORR: The cause of the fruit dropping is that there is too much matured on the vine. Take off the fruit; and if you find it drops with ease, take off more next time, and you will get a better quality of fruit, and just about as much.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. WOOLVERTON read his annual report as Treasurer, which was adopted on motion of Mr. M. Pettit, seconded by Mr. Turner.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1891-92.

RECEIPTS.	\$ c.	EXPENDITURES.	\$ c.
Balance on hand last audit.....	120 51	The Canadian Horticulturist.....	1,604 19
Members fees.....	2,102 24	Salary.....	1,033 40
Government grant.....	1,800 00	Chromo lithographs.....	388 00
Advertisements.....	361 11	Directors' expenses.....	312 10
Bound volumes.....	56 34	Plant distribution.....	225 25
Back numbers, etc.....	46 58	Express and duty.....	190 68
Petty cash.....	1 10	Postage and telegrams.....	133 34
		Printing and stationery.....	124 11
		Commission.....	112 29
		Stenographer.....	66 00
		Electrotypes.....	65 34
		Committees.....	23 85
		Auditors.....	20 00
		Exchanges.....	12 28
		Discount and interest.....	12 27
		Russian exchange.....	6 00
		Care of rooms at meeting.....	5 00
		Balance on hand.....	153 78
	\$4,487 88		\$4,487 88

We, the undersigned auditors, having examined the various books of accounts kept by your secretary-treasurer, and carefully proved them by comparison with the vouchers, have pleasure in testifying to their correctness and to the careful manner in which the books have been kept.

JOHN M. DENTON, }
W. M. ORR, } Auditors.

NOMINATIONS.

The PRESIDENT named Messrs. A. M. Smith and Prof. Craig to act on the nominating committee.

The three other members of the committee named and adopted by the convention were : Messrs. Dempsey, of Stratford ; Race, of Mitchell, and Turner, of Cornwall.

REPRESENTATION ON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Mr. CAVERS : In accordance with notice of motion given yesterday, I beg to move my resolution relating to the Agricultural College, Guelph. Many members have been considering the matter since the meeting in Hamilton last year, when the same matter was suggested by myself ; but it was then found impracticable. My object in bringing this matter up is to endeavor to bring this Association into closer relations with the Ontario Agricultural College than have hitherto existed. As is well known, the College is in a very prosperous condition as regards general form. The horticultural interests have not had very much attention so far ; but having acquired some additional ground it is in a better position to do some experimenting than it has hitherto been. The question of an experiment station comes up in this connection. The climate of Guelph is not the most favorable for experimenting on fruits, except those that are of the hardest character. At the same time, it is the agricultural college of the Province, and it seems to me it should be the centre of all the experiments made in any kind of horticulture or farming, having regard to provincial interests ; and what I would like to see would be that in course of a little time, by the exertions and influence of this Association on the Advisory Board with our Minister of Agriculture, that at least one sub-station should be established in close relation to the Ontario Agricultural College, but situated in a more favorable locality for testing new fruits, vegetables and nursery stock. I therefore beg to move :

That, in the opinion of this meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, the horticultural interests of the Province are of such importance as to entitle these to be specially represented on the Advisory Board of the Ontario Agricultural College ; that the President and Secretary be a special committee to bring this matter under the notice of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture ; and further, that this meeting respectfully recommends the following names of members of the Association, viz.: A. H. Pettit, Grimsby ; L. Woolverton, Grimsby ; T. H. Race, Mitchell ; A. M. Smith, St. Catharines ; James Goldie, Guelph, and D. Nicol, Catarqui, as a suitable list from which might be selected representatives of the horticultural interests of the Province on the said Advisory Board.

You will understand that the affairs of the Ontario Agricultural College are directed to a certain extent by the Deputy Minister, who is present with us, and seven other gentlemen. These latter are principally representative men in general farming—cattle feeding, raising grain, etc.—but I think no one of these seven has any special interest in horticulture—either in fruit growing or in nursery growing ; and my object is that two or three members of this Association should be added to the Advisory Board, or that they should take the place of two or three of those gentlemen who are already on the Board. I have not asked any member to second the resolution ; I hope some member will second it, so as to bring it before the meeting in proper form.

Mr. PATTON : I have much pleasure in seconding it.

Mr. MORRIS : Perhaps it is not very well known that some few years ago there was a committee from this Association that was appointed to take part in the management of the horticulture ; and I believe it was considered that they did not make a success of it, and through that means it was discontinued. At present they have a horticulturist, and men at the head of different departments who are paid large salaries, and I do not see why we should not leave that work in their hands and let them become responsible for it. The suggestion in the resolution would add very much to the expenses of the College, and I do not believe the government would agree to it.

Mr. ALLAN : Placing one upon the Advisory Committee would not add very much expense. Practically, in some ways they have had advice of this description on several occasions past. The matter Mr. Morris refers to I remember very well. It is now ten years ago ; and there are very good reasons why that work was not successful. I believe the same thing could not be repeated with the same results. They are in better shape there now ; and I believe with one—or at most, two men—on the Advisory Board, they would now be in a position to carry out experiments that they could not have done in former years. It was simply an unfortunate thing at the time the orchard was planted there. I was there at the time ; looked the land over, and picked out a place where the experimental orchard should be planted ; but Prof. Brown at the time said that it was impossible to get that particular piece of land, and pointed out a piece on the western side of the gravel road and said that it was the only available field. I said : “ Very well ; that settles it in the meantime, because it will take a year to properly under-drain that particular field to make it in any way fit for the purposes that we want.” However, thinking that he knew more than we did, he proceeded to have it planted, with the results that we predicted—that the orchard never would be a success. It never has been. But that thing would not be repeated, I am satisfied ; and things are now in much better shape to prosecute work of this description properly. Other matters are brought into the resolution, connected with experiment station, etc. I have had some conversation with the Minister on this subject, and also with one or two of the present members of the Advisory Board ; and at present there is no possibility, that I know of, of making any change in that Advisory Board so as to allow extra members ; nor is there any vacancy on the Board—in fact, one of the members gave me to understand that there was so little for the Board to do in that way that, comparatively, they were not required.

Mr. ORR : There is a committee appointed by this Association that is looking to having an experimental station for horticulture in the southern section somewhere. Now, to associate that with the Agricultural College I am afraid would not be advisable. Guelph, as a point for testing fruits for the southern section, is utterly worthless. I think we don't want the matter in that shape. I think we are looking to the time when we will have an experimental station of our own, and be entirely independent of that institution in that connection. Guelph is all right for agriculture, but no use for horticulture.

Mr. BEALL : Prof. James at the last meeting of our Association made a suggestion that I think was the wisest thing said there. It would, I think, cover all the difficulties connected with our present system of experimenting. It is to furnish trees or plants, as the case may be—to buy them in comparatively large quantities—and send them to different persons who could be depended on in different parts of the Province ; thus making perhaps a hundred different experiment stations without any expense whatever more than the cost of the trees themselves. I cannot see the slightest good that can result to the Province at large from an experimental farm, say in Hamilton, or somewhere not far from Hamilton, or Grimsby, or somewhere in that direction. I do not see how they can experiment for the benefit of those who are in the northern portions. What necessity is there for an experimental station for a few persons just where we know almost everything will grow ?

Mr. JAMES : The point as to experiment stations has—or should have—nothing to do with the original question. Perhaps a word here may be useful. The Advisory Board of the Agricultural College is appointed by the Government to advise with the Minister in regard to the teaching and experimenting carried on there ; and those men have been chosen from different parts of the Province. They are called together at least once a year, and spend two days at the College looking over the institution and its work ; and on account of their wide range of information and experience, they perhaps are able to suggest certain things that would not occur to a man whose experience was limited simply to one locality. They are simply paid for the one or two days that they are there, and the traveling expenses. The expense of course is not very large. They have nothing to do with the question whether an experimental station will be there or not. That does not enter into it at all, and should not be connected with it, in my

opinion, but simply whether they can increase the efficiency of that department. Whether the Government would add to that Board or replace one by another I do not know at all.

Mr. E. D. SMITH: It is altogether astray to imagine that this experimental station in the southern part of the Province would be for the benefit of a few persons only. It would benefit those who grow 99-100ths of what is put on the markets of this country; while the station at Guelph would not. If they are going to conduct experiments in fruit at Guelph, then certainly a fruit grower ought to be on the Advisory Board.

Mr. CAVERS: The question of an experiment station really does not come in under this resolution except in a very indirect way; and it seems to me it advances the idea of the experiment station rather than otherwise, because this Association, if represented on the Advisory Board, must surely have more influence with the authorities in connection with the Agricultural College than when the Association is not represented at all. I hope the experiments at Guelph may be enlarged; but even so, they cannot be of great interest to fruit growers of Grimsby and Niagara, and along Lake Erie counties. I hope there is room for the experiments at Guelph and for the sub-station somewhere in the Niagara Peninsula. The idea is not original at all. In the State of Michigan the chief experiment station is pretty near the centre of the State, in connection with the Agricultural College, and the chief fruit experiment station is near the south-west. All the purposes that the fruit growers can possibly require can be served by sub-stations, as it is in several places in the United States.

Mr. ORR: We have an experiment farm at Ottawa; we have one at Guelph for the northern section; let us have one in the south for the fruit-growing section.

Mr. CAVERS: The institution at Ottawa belongs to the Dominion as a whole. It is intended to further the farming interests of the whole country, and by sub-stations in the several provinces. What we have to deal with chiefly is the Provincial, not the Dominion institutions, though the Dominion institution is doing excellent work for the horticultural interests of this Province.

The PRESIDENT: My view would be this—that one matter would facilitate the other. If we can improve the present system of Guelph in reference to experiments in horticulture, it ought to be a benefit not only to some portions lying adjacent in the southern belt, but also greatly facilitate the northern portion. Again, if the authorities there felt that their location is not suitable for the southern belt of Ontario, there might be a branch established from which it would fulfil the purpose. Now, I have heard northern men expressing the same view of the situation at Guelph—that it is not really a suitable place even for the very northern section of the Province all along the Georgian Bay and Huron districts. They have a splendid fruit section there—much superior, I would think, to the section at Guelph, and they might require an additional branch in that portion of the Province, even further north. I do not wish to say anything to injure either cause, but would like to see them work together and help each other.

The resolution was put and carried.

FRUIT DISPLAY.

Mr. MORRIS read the report of the Committee on Fruit Exhibit at the Convention, and moved the adoption of the report. Carried.

The Committee on Fruits on Exhibition beg to report as follows: L. Woolyerton exhibits very fine samples of Cranberry Pippin, Roxbury Russet, Canada Baldwin, Blenheim Pippin, Ribston Pippin, also fine specimen apple from British Columbia, said to be a seedling and having a strong resemblance to Canada Reinette.

The next collection a very attractive one by W. S. Turner, Cornwall. La Rne, or Baxter, in size and appearance leads the well-known King of Tompkins in size and appearance, and of sufficient firmness to be a good shipper. Quality fair. Also fine samples of Bourassa, Wealthy, Pewaukee, Fameuse, Golden Russet, Blue Pearmain Shiawassee Beauty.

Professor CRAIG of the Ottawa Experimental Farm exhibits an interesting collection of new Russian and hardy native apple seedlings, altogether twenty varieties, we place at the top of this list McMahon White for size and appearance, and Belle de BosKoop for flavor, firmness and keeping qualities.

T. H. RACE, exhibits nine varieties of apples, one of which Olivers' seedling deserves special mention. It is grown in Hibbert, South Perth. Tree said to be strong grower, and very productive of evenly sized fruit. The apple is large, light red, of good quality and from the specimens produced evidently a fair keeper. We heartily recommend this variety for propagation.

E. B. Edwards, Peterboro', exhibits beautiful samples of Blenheim Pippins. Their uniform size, freedom from spots, and excellent dessert qualities, make them worthy of this highly esteemed apple, and grown at Peterboro, shows that they can be cultivated successfully in northern localities.

Seedling apple shown by S. C. Wait, St. George, lacks size and quality for profitable market purposes.

In pears a very fine specimen, President Druard, exhibited by W. M. Orr and five varieties by A. M. Smith, St. Catharines, as follows: Clairgeau, D'Anjou, Lawrence, Mount Vernon, Josephine de Malines.

E. MORRIS.

W. S. TURNER.

J. D. STEWART.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. A. M. SMITH reported from the Nominating Committee. He said: Most of you are aware that two years ago we adopted a Presidential term of one year; but circumstances have occurred which I think render it very necessary for the Association to either break or waive that rule. Our present President, as you know occupies the position of Superintendent of Fruits at the coming exhibition at Chicago; and we want to strengthen him in every way we can, and we believe that by occupying the position he now holds as President of this Association, he will be in a position to do more for our Society and for the country at large than he would in any other way. We have therefore nominated him as our President for the next year.

The SECRETARY, at the request of the President, took the chair, and the name of President Pettit was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT: I would like to say that I feel very much flattered and very highly honored by being placed in the chair for another year. I must say that I have a very responsible duty placed upon me during the past season as your President. As I said in my address, it was with a great deal of doubt in my mind that I accepted so responsible a position as the superintendency of the fruit exhibit at the World's Fair. I have put forth my best efforts up to the present time, and I look to you to day to strengthen my hands during the coming season, so that Ontario may at the World's Fair stand where you and I and every Canadian wish to see her—at the head of all other countries in the world. (Hear, hear.) While you honor me by placing me in the chair of this the most active organization of the kind on the American continent, I ask you to strengthen my hands in every way that you possibly can. (Applause.)

The remainder of the officers suggested by the Committee were elected without debate. The complete list of officers appears on page 2.

COMMITTEE ON GRAPES.

Mr. G. W. CLINE, Chairman of the Committee on the Catalogue of Grapes prepared for the guidance of judges at fairs, in presenting his report, said the list had been revised after spending a day over it. Copies of the report had been printed and were circulated. For catalogue of grapes see Appendix III.

EXPERIMENTS TO ASCERTAIN THE VALUE OF DILUTE SULPHURIC ACID FOR CHECKING THE SPROUTING OF POTATOES.

BY FRANK T. SHUTT, M.A., CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

The quality of potatoes for culinary use is seriously affected in spring by "sprouting." Despite great care this often takes place, materially deteriorating the value for table use large quantities of potatoes annually.

Of late a statement has been widely circulated in the press of Canada, setting forth a so-called successful treatment for the prevention of this sprouting. This treatment consists in immersing the potatoes in a two per cent. (2 per cent.) solution of sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol), for some time, and then rinsing with cold water. This, it is claimed, will effectually prevent the eyes from sending forth shoots. In order to ascertain the validity of this statement, a series of experiments was inaugurated in the spring of the present year with the following results.

Experiment 1.—February 25th 1892. Variety of potato, Early Ohio. The potatoes showed no signs of immediate sprouting, and were in good condition. They were immersed in a solution of sulphuric acid and of the recorded strength, in which they were allowed to remain 17 hours. The potatoes were then rinsed with cold water, spread out to dry and put in large wide-mouth glass bottles. Result: On standing, the potatoes become covered with pink spots or patches, which after a few days shrivelled. Decomposition soon set in at these places. After about two weeks a few of the eyes began to sprout. On cutting the potatoes, litmus paper showed that the acid had thoroughly permeated the tuber. The appearance of the potatoes was entirely destroyed for marketing purposes.

Variety, Chicago Market; treated as above throughout. Result: The potatoes were more shrivelled than the Early Ohio. Many of the eyes were deeply pitted and decomposed, yet one or two, apparently unaffected, sprouted after two weeks. Examination showed that the acid had completely permeated the tissue of the potatoes. The potatoes were not fit for use.

Experiment 2.—Variety, State of Maine. Immersed for four hours in the acid solution. Subsequent treatment was identical with that in former experiments. Result: Potatoes became slightly pitted with pink spots; sprouting greatly retarded, but beginning after nine days.

Experiment 3.—Variety, Beauty of Hebron. Immersed for two hours; subsequent treatment the same as before. Result: Potatoes showed a few pink spots upon drying, sprouting evidently retarded, but beginning after one week.

Experiment 4.—Variety, Empire State. Immersed for one hour, subsequent treatment the same as before. Result: Potatoes but very slightly affected by the acid; sprouted readily.

Experiment 5.—Variety, Thorburn. Immersed for twenty minutes; subsequent treatment the same as before. Result: Potatoes were not apparently affected by the acid, sprouted readily.

Summarizing these results we find that immersion for 17 hours did not kill all the eyes, though the potatoes as a whole were much affected by the acid, destroying them entirely for table use. Immersion for 4 hours injured the potatoes somewhat, but sprouting, though retarded, finally set in. Treatment for 2 hours but slightly affected the appearance of the potatoe but was valueless in preventing sprouting. Shorter periods of treatment did not injure the potatoes, but the acid was then not efficacious in killing the eyes, sprouting took place after 20 minutes immersion as readily as in untreated tubers.

Conclusion.—Under the conditions stated above, there can be no doubt that two per cent. sulphuric acid is valueless in preventing the sprouting of potatoes. In these experiments no effort was made to preserve the treated potatoes from the light; future trials will be made in order to ascertain to what extent light is instrumental in promoting the sprouting of treated potatoes. It is also proposed to treat the potatoes in the autumn instead of in the spring, as it is possible that the eyes would then be more easily killed.

 VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. D. M. LEE, †Secretary of the Brant County Association, reported the following resolution as having been passed by the local body :

That the members of this Association do hereby tender our hearty thanks to this Provincial Association now in session in our midst for accepting our invitation and holding their winter meeting in this city ; and further that we shall ever be thankful for the benefit we have received from the very able papers and the discussions that have followed the same.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. LEE said the local Association had entertained the Convention as best they could considering the unfavorable weather. He invited the Association to meet in Paris from which he came ; and extended an invitation personally to every delegate to call and see him when in Paris. Some of the members of the Provincial Association had contributed papers during the past year to the local Association, for which the latter were very thankful.

The PRESIDENT acknowledged the courtesy, and said the general expression from the delegates showed that in no place yet visited had there been a more hearty reception than in Brantford. The delegates had thoroughly enjoyed the intellectual and social entertainments provided for them. This meeting would be remembered for years to come (Applause.)

Mr. MITCHELL thought this an opportune moment to move that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the people of Brantford and those who contributed to the pleasure of the delegates. Never since he had been a member of the Association had he seen such interest taken, or so many new faces, or met so many local members.

The motion was carried amid applause.

The SECRETARY : I notice Sheriff Watt present. We are thankful for the courtesy he has shown us.

Sheriff WATT said the County Council and the officials of the Court House were only too glad to welcome the Association. He regretted that owing to a misunderstanding yesterday the delegates were crowded in the County Council Chamber. It was the oversight on the part of those who had the matter in charge and if it had been known in time it might have been remedied.

The SECRETARY called attention to a proposed change in the by-laws which appears in a report which was not formally adopted. He moved that these amendments be embodied in the report as approved of formerly.

Mr. THOS. GRAHAM seconded the motion.

Mr. BEALL : I am the only representative of affiliated societies that have a place on the Board, therefore I would like to move that No. 18 be changed so as to read "provided the first lot of names shall be ten in number, and after that as many as may be convenient." Also to change No. 19, from "fifty members" to "twenty-five members" for local societies.

Mr. DAWSON, from the Brantford Society, seconded the amendment, which was put and carried.

GRAPE REPORT.

The PRESIDENT : Is the Convention ready to discuss the grape report ?

Mr. A. McD. ALLAN : Amendments could be made, but on the whole, I think the Committee have paid a great deal of attention to it, and they have looked upon it as a Provincial report, and I don't know that any single committee could do very much better, and perhaps no other Committee could do as well as the report now before us ; and I do not know but that, under the circumstances, the better plan would be to adopt the report as it is. I would so move.

Mr. J. D. STEWART seconded the motion, which was carried.

 GRAPES RECOMMENDED.

Mr. G. W. Oline presented the report of this Committee, which was distributed in printed form.

After some discussion and some changes in the list to suit various localities,

• Mr. CLINE moved the adoption of the report as amended. He said: I consider the grapes best fitted to any one neighborhood are the few that are doing something; and the large list that can be grown don't amount to a row of beans. That is the list that I would put, and that is what I endeavored to get when I asked for those best adapted. I don't want to limit a man to twelve varieties, or to five varieties, because in some places you can grow a dozen, and in other places you can't grow more than four or five.

The SECRETARY: I would move that this report be referred back to the Committee to make any changes, before handing it to the Secretary, which they consider wise, in consultation with parties present.

The PRESIDENT: It ought to be carefully considered before we send it out; and the Secretary's motion is good.

Mr. ALLAN: I would rather see the list go into publication so that the members generally throughout the country would have the advantage of looking it over, and by another year we would be in a much better position than we are to-day to so classify the list that we would have a reliable one.

Prof. CRAIG moved that this be printed as a preliminary report of the Fruit Committee on grapes, and that it be subject to revision next year; that any special changes wished by any particular director of any district be made now, before the report goes in; and that the report be revised as a whole next year if necessary.

Mr. RACE seconded this motion, which was carried.

(See Appendix III, for list.)

 NEW FRUITS.

The PRESIDENT: Have the Committee on new fruits any report ready?

The SECRETARY: I don't think they have any report to make.

Mr. A. M. ALLAN: That is a matter that has fallen out of the Association entirely, and I consider it a great pity that it has. It is one of the best reports the Association can have. If we could get a competent committee to act as they do on the other side—all new fruits being sent to the chairman, who examines and gives a description of them—there is nothing this Association can do that will be of higher value to the people of the country generally. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT: Suppose the Secretary be that committee, and report through the *Horticulturist* in that respect?

The SECRETARY: I would prefer to have others to consult with.

Mr. ALLAN: That report ought to be read at the annual meeting of this Association every year, and it should cover everything that is being introduced in the way of new fruits. It is more and more necessary as we are getting new varieties of fruits continually brought into the country and forced upon growers.

Prof. CRAIG: I understand that I am on the new fruit committee, but I do not know what the duties are.

The SECRETARY: The committee already appointed, is to act through the coming year.

Mr. ALLAN: I think the committee—or at least the chairman—should be the same from year to year, so that the people will know to whom they shall send these fruits for examination, and they will look for that report from year to year.

The PRESIDENT: The following committee were duly appointed last year: Secretary, W. E. Wellington, and A. McD. Allan.

Mr. ALLAN : I know that, but it is expected by the rest of us that all these new fruits shall be sent in to the Secretary. Two years I was chairman of the new fruit committee, and there was no trouble at all in getting a report. Of course we had to work for it ; and I was under the impression we looked to the chairman for everything ; we who are in the ranks take no responsibility. Amongst other things we are supposed to look into all the new fruits placed upon the tables at exhibition time ; but the chief duty is to report on the new fruits as being introduced into the country. It is a heavy piece of work, but most important.

Mr. CASTON : I think the Secretary has done pretty well in reporting on new fruits. The reports in the *Horticulturist* from time to time are quite satisfactory.

OBITUARY.

Mr. A. M. SMITH reported as follows, and the report was adopted on motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Prof. Craig.

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE LATE P. C. DEMPSEY.

Resolved : That this Association hereby expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the dispensation of Providence in the removal from our midst, by death, of the late P. C. Dempsey, of Albury, Prince Edward County. One who was an esteemed president of our Association and for many years an honored and efficient director. The Society ever recognizes the value of his sagacious counsel and his efforts in encouraging improvements in hybridizing and in importing new fruits adapted to the wants of the country ; and, be it further resolved, that this Association does hereby express its sympathy with the bereaved members of his family, and request our secretary to forward them a copy of these resolutions.

AN INVITATION.

Mr. BRAND was asked to speak, and invited all the members to the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Convention at Minneapolis about the 10th January.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

Mr. A. M. SMITH wanted to get an expression of opinion from the Convention whether plans should be formulated and laid before the Minister of Agriculture during the coming season, with a view to getting legislation in regard to experimental farm work.

The SECRETARY : To simplify this matter I would move that the following committee be empowered to prepare some scheme for the carrying out of the experimental work in southern Ontario—or in our Province, I might say—and to advise with the Minister of Agriculture with regard to further procedure : A. M. Smith, M. Pettit, A. McD. Allan, and W. W. Hilborn.

Mr. ALLAN : I beg to be left off that committee, for certain reasons I do not think it necessary to explain now. I have had some conference with the Minister, and I know certain difficulties that will arise ; so that I would rather not be on.

The SECRETARY : Then I would propose the three names that are left.

Motion put and carried.

The SECRETARY moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Brantford press for their full and interesting reports of the meetings.

Mr. CASTON seconded the motion which was carried.

The convention closed at 4.30.

APPENDIX I.

PAPERS CONTRIBUTED TO THE WINTER MEETING AT BRANTFORD
BUT NOT READ.

FUNGI AFFECTING FRUITS.

BY THE SECRETARY.

How charming, to the inhabitant of the town, are the scenes of rural life; the rosy apples, the golden peaches and the various-hued grapes—how attractive! His visits to the country are usually made during the summer season, during the time when the orchards are either clothed in rich abundance of pink and white blossoms, or else are laden down with their luscious fruits. The harvest time to him appears a time of joy, a time of festivity, and he thinks that, if he could exchange his life in the town for one upon the farm, he would reach the height of bliss. It is a mistaken notion to suppose that the whole round upon the farm, and especially upon the fruit farm, is but one continued round of pleasurable occupation and at the end of the year a pot of gold.

How true in this case is the old proverb, "distance lends enchantment to the view."

So, old Horace, the Roman poet, puts it when he describes in his first Satire, the people who are always wishing they could exchange their lots with others, fancying that any other occupation is more pleasant than their own.

*"Qui fit, Maecenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem
Seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa
Contentus vivat, laudet diversa sequentes?"*

Our friends in the town know little of the hardships and discouragements which are the lot of the fruit grower, nor of the many long years spent in battling with difficulties before reaching his present prosperous condition; and it is to give the public some idea of the difficulties which are in our way as fruit growers that the writer has agreed to prepare this paper.

The recent problems facing horticulturists come naturally under two heads, first, Fungus Diseases, second, Insect Enemies; and in the brief time which you will be able to place at my disposal, I shall only have time to outline some of those which come under the first head. It is only recently that these two branches of science which refer to the very tiny subjects, such as can only be studied through the microscope, have been pursued far enough by scientists to make their investigations of real use to practical men, but now we are finding that the professor and the farmer are nearer friends than they were in days gone by. "Book larnin'" was for many years despised by the latter, but now the prejudices are wearing away, owing largely to the exertions of our professors who visit the Farmers' Institutes throughout the country. A neighbor used to tell me that he could not see any use in "eddcication"; he never had any "larnin' hissself" and he said that he knew more than those who had. His favorite subject of conversation was astronomy, and he used to delight in meeting with us young students from the university and proving to us that all we learned at school concerning the rotundity of the earth and the distance away of the sun, moon and stars was erroneous and absurd.

Such men remind one of the redoubtable preacher spoken of by Dean Alford in his Queen's English, who used to hold forth at Cambridge, in a chapel on Green street. The Dean says his wont was to rail at the students of the university, trying to make out that it was a waste of time to study Greek and Latin. On one occasion, having wound himself up to the requisite pitch of fervor, he exclaimed in a voice of thunder, "Do ye think Powl knew Groek?"

One of the problems that was long unsolved among us fruit growers was the cause of the Plum-knot, but lately mycologists have given us an insight into its life history. For a long time it was thought to be caused by some insect, and even yet we meet with men who will not give up this theory. Insects are found in it, they say, and this they claim is positive proof that they are the cause. Careful investigation, however, shows that these insects are not the cause of it, but they simply make use of it as a favorable place for oviposition. We have had many foolish remedies proposed and as often tried by foolish fruit growers. No less an authority than an American Consul, residing in a Canadian town, recommended, as a sure cure for plum-knot, boring a hole in the trunk of the tree and filling it with flowers of sulphur. He said this would circulate through the sap of the tree and destroy the insect of the black-knot. Any one cognizant with chemistry or botany will see the foolishness of such a recommendation.

THE PLUM-KNOT is now known to be a well defined fungus, and is called by mycologists *Flourightia Morbosa*. Little spores, corresponding with seeds, float along in the air and alight upon a suitable host, either in the form of a cherry or a plum tree. Soon the hated parasites send down their mycelial branches among the cells of the wood and derive means of nourishment. Soon they begin to throw up innumerable filaments, called conidia, on the ends of which are borne egg-shaped spores, as shown in the accompanying drawing, figure 1. These are summer spores which ripen and fall off and are carried by the wind long distances to propagate the disease.

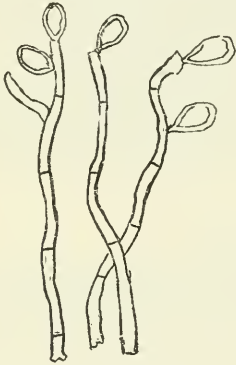


FIG. 1.—Conidiospores enlarged.

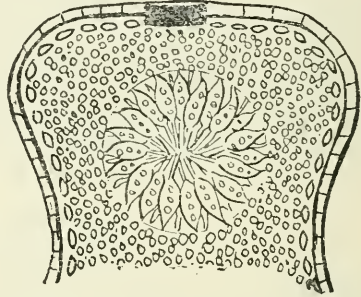


FIG. 2.—Cavity of Perithecium, with Ascospores.
(May be seen in February with hand glass.)

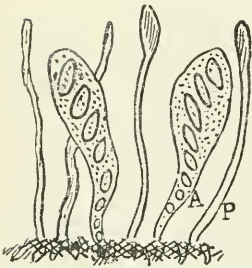


FIG. 3.—Asci, containing Ascospores.

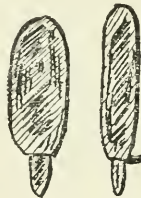


FIG. 4.—Ripe Ascospores.

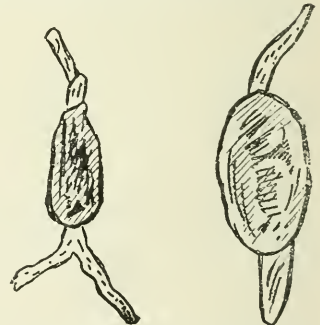


FIG. 5.—Ascospores germinating.

But it is not only in the summer time that the knot is active, but also in the winter. During the month of February winter spores are formed in the little sacs called asci (fig. 2). On cutting through a knot in the month of February, these little sacs are plainly discernible with a small hand-glass (fig. 3). Each contains about eight winter spores, known to mycologists as ascospores, which one by one are carried forth to some favorable host. For a long time the cause of the plum-knot was an unsolved problem, but, thanks to science, this problem has been solved, and we now know that cutting and burning the affected limbs will effectually stamp out the disease. We also know that a

paste made of kerosene and paint or turpentine is destructive to it. But, although we have information enabling us to overcome it in our own orchards, the problem still remains, how we can compel the lazy and indolent in town and country to destroy those plum and cherry trees in their gardens which are affected. The present law seems very inoperative. True, it provides for the appointment of an inspector in every municipality, but the council is not obliged to appoint such inspector except on a petition of at least fifty ratepayers, and this is too cumbersome a mode of procedure. Further, the inspector is not required to act unless he receives written notice of the disease. All this is a mistake. He ought to be obliged to make a round of the orchards several times during the season, and have all affected trees destroyed without receiving notice from anybody.

Another problem in horticulture, which, as yet, is unsolved, is the cause of the YELLOWS in the peach. This mysterious disease originated in the peach orchards of some of the Middle States a good many years ago. It has gradually spread from state to state throughout the larger part of the Union, and across the borders into the peach orchards of our own country. Periodically its visitations seem to be more severe in character, destroying orchards by wholesale. Then, after peach growers have given up peach growing for some time, they find themselves able to begin again with some fair hopes of success. The Department of Vegetable Pathology of the United States has taken this matter up and spent an immense amount of money in investigating into this disease, and to this work have appointed Professor Erwin Smith, who has made elaborate reports of his work. But, although a large amount of money has been spent in this direction during the last three years, as yet no definite results have been obtained.

A year ago last summer I had a call from Professor Burrill, of Champaign, Ill., who was a delegate to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, then meeting in Toronto. He was looking up cases of yellows, which he said were not common in his own state. He is a man of most careful research, and his opinions are worthy of consideration. He believed that the disease was caused by bacteria, and, in this, most scientific men are in accord with him.

One thing we do know about the yellows, and that is that it is of an infectious character, in which respect it equals scarlet fever and small-pox. It may be carried from tree to tree, either by the bees in their searches for honey, or by instruments used in pruning the orchard.

We may hope, however, that ultimately the mystery will be solved, for the PEAR BLIGHT was, until lately, quite as mysterious. This latter has been the terror and despair of pear growers in all parts of the country. It would come in a single night upon the choicest trees in the garden and sometimes upon the whole orchard. You viewed them at night, the pride of the homestead, and on your next visit the foliage was blackened and sickly and the young fruit shrivelled and worthless. Some said it was caused by electricity, others by sunshine, others by insects, and so on, and just as numerous were the remedies proposed; as, for instance, digging in iron filings about the tree, slitting the bark, painting the bark, etc., all of which have been tried in vain.

But now it has been shown conclusively that this terrible disease is the result of a tiny bacterium, which lives in the sap and has the power of locomotion. It is called by botanists *Micrococcus Amylovorus*, and its size, when magnified 890 diameters, is only about half the size of a pin's head and very similar in shape. Prof. J. C. Arthur, who was at that time botanist of the Geneva Experiment Station, in his report for 1887, described this bacterium and stated that it was proved to be the real and only cause of the pear blight. He discovered the organism itself in blighting tissue, and inoculated healthy tissue of other trees with the germs from that which was diseased, and, as a result, the healthy trees were at once affected with the blight. Besides this, he found that the blight could not be communicated to healthy trees by the juices of the disease, after the germs were removed from them by filtration.

The same organism causes the twig-blight of the crab apple, the quince, and even, to some extent, ordinary cultivated varieties of the apple.

Prof. Burrill told me at the time of the visit referred to, that the bacterium of the pear blight ordinarily comes through the young and succulent wood of the trees and also through the stomata of the leaves and blossoms in the early part of the growing season. This explains why pear trees, which are stimulated to make a very rapid and succulent growth, are more subject to the blight. The little bacterium, according to Mr. Burrill, has a sort of corrosive nature which enables it to pass through the cellular tissue from cell to cell, thus working along through the wood, carrying destruction in its course.

Still the pear blight is only a half-solved problem. It yet remains to be shown how we may prevent its ravages and how to save the trees that are already affected. Spraying with the Bordeaux mixture early in summer has been recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture as being of great value in preventing leaf blight.

One of the greatest plagues of the fruit grower is the APPLE SCAB. This has been known to botanists on the continent of Europe for some fifty years, but, since the year 1869, its habits have been more carefully observed by mycologists, who have named it *Fusicladium dendriticum*. We gave some space to its description in the *Canadian Horticulturist*, volume x., page 103, and since that time have endeavored to keep apple growers posted concerning the progress of the evil and the success of the various remedies proposed for its destruction. At that time it had reached Australia; now we have reports of its presence even in New Zealand.

An important step in advance was made when it was shown that the fungus causing the leaf blight of apple, which resulted in its early dropping from the tree, was identical with that known as the scab on the fruit itself.

On the leaves the scab appears first as small olive-green spots, of a definite and rounded outline. (Fig. 6). These increase in size, and assume a velvety appearance, with a less regular border; sometimes two or more spots will coalesce, as it were, forming one large and irregular one. Sometimes even the petioles and the young twigs become affected, thus in every possible way the fungus tries to rob the tree of its vigor.

The most favorable conditions for its growth are the cool, moist weather of spring and fall, while its spread is retarded by the drouth and heat of midsummer. Owing to the dry warm weather prevailing in the early part of last summer, our apples were much freer from scab than usual.

The fungus appears to retain its vitality during the winter season, being known to spread even in barrels from apple to apple; and it remains in a living condition through the winter on the twigs of the apples, ready to begin its work of devastation in spring-

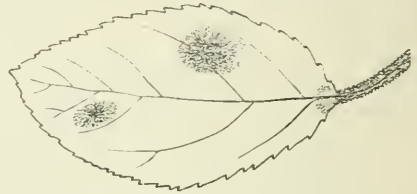


FIG. 6.

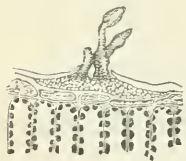


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.—Spores of fungus of Apple Scab, one germinating.

time. The loss caused to the country is alarming. The Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society places the annual loss due to this parasitic growth of \$400,000, but this is very small compared with the annual loss to apple growers in Ontario.

Fig. 7 shows a section of one of the leaf spots, and fig. 8 a section of the skin of an apple with scab bursting up through the epidermis, or outer skin, both magnified 200 diameters. The mycelium, or plant body of the fungus, resembles a dense mass of tissue composed of dark brown walled cells. These do not penetrate the cuticle, or inner skin,

but grow between it and the epidermis, or outer skin, which they soon burst open, and send up brown threads on the ends of which are borne the spores for the propagation of the fungus.

These latter are so tiny, that it would require 3,200, side by side to reach an inch. They germinate in moisture at a temperature of 50 F., in about eight hours; and the germ tubes have power to penetrate healthy skin and thus quickly spread the disease. Fig. 9 shows spores of fungus of Apple Scab; one germinating.

Prof. Scribner, in his report of 1887, recommended spraying the trees in the early spring before the buds began to expand, with sulphate of iron, 4 lbs. to 4 gals. of water; then, after fruit is set, with Bordeaux mixture. More recently, Prof Taft and Prof. Trelease have highly commended the use of ammoniacal copper carbonate.

This spring, in the last report of the Ohio Experimental station, we observe that Prof. Green asserts that the most satisfactory of the copper compounds for destroying apple scab, with regard to cost, convenience and effectiveness, is the dilute Bordeaux mixture. The method of preparing it is as follows: Dissolve four pounds of copper sulphate in two gallons of hot water; add sufficient water to cool it. Slake four pounds of quick lime add water to make a milk of lime. Pour into copper sulphate through sieve to dissolve the lime better. Dilute to fifty gallons.

One advantage of this mixture is that Paris green may be used with it and no injury to the foliage results. The effect should be bright, clean, healthy foliage and fruit, as well as comparative freedom from curculio and codling moth.

In the Journal of Mycology, Vol. VII, No. 1, Prof. Goff, of Madison, Wisconsin, reports his experiments in 1891, in treating apple scab. He used, chiefly, copper carbonate (1) in suspension, using one ounce to twelve gallons of water, and (2) dissolved in ammonia, one ounce to twenty five gallons of water. In the latter case the ounce of salt was first dissolved in a quart of ammonia.

He found that the copper carbonate applied in suspension, just as we use Paris green, was nearly as effective as when half the amount was used diluted in ammonia, and it had the advantage that Paris green for codling-moth could be safely added. Treating the trees before the opening of the flowers was of great value; indeed, in one instance, where the Canada Peach apple was sprayed with copper carbonate, it was found that one application previous to the opening of the bloom was more effective than four after. On trees badly infested, the scab reduces the size of the apples so much as to lessen the crop at least twenty per cent., besides rendering a large part of it worthless.

The result of the use of diluted Bordeaux mixture was, by Professor Green, a saving of three quarters, at least, of fruit which would otherwise have been ruined, besides increasing the size of the fruit itself, and giving it greater beauty for market purposes. In addition to this there resulted a brighter and healthier foliage upon the tree itself, which means a great deal for the vigor of the orchard. The excellent effect of spraying with this mixture is shown in the results of Professor Green's experiment at the Ohio Experiment Station with the Newton Pippin, a variety perhaps more subject to scab than any other. Of the 100 apples from the sprayed trees, 15 were first class, 74 second and 11 third, while of the same number of apples from unsprayed trees there was no first-class samples only 40 second, and there were 60 third class. Thus, it appears that, while spraying does not wholly prevent the scab, it pays well for the outlay required of time and money.

There are other ways in which the results are beneficial besides those mentioned. The leaves of our trees, when affected by the scab, fall prematurely, carrying with them much potash and phosphoric acid, a direct loss to the strength of the tree. Now, if the leaves can be made, by spraying, to hold fast until the proper season for maturity of growth, these fertilizing constituents will be withdrawn from the leaves into the body of the tree, and there be stored up for the following year. This spraying is useful also in blight and some think in plum knot.

TOMATO ROT.—This is a fungus for which no remedy has been certainly found. It is very wide-spread in Ontario, and does great injury to the business of truck gardeners. Some varieties, as Acme and Mikado, seems very subject to it, while Perfection, Paragon and Trophy are less so. The appearance of the affected fruit is shown in fig. 10.

By scientists it is called *Macrosporium Solani*. The fungus consists of a dark colored mycelium or vegetative system, the growing tubes of which can be readily traced to the cells of the sound tissue of the tomato, (see fig. 11*a*), and of spores, which are borne on the end of branches, called hyphæ, represented in fig. 11, *b* and *c*. These are at first dark brown, but at length turn olive-black. When these spores come in contact with green or ripe fruit they germinate rapidly under favorable circumstances, such as heat and moisture, and send out slender tubes, shown at fig. *d*. These spores survive the winter in the shrivelled fruit, and in old leaves and stems. The remedy proposed by the United States Department of Agriculture is: One half ounce sulphuret of potassium, dissolved in a gallon of water, and sprayed upon the vines, so as to thoroughly wet all the fruit.

THE POWDERY MILDEW OF THE GRAPE (*Uncinula Spiralis*) is quite common in the Niagara district, and in some varieties very injurious. It appears first early in June, in the form of dull greyish white patches on the leaves and fruit. Under the microscope these patches are seen to be the mycelial growth of the mildew which spreads over the

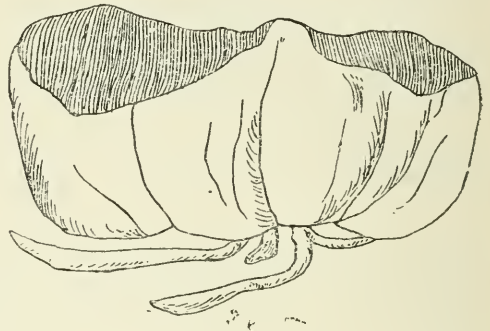


FIG. 10.—Tomato Rot.

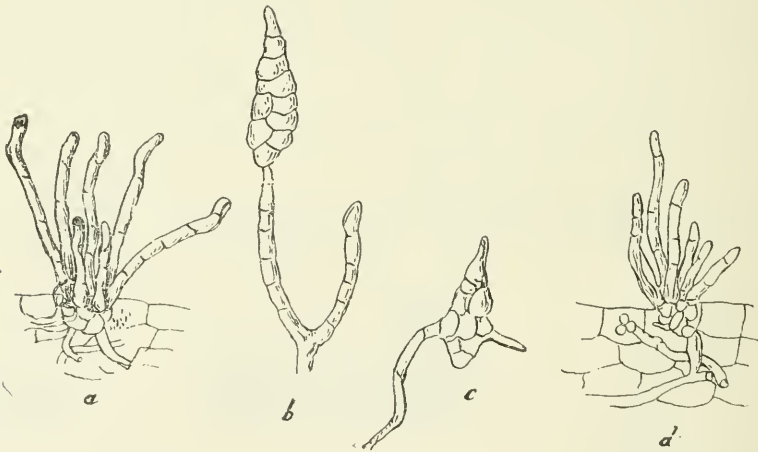


FIG. 11.

surface of the host plant, and does not penetrate its tissue except that it sends down among the cells occasional suckers (see fig. 12, *b. b.*) by which it draws nourishment. That threads of the mycelium are not easily distinguished is evident when we note Prof. Scribner's statement that they are each only one six-thousandth part of an inch in diameter. In June or July short upright branches appear, which are jointed, as shown in Fig. 12. One by one these terminal cells drop off. They are really summer spores for the propagation of the mildew, and are known as conidia. Two of these are shown in Fig.

12, *a. a.*, which according to Prof. Scribner, are only one-thousandth part of an inch in length at their largest diameter. These float about in the air, and alighting on a proper host soon germinate under the favoring conditions of summer heat and moisture.

Fig. 13 shows a very small portion of epidermis of a grape berry, upon which the mycelium of *Uncinula* has grown, highly magnified.

Later on in the season, during the months of September and October, spores quite different in character are formed. The case in which they grow is apparent to the naked eye, and is known as the perithecium, or "fruit" of the mildew. Each of these is full of asci, three of which are shown emerging from the perithecium in fig. 14. Inside these,

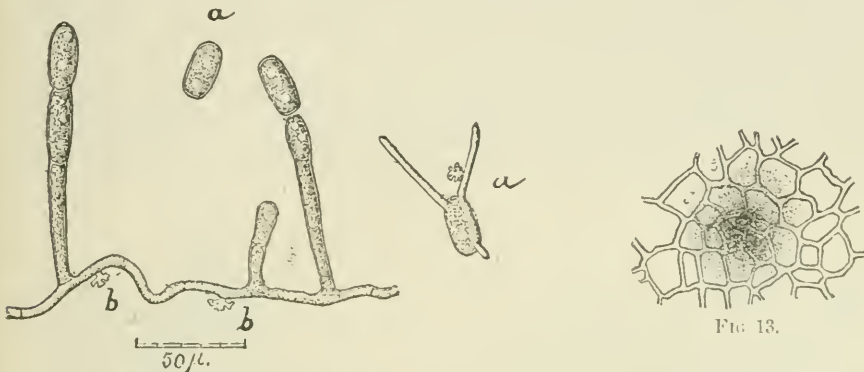


FIG 12.—Mycelium of *Uncinula Spiralis*, from a grape leaf.

FIG 13.

in turn, are the ascospores, or winter spores. These are safely protected during the winter season by the hard compact walls of the perithecium, which in spring crack open and allow the asci to escape, and bring about a new infection of the vines. While this mildew is not nearly so destructive as that variety called the Downy mildew, still it is capable of wholly ruining the crop of certain varieties which are subject to it, as for instance, the Salem.

The usual remedy found to be quite effectual in most cases in the Niagara district is dusting flowers of sulphur on the vines, or, in hot weather, underneath them; but a more certain and effectual method is spraying the vines with the Bordeaux mixture, or the carbonate of copper early in the season.

THE POWDERY MILDEW OF THE GOOSEBERRY (*Sphaerotheca mors uva*).—Like the powdery mildew of the grape, this is a parasitic fungus, filamentous or thread-like in growth, and only attacks the surface of the host, giving it a powdery appearance. Gooseberries affected, as everyone knows, are rendered both unsightly and undesirable for food, and it is owing chiefly to the prevalence of this mildew in Ontario that so few of the superb English varieties are found in our gardens.

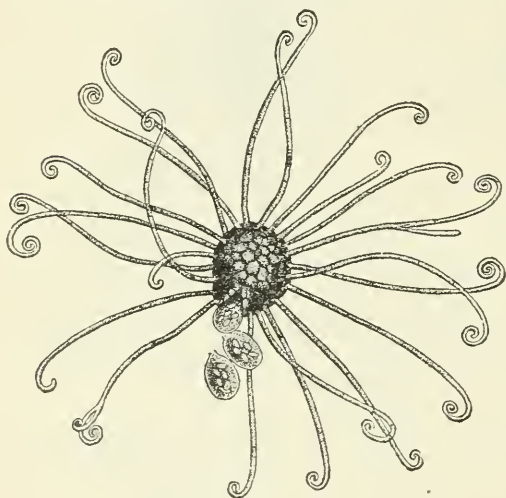
It first appears on the young half grown leaves and young wood, and later upon the young berries. Prof. Scribner, in his report on Vegetable Pathology for the year 1887, gives full illustrations and description of this fungus, and to it we refer any one who wishes to carefully examine its growth. Suffice to say here, that its summer spores are formed similarly to those of the powdery mildew of the grape, the upper segments of the conidia dropping off, and being carried about easily by the wind to scatter the evil; and that its winter spores are also formed within perithecia in a similar manner to those of the grape. When these perithecia ripen they become a chestnut color, hence the gooseberry mildew in its last stage loses its white appearance and becomes a dirty brown; and in this way the condition of the mildew may be determined.

Any remedy to be successful must be early applied. Early and frequent applications of flowers of sulphur are useful, but not so effective as in the case of the grape vine mildew. Experiments at the Geneva Experiment Station, conducted last summer, have resulted in

the discovery that the most successful treatment of gooseberry mildew is with sulphuret of potassium. The bushes were sprayed at an early date with a solution of one half ounce of this substance dissolved in a gallon of hot water. It is therefore recommended as the best known remedy for this evil.

CHERRY ROT (*Oidium fructigenum*) is the most serious obstacle in the way of the successful cultivation of this valuable fruit. The Heart and Bigarreau varieties, and especially the latter, are particularly subject to this fungus. The Napoleon Bigarreau, for instance, is frequently very heavily laden with fruit, but a protracted season of wet weather so encourages the development of this fungus that the rot, beginning in small spots, soon spreads from cherry to cherry, until, before picking time, the whole crop is entirely unfit for shipping. Could we succeed in overcoming this evil, we are of the opinion that the cultivation of the many very excellent varieties of cherries would be more remunerative to the grower than strawberries.

The fungus itself consists of much branched threads, or mycelia, which permeate the tissue of the fruit causing it to turn brown and decay. When the air is moist these throw up tufts of dirty white dusty fruit stalks. These divide into minute sections, which, when ripe, separate and fall off from the top, one by one, in the form of spores. These spores



Ambr.

FIG. 14.—Perithecium of *Uncinula Spiralis*, with hooked arms, which give rise to the name *uncinula*.

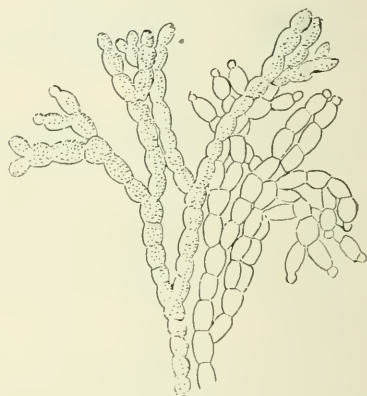


FIG. 15.

Fungus of Cherry Rot.

are so light as to be readily carried about in the air from tree to tree, and thus the evil is rapidly spread about through the orchard. Fig. 15 is a representation of two fruiting threads of this fungus before the spores have begun to fall away, magnified 250 diameters. The engraving is reproduced from a late report of the Geneva Experiment Station.

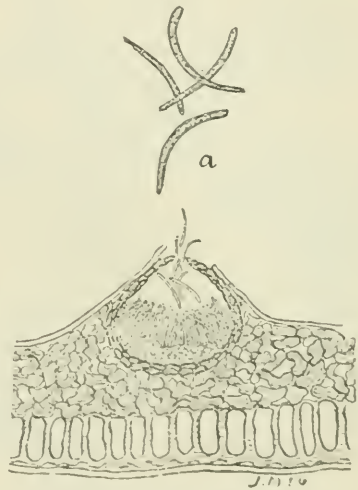
Since the spores can only develop in a moist atmosphere, it is quite evident that, if we could keep our cherries perfectly dry, there would be no rot. But, as this is impossible, we must endeavour to find some other means of preventing the evil. The spores have great vitality and preserve their generative powers from one season to another. The old ripe cherries which dry up and hang upon the trees during the winter, as well as the fallen cherries beneath the trees, are the means of carrying the fungus through to the following season. Any mode by which these could be destroyed would be helpful, whether by burning or by allowing the pigs to run in the orchard, so as to eat up all that drop. Probably the most reliable method of combatting the evil will be found in the universal remedy of spraying the trees with the Bordeaux mixture as soon as possible after the blossoms have fallen.

PLUM LEAF OR SHOT HOLE FUNGUS (*Septoria Cerasina*).—The leaves of cherry and plum trees are often affected by this fungus, the appearance of which is well represented in Fig. 16.

The holes are frequently so round and even that they awaken considerable curiosity on the part of the observer as to their cause, but lately the mystery has been explained by Prof. Scribner, who says that they are caused by a fungus which is very widely distributed throughout the States east of the Mississippi. Though not a very serious pest, it often inflicts considerable injury both upon the cherry and the plum trees, by interfering with the proper function of the leaves, causing them to drop prematurely, sometimes as early as the first of August. The leaves attacked show at first, scattered here and there over the surface, dark purple spots, visible on both sides, varying from one twenty-fourth to one eighth of an inch in diameter. After a brief period, the tissues covered by these spots becomes dead and brownish in color. On examining one of these brown spots under the microscope there will be detected from one to several minute black points. These are the fruits of the fungus, like little capsules, in which the spores of the fungus are produced in great abundance. These are very slender and many times longer than broad, and quite



FIG. 16.

FIG. 17.—Section of diseased plum leaf :
a spores.

transparent. They are usually divided by one or more cross walls into two or more cells, and each cell in every spore is capable of producing a new growth of this parasitic plant.

Fig. 17 represents a highly magnified section through the leaf, including one of the four capsules, and at *a*, above, are shown some of the spores, still more highly magnified. The parasite buries itself within the leaf tissue and, therefore, any treatment, to be successful, must be preventive. Spraying the trees with the copper carbonate compounds, or with the Bordeaux mixture, for preventing the plum or cherry rot will result, in all probability, in preventing the growth of this fungus.

STRAWBERRY LEAF BLIGHT (*Sphaerella Fragariae*) —This is another of the well known difficulties which meet the grower of small fruits in Ontario. It is commonly spoken of as the "strawberry rust," "sun scald," or "spot disease," although, according to Prof. Dudley, the term "leaf blight" would be more applicable as a common name.

This blight first appears on the new leaves about the time of the setting fruit, and if the weather of the succeeding months is dry and hot, there will result serious injury to the vitality of the plants. Any one will readily recognize the common appearance of this fungus from Fig. 18. The spot is at first brownish or red purple, but when fully matured it has a circular centre dead white, from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch in diameter.

The red-purple color is the result of a growth of filaments of the vegetative portion, or mycelium, (fig. 19a) of this fungus, pushing their way through between the cells of the interior of leaves, disorganizing their contents and absorbing their fluids. Air spaces are then formed in the centre of the spot, giving rise to the dead white appearance which results. In fig. 19 there is seen the transection of a strawberry leaf, of which the portion on the left is healthy and of the usual thickness, while that at the right shows a margin of the "spot," and this portion of the leaf is shrivelled to one-fifth its usual thickness. At *b* is seen the reproductive portion of the fungus known as conidia. The conidia spores are oblong and very minute, and when they fall on the fresh leaf surface, where there is a moisture, soon germinate, bore their way to the epidermis *c*, and give rise to fresh spots.

In addition to this mode of propagation by conidia, which are summer spores, and short-lived, there are also winter spores grown in sacs called asci. Each ascus, or sac, contains eight ascospores, and these preserve their vitality in the dead leaves through the



FIG. 18.

winter, and mature in the early spring. From this explanation it is evident that considerable benefit might be derived by strawberry growers through the plan adopted by some, of burning over the plantation in the early spring, for, in this way the fungus, to a large extent, may be destroyed.

The fungicide recommended by Professor Scribner for spraying the strawberry bed, is three ounces of carbonate of copper dissolved in one quart of water, and then diluted with twenty gallons of water. This should be sprayed on the plantation after the crop has been gathered, and repeated once or twice before the first of September. No doubt the Bordeaux mixture would be equally effective.

Some of the varieties, as the Manchester and the Wilson, are especially liable to this disease, while other varieties, such as Sharpless, are little troubled with it.

THE RASPBERRY ANTHRACNOSE (*Gloeosporium venetum*).—This fungus is one which has thus far not prevailed to any great extent in Ontario. But from a late report of the Cornell Experiment Station, we note that it was observed in New York State last season, both on the raspberry and blackberry canes. This may yet become a serious injury to us

in Ontario. An instance is given by Prof. Burrill, of a blackberry plantation in Missouri that yielded a profit of \$400 one year, which was so reduced by the disease that it scarcely paid expenses the year following. The apparent injury to blackcaps in Missouri in the year 1887 from this fungus was estimated at from ten to twelve per cent. of the entire crop.

It first appears in the form of small purple spots scattered around the lower parts of the canes. These soon rapidly increase in size and spread from the lower portion of the canes upward, giving them a scabby, pithy appearance, as shown in fig. 20. The damage done by these blotches rarely extend to the pith, but the greatest injury is done to the cambium layer, or the portion through which the sap is conveyed in the process of growth, resulting very much the same as if the canes had been girdled. As a result, the leaves do not attain more than half the normal size, and the fruit, if developed at all, does not

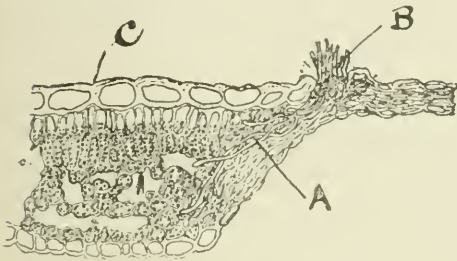


FIG. 19.—Section of diseased strawberry leaf.



FIG. 20.—Raspberry Anthracnose.

reach its full development, but ripens prematurely, or simply dries up and is worthless. If the canes are not killed the first year, the continued action of the fungus on the leaves and branches prevents the formation of fruit the succeeding year. After the fungus has appeared upon the canes, the petioles of the leaves are attacked in the form of purplish spots near their base. Gradually the disease spreads throughout the whole framework of the leaves, showing white blister-like spots.

We omit any description of the botanical character of this fungus, but simply remark that in overcoming it a vigorous condition of the plant is important, and any old plantations which are diseased would be better cleared out and burned. One experiment station recommends spraying early in the spring, before the growth has begun, with sulphate of iron, a pound to a gallon of water, and after the leaves appear, with the Bordeaux mixture.

For many of the illustrations used with this paper, and for much information, I am indebted to the excellent publications of the Department of Agriculture, Section of Mycology, of the United States. In this important field of study a great advance has been made during the last few years, and the results are proving to be of immense value to fruit growers and gardeners. Many of the worst problems facing the horticulturist have been satisfactorily solved, and many others will be cleared up during the coming year. The importance of a widespread dissemination of the work of these experimenters, in its relation to the prosperity of our province, can scarcely be over estimated.

ADDRESS OF DR. W. J. BEAL AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE
OF THE NEW BOTANICAL LABORATORY OF THE MICHIGAN
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In view of the resolution passed by our Association at its winter meeting in the City of Hamilton, in December, 1891, looking toward the establishment of a Provincial Botanic Garden in the City of Toronto, or at some other convenient point, this address of Dr. Beal's contributed to us by him, seems quite opportune.

THE EQUIPMENT OF A BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT AT AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In March, 1890, the old Botanical Laboratory of the Michigan Agricultural College, after serving as a busy hive for ten years, suddenly turned to smoke and ashes. Since that time we have been dependent on the kind hospitality of the Agricultural Department for rooms in which to meet our classes and perform other duties incident to a department of botany. Not without some opposition, doubtless on account of a lack of knowledge as to what modern botany can do for agriculture, the members of the last legislature made a fairly adequate appropriation for a new building, which will be a great improvement over the one destroyed.

Planted on yonder knoll by the wisdom of the State Board of Agriculture, between the laboratories of agriculture and horticulture, this second and better botanical laboratory is to stand. It was doubtless so located with the notion that botany is the right hand support of the one and the left hand support of the other; or perhaps with a notion that botany is of a greater importance, and that agriculture and horticulture are her foremost allies.

So far as I know, this simple ceremony is the only one that was ever held at the laying of the corner-stone of any building at this college—and this block is not a corner-stone, nor the key-stone of an arch, but a "broadrider" placed near the left of the main entrance, marked "Botany," to let those who enter see what they are coming to.

In 1859, a third of a century ago, when I took my first degree at the University of Michigan, there was but one institution of learning in the United States that employed and paid a man for devoting all of his time to the science of botany. The person referred to was the late Dr. Asa Gray, who was for many years the professor of botany at Harvard University. At that time only eight weeks of daily work were required of undergraduate students, and they had the opportunity of electing about three weeks more. A very few resident graduates—one to three at a time—pursued the science further.

In a limited number of other universities and colleges, botany found a small niche in the course of study, one man usually teaching all the botany, zoology, geology that were taught, and often also taught all the chemistry, and had plenty of time to spare for classes in mathematics and possibly in rhetoric or some other subject. The short course in botany at that time consisted almost entirely of some lessons in the gross anatomy and morphology of flowering plants and ferns and their allies. A very little attention was given to the geographical distribution of plants.

I need not tell you, Mr. President, that in those times most scholars considered botany of little importance, either for the facts acquired or the discipline and culture that it could give. Little was expected and little was given.

For the rapid and wide-spread interest and attention which botany has attracted in this country within the past fifteen or twenty years, nothing in my opinion has done so much as the work performed in our colleges of agriculture, and in the United States Department of Agriculture. I have carefully watched these influences in the numerous national, state and local gatherings of scientific men. The large number and the nature of themes discussed; the practical mode of treatment and the rapid increase of wide-awake and able men and women who bow at Flora's shrine, has been most remarkable, and this movement has but fairly got under way.

I will not attempt at this time to enumerate what botanists are doing, but refer you to numerous journals and transactions of learned societies, to recent books and bulletins, to courses of study in every college which has the least spark of modern thought in it.

In these days a well equipped agricultural college cannot get along, so far as botany is concerned, by employing a man to teach botany who shall also be required to teach other subjects.

Under good management a botanical department will advance just in proportion to the means at its disposal.

This may be a suitable time for a little indulgence in considering an ideal plan for a botanical department of a college with as good an endowment and as great pretensions as this one. To attract students and give them good opportunities, the department should be many sided and symmetrical. One or more of the teachers should be enthusiastic in field work—a good collector and well skilled in preparing plants for the herbarium. Very much yet remains to be done in systematic botany, as studied by those of the “old school,” with all the aids that have come from histology and physiology and embryology. The latter are indispensable in any course of botany.

In an agricultural college, special attention should be given to the study of grasses and other forage plants, to trees, shrubs and weeds.

Another broad and fertile field is the study of variation and description of our cultivated plants, subjects which have been receiving little attention from naturalists.

There are many sections of cryptogamic botany of great interest and importance; among the most important of which in an agricultural course are the study of parasitic fungi and bacteria. For several years, about these days we are adding annually 5,000 or more plants to our herbarium, including plants of many of the lower families. This growth ought to continue for a long time yet. This should include specimens of cultivated plants, such as grown in the vegetable gardens, orchards, and those which are grown for flowers or foliage. Such a college must have a good supply of compound microscopes, so that only one person shall have access to the same instrument during any term. New and improved instruments are all the time appearing, and we must have them or suffer the consequences of falling behind the times. Microtomes, a host of re-agents, apparatus for experiments in plant physiology, maps, charts, purchased or made to order, must be all the time accumulating, even though the garret becomes replete with old rubbish. Lantern views and means to use, and conveniences for photographing objects large or microscopic are indispensable in 1892.

For years I have been experimenting and watching the effects of numerous lectures given to students on botanical subjects. I have kept reducing the lectures, and instead have given the students references to first-class books in which they could, in connection with original work, read and take notes to better advantage than when following a lecture. Our botanical books are far better and more numerous than they used to be.

As nearly all of you know for some time past we have kept on the shelves or on the tables of the botanical class rooms from five to ten or more copies of such books as:

Saab's Text Book and Lectures on Physiology; De Bary's Comparative Anatomy of Phanerogams and Ferns, his Morphology and Biology of the Fungi, Mycetozoa and Bacteria; Goebel's Outlines of Classification and Special Morphology of Plants; Strasburger's Handbook of Practical Botany; Bessey's Botany for High Schools and Colleges; Plowright's Monograph of the British Uredineæ and Ustilagineæ; Burill's Uredineæ, Erysiphæ and Bacteria; Bower's Course of Practical Instruction in Botany; Campbell's Elements of Structural and Systematic Botany; Cryptogamic Botany, by Leighton and Murray; numerous bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture, especially those of the section of Vegetable Philosophy; Goodall's Physiological Botany; Gray's Text Book; Plant Dissection by Arthur, Barnes and Coulter. These and a smaller number of other good works are on the tables, and we use many others. The plan of freely using these books as needed in place of numerous lectures works admirably. A good library is one of the requisites of our ideal Botanical Department.

Our thrifty botanical club of thirty members, meeting voluntarily three or four times a month, demands some hints and some time at the hands of the teachers in this department. In like manner, for many years past, the students in botany at this college have helped maintain a thriving natural history society.

Please keep in mind that I am naming the necessary equipment for the botanical department of a good agricultural college. Some of the force, at least, should be skilled in the use of the pencil and crayon.

The department will be defective if it abandon a botanical museum, such as was fairly begun and set up in the old laboratory.

Green-houses in variety we have already. Some day we should have one for use in summer in which to grow plants of cold regions. In these houses to serve botany best should be placed a greater variety of plants to illustrate certain points of culture, or plants of economic importance.

We have a botanical garden, recently much enlarged, but still with room enough for far greater extension. In such a garden there are, or will be sunny slopes and shady banks, ponds and bogs, an arboretum for specimen trees and shrubs.

We once agitated the scheme of purchasing twenty to forty acres, two miles from here, because it contained many nice swamp and bog plants. I now think it would be better to move the nicest portion of such a swamp to our own college grounds, and with a little support we can do it and have a gem right at our own door.

Here we have perhaps 200 acres which contain our buildings, the orchards, gardens, lawns, groves and playgrounds, saying nothing about experiment plats and the fields to the south of us. Let us imagine the valley along our lazy brook filled to the top of its banks on either side with hardy herbs and shrubs, with extensions in suitable places along the flats of the Red Cedar and on the north bank of this quiet stream from the boiler-house to the west entrance at the foot of the hill, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The plants in question should be to a great extent grouped by families and genera, each plant occupying a much larger space than is customary in any botanical garden which I have ever seen or read about. For example, a patch of *viola pedata* should be well grown and not less than three feet in diameter; of *helianthus orgyilis*, six to ten feet; *peltandra undulata*, eight feet or more. So of sedges and grasses, which have not been introduced for use in masses as they might well be. In numerous cases, whether we wish it or not, it is better to grow plants much alike each other a little way apart with something else between them, especially where they are inclined to mix by seeds or root-stalks.

Again, I have learned by experience, that in very many cases it is easier to shift plants to other places every few years than to take up and change the soil and reset in the same spots. A rotation of crops is a good practice for a botanical garden as well as for fields of grass and grain for the farm, or berries and vegetables for the garden. This occasional shifting of plants may seem to some too unstable for a well-planned botanical garden. On the campus in connection with our large groves and groups of trees and shrubs could be planted one or more good specimens to represent many families or genera of hardy, woody plants.

The scattering of duplicate trees, shrubs or herbs is unnecessary and tends to confusion in a botanical garden, but it may often be just the thing to produce the best effect for ornamenting a campus, a park, or a cemetery. For such a garden we should need a map, lists of plants in alphabetical order, and everything well labelled.

With a course of instruction like ours extending through the summer months, a botanical garden is of much greater value, if possible, than it can be to a college which takes a long summer vacation. Such a garden, with all the accompaniments to which I have referred, could not fail to make itself felt in advancing agriculture and horticulture, as well as botany. This campus would more than ever interest visitors from all parts of the State, but would be of great value to the neighboring city and serve the place of one of its parks. In more than one of my former reports I have dealt at length on the relations of botany to agriculture, and attempted to show the great value of botany as a study to cultivate the observation and strengthen the reasoning powers.

The number of botanical gardens in the United States is usually given as one each at Harvard, Washington, St. Louis and Michigan Agricultural College, and none of these are yet what they should be or what they are certain to become. I have seen all of these and am encouraged to believe that with continued and increased support, right here at this college there will be in a very short time a botanic garden which in many respects will surpass any to be found in the country. For many reasons this is an admirable location for a first-class botanic garden.

We have already made a good beginning towards such a garden in the broadest sense. Including species and varieties in the experiment station, we now have not far from 5,000. To maintain an establishment in a creditable manner money is needed. I will not say how much, but considerable; the more the better. The more I think of it the more the subject grows upon me.

This college is supported mainly by the United States Government, and to a considerable extent also by the State. Perhaps this condition of things may tend to prevent endowments by wealthy persons.

Mr. President, as you know we have been looking over the list of Michigan's enterprising wealthy citizens with a view to finding one or more whom we could interest in botanical work. The endowment of a botanical garden is comparatively a new way of spending a fortune in this country, and perhaps in any other country. The only instance that has come to my knowledge of a person liberally endowing a botanic garden is that of the late Hon. Henry Shaw, of St. Louis, Mo. This exceptionally bright example was of so much interest to botanists that three of us, Hon. C. W. Garfield, Prof. L. R. Taft and your humble servant were recently authorized by our wide awake State Board of Agriculture to make a pilgrimage to the Shaw gardens. In St. Louis a good deal has already been done in several directions, and after a little time we may anticipate great things in a botanical way. Only a small portion of this great endowment is yet available, as so much of it consists in unimproved real estate.

One point I had especially in mind during our recent visit was to glean all the facts possible as to the nature and disposition of Mr. Shaw, that this might aid us in finding his duplicate in our own state. What were his surroundings? Who were his most intimate associates in early life? What were the influences after his early retirement from a prosperous business that tended to induce him to lay a large fortune at the disposal of the neatest science known? Who were Mr. Shaw's advisers? We learned that he was a bachelor. The trees, shrubs and other plants he learned to like in place of a loving wife and children. For many years he was accustomed to consult the late Dr. Gray, who doubtless may have done much to shape the destinies of the Shaw gardens.

We learned that in his last visit to Europe Mr. Shaw was much impressed while walking through the grounds at Chatsworth, the most magnificent private residence in Europe, and then and there resolved to have a garden of the same sort in a smaller way.

In this country men of wealth and ambition seek office and promotion in many directions and often make for themselves good records. In a very large majority of cases, however, the fame is ephemeral.

As it seems to me, Mr. Shaw in endowing the garden of St. Louis has placed his name where it will be long and most favorably known, not only to those living in the immediate vicinity of his former home, but to those living in remote countries. I can scarcely conceive of a pleasanter way of remembrance than to have a name long associated with a garden of native trees, shrubs, flowers and foliage plants.

In the meantime, while all are looking and waiting and hoping to find the man to endow a garden with money, we shall keep making additions and improvements as best we can.

The chief use of a botanical department here is to give instruction to students, especially the sort of botany of greatest value to the farmer.

Another object should not be lost sight of, viz, original research. If the teacher's time and that of his assistant's is fully occupied with routine work, nothing can be done by way of investigation. A college will fail in a very important part of its work, if no provision is made for research by its teachers. This gives them a chance to grow, inspires them with enthusiasm and is a great help to the students, and to the world at large.

On this subject Dr. Farlow, one of Harvard's brightest men, says: "What does investigation mean? It does not mean anything which is of necessity capable of partial application at first sight. The investigator is a dull, plodding mortal, working away year by year. But at last he discovers something which is of benefit to all mankind. You should not hurry the investigator; we must have a report in six months; we must have a report in a year. Tell us about this thing, about that thing or about the other thing. An investigator is one who knows what he is about and he knows a great deal

better than you do. He is one who has been trained, who has studied deeply, who is thoroughly in earnest."

Dr. Trelease, the director of the Shaw gardens, says: "No one who has not himself done original work can appreciate the slowness with which results are obtained." I have often heard similar remarks from Dr. Gray, one of the most industrious and successful of investigators of the present century.

The new laboratory is to be a well lighted, substantial building, so constructed that vermin cannot effect a lodging. It is 45x55 feet, practically four stories high. The rooms for museum are expected in a few years.

To summarize: I note a rapid progress which botany has made in this country, attributing the increased number of workers largely to the agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture.

At present botany is recognized in all of our best colleges as an important part of instruction for the knowledge, culture and discipline it affords. In these institutions investigations in great variety are carried on in all families of plants, from the highest to the lowest.

For the best results a botanical department must be many sided—with teachers who are experts in numerous directions.

We must have a well kept and continually growing herbarium.

Such a department should have as many compound microscopes as there are students using them in any term, and much other apparatus for experiments and photography.

Duplicate volumes of books are needed all the time in the class-room, besides a generous library.

A botanical club or society, which shall meet as does the one here, every week.

The department will not be complete without a museum of plant products.

There must be numerous green houses, varying in temperature and light and moisture.

Also a botanic garden and arboretum.

Original research must not be neglected nor crowded out, nor should the study of varieties of cultivated plants.

A liberal and uniformly increasing and permanent endowment is indispensable.

In addition to what the nation and the state are likely to afford for the purpose, we seek a cultured gentleman or lady of wealth, who shall interest himself in a most substantial manner. In aiding such work follows a guarantee that the name of such person shall be kept green, bear frequent blossoms and a liberal harvest of fine fruit for centuries to come.

In his garden, foliage and flowers, in pond, bog, arid slope and shady ravine, in soil wet or moist, fertile or sterile, in the open air or in the conservatory, each plant in the most favorable surroundings and well kept, shall pronounce a succession of benedictions on the name of the liberal benefactor.

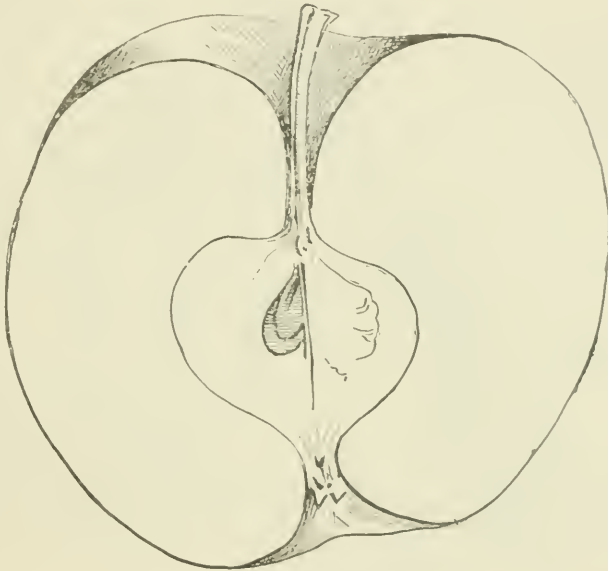
RUSSIAN FRUITS.

Considering the large variety of apples and pears which are being introduced into Canada from Russia by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association—many of which are being distributed to those of our members who ask for them, it will be of great importance to preserve in a compact form, the letters describing them, sent us by Mr. JAROSLAV NIEMETZ, of Real College, Winnitza, Podolia, Russia who has been instrumental in procuring the varieties for us, and who has so interested himself in our work as to become a member of our Association. The originals of these letters were written some in French, some in German and some in English. (The Secretary.)

I. STONE ANTONOVKA.

One of the finest of Russian apples, the white (ordinary) Antonovka is well known in America, although it has there unfortunately lost its Russian name, and is cultivated there under other names. "Queen of the Steppes" is the name which has been given it by the celebrated Prof. Budd. In the provinces of southern Russia, where it keeps until October, it is not counted among the winter apples, and is replaced by an apple which they call here "Lipovoe" (Linden apple.) The finest qualities of the Antonovka are developed only in northern Russia, and there is no reason to doubt that in America it

will succeed best in the North. That apple has several varieties in Russia, of which the best is without doubt the "Antonovka longovia" (meadow) or "Ramenaiia" (Ramen signifies stone,) which is a veritable winter apple, not only in the South but also in the North. Having only some very insignificant distinguishing points, it is very difficult to identify the "Stone-Antonovka," and it is necessary to have long practise to be able to recognize the two trees, but the former grows more slowly, is less umbrageous, and the wood is so hard that it scarcely yields to a knife; in one word, this apple tree occupies among others the place which the oak occupies among the forest trees. The great difference is in the fruit. That of the Stone Antonovka is not so long in form as that of the Antonovka ordinary; it is of a brighter color, and has a red tint on the side turned to the sun. The wind is unable to cause it to drop until it is ripe in September. The apple carries easily, keeps well until June without losing either its flavor or aroma; while the ordinary Antonovka loses its flavor and

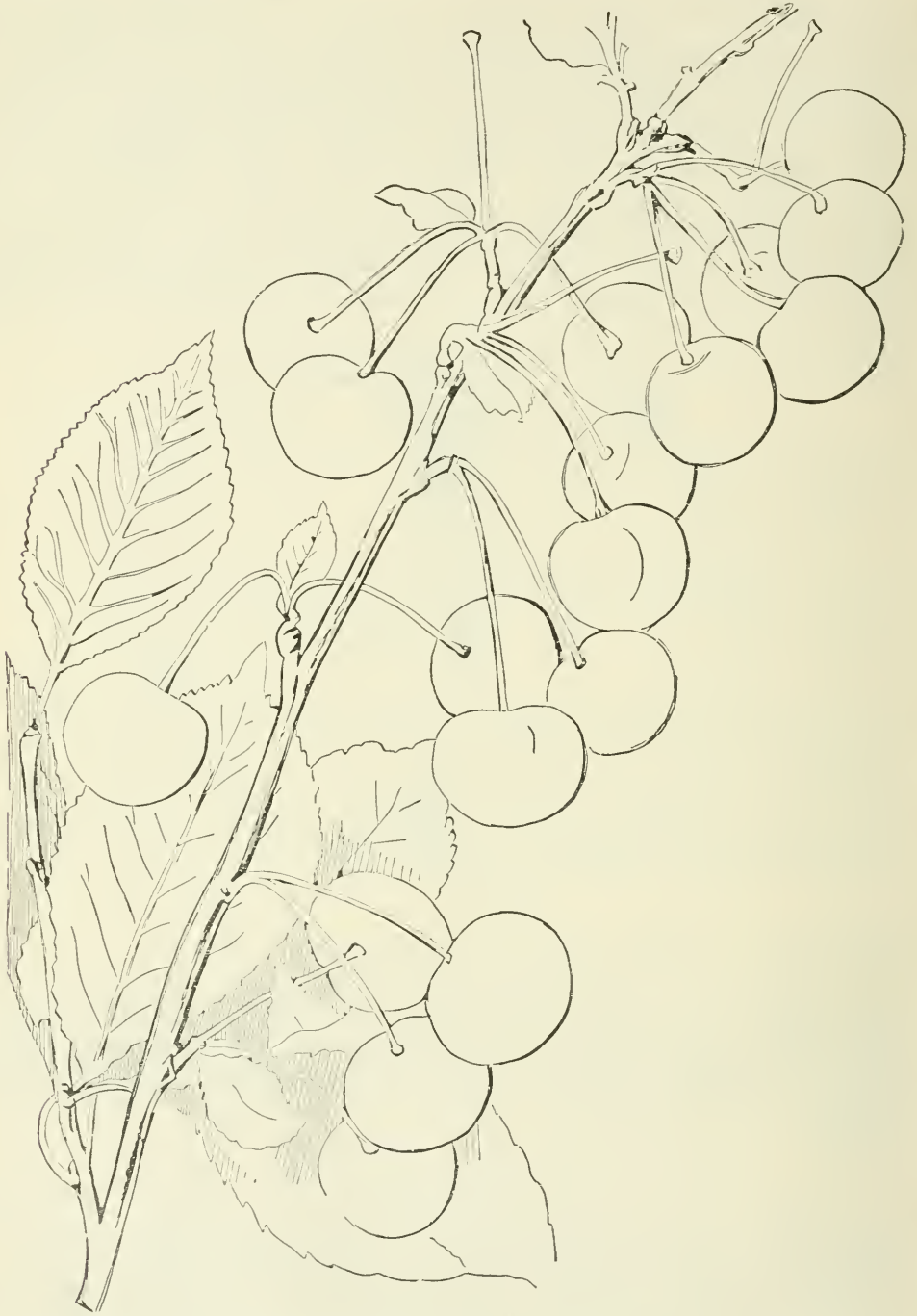


Stone-Antonovka.

becomes mealy. All these qualities have made the Stone-Antonovka a very lucrative product, especially in the gardens situated at a distance away from the great centres, and in the market it is more prized than other apples. It is not by any mistake that this variety supplants all the others in our gardens. Perhaps the "Stone-Antonovka" is already known in America under some English name, if it is not I would advise the Canadian horticulturists to introduce into Canada that variety, which for its excellent flavor and ease of transportation, may become an article of export and as popular as the "Duchess."

II. KOSLOV PROLIFIC BUSH MORELLO.

The best Morello cherries suffer much from the cold in the gardens of Northern and Central Russia, indeed it sometimes happens that they freeze to the root, consequently the growth of the delicate varieties of cherries in the commercial gardens is impossible. It is with great pleasure that horticulturists have learned that an amateur gardener, T. W. Mitshourine, raises in the village of Koslov (province of Tambou) two varieties, which are named in honor of the originator, "T. W. Mitshourine's prolific bush Morello," and "T. W. Mitshourine's Morello with small leaf." It is the former, which is the better that I wish to make known to the members of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and I propose to name it, "Koslov bush Morello."



The Koslov Bush Morello.*

*This engraving is reduced nearly one-quarter.

The mother trees, which are in the gardens of the cultivator, are fifteen years old, have a height of one metre* and a half, the diameter of the very large head is two and a half metres, the trunk is three and a half inch. That tree flowers very late and gives without rest, each year, from twenty to thirty five kilogrammes† of fruit, which ripen about the end of August, a time when there are very few cherries in the market, which is an advantage from a commercial point of view. The fruit is large, the surface is polished and of a brilliant color, the flavor is an agreeable acid, the flesh is juicy and the pit small. The originator does not grow this cherry by grafting, but from the pits, because, in grafting, this cherry loses in quality. The plants grown from pits do not vary, and after three or four times transplanting, bear fruit at the age of four or five years. The tree delights in shady places and is not affected by the cold, having already endured 35 Rea.‡ (46 below zero Fahr.) without any injury. I beg you to pay attention to this early fruit.

III. PEARS.

There are some varieties of pears which can endure the rigorous climate of the north, of which I may mention the following: Bessemianka, Tenkovieska, Volga Bergamotte, and some others. They are of no great value, but they are cultivated because the better pears are tender. Lately, attention has been called to some varieties of pears from Lithuania little known here, viz: "Beurre Slutsk" and "Bon Chretien Sobiesky." These are dessert fruits and not yet tested with respect to hardiness. Two pomologists, so far as I know, are occupied in the acclimatisation of some varieties of table pears imported from foreign countries, viz: our renowned connoisseur of Russian fruits, Mr. A. Grell, of Moscow, and Mr. Mithourine, in the Province of Tambow; and their experience appears to me exceedingly instructive. I think it very suitable to quote a passage from one of Mr. Mithourine's letters. Here is what he says about the past winter and the hardiness of pears: "The past winter at Koslov has been unusually severe; it began without snow and found the trees still in foliage. The first cold was about 15 degrees Rea. (2° below zero Fahr.) and in the month of February it touched 32 Rea. (40° below zero Fahr.); and as a result all the pears have been frozen. The following kinds have endured this severity without any special protection, viz: *Foreign varieties*: Princess Royale, Beurre gris d'Été, Beurre Six, Champagne longue, Souvenir de congrès. *Russian varieties*: Beurre blanc de Livonie, Beurre verte de Livonie, Kvoschtchinskaia, Bergamotte rouge, Medvedievka. It is astonishing that any of the Bessemianka should have survived."

IV. THE ROSTOV PEA.

The Russians are very fond of roasts served with sweet dried peas, and, indeed, of the latter in many ways. A variety under the name of the "Moscow," is grown in large quantities in Russia. The kitchen gardeners of Rostov, a town of the Jaroslav Government, are occupied with the preparation of these dried peas, and for this they have a native species, which is very sweet. This species, known as the Rostov Pea, is the very best for drying, being the sweetest of any European kind; even the English Marrowfat, or any other of the foreign kinds, are found to be much its inferior. Besides its excellent flavor, it is very productive and hardy, as are all the Russian vegetables.

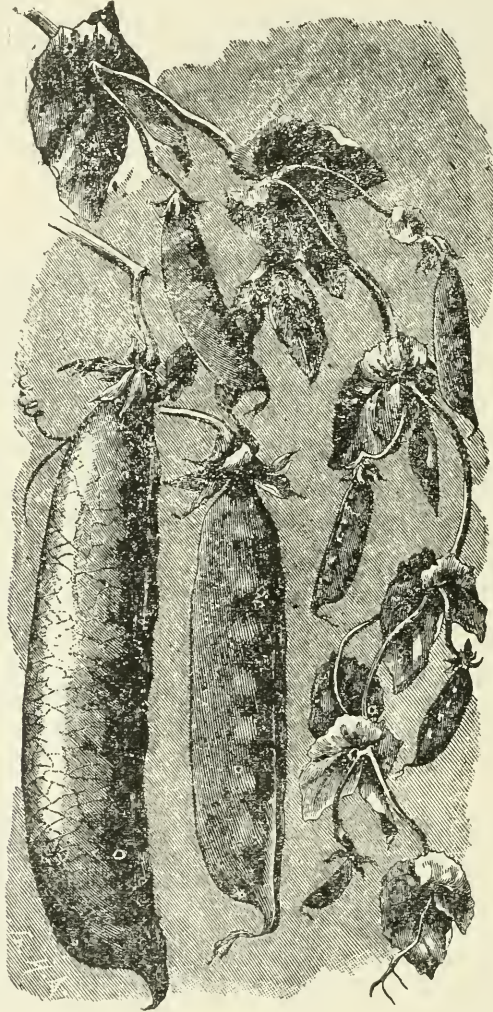
I will describe the Russian method of drying, and would advise all American ladies to give it a trial. All the young peas, before they are over ripe, are taken out of their pods, and put into a basket, which is speedily plunged into a cauldron of boiling water, and left for a few minutes. After the first plunging, the basket is taken out, shaken up, and then again plunged in. This is again repeated the third time. After this, the basket is plunged into cold water, and when taken out the peas are put on linen cloth, in an absolutely dark place, until they are nearly dry. Then they are put for final drying in a hot bakery. Any one having an evaporator can use it for this purpose.

*A metre is 39.368 American inches.

†A kilogramme is about 2 1-5 pounds avoirdupois.

‡Reaumur's scale of grading the temperature is chiefly confined to Russia; in it the freezing point of water is made 0°, and the boiling point 80°.

It must be remembered that for preserving the green color, which is the beauty of dried peas, the drying must be done in a dark place. For trials, on a small scale, a sieve can be used in place of a basket, and a large pot in place of a cauldron. I now send you a sample lot of the Rostov Pea, and if the members of your Association wish it, I can send you some more.



The Rostov Pea.

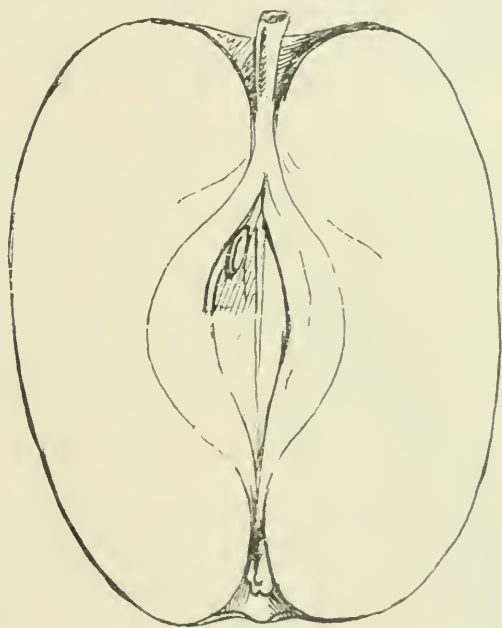
V. CRIMEAN APPLE "SYNAP."

The "Synap" is a very ancient Tartar species, propagated in large quantities at Crimea, where there are large orchards, some of them one hundred acres in extent, and Crimean orchardists prefer it for profit to all French Noble Reinettes. Crimea produces one million poods (one pood equals 36 kilogrammes*), and this quantity always sells at good prices in the markets. There are three varieties, all somewhat resembling each other in shape, which is oblong, viz:—1. Kara Synap, which is red, and of poor quality;

*1. Kilogramme—2.20 lbs.

2. Sary Synap, which is the most widely cultivated and is perfectly hardy; 3. Kandyl Synap, which is somewhat larger and more handsome than the preceding one, but is not so hardy. The color of the Kandyl and Sary Synap is remarkably beautiful being white at the stem, and the remainder yellow with a red blush on the sunny side. The skin is lustrous, the flavor particularly pleasant and aromatic, so much so that the fruit may be eaten while yet immature. The fruit is harvested about the end of September, and ripens at Christmas, but will keep until the new crop is ready. At St. Petersburg, Moscow and Riga, in the month of May, when there is no other apple to be seen in windows of the shops and in the markets, the Synap is to be found quite fresh. There are often samples of the Synap to be seen which have been kept two years.

For firmness and consequent adaptability for transportation in large quantities, I do not know its equal in Russia, or indeed in all Europe. How it will stand shipment is proved by the fact that when there was no railroad in Russia, the Synap was exported



Kandyl Synap.

on carts from Crimea to the Siberian towns, Perm and Archangel, a journey which occupied from three to four months. Another good quality of the Synap is that it never rots. The tree grows in a pyramidal shape, like the Conifers, yields very large crops annually and thrives best in moist soil.

The question may arise, Why do I describe a kind, the origin of which is in Southern Russia, where the temperature is never lower than 10 degrees (Rea)? The Synap has been planted at the north, and has proved its hardiness during the last severe winter, when only the Antonovka, Anis, Duchess and a few other kinds escaped, while all others were frozen to the roots. Thus, the Synap remained uninjured when the temperature was 20 degrees (Rea.) It is said, however, the fruit is neither so aromatic nor of so handsome a color at the north. Perhaps so, but this apple, growing equally well at the south or at the north, will prove an excellent variety both in Canada and in the United States.

I send you scions for testing, both of the Sary and the Kandyl Synap.

VI. RUSSIAN AND ANSJUTIN'S APRICOTS.

The Mennonites were German colonists of Russia who emigrated to America because they did not believe in military service; they inhabited the southern Governments of Russia, viz: Karsonskaja with chief town of Odessa, Ekaterinoslavskaja and Crimea, which last was the central colony. In all these governments, grapes, peaches and apricots grow wild, and on the south coast of Crimea even the almonds and figs will succeed. Although sometimes there is a heavy frost in the governments of Karsonskaja and Ekaterinoslavskaja, and the grape requires protection in winter time, yet these countries may be considered well adapted for the cultivation of grapes.

In the above-named governments the apricot grows in vineyards, gardens and fields, into a large tree, and yields abundantly. The fruit is sold in the gardens for twenty or thirty cents per poud (one poud equals 36 kilogrammes). The fruit is used chiefly for eating fresh, and to some extent for preserving; no other use is made of it, because we Russians are not so ingenious in preparing fruit dishes as you are in America.

There are many varieties in southern Russia, of which the following are the chief, (1) "Holland red cheek" (probably raised from pits of the Breda), a good large table kind, and (2) "Odessa," pale yellow, excellent, sweet and firm; a suitable apricot for preserving.

It is to be inferred that it was chiefly these two kinds of apricots which the Mennonites brought with them into America, as they were generally cultivated in the places from which they emigrated; and, therefore, that all American varieties of the Russian apricot have been raised from pits of the Holland and Odessa. The method of propagating them by pits is very popular in this country. The fruit of such trees is variable, but the trees themselves are more hardy than those propagated by grafting; they are also more productive and long-lived, and the acclimation of them to the conditions of any country is easier. The success of the Russian apricots in North America can be explained in this way, though brought by the Mennonites from southern Russia, they are grown from pits. The difficulty of the acclimation of the apricot, the peach and the tender varieties of plums to cold climates, may be overcome both in north of Russia and in America by propagating by the seed and not by grafts.

No doubt it will at first produce fruit of poorer quality, but many among them will prove worthy of selecting for dissemination.

As I observed above, a seedling that has not been transplanted and whose tap root is entire, is the more hardy because it strikes deep below the reach of frost. The most northern point in Russia where the apricot succeeds, thanks to the labors of our experienced and eminent pomologist, Mr. F. Ansjutin, we must count Niegin, in Chernigovskajagov. His apricot originates in Crimea, and was raised from two pits brought away about the year 1840 by Mr. F. Ansjutin, who was at that time a young man. At first he tried propagating several foreign kinds of grafting. After these had all perished in the first cold winter, he noticed two seedling trees which were wholly uninjured by the cold, and after these had fruited he was so pleased with them that he raised a large plantation. I saw in his garden apricot trees like apple trees in growth twenty-five years old; they require no protection in winter; also a plantation of seedlings which had been raised in quite an open exposure.

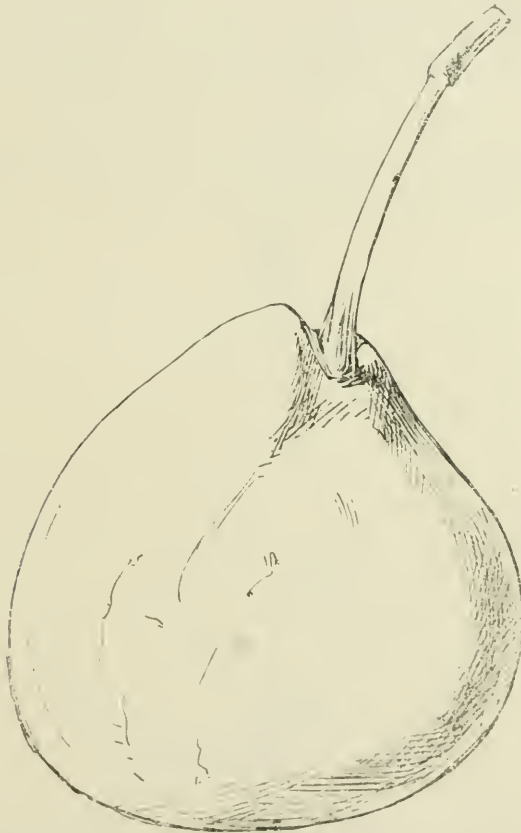
Frost is sometimes twenty-eight degrees (Rea.) at Niegin; the trees do not die even at that temperature, but it destroys the flower buds and consequently the fruit crop. Mr. F. Ansjutin raised, from two stocks, some varieties of which the four following are worthy of attention: (1) Apricot, large white, early (like Nicholas); (2) Apricot, small white, late, sweeter than preceding; (3) Apricot, yellow, large, early; (4) Apricot, yellow, small late. I sent you some scions and pits of these, the most hardy of all kinds. Next year Mr. Ansjutin promises to give me more of them for your respected Society. Many American nurserymen's catalogues call these seedlings of the Mennonites "the Siberian Apricot," and some gardeners in their fancy actually suppose it originates in the Blue mountains of eastern Siberia. These gardeners are in fault for inducing buyers to purchase by such ridicu-

lous mis-statements. We should be very glad if not only the apricot, but the orange also would grow in Siberia; but to our sorrow it is doubted whether any fruit trees will grow there except Siberian crabs and small inedible wild pears.

I find that the name "Russian" Apricot is not proper, because it would lead one to suppose that it will grow at Moscow or at St. Petersburg, which is not the case. A better name would be the Crimean Apricot, from the place where it originates.

VII. BOHEMIAN QUEEN CHERRY.

The cherry pits which I sent you are taken from the fruit of the celebrated "Bohemian Queen," which I propagate on account of its excellent qualities and its hardiness. As a market variety it is unequalled. It is an abundant cropper and the fruit is



The Sapieganka Pear.

of excellent flavor, larger and more fleshy than that of the Ostheim, which some years is dry and therefore poor.

It is more delicious than "Frauendorfer," or "Double Natt," and even the "Large Spanish" can only be compared with the Bohemian Queen in point of size, and not in productiveness or flavor.

In quality there are only two new kinds that can be compared with it, viz: (1) Cerise D'Olivet, large, sweet and delicious, and (2) the well known Empress Eugenie. The introduction of this cherry is the most important matter, because it can be propa-

gated, like Ostheim, from seeds or root suckers. Sixty per cent of the seedlings are constant. It succeeds well in places where the ground remains moist until the month of May.

VIII. THE SAPIEGANKA PEAR OR AUTUMN POLISH BERGAMOTTE.

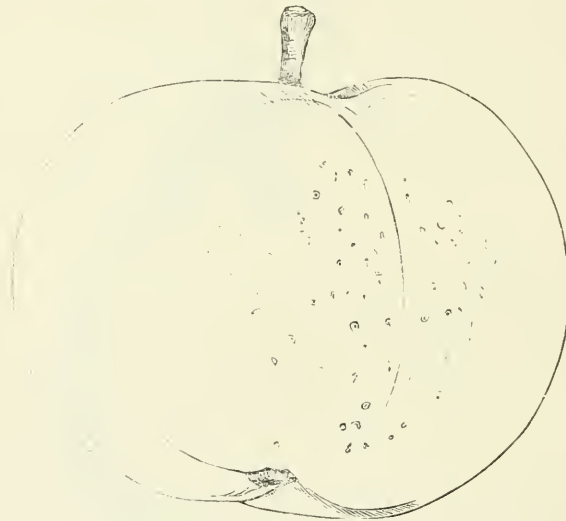
I give a description of this pear, not on account of any particular prominent qualities which it possesses, but because I am of the opinion that on account of its hardiness it may be successfully grown in Canada.

In its home in Lithuania, old and large trees are met with which have endured many severe winters. In the Tamboff Government it is the most hardy of all pears there grown, and for this reason the Sapieganka can be positively considered a hardy variety.

The fruit is of middle size, of Bergamotte type, the skin is smooth, yellow and has a red cheek on the sunny side. In Luthuania it ripens on the 1st of September, in the Tamboff Government in October, and keeps in the cellar two months. The flavor of the flesh depends upon local conditions, for though it is tasteful enough in the warmer districts, it is sometimes harsh; and when grown in the north it is juicy and buttery. The fruit is adapted for the table, drying and other home uses. The pear is recommended by Russian horticulturists as being adapted for cultivation in market garden.

IX. BABUSKINO OR GRANDMOTHER APPLE.

This Russian apple may be classed with the best winter varieties. I think it is known in America, perhaps under some other name, but with us this is its only one.



Babuskin or Grandmother Apple.

For localities, where the high winds prevail, there is no better variety than this, because the fruit has such a tight hold upon the tree that the most vigorous storm cannot knock it down.

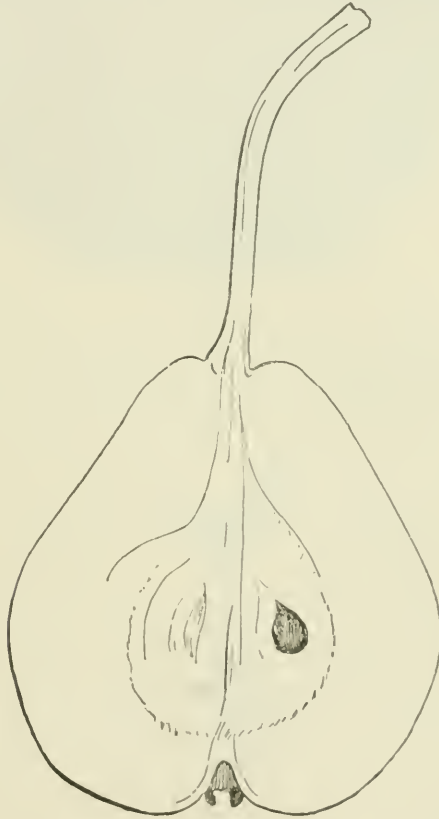
The tree is a spreading grower, has a large leaf, is hardy and very productive. The fruit, which hangs firmly by its stem, may be gathered about the first of October, at which time it is quite green and flavorless. About Christmas time it becomes a light yellow color, with a little red, and by spring it becomes a rich yellow with a deep red blush, covered with small russet dots. It keeps in good condition until the end of June and even later. At maturity this apple has an excellent flavor, with an especially agreeable degree of acidity. The flesh is very juicy and aromatic. It is little affected by the curculio, probably because of its thick skin.

As yet, this apple is not very widely disseminated in Russia, but those fruit growers who have found out its merits prize it above any other. I am of the opinion that in Canada, also, it would soon become the chief market variety; therefore, unless you have it already, I will be glad to send you some scions.

X. THE HAMBURG PEAR.

This pear is growing in Chernigov Government, having been brought there from St. Petersburg. It is a pear of the Bergamotte type, not large, yellowish green in color, with russety dots, juicy, of pleasant flavor and ripens in September. It may be kept in the cellar for about three or four weeks.

As there is such a small selection of really good pears that can endure severe cold, the Hamburg has considerable value for horticulturists in cold countries. It has



The Hamburg Pear.

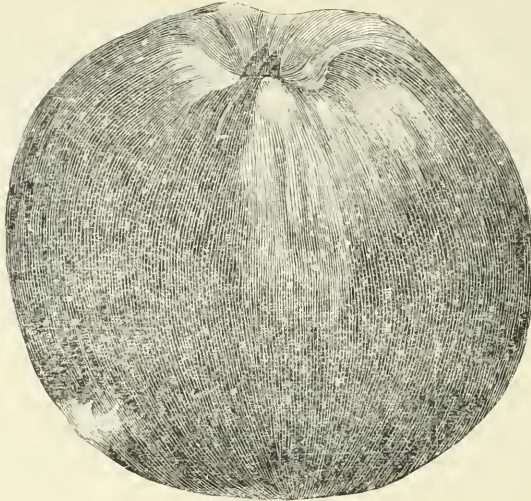
been well tested in the Chernigov Government and has been found to be perfectly hardy, while most other varieties entirely succumb. This is explained by the fact that its flower-buds are firmly closed and, therefore, not sensitive to the action of the frost. I have sent you cuttings of this variety.

XI. GRAND DUCHESS OLGA.*

This is one of the best Russian winter Reinettes, and our celebrated pomologist Lieb has given it the name of Grand Duchess Olga: the same apple is also known in Germany as "Reine Olga." In the gardens and markets it is usually called Little

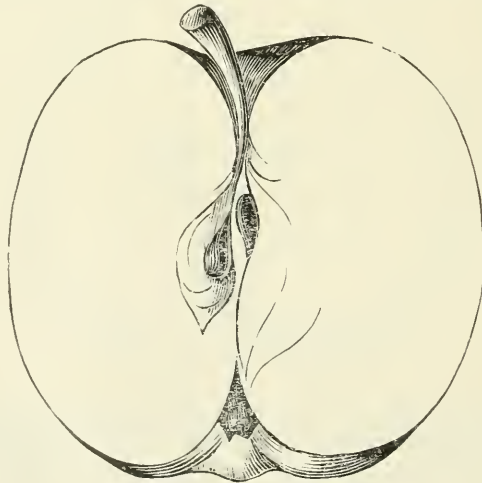
*The Grand Duchess of Russia is now the Queen of Wurtemberg.

Crimean Apple, Red Crimean Apple, etc. The fruit is large in size, and has a pleasant aroma; the skin is thick and quite smooth. The color at the calyx is green; the rest of the fruit is beautifully shaded with deep carmine dots and stripes on golden yellow ground. Whitish dots are observable on the red ground. The closed calyx



The Olga.

is usually surrounded with five characteristic humps, which do not extend over the surface of the fruit and therefore do not change its round form. The flesh is yellow, fine grained, juicy, of pleasant vinous flavor, and delicious. It ripens in March and keeps till July and even later. It bears shipment well, and is very little affected with



Section of Olga.

worms; indeed, it possesses every quality which a commercial apple should possess, for it is suitable both for dessert and cooking purposes. The tree is hardy, being able to withstand not only great cold, but also extreme heat and drouth, grows rapidly while young, and is very productive. It is also an early bearer. I can highly recommend this kind to you.

 XI. EXHIBITION OF FRUITS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

In the month of October, 1890, the Imperial Society of Horticulture held an exhibit at St. Petersburg. The department of fruit growing and decorative horticulture was excellently arranged through the efforts of the skilful gardeners who have charge of the well stocked hot houses in that city, but, on the other hand, the section of fresh fruits was a comparative failure, there being only some forty-two exhibitors.

The finest fruits were those shown by Polish growers, and particularly those from the Warsaw State Pomological Garden, which received very high commendation. All the Polish fruits were correctly named, well formed and large, whereby one would judge that fruit growing in Poland is in a good and prosperous condition. The fruits, however, were mostly tender varieties grown under glass, few native sorts being among the exhibits. Among these latter were some pears, and a winter apple under the name of Glogierowka (of pigeon class). It is a very beautiful apple of excellent flavor and the fruit growers of Warsaw consider it to be one of the best of their hardy and productive dessert sorts.

From Lithuania and Western Russia there were very few exhibits, none worthy of special mention. Crimea showed very few fruits from her commercial gardens; her exhibits were mostly French varieties of pears, peaches, grapes and nuts, which are exported into the northern districts. Of apples there were some very good local varieties of the Synap, and two very beautiful and delicious Crimean apples, Gulpembé and Chelebi, scions of which I sent you, also a large filbert, known here as Bomba.

From Caucasus there was only one exhibitor, who showed some forty six varieties of apples and twenty-four of pears; most of these were local kinds. Of pears, one variety attracted everybody's attention on account of its enormous size, the Tash-Armul, a local Tartar name. It is an excellent, juicy, autumn pear, of about three pounds weight. Caucasus is little known in pomological circles, and it is interesting to know that many quite new sorts of excellent fruits grow there, some without any culture, and even in its forests. In course of time, this country, owing to its favorable climate, will become one of the principal centres for growing apples and grapes; even now it exports a large quantity of wine into France.

The exhibitors of Russian fruits from the northern governments were very few, and from some there were no representatives. In all the exhibits were met such wide spread and popular varieties as the Antonovka, Borovinka (Duchess), Titova, Aport (Alexander), Anis, etc. These typical kinds are known and distributed throughout the whole of Russia, and have reliable names, but other and less known varieties have numerous local names. The most beautiful and perfect apples were from Tula and Luga.

A large collection of apples were exported from the garden of Doctors Regell and Kesselring. Fifty-three of these varieties were seedlings of Dr. Regell's own raising. The fruits were small and poorly colored, and would not tempt anyone to go into fruit growing in the climate of St. Petersburg. From such a prominent pomologist as Dr. Regell, we were really expecting something better.

The following are some of the Russian fruits, among those exhibited, which I consider worthy of mention:

1. From the government of Riasan there were three beautifully colored seedlings of the type of the Crimean Synap, and of the true Chernigov. In your country, and almost everywhere abroad, this apple is known as Borovinka (Duchess.) These apples differ in this respect that the Borovinka is much superior to the Chernigov.
2. From the same government a kind of Anis, the calyx of which is closed entirely.
3. From the Kasan some new local varieties, among them a good-sized Siberian crab.
4. From Chernigov a winter apple, Woloshka, of good quality, resembling Titovka.
5. From St. Petersburg government Aport Riepchatz, a special kind of Aport (Alexander); Metla, a new sort; two varieties of Stone Antonovka one an oblong and the other flat. Besides these, there are exhibited a red autumn plum, growing freely without winter protection.

The whole exhibition was of no special use to Russian horticulture, excepting to the exhibitors themselves, who received a large number of rewards.

The earnest fruit growers expected that by means of such a large collection of Russian apples from the whole of Russia, it would be possible to establish, once for all, a correct nomenclature, and thereby put an end to the chaos of names given them at the whim of gardeners; but the Imperial Society of Horticulture, upon which rests the responsibility of conducting its provincial divisions, did not stir up this important question. It is therefore set at one side, possibly for a long time, and in consequence nobody is in a better position than before to judge of the most suitable kinds for each government of this empire with respect to the hardiness and other qualities of the several varieties, a thing which is of the utmost importance to our country.

XII. URIUCK APRICOT.

In the Russian provinces of Central Asia, Bokhara, Khiva, Turkestan, and even as far as the boundary line of China, is met, both in the wild and the cultivated state, a variety of apricot, known locally as Uriuck. As I am better acquainted with the Semirechenskaja district, with its principal town Vjerny, than the other districts in Asia, I will, therefore, make some observations on this apricot as grown in that locality. I think it necessary to observe that Vjerny and its suburbs have a climate subject to great drouth in summer and extremely cold north-west winds in the winter, and frequently there are very sharp changes from heat to cold.

The Uriuck apricot is growing at Vjerny in wild situations in the woods, where there are still to be found very old trees which endured the severe winter of 1877. They have thick trunks about one meter in diameter, with low, broad, but roundish heads. But such giants are only left in protected places. The cultivated Uriuck is grown in the gardens of Vjerny, as also in other places in Asia, entirely from seeds. Previous to the occupation of this country by Russia, the Uriuck was the chief fruit grown in local gardens. Now the inlanders have learned from the Russian people how to grow other varieties of fruit also, especially the popular Alexander apple. They sow the seeds of the Uriuck directly in the place where they wish the trees to grow, usually in the time of the season when fresh gathered from the fruit, spring planting not being so favorable. The Uriuck does not bear transplanting well, because the trees thereby become more bushy and liable to injury from gumming. As soon as the stone opens, it sends out long, vertical roots, which take hold deep down in the ground and supply the plant with water during the extreme heat of the summer. The seedling soon grows up, if there is sufficient moisture, and throws out lateral twigs on the lower part of the trunk. The seedling should be pruned in the second or third year, or else these lateral twigs dry up and render the trunk unsightly. In the third year the seedling usually blooms for the first time, the flowers being small, white, or rose-colored, and in the fourth year it bears fruit. The Uriuck blooms earlier than other fruit trees and sheds its bloom sooner. The time of ripening of the Uriuck at Vjerny begins in July; the wild variety in the mountain ripens later. The color of the Uriuck is orange yellow, blushed on sunny side, though not always. In the ripe fruit the stone parts freely from the flesh. In taste, some are sweet, juicy and aromatic, not inferior to our apricots, others are inferior in quality.

There are many varieties of Uriuck which, in general terms, may be divided into wild and cultivated. Usually the wild Uriuck bears a small fruit, oftener round than oval. The color of this is dark green; the kernel of the stone is sweet or bitter in taste. The cultivated, or improved varieties of Uriuck are a larger fruit, often oblong, leaf lighter, but the kernel of the stone is not always sweet, occasionally it also is bitter.

It is the general opinion that the best sugar Uriuck grows in Vjerny, being brought there by the Sartes. These are a people of ordinary intelligence, occupying the lovely fruit-growing and kitchen-garden district. They have also very good vegetables, especially melons. The Sartes brought the sugar Uriuck, from South Turkestan. It is a variety much resembling that grown in our European gardens. There are also many other varieties of Uriuck, but there is no great difference between them. They are sold under the name of gargens, where they were raised. In China, they are growing several

varieties—but chiefly four, two early and small kinds, known as the Kandak Uriuck and Khasake Uriuck, white and two late, large, very delicate kinds, Pivande Uriuck and Pchar Uriuck (yellow with rose blush).

In the outskirts of Vjerny we still meet occasionally with the Black Uriuck (*Prunus Armenica*), which grows at the town of Djargent, situated at farthest border toward China. The trees bear large fruit, almost round and almost entirely brown in color. The stone is not free. In taste it resembles a plum more than an apricot.

The people living in the inland use the Uriuck fresh and dry it for winter. The Russian ladies cook the Uriuck green in sugar until the stone is soft, and in such a state it is also pleasant to the taste. The Bucharrians dry a great quantity of the Uriuck apricots in the sun, and their trade in this article is large. It is brought on the markets from Northern Siberia and from the governments bordering on the Volga. It is possible to buy dried Uriuck even in the market at Moscow.

But, as a garden tree about Vjerny and the outskirts, the Uriuck is the favorite, on account of its early growth, and its merits for cooking, for which purpose it is largely grown. The wood of the Uriuck is also valuable as a material for wood work. Things made from it are very beautiful, but very heavy.

With regard to the hardiness, a Russian officer who lives in China, P. Alexanderovsk writes, speaking of its hardiness. He says: "In the years 1883 and 1889 heavy frosts continued for about two months, from the middle of December until the middle of February. Some days it was -37°F ., occasionally it was $+ 5^{\circ}\text{F}$. to -2°F . In February a south wind blew and the thermometer rose one or two degrees. Afterwards it soon fell to -13°F . Notwithstanding such severe changes, only the old trees of the Uriuck were injured, and this not everywhere. Young trees came out all right, just the same as if there had been mild weather. Rich people living inland had no crop, but the poor had



THE URIUCK APRICOT.

every tree full of fruit, and early varieties are very heavily laden. At first view, this is difficult to explain, but the fact is that riches and poverty are measured in China by the quantity of water controllod. Rich people watered their grounds during the whole summer, but the poor watered theirs very little on account of the scarcity. I am inclined to think that it is almost certain that the luxuriant growth caused by the frequent waterings was the cause of their failure to the fruit."

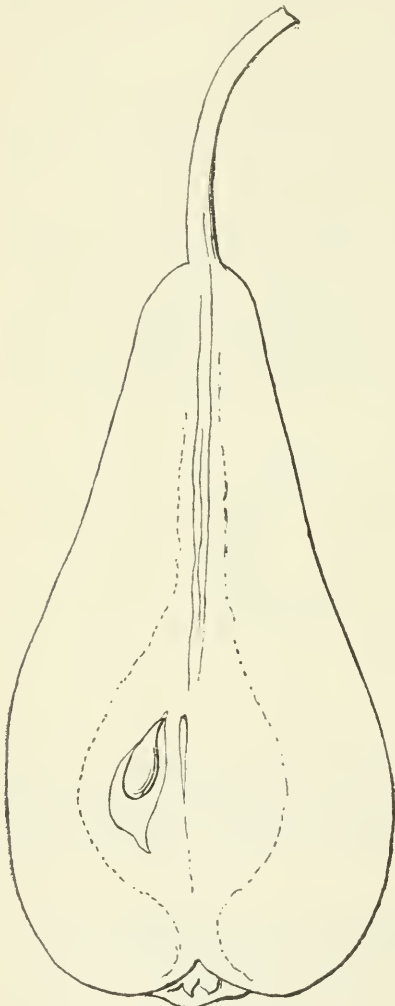
I shall be much pleased if the Fruit Grower's Association of Ontario, of which I have the honor to be a member, will call public attention to this useful fruit. It will be a gratification to me to see the time when the Uriuck apricot will occupy in the orchards and gardens in your country, a place along with the other highly prized novelties. I send some pits of the Uriuck apricot. The illustration accompanying this article represents the fruit of medium size, and pits of various sorts.

XIII. SOME HARDY PEARS.

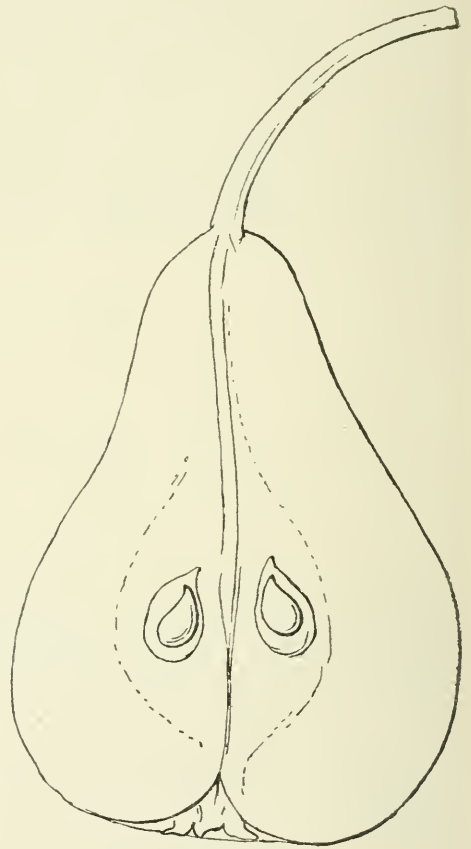
In the gardens of northern Russia the cultivation of pears without protection is very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, with the exception of a few varieties. From this it may be understood why our northern gardeners are so much interested in all

hardy pears, without very much reference to the quality. On this account I gave a list of foreign pears which grow nicely without protection as standards in northwestern Russia and Poland. Of course the seedlings on which they are grafted increase their hardiness. The best wild pear, to be used as stock for these pears, is *Tenkovitka*, which is not affected by the cold even north of Moscow. It is a strong, upright grower.

Dr. GRELL, one of our pomologists, who has established in Moscow an acclimated garden where he is growing foreign and tender pears, grafted on the root of *Crataegus Oxyacantha* and *Sorbus Aucuparia*, and where he is endeavoring to show that this method of



LONG PEAR.



BUERRE ROMAIN.

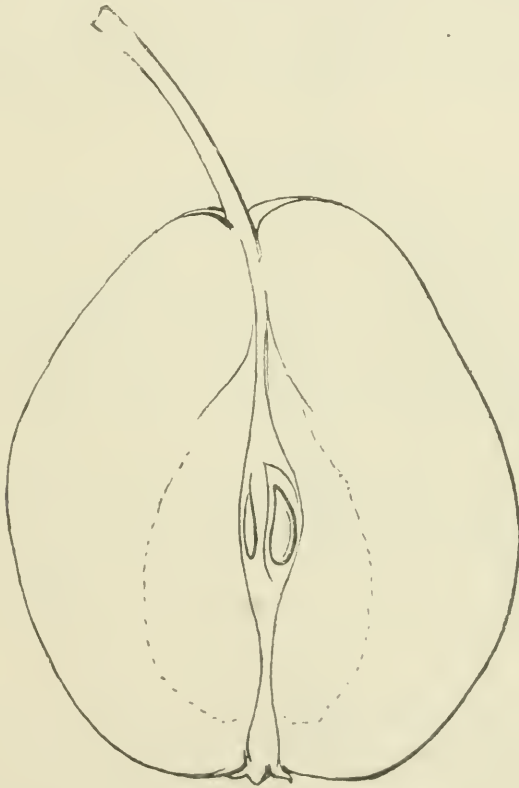
treatment has great possibilities for gardening in the north. So far he has received no positive results.

The following is a list of some hardy and excellent foreign varieties of pears growing in Russia.

1. *Pana* (Polish name) *Krasaoka* (Beauty, Russian name). In Germany it is called *Langbirne*; in France, *Vermillon Estranguillon*. German pomologists describe it as being of Swiss origin. It is very widely cultivated, growing as much as two

thousand feet above the surface of the ocean. Judging by the old trees which I have seen this variety has been known long in Russia, growing principally in the western governments and Poland. In form the fruit is long and of a peculiar shape. The skin is lemon yellow with a blush on the sunny side, which is sometimes lacking. The flesh is white, very juicy, but not buttery, sweet and agreeable, ripening in the end of August or the beginning of September, and if picked early will keep a couple of weeks. It is principally good for eating, and also useful for drying or perry. The tree grows to a large size with straight branches and is productive in good ground. In the north-western governments I never knew of this pear being winter killed at any time, and it even endures the cold in Chernigov and Kirsk, where it is being widely distributed. I hear that it is succeeding in Moscow, and I suppose it will succeed in Canada, but I do not wish at present to place it in the hands of your large commercial nurseries.

2. Red Panna, Princess, Beautiful girl in Russia; Romishe Schmalgbirne in Germany; Beurre Romain in France. It is of unknown origin. In western Europe all the markets are full of it, although it cannot be called first-class and buttery,



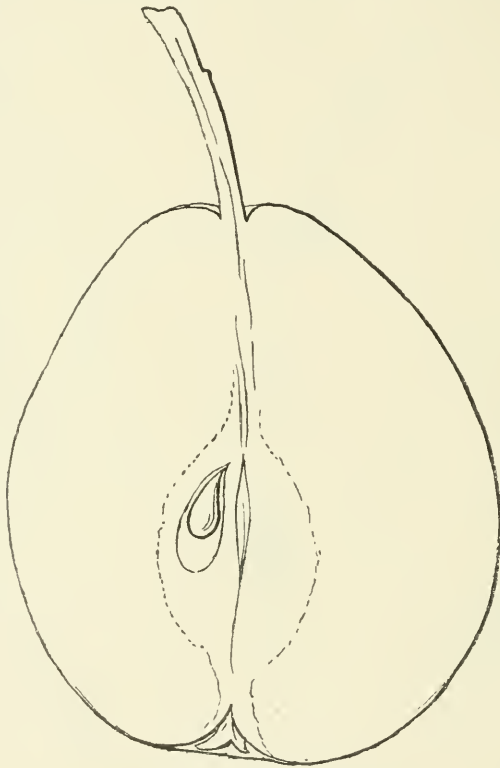
SLUTSK PEAR.

beurri, as the French say. The flesh is agreeably sweet, a little gritty when ripe and soon becomes mealy. The color of the skin is yellow, with red side, on which there are little red stripes. The tree is not as large as the former sort, but gives a good crop annually. In north-western Russia it winters well, and is grown in many gardens of central Russia.

3. White Doyenne. Of this pear I shall say little as it is well known. It is considered hardy in Russia and is widely distributed in Poland. Near Riga there was originated a seedling which was named by gardeners there Beurre blanc de Livonie, and in

quality and shape it resembles its parent. This variety is remarkably hardy, and for this reason I call the particular attention of Canadian fruit growers to it. It is hardy as a standard, without any protection in Kirsk, Orel, Tambov and Voronej. The winter of 1888 was very severe without snow, the thermometer reaching 40° below zero, F., injuring even the hardy Bessemianka, but the Beurre de Livonie was uninjured. The tree is a moderate grower; the buds are grouped on the ends of the twigs in clusters of five, so that the tree is very beautiful when in fruit. The fruit does not drop from the tree even when ripe. Altogether this tree combines so many excellent qualities that it will be one of the most highly valued in northern Canada.

4. Slutsk. This received its name from Slutsk in Minsk government, near which place it grows in large quantities. Its origin is unknown. Probably it is an acclimatized French variety, or a seedling of some foreign table pear. The fruit is of medium size, variable in form; the skin is green with carmine stripes on sunny side



LIEGEL'S WINTER PAAR.

when taken from the tree, yellowing when ripe. The flesh is juicy, white, delicious. The fruit is good for use at the end of October, and keeps till April. The form of the tree is characteristic, growing very upright in conical form, with thick almost vertical branches. The trees grow very large and bear annually. In Chernigov it endures the cold without protection. Fruit growers in Russia are paying special attention to this new and comparatively little known variety.

5. Beurre Blumenbach (Soldat laboureur). This variety is large, excellent in taste, and ripens late in the autumn. It is an annual bearer and a very productive pear and very hardy. I have old trees which are perfectly healthy.

6. Flemish Beauty (Fondante de bois). This is usually counted very hardy; at 22° below zero, F., of cold the tree does not suffer. I know that positively, but perhaps it might

endure more frost than that. This variety is now so largely grown in Russia that it no longer brings its former high price. My trees do not produce fruit in the same quantity every year. In quality they are variable. *Beurre Blumenbach* is a better pear and more productive.

7. *Nina* (Elizabeth de Van Mons, Manning's Elizabeth *Beurre de Jelles*). One of our best varieties of summer pears; yellow, blood red on sunny side, melting, of excellent agreeable sweet taste. This variety ripens in August and keeps a couple of weeks. The tree is not large, but is productive and hardy, enduring the climate of Kersk and Chernigov; good variety for market; very beautiful and delicious, but the tree is not very widely distributed.

8. *Liegel's Winter Butter Pear* (Supreme *Coloma Kopertsche*). This variety is commended by the German Pomological Society. It is very hardy and suitable for commercial orchards. The fruit is large, greenish yellow, somewhat buttery and agreeable mushy taste. It keeps until January. The tree is pyramidal and an annual bearer. The fruit, notwithstanding its size, does not drop early. Formerly Moscow imported a large quantity of this fruit, but now it is grown widely in western and northern Russia and in Poland, at Roon. The young twigs endure 25° below zero, F. This pear, which is highly prized in Europe, I do not notice in your American or Canadian catalogues.

Descriptions of other hardy varieties of Russian pears will follow. Scions of these which I have here described I have forwarded to you.

XIV. WINNITZA RAMBOUR.

(Sent to Canada under the name of *Niemetz' Winter Rambour*)

The tree is of uncertain origin. I found it in a garden which I purchased some time ago and Russian pomologists think it is a new variety of the class *Rambour*, and gave it the name of the place where it was found.

The fruit is roundish, ribbed at the cavity, light yellow with a slight blush, often without it, or with only a rose stripe. Flesh almost white, very firm, sub-acid, moderately juicy and of an agreeable flavor. The seed vessel is very small compared with the size of the fruit. The fruit ripens in October and keeps till January in perfect condition.

The tree is spreading, pyramidal in form, an annual bearer. In size and weight it is one of the largest apples in the world. I have frequently had fruit as much as 14 centimeters in diameter and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in weight. It is difficult to grow such large fruit on a standard tree and for this reason I propose to grow it in the dwarf form on which it reaches a larger size.

It is a very suitable kind for exhibition, but for the table it is not so desirable.

XV. LITHUANIAN PIPPIN.

This apple has been a long time in Russia, but, notwithstanding its excellent quality, it was for a long time unappreciated. Now our new society of Russian fruit growers, with its president, Grand Duke Nikolaus, cousin of the Emperor, drew attention to this excellent variety and made an exact description of it, giving its true value. I send you scions of this apple under the name of *Tirol apple* (see *Canadian Horticulturist*, 1890, page 190). It is also called *Glogiernoka* in Poland, *Hungarian Rosemarine*, *Tirolka*, etc., but the Russian Fruit Growers' Association determined to name it *Pippin of Lithuania*, as this apple is grown there in large quantities, and from there has been distributed into other parts of Russia. It is supposed that this kind occasionally grows true from seeds of the *Tirol-Rosemarine*, while others confirm that this is impossible.

The description of the fruit is as follows: Fruit large on young trees and of medium size on old ones, irregular, oblate; in shade it is yellow, even almost white, on sunny side it is beautifully painted with a carmine blush, and generally is a beautiful apple to behold; flesh white, juicy, tender and highly flavored. The fruit in quality is not inferior

to that of the Rosemarine apple that is brought from South Tirol into Petersburg and Moscow and which is bought at a high price. It ripens in September and keeps till January in a good cellar, and even longer. The fruit is easily knocked off by the wind before it is ripe, and so find their place on the markets early in the season, since they color before they are ripe and have a good flavor and soon become in good condition for eating.

While young the tree grows rapidly, but does not live to a great age. It is an early fruit bearer. The leaf is of a grizzly green color and so characteristic that it is easily recognized by this and by the form of the tree. I consider the Lithuanian Pippin the best Russian apple in flavor and very valuable for the amateur's garden, but as a shipping sort is less suitable on account of its tender skin that demands very careful packing for transportation.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUIT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1892.

BY JAMES FLETCHER, DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST, OTTAWA.

Although there have been no outbreaks of injurious insects during the past summer, which demand special mention, still there are a few items which it seems to me are of sufficient interest to fruit-growers to be brought before the members of the Association on the present occasion.

Spraying with Paris Green. The experience of the past season have proved again the extreme value of this insecticide, and the safety with which it can be used when ordinary precautions are taken. With the assistance of the Editor of the *Canadian Horticulturist* and Mr. F. T. Shutt, who analyzed carefully some fruit which had been sprayed in the manner and with the mixture of the strength recommended by entomologists, it was proved that the statement made in some of the newspapers that sprayed apples were dangerous for use, was quite untrue. Not only was it proved scientifically by chemical analysis, but common sense shows that these statements are absurd, and the fact that the English market has in no way been affected, demonstrates that this view is also taken in England, whence these false reports emanated. I will now draw attention to the following facts. One pound of Paris green to 200 gallons of water is the strongest mixture which needs ever to be used. This quantity of water is sufficient to spray a great many trees—a tree of the ordinary size takes from one to three gallons—and these trees bear many hundreds of apples and thousands of leaves, so that there would be only a very minute quantity of poison on each fruit. Even supposing soluble arsenic were used and every apple were covered with it, none could get into the apples. At the time apple trees are sprayed, the fruit is very small, indeed, hardly formed, and is then protected from anything falling on it by a thick covering of down and the spreading lobes of the calyx. In spraying, the liquid is applied as a very fine mist; most of this falls on the foliage; but some—a minute quantity—falls into the open calyx, where the eggs of the codling moth are laid. It is an infinitesimal quantity, yet it is sufficient to destroy the insect if it be there, as frequent experiments have shown us. As to the time of spraying—this need never be done while the trees are in flower. The proper time is after the petals have fallen.

Spraying with Paris green is a useful remedy against all insects which attack the foliage, and it has been lately proved that a small quantity of milk of lime added to the mixture materially reduces its corrosive effects upon vegetation.

The Canker-worms. These are the caterpillars of two small moths which have been complained of in some localities. Last spring they were very abundant about Ottawa, but were not so injurious in orchards as in the surrounding woods, where they attacked particularly ashes and basswoods. The best remedy is undoubtedly spraying with Paris green.

The Eye-spotted Bud-moth. This has been very destructive in orchards for some years. Probably the best remedy is spraying with Paris green very early in the spring, just after the buds burst, but before the flowers open. The young caterpillars pass the winter upon the twigs of the apple trees, protected by a silken case.

The Apple-leaf Bucculatrix. (*Bucculatrix pomifoliella.*) This insect is reported in large numbers from St. Catharines, where they occurred on apple and peach trees. The white elongated ribbed cocoons may be found upon the bark during the winter. The moths emerge from these in the spring, and the eggs are laid on the leaves in May. When the caterpillars are numerous they frequently do a good deal of harm, but they seldom remain long in any one locality. Spraying with Paris green in June is the best remedy.

The Fall Web-worm was one of the most noticeable orchard pests of the year. It did not, however, confine its attacks by any means to fruit trees. The eggs are laid in clusters upon the leaves of a great many different kinds of shrubs and trees in July. The eggs soon hatch, and the young caterpillars at once begin to spin a protecting web. They grow rapidly and remain almost entirely in their tent until just before they attain full-growth, the web being enlarged as they develop. The webs are conspicuous objects from the very first. From the social habits of the caterpillars a whole colony is easily destroyed by cutting off the nests and trampling them underfoot.

Pear-leaf Blister Mite. (*Phytoptus pyri.*) An insect which is giving a considerable amount of trouble in Canada at the present time is the Pear-leaf Blister Mite. It is, however, so extremely small that few people at first recognize the injury as due to the attacks of an insect, and in nearly every instance the blistered leaves have been sent in as specimens of a fungous attack. The mites, which are hardly visible with the naked eye, emerge from the scales of the leaf-bud early in spring and attack the tissues of the unfolding leaves. The blisters soon begin to show as small red spots, each of which has a small central hole on the lower side of the leaf. The eggs are laid inside these blisters, and the young escaping through the central opening at once form new galls, until sometimes the greater part of most of the leaves is rendered unfit to perform its functions. When mature the galls are brown and spongy in texture, and are raised perceptibly above the surface of the leaf. Before the leaves fall, the mites leave the galls and secrete themselves beneath the scales of the winter buds, where they remain throughout the winter. As a remedy, kerosene emulsion seems to be the only substance which up to the present time has given any promising results. Mr. M. V. Slingerland, of Cornell University, treated two lots of trees, one with pure coal oil, another with kerosene emulsion, containing 20% of kerosene, and then compared these with an untreated tree. In the spring the mites appeared in force on the check tree—but there were hardly any on the treated trees. Those treated with kerosene emulsion were uninjured, but those with the pure coal oil were perceptibly injured.

Imported Currant Saw-fly. (*Nematus ribesii.*) The currant worm has this year received a severe check at Ottawa from a minute parasite belonging to the genus *Trichogramma*. Many years ago Dr. Lintner, of New York State, bred one of these minute insects from the eggs of the Imported Currant Saw-fly; but from that time on, it had been a rare insect. This year, however, another species was found at Ottawa in considerable numbers. It may be well for fruit-growers to remember that when eggs of the saw-fly are attacked they turn black and shining. If, therefore, any of these are observed on the leaves, they should be carefully preserved, so that the beneficial parasites may increase. Species of the same useful genus also did good service in destroying the eggs of a destructive saw-fly on willows in the botanic garden at the Experimental Farm, and also of another pest of the garden, the Zebra caterpillar (*Mamestra picta*.) Thousands of specimens were bred from the egg-clusters of this last insect.

SHEEP AS ASSISTANTS TO THE APPLE GROWER.

An address given at Grimsby Park, before the fruit growers and farmers of Ontario, by J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y., by special request of the Association.

Apple growing is one of the most important branches of horticulture in our country and yours. There is no way in which the same amount of land will yield the same amount of human food as by planting an apple tree upon it; and there is no food that is better for mankind than the apple. Consequently, it is to you and to us one of the most important branches, not only of horticulture, but of farm husbandry.

My theme suggests, first, that the apple grower is in trouble and needs assistance. Is it true, or is it not? Nine-tenths of the orchards that are planted nowadays are planted on old soil. Not content with that, the orchardist continues to crop them year after year, removing crops of apples and other products.

Now, in doing this, he has taken from the land the elements that are necessary to the production of apples. One hundred barrels of apples take away thirteen pounds of nitrogen, seven pounds of phosphoric acid and seventeen pounds of potash, and no part of this is ever returned to the land from which it was taken. And that is not the worst, because the poorer the fruit, the more of these elements do you take away. They exist mostly in cores, stems and seeds—the flesh of the fruit is almost all water, so the poorer the fruit the larger the waste of these elements. The leaves take more of these three elements than the fruit; and the leaves are nearly all blown away, so that no portion of these manurial elements go back to the tree.

In coming along in the train this morning, instead of the rank, strong growth and thick, dark-colored leaves which indicate health, I noticed in so many places that the leaves were small and yellow, showing that something is lacking. Worse than that, a large part of the orchards were growing grass and hay. The trouble is, men are too avaricious. They have cropped their orchards, removing crops of grain, grass or vegetables and crops of fruit, and returning very little, if any, manure to the ground to replace what has been taken away, thus literally starving the orchards to death. Years ago we expected a crop at least every two years; now we are happy if we get a crop once in four or five years, and the fruit is diseased and eaten up by insects. Surely the apple grower needs assistance. From what I have said you can easily see that the greatest need in the orchard is fertility in the soil. The question is, how shall we give it. How can we manage to get back the fertility which has been taken away from year to year? We can make the tree healthy and productive by the application of commercial fertilizers, but the question is, can we afford to do it? Every ton of commercial fertilizers bought mortgages our crop to the extent of the cost of it.

There is nothing better for the orchard than the ordinary stable manure; but can we afford to apply even this, if we have to buy it? If we buy stable manure we just as surely mortgage the prospective crops, and before we can get any profit we must pay the mortgage. Is there not a better way? We shall see.

There is another principle involved, and that is, that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. This is true in the orchard. We cannot grow two crops in our orchard at the same time. As the result of cropping it with grass, the hay robs the trees, and they succumb to the evil influences of the grass. Either cut down the trees and crop the land with something else, or else keep off the other crops and devote the whole to apples. Apples and other crops cannot be profitably grown upon the same field at the same time.

If an orchard be kept in complete and thorough cultivation, it is too expensive. If we attempt to keep the weeds cut down, that, too, is expensive; so you see we are in a dilemma. Sheep, if properly kept in the orchard, will keep down the weeds and grass, eat the fallen apples and the sprouts, and add very materially to the fertility as well.

Orchards are continuously over-run with insects, which are multiplying on every hand, and are more destructive than ever. Among them are the caterpillar, codling moth, maggot, army worm, borer, etc. We have on our hands a very persistent fight. By using the spraying pump with insecticides and fungicides, we can subdue many of

them, but there is one little fellow that bores through the fruit right and left, which we cannot reach by spraying. I allude to the apple maggot. The only way with this is to destroy the fallen apples as soon as they drop. How are we to do it? If we pick them up, that is expensive, and pigs are too sleepy. Here the apple grower has no better assistants than sheep. How to use the sheep to the best advantage is what we want to know. There is no use of putting twenty-five sheep into a ten acre orchard, expecting them to eat all the weeds, all the sprouts and all the fallen apples. They could not do it if they would. Put in not less than one hundred sheep. Put in at least twice as many as the lot will pasture, and then coax them to work for you. Sheep require a large variety of food, and if you want the sheep to eat the grass and fallen apples, etc., all of which are very carbonaceous, you must hire them to do it by giving such food as will balance the ration; feed them plenty of nitrogenous food and they will work for you faithfully and keep your orchard in the best possible condition.

What shall we feed them? It costs \$3 a week to hire pasture for one hundred sheep. Put one hundred sheep in a ten acre orchard, and with the \$3 buy two hundred and fifty pounds of bran, and in addition, one hundred pounds of new process linseed meal. Feed the one hundred sheep fifty pounds of this each day, which is about one hundred quarts—a very liberal feed for them, and they will thrive wonderfully and do all I have said.

By this means I accomplish these three objects. Those sheep are the best insecticides I ever had as against the codling moth and the apple maggot. They eat every sprout, every weed and every fallen apple, and eat the grass down like a road-side, and do all that at a price less than that at which I could hire pasture for them, and they add greatly to its fertility. Let us see what I am doing in the way of fertilizing. Two hundred and fifty pounds of bran, according to the experiment stations, contain of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, about \$1.63 worth; one hundred pounds of new process linseed meal contains of those three elements, a little over \$1.00 worth, so that I am getting in my orchard, value in manure that is equivalent to \$2.63. But you say, that costs money; but it would cost me \$3.00 to get the sheep pastured, so I am here getting the equivalent keeping for 37 cents, or, I am getting this amount of fertility for nothing. Now if I should put just enough sheep in my orchard to keep it eaten down, and so that the orchard would support them and keep them thriving, do you not see that I would not add any fertility to the ground?

I want to enrich my ground and crowd in those sheep and feed them as I have said. It costs 37 cents a week for what the sheep do for me in the way of putting my orchard in the best bearing condition. Look at what I am doing for the season.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of bran per week for twenty weeks make 5,000 pounds, or two and a-half tons; one hundred pounds new process linseed meal for twenty weeks make one ton, and at the figures I have given you, that two and a-half tons of bran contains one hundred and eighteen pounds of nitrogen, one hundred and fifty pounds of phosphoric acid and eighty pounds of potash; the ton of new process linseed meal contains one hundred and eight pounds of nitrogen, thirty-seven pounds of phosphoric acid and thirty-seven pounds of potash, making an aggregate of two hundred and twenty-six pounds of nitrogen, one hundred and eighty-seven pounds phosphoric acid, and one hundred and sixteen pounds potash, worth in the market \$54.57. If I counted the pasturing of the sheep the same as I would have to pay for it, \$60.00, at the expense of \$5.43, I get all that manure value in addition to the work done by the sheep.

I have said that one hundred barrels of apples contain thirteen pounds of nitrogen. Here we have nitrogen enough for thirty-seven hundred barrels; one hundred barrels contain seven pounds of phosphoric acid; here we have enough for twenty-eight hundred barrels. One hundred barrels contain about seventeen pounds of potash; here we have potash enough for six hundred barrels, and all this at the expense of only \$5.43. And all this beyond having all the assistance from the sheep I have indicated.

I have an orchard that has not been plowed for seventeen years, which is remarkably healthy, and it makes an average annual growth of full fifteen inches on the limbs. The leaves are dark green and thick—in short, it is the picture of health, and I attribute its good appearance, health and productiveness to my manner of over-stocking it with sheep.

I am asked, how I keep the sheep from gnawing and injuring the trees? This is a pertinent question. Sheep should have plenty of water. They first learn to gnaw trees for the want of drink, but after the habit is once formed, like all bad habits, it sticks. But the trees can be protected by the use of what is called "chicken wire," simply wire cloth with meshes from one and a-half to two inches in diameter. Use that which is three or four feet wide. Cut pieces long enough to go very loosely about the trees, twisting the ends of the wire together. Where this is applied the sheep will not even rub against the trees. We want full crops of apples. We want good apples, free from worms and scab, and in order to get these we *must* restore the fertility of which we have robbed our orchards. To do all this we can have no more efficient assistants than the sheep.

There is no danger of getting our orchards too rich. In addition to the methods for enriching them which I have indicated, we should aim to make all the manure in winter which we can, which should be applied at least every second year. Here, again, sheep will be found our most available assistants. By the proper selection of stock, proper quarters and by feeding proper food—those rich in plant elements—you cannot fail in making large quantities of manure, and that of the very best kind for our orchards.

So I close by saying long live the sheep. May their numbers in the apple growers' hands steadily increase.

MERCURIC CHLORIDE, AS AN INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE.

BY FRANK T. SHUTT, M.A.

Some few months ago the Editor of the *Canadian Horticulturist* forwarded to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a letter from one of his correspondents who asked of what value this chemical was as an insecticide and fungicide? We had had no experience with it, nor could any literature on the subject be found, with a view, therefore, of obtaining an answer to the question a series of experiments were inaugurated, the results of which are here given. These experiments have necessarily been of a preliminary character, but they have given some interesting results, and serve to indicate the direction of future work. One of the essential characteristics of a successful fungicide or insecticide is that it shall not be injurious to the foliage to which it is applied. The first step, therefore, was to investigate the effect of solutions of corrosive sublimate of different strengths on the foliage of certain plants and trees.

Mercuric Chloride is a white crystalline salt, soluble in about fourteen, times its weight of cold water. In its physiological action it is irritant, corrosive and highly poisonous. These properties would lead us to suppose that solutions approaching saturation would be highly injurious to foliage as well as destructive to insect life. It is an antiseptic of great value and its well known power in preserving animal tissues from the growth of moulds and bacteria would suggest it as a useful agent in destroying or preventing the development of parasitic fungi.

Solutions of two strengths were made and experimented with, A. 1 part of corrosive sublimate to 1000 parts of water by weight ($2\frac{1}{2}$ drm. to 1 gall.); B. 1 part of corrosive sublimate to 1000 parts of water by weight ($1\frac{1}{4}$ drm. to 1 gall.

FIRST SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS.

The following plants were selected: Hydrangea, Abutilon, Coleus, Geranium and Fuchsia, which at the time of experiment, were in the green-house. An atomizer which made the solution as fine as mist was employed for the spraying.

HYDRANGEA sprayed with solution A. Shortly after drying it was noticed that both leaves and flowers were becoming brown. The sprayed parts soon shrivelled and died, presenting in the course of a few days a burnt and scorched appearance. Solution B was then tried, on drying from the first application no injury was apparent, the plant

was then sprayed a second time, the foliage in the interim not having been watered. Patches of small brown spots now appeared on the leaves a short time after drying, the leaf of the sprayed was not, however, visibly affected.

ABUTILON, sprayed with solution A. Small brown patches appeared after second spraying, but the vitality of the leaves appeared to be unimpaired. With solution B. no injury could be detected until about one week after second spraying (ten days after first application,) when a few brown film-like spots appeared, otherwise the leaves to be healthy and vigorous.

COLEUS, sprayed with solution A. The leaves soon showed signs of scorching the injury extending to the destruction of all the cell substance. Death of the treated leaves and their falling off soon followed. With solution B, the leaf was injured by the first application though not seriously. After the second spraying at an interval of three days the injurious effect of the corrosive sublimate was more apparent and finally the sprayed parts died.

GERANIUM, with solution A. Almost immediately on drying, the foliage became brown as if the leaves had been badly scorched. The leaf shrivelled, died and dropped in the course of a week. With solution B very little injury appeared at first, but after the second application the injury was most marked. The sprayed foliage eventually died and dropped.

FUCHSIA, Sprayed with solution A. Very slight injury if any could be detected, even after several sprayings. With solution B, the leaves appeared perfectly healthy and normal after repeated applications.

SECOND SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS.

The effect of the trial solutions was then ascertained on the foliage of certain fruit trees as follows, apple, pear, plum and cherry. These were all young trees from 4 to 6 feet high and were in nursery rows. They were all sprayed twice with both solutions (A and B,) an interval of three days intervening. No injury to the foliage resulted in any case.

THIRD SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS—AS AN INSECTICIDE.

A clover plant infested with aphides was sprayed with solution A. The aphides dropped to the ground, in a short time, however, it was noticed that most of them were re-ascending, apparently none the worse for the spraying. Unfortunately the plant at this juncture met with an accident that terminated the experiment. As the thin film of poison would lie on the surface of the leaves we should expect it to be most efficacious in the case of those insects that eat away the substance of the leaf. To those like the plant lice just cited, that pierce the epidermis and suck the juice it could only act as irritant (perhaps to the extent of destroying) at the time of spraying. A colony of mealy bugs was sprayed several times but only succumbed after prolonged treatment. No experiments have as yet been made to test the efficacy of corrosive sublimate directly as a fungicide, a suitable opportunity not having offered itself.

CONCLUSIONS. With the limited data at our command it is not advisable to speak too definitely as to the future usefulness of this compound as an insecticide and fungicide. Some inferences however, may, I think, safely be drawn. The foliage of different plants evidently varies widely in its ability to withstand the corrosive action of this compound. A solution which is very injurious to one plant is often quite harmless to another. The greenhouse plants with one exception, were all affected by solution B (though some not disastrously so,) while the fruit-tree foliage was uninjured. From the properties of this salt (corrosive sublimate) and the result of work here given, I am not hopeful for its success as an insecticide. I do not think it can safely be applied in solutions sufficiently strong to act in this role. I am more sanguine for its usefulness as a fungicide, and future experiments may show that solutions even more dilute than B. may be used to advantage in checking or destroying fungus life.

NEW RASPBERRIES.

BY JOHN CRAIG, CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

In introducing this subject Mr. Craig said that "Few of the many new varieties placed on the market within the last five years possess merit over those already in cultivation. Out of a large number tested at the Experimental Farm and which I have observed growing elsewhere, I will mention a few, some of which are decidedly promising, and others which need further trial before a correct estimate of their value can be arrived at.



Thompson's Early. Ripe the second week in June; medium size, round, bright red, fairly firm, attractive. Its earliness seems to be its principal good point. Although hardy it has not been productive.

Columbia. I have not fruited this at Ottawa, and speak of it as seen growing at the N. Y. Experiment Station at Geneva, where I was very much impressed with the vigor of the plant, quality and size of the fruit. It has also received favorable commendation at the hands of the able editor of the *Rural New Yorker*. It is believed to be a cross between the Cuthbert and Gregg, and is intermediate in many characteristics, the fruit being purple and striking root from the tips.* It therefore is of the Shaffer type,

* Many crosses of this kind have fruited at the Experimental Farm. In nearly every instance the fruit has been purple in color. J. C.

but the berry is firmer and of better quality, and I am told is a great bearer. This variety originated with Mr. J. T. Thompson, of Oneida, N. Y., who controls the stock at present I believe.

Heebner. Is a large red berry of the Clark and Hornet type. In quality it is A1, but not firm enough for distant shipment. It has been on trial at Ottawa for the past four years, having been introduced by Mr. Hilborn, (now of Leamington), in 1888. The cane is not quite as hardy as Cuthbert, but the fine quality of the fruit should give it a place in amateur collections: It is fairly productive.

Herstine. Is another variety which can be recommended for home culture, but is not sufficiently vigorous and productive for market. It is also deficient in pollen and incomplete fertilization is occasionally noticed.

Hansell. As an early market variety I am inclined to think that this variety has been underrated. It ripens with or before the earliest, and continues giving fair pickings throughout the raspberry season. The berry is of medium size, firm and attractive, bright color and of fair quality. The past two years it has yielded better than Turner, which it equals in hardiness. It needs high culture.

Recommended for the Market.

- Red { Hansell.—Very early.
 { Marlboro'.—Hardy, attractive, poor quality.
 { Cuthbert.—Fairly hardy, productive, firm, late, good quality.
- Purple.—Shaffer. Specially valuable for canning.
- Black Caps { Mammoth Cluster.—Early.
 { Hilborn.—Medium early, productive.
 { Gregg.—Late.
- Yellow.—Golden Queen. Good quality.

Recommended for Home Use.

- Red { Turner.—Early, hardy, good quality.
 { Heebner.—Medium, needs protection, fine quality.
 { Hornet.—Late, " " "
 { Outhbert.—Good quality, fairly productive.
- Purple : Columbia.—New, promising.
- Black Cap { Doolittle.
 { Hilborn.
 { Gregg.
- Yellow : Brinckles Orange, or Golden Queen. Must be protected in winter, succeeds in the north.

NOTES RESPECTING NEW VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

BY THOS. BEALL, LINDSAY, ONT.

For many years past the business of introducing new fruits or varieties of fruits has been pursued by many persons and by different methods. Every kind of fruit has been the subject of investigation, and great results have followed.

Grapes, perhaps, stand first in order. Fifty years ago the Isabella, the Clinton, and two or three others, now less known, were about all that were then grown in this Province. Now, a hundred or more varieties are successfully grown in Central Ontario, most of which are better in quality and many of them ripens their fruit from twenty to forty days earlier in the season.

The varieties of strawberries have increased to a wonderful extent within the past ten or fifteen years. Almost any number of varieties may now be obtained and all of good quality.

With currants, the recent introductions, are few in number, most of which are larger in size, and therefore, are better market varieties, although the quality is generally inferior.

There are many varieties of raspberries of recent introduction, most of which are wanting in one or more of the essential points necessary to establish a lasting reputation, viz., color, size, quality, and hardness.

The number of pears introduced within the past few years is large, but it is doubtful if a half-dozen of the newer varieties can be named having the necessary qualities which will procure for them favorable recognition ten or fifteen years hence.

Apples—our staple fruit—extraordinary efforts have been made during the last few years to improve this kind of fruit, but with less encouraging results than with other kinds. Perhaps if we enquire carefully into the cause of this comparative failure to improve winter apples some useful lessons may be gained.

New varieties are the results of cross-breeding and this is accomplished in two ways, “naturally” and “artificially.” It is said to be “natural” when done without human assistance, and “artificial” when the operation is controlled by human skill.

Russia and other parts of Northern Europe seem to present the best field for those who hope to find better winter apples, and apples better suited to this climate from the results of natural cross-fertilization. Yet, notwithstanding the enormous expenditure of time and money in this pursuit during the last twenty or thirty years, but little has been added to our stock of winter varieties. Nothing, in fact, superior or even equal to those we already have has been found.

The comparatively few workers in the field of artificial cross-breeding—persons who are working only for the furtherance of science and for the general welfare of our people (and without governmental aid) are meeting with much greater promise of success. Indeed, it is quite probable the time will soon arrive when artificial impregnation will be resorted to altogether for the improvement of most of our fruits. The artificial process, when conducted with intelligence and with a fair knowledge of the philological peculiarities of vegetable life has many advantages over the natural process, inasmuch as it enables us to bring to the aid of nature all the advantages of modern science.

If we look for a moment at the life history of the winter apples in the list recommended by the Fruit Growers' Association, for profit in the several Districts of Ontario, it seems evident that improvement in varieties of apples (and all other fruits) can be accomplished by artificial cross-breeding with almost absolute certainty; while searching for chance seedlings, superior in quality to our own winter fruit, in Russia or any other Northern European country is a very uncertain and exceedingly expensive business.

The list of winter apples referred to contains only fifteen varieties. Two of these, La^{re}Rue and Cranberry Pippin, are natives of the State of New York; one—Pewaukee, of Wisconsin; three—Golden Russet, Blenheim and Ribston, of England; one—Ben Davis, of Kentucky; two—Tolman Sweet and R. I. Greening, of Rhode Island; one—Edgar's Red Streak, of Illinois; one—Red Canada, of one of the Eastern States; one—Scott's Winter—(?) ; two—Baldwin and Hubbardstone's Nonsuch, of Massachusetts; one—Ontario, of this Province. All of these, I believe with one exception, the “Ontario,” were chance seedlings, and were discovered in the localities named. Not one of them is from Russia or any other country further north than England.

The “Ontario” was produced by the late Chas. Arnold, of Paris, Ont., and was the result of artificial fertilization while endeavoring to establish his theory, “that any desired quality can be obtained in any kind of fruit by judicious cross-breeding.

To test this theory, Mr. Arnold undertook to produce a variety of apple, combining the color, the quality and the fruitfulness of the Northern Spy (a chance seedling found in New York State) with the early bearing peculiarity of the Wagener (another York chance seedling.) The result—the production of the “Ontario”—was one of the greatest

triumphs of modern horticultural research, and establishes the fact beyond doubt that the true road to success in the improvement of our fruits is in artificial cross-breeding, aided by a thorough knowledge of the principles of vegetable philology.

It may, therefore, be seen that it is unwise to search for varieties of winter apples superior to those we have, in the Northern countries of Europe. But, summer apples of better quality may be looked for with greater prospect of success in the North than in the South. Our three best summer apples—varieties that are successfully grown in every district in Ontario—Duchess of Oldenburgh, Yellow Transparent and Red Astrachan are each of northern origin. The first two from Russia and the last from Sweden, from whence it was imported into England in 1816.

All things seem to point to the fact that real improvement in the quality and in the commercial value of our fruit, must be accomplished by artificial hybridization and cross-breeding. The few persons who have been engaged in this pursuit have, in most cases, given the most valuable portion of their life-time to this most attractive branch of horticultural science almost without a hope of pecuniary reward. Simply a labor of love.

Would it not, therefore, be well to take some steps for placing scientific cross-fertilization more prominently before our people by sowing the necessity for its pursuit? And at the same time to devise means whereby some substantial remuneration could be obtained by or for those who succeed in producing new varieties of acknowledged superior excellence?

Successful results in cross-breeding are rare, because the conditions of success are not sufficiently known, and also because of the length of time often required for development. Sometimes, indeed, an average lifetime is not enough to test the results of operation's performed in early life. Mr. Arnold lived long enough to know that the "Ontario" apple would eventually take first place in public estimation, but not long enough to see it reach that point. The late Mr. P. O. Dempsey gave the greater portion of his valuable lifetime to this subject, but, unfortunately for the interests of pomology he, too, has been cut off in the midst of his work and before the public could have an opportunity of pronouncing on the vale of his very extensive operations in hybridization and cross-breeding. A few persons only know anything of the extent of his operations or who can have any conception of the vast gain to our horticultural wealth which will almost certainly result from his life work.

Under existing circumstances, therefore, we can scarcely hope for that development of the science of cross-breeding which its importance to pomology demands. But if students in this branch of science were assured that extraordinary success would meet with corresponding reward, men in early life having the necessary educational training would engage in this pursuit, and pomology and horticulture would soon be elevated to that position in the scale of natural science to which its importance deserves.

The present system is marked neither by justice to the operators or by common honesty on the part of the people. The work of a man's lifetime is now appropriated by the commonwealth greatly to its advantage, while the producer of this source of wealth is treated with utter neglect. Any person producing a new machine, instrument or process, although it may not have cost one hour's thought, can secure a fair share of the profit arising from its use for his own benefit, while the producer of a new variety of fruit which may greatly enrich a nation cannot legally secure for himself or his family and financial benefit whatever.

Many costly tributes have been presented, or pensions given by the State as tokens of gratitude in recognition of meritorious deeds much less deserving of public gratitude than those rendered by Arnold or Dempsey.

If a respectable gratuity were now presented to the family of the late Mr. Arnold for his successful efforts in hybridizing and cross-breeding and provision made for recognition of similar service to others when the super-excellence of their products may be established beyond doubt, it would, in my opinion, be a satisfactory answer to the question so often asked, "How may our young men be induced to take a greater interest in fruit-growing for profit?"

MY GARDEN.

BY REV. W. H. PORTER, M.A., BRANTFORD.

It is small ; but it is wonderful what a little spot will produce by good cultivation. Indeed, the very idea of a garden is, ordinary land under special cultivation. A young friend in Nova Scotia wrote me once, that he had just got where he experienced a joy and luxury in farming, by having a few acres so well cultivated as to produce more than large farms around him.

Rev. Dr. Goodspeed's garden in Toronto, is a wonderful illustration of what, by proper cultivation, a little plot can be made to do.

And so it is with some denominations of Christians, such as the Moravians, who remind one of the description of Joseph, a vine hanging over the wall. A small denomination, but sending out more missionaries into the world than any other.

So with some churches, like the little Plattsville Baptist Church, that does more a great deal for the support and spread of the gospel than many large, and even wealthy churches.

So, too, with institutions of learning. Some comparatively small and obscure ones, like Acadia College in Nova Scotia send out more strongly developed men intellectually and morally than many large and well endowed universities.

And so, too, with individuals. As the old lady said of her garden, "Yes, its small, but it's deep—even to the heart of the earth. And it's high, as the very zenith of heaven."

And thus some lives, hemmed in to narrow spheres, it may be, rooting deep, grow high, and like Bunyan in Bedford jail, John, on the Isle of Patmos, or, the mothers of Augustine, Wesley and Spurgeon, send out their boughs and fruits to earth's and time's utmost limits. Such may be the case even with poor soil to begin with.

A merchant in St. John, N.B., took up a piece of rocky wooded swamp, and by underdraining, manuring and cultivating it well, he not only out-did, but astounded all the surrounding farmers. How true has this been in the intellectual, moral and spiritual world. By proper cultivation, some of the lowest castes in India are becoming superior to the high castes, and cannibal races are ranking with civilized nations.

Take an individual case, one of the most hopeless, such as Laura Bridgman. Blind, deaf and dumb, shut out seemingly from any possible enlightenment. And yet by persistent and skilful effort and cultivation, she became a very intelligent and useful woman.

The garden is my garden, and being mine gives me a great deal more interest in it, interest in properly cultivating and fencing it. I find that leaving my garden unprotected may cause more ruin in one hour, than could be repaired in a whole season. "Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines, for our vines are tender, and have tender grapes." Often the more small and unnoticeable the enemy to the garden, the more dangerous. Such as the insect gnawing at the root or heart of the plant, unnoticed, or those that assume the very color or form of the plant, in order to feed upon it undetected. Plausible errors and virtuous sins, so to speak, are often the most fatal destroyers.

I notice too, that however rich the soil in my garden, the flowers, fruits and vegetables have to be sown, or planted, and cultivated, but the weeds need no such labor or attention. They grow unsolicited and uncared for, and even when eradicated, again and again, will reappear, of the self-same character. The cultivation of good and the opposition to evil, seem to be necessarily constant and continuous.

One thing more, among many that I shall not take time further to notice, in the cultivation of my garden, is, that the time to eradicate the weeds by pulling them out by the roots, is, after a good moistening, mellowing shower. Evils that seem ineradicable, or only to be broken off, immediately to spring up again, like tobacco using, or drinking, or other unconquerable habits, are often easily overcome, when the heart has been softened by God's grace and Spirit. After all, God and man are the two great factors in gardening.

 THE PROBLEM OF OUR TIME—ITS DISCOVERY AND ITS SOLUTION.

BY B. GOTT, ARKONA.

Young men who attempt to enter upon life's arduous duties without any well set carefully marked and thoroughly thought-out plans, or aims or objects of their life are scarcely ever a pronounced success. In order to have the satisfaction, the solidity and the growth in their work that is so desirable and that will help to make them good and efficient workers in their calling it is necessary that their course should be well and definitely marked out for them or by them before hand, and then that they aim steadily, constantly and persistently towards that high and honorable purpose. In short, they must have a well devised plan in their life, and then hoard all their varied energies and efforts to the working out that plan to the very end. In order to effect this kind of brilliant success, it is further necessary that their efforts should be properly concentrated upon and in the direction of the one idea, and the one great purpose that they have set up as a mark to aim at. This quality will give them steadiness of effort and solidity of purpose and will help to produce in them that one great want of the present time, viz., "accomplished specialists."

Negatively we notice that not so much a lack of energy is the great fault of our time and people as is a shameful and deplorable wasting of energy, and that to a fearful extent. I need not attempt to particularize, for you know that there is amongst our young men especially a most lamentable amount of hap-hazard, loose, disconnected or evaporated effort that never tells anything on the pages of history or in helping on the individual resources. It is simply life that is the most precious of all bestowments frittered away and to all good purposes lost for ever. No object, no aim, no high and honorable ambition in life; nothing definite or substantial attained! What a contemplation! And yet it is most certainly true in our time of many a young man and many an older one too. Especially is this contemplation sad in view of the amount of work to be done on every side, the number of open avenues temptingly inviting us in, and the number of callings and businesses beckoning us to follow and succeed. Amongst the many great problems of life and the numerous questions that so deeply agitate men we think we have one here in the peaceful, lovely fields of horticulture, one that offers the most brilliant prospects, the sweetest and most alluring labors and the most tempting substantial rewards to satisfy the desires, the purpose and the aims of any young life that we know of in our time. To discover this problem and to effectually solve it is an object worthy of the most exalted and the most cultivated ideal.

Practically we will now first attempt the statement of the problem and, lastly, as briefly as possible, set ourselves to the solving it. It is: *To produce the greatest possible amount of the best and highest excellence of growth from the least possible surface of soil is the greatest problem of our time.* The surest way to discover this question is by hard, persistent study, aided and assisted by life's most potent forces. It is in this line of work of ours that the discovery must be made and cannot be attained by mere listless squandering of our time or abilities or the criminally wasting the precious opportunities that more or less come to us all. Its solution consists in the realization to the fullest possible extent of this grand idea in connection with our business as "Fruit-Growers" in this country. To help to do this it will be necessary to proceed to some calculations bearing upon the question built partly upon actually experienced results. To help further to do this in something like a definite form it will be necessary to take a plot of ground of not one hundred acres or of ten acres, but of only five acres, as a foundation upon which to work, and one will see what can or could be done with this fertile plot of five acres of Canadian soil. Could the much quoted author of "*Ten acres enough*" be now induced to revisit our common earth how greatly would he find this whole programme changed as he would be led to exclaim, "*Truly, this is another era.*" In laying out our plot which must be supposed to be well and properly fenced by post and wire, but not by live hedges or live trees on the inside, to draw anything from the supporting forces of the soil of the plot itself and the whole must be in the best of "tilth" and thoroughly in order.

In the first place then we will advise one acre, viz., 43,560 square feet, to be planted to strawberries, four feet by one, or 10,890 plants in the spring of the young year, and by the next fall the growth will be most surprising to all and fit on the next season to bear a full crop of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits. About this space after the most slipshod and careless method of management has produced to our knowledge the past season 2,000 quarts at an average of 5 cents, or \$100, and by little effort in good culture and proper fertilization it might very easily be doubled or even better and then not thought to be noticeably large or surprising.

It must, however, at the outset be presumed that good and even high fertilization is applied to this whole system of this sort of *advanced Horticulture* in order to realize the results here indicated, otherwise the whole matter in the highest and best sense will be little less than failure. With high culture and high scientific fertilization what do we know about the possible products of our almost inexhaustible Canadian soils? As yet scarcely anything whatever. The whole secret being as it were locked up and never has been inspected by rude and vulgar ken. Only bring the profound and accurate knowledge of our modern scientists to bear upon this question of soil production and properly apply the results of their mature investigations in thoughtful attentive practice, and who can tell what mysteries may yet be revealed along this line? It may be things to astonish us and our children and almost upset our ordinary credence. Is it practical? Can it be done? you ask. We fully believe it is, and can be done by any ordinary workman fit for the calling and who is intent on the purpose. Perhaps some of you have already seen "Henderson's Market Gardening" and other works of his of great value and that give in full some of the modes, processes and results of tillage in the market gardens in and around the city of New York and other large cities of the neighboring Union? These popular books of this author have done much to open our eyes to the great problems of soil, production and its permanent results. Let something of this sort be applied to one acre of our strawberries of almost any variety and who amongst us can now say definitely what the product would amount to? Not that we would here and now advocate the popular fallacy of unlimited product or that of over-fertilization; not at all. We believe fully that there is a limit to all forms of production in all climes, but we also believe that as yet very few of us properly know what it is. With us and in our experiences the whole matter is yet in its infancy and absolutely undeveloped to the eyes of men. Could we only become acquainted with the modes of culture and systems adopted in older and more thickly populated lands of the "Eastern World," as for instance China and Japan it would most likely do much in helping us forward in the realization of this very important practical idea. It may be so even amongst us shortly, but hardly in our day.

But to our plot again. We will further plant one acre of pears, 16 by 16 ft., or 170 trees and the whole filled in with gooseberries and currants in about equal quantities that is about half an acre of each fruit. These will be planted 4 by 3 ft. or 3,630 plants, as the pears will not for some years take all the ground to themselves, and the whole kept well pruned and cultivated. Next we would plant one acre of peaches and plums in equal quantities, 10 by 15 ft., or say 300 trees, where these fruits are sure to do well; and the whole of this space planted again with raspberries, 4 by 3 ft. = 3,630 plants. The products of these two acres cannot now be properly approached, but with the culture and fertilization we have assumed they would doubtless give a good account on the day of reckoning up the profits. We will next have an acre of apples, 30 by 30 ft., say 50 trees, and the whole of this acre planted with blackberries, 4 by 3 ft., or 3,030 plants. Perhaps some of you here may think that this is rather close planting to be profitable and so object? But the great idea is not to gorge and crowd the land by over thick planting but to attain the largest and best production from a given space. It is the largest possible quantity of the most perfect samples of their kind that we must rely upon for our final results, but at the same time it must be constantly borne in mind that this cannot be done unless the plants are not only on the ground but properly supported and developed. The question of how many plants a piece of ground will properly carry must be decided by actual trial. This whole consideration is the great problem of the age, and must be carefully and accurately worked out on these lines, and we believe it can and

will be done after this design and according to this plan. But on our remaining acre as the most promising of all fruits we would most decidedly wish to be planted with grape vines, 12 by 8 ft., or say 460 plants, and these after a few years good growth and in full bearing will at a very moderate calculation yield 20 pounds of fruit per plant, or 9,200 pounds. But 9,200 pounds of grapes at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound are worth \$230. But our plot of one acre contains 43,560 square ft., the square root of which is $208\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and this measured by 12 ft. the distance apart of the trellises gives 17 trellises. But between these 17 trellises may be planted 17 rows of Red Currants, 4 ft. apart=900 currant bushes. These at an average of 5 quarts per bush, mean 4,500 quarts at 3c. each=\$135. But \$135 plus \$230 for grapes makes \$365 as the whole amount of product of one acre of our rich and fertile soil.

Now I will not attempt to sum up the entire product of every acre thus of our five acre plot. I am sure you will gladly and carefully work this out, every man for yourselves in your own individual experiences, but I am persuaded and can testify if required that here is a line of work that can be made adequate to occupy the attention and employ the best energy of the men of our age both young and old. Aside from this there is scarcely any problem of our time that is so important in its practical bearing upon this age and upon the ages yet to come for all time.

May the appreciated and timely labors of this Association of Canadian Fruit Growers as it has in the past, yet much more in the near future, more sensibly and materially help to work out a problem so very influential and so deeply concerning the whole population of this young and growing country and through them the whole race of sensitive living men.

FERTILIZERS FOR THE ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY T. G. RAYNOR, ROSEHALL.

This is a very important subject to both the orchardist and gardener, for it has to do with the home end of his business. The wise application of fertilizers may often lower the cost of production to an extent as will greatly increase the profits, or at least make a margin on some products which have not paid the producer very well in the past. We all want to make a profit on what we grow, and the larger it is the more gratifying.

From a practical standpoint many of you know much more about this subject than I do. It is not then with a view of telling you something new that I have prepared this paper, but my object is more to excite discussion which may be of profit to all.

In discussing fertilizers every one should form an acquaintance with three simple elements, called in agricultural science, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, which are found in all fertile soils.

Of these three elements nitrogen is most expensive and most likely to escape from our grasp, both in its management and application. It occurs in all vegetable and animal composition, and in many of the salts occurring in nature, as nitrate of soda, etc. Phosphoric acid is found to a considerable extent in the bones of animals and as a mineral in the form of apatite. Potash, the least expensive of the three, is found largely in the composition of wood ashes.

The productiveness of our soils depends upon the quantity of these three elements present in them. If any one of the three be absent or not present in sufficient quantities for the development of any particular crop, by so much is that soil said to be unproductive.

There are two things to guide us in the use of fertilizers, (1) the nature and conditions of the soil and (2) the kind of crop grown. Soils vary much in composition, from light leachy ones to very heavy ones. Thus it is evident that we should understand their powers for retaining these three elements, to some extent at least, in applying

fertilizers. A knowledge also of the composition of the crop grown is indispensable with regard to its behaviour towards them in order that there may be no great waste in the application of the fertilizer. For example, the potato takes from the soil a considerable quantity, then by applying a potash fertilizer we may greatly increase the yield of potatoes. Now if we had applied large quantities of phosphoric acid we might not realize any increase in the quantity of potatoes produced and we would naturally conclude that we had made a mistake as well as sustained a loss.

There are three classes of fertilizers at our disposal. I refer to (1) green manures, (2) general manures, and (3) special fertilizers. For light and heavy soils green manures are very valuable, as they increase the power of a light soil to hold manurial ingredients, which might otherwise leach away, and they greatly improve the texture of a heavy soil, making it open and friable. Green manures are useful in orchards, to keep down weeds, to keep the soil, if heavy, open, and at the same time add to its fertility. They may be pastured and thus become a double source of profit. Any large leaved plant which will grow quickly and draws most of its nutriment from the atmosphere or sub-soil, as red clover, buckwheat, etc., are suitable for green manuring.

By general manures, I mean those which contain the three elements referred to above. They contain other elements of plant food as well. Farmyard manure and compost come under this head. If we could produce, or even buy enough of this class of manure, we would have no difficulty in making and keeping our soils very productive.

Most of us realize the value of a compost heap, but how few, comparatively speaking, make them. By throwing in a heap all the vegetable and animal waste products, occurring around our homes, together with some farmyard manure, which, when well mixed makes for us a cheap and rich manure, especially for the garden. In gathering up the refuse vegetable matter, etc., we remove a suitable hiding place for many injurious insects as well as destroy many which have already taken refuge there.

The third class of manures, of which we spoke, are called special or artificial fertilizers, that is, they contain some one or two of the three elements to which I referred. There are very many of this class of fertilizers manufactured and used at the present time.

Where we require more fertilizing material than we have at hand, there the special fertilizer comes readily in play. They are invaluable to the market gardener. In some cases, however, they should be used with caution, if we are to realize a profit from their use. By experimenting with our soil we may learn of which of the three elements it has the most need, and this will guide us in the kind of fertilizer to apply. A knowledge of what the crop to be grown requires will also be a help. Just here a word of caution may be necessary for some. Certain classes of fertilizers should be purchased subject to a chemical analysis by a competent and disinterested person. So many have been defrauded in the past that this step is almost necessary. On the other hand it may also prevent a fertilizer from being unjustly condemned.

In a paper of this kind it would be folly to give the composition and value of the many special fertilizers now offered for sale. I can only suggest general principles and leave the particulars to be brought out in the discussion.

Generally speaking I would apply nitrogenous manures or fertilizers containing nitrogen, as sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, or guano, to crops or trees where vigorous growth is the object; phosphoric acid in the form of superphosphates, bone ash, bone meal, or apatite, etc., where fruit or fully developed seed is required; and potash fertilizers, as wood ashes, or kainit, are very useful in growing crops which store up considerable starch in their growth. It is needless to remind the fruit grower these days of the value of wood ashes as a fertilizer and insecticide for the orchard and garden. It pays to use all the wood ashes made at our own homes and frequently to buy from our neighbors, who offer them for sale. If we expect to grow paying crops of fruit and vegetables we must supply the elements of growth and development to those soils which are being repeatedly cropped.

REPORT OF THE FRUIT CROP FOR 1892—THE COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

By B. GOTT, ARKONA.

Believing that a report of our fruit crop may be both profitable and interesting to others, I attempt, as briefly as possible, to offer ours for 1892. In the first place I may say that we have had a very peculiar season in three or four particulars. (1) Contrary to what we expect usually to take place, we had this year little or no frosts late in May or again early in September, and the consequence is we have had a far longer season than usual. (2) The great extremes in the rainfalls, it being very heavy in June and July and scarcely any for many weeks after. (3) The early and very severe attack of fungus upon the leaves and fruits of our trees and other damaging influences causing us severe injury and great loss. In consequence of this attack our pears and apples in many cases were almost a total ruin, the damage falling on pears the heaviest upon Flemish Beauty; and upon apples, the heaviest upon Early Harvest, Snow and Northern Spy. (4) It has been noted for one of the most beautiful, charming and enjoyable Octobers in our remembrance. We are thankful for all favors.

Strawberries and raspberries of almost all sorts were this year the finest and most abundant ever seen in this county. They were the most admirable in quality and beautiful in form and color, and to the grower or buyer all that could be desired. The sorts of the first fruit mostly used here this season were Crescent Seedling, Wilson, Captain Jack, Daniel Boone, Manchester, Bubach No. 5, Jessie, Sharpless, James Vick and Eureka. All were good, but the three or four last named were extra fine and beautiful.

Of raspberries, Cuthbert is the one sort having the most good qualities and consequently most to be depended upon for a good satisfactory and splendid crop. Besides which, however, we use Turner, Highland Hardy, Shaffer, Marlboro, Golden Queen, Hilborn, Souhegan and Gregg and some others not so noted.

Never was any sable queen decked out in her most beautiful gems so gorgeous as were our blackberry bushes this season, for whole acres of plantation the sight was the most astonishing of the kind, of anything ever seen here. The fruit in the greatest abundance was without a fault, and grandly filled an empty niche just at the proper time. The one sort standing high above all others here for market planting is the Snyder, which has more good qualities than any other so far tried.

Currants of all colors were good and very plentiful, but it is surprising what a quantity of these fruits the markets can be induced to take and use. For some purposes nothing can be substituted, and therefore we must seek by the best means to perfect our currants for these purposes. The sorts used are for Red: Raby Castle, Red Dutch, Cherry and Fay's. For White: White Grape and White Dutch; and for Black: Black English and Black Naples. Nothing new appears in these lines to merit special mention.

Mulberries and Dewberries, although much lauded and much written about, are as yet amongst the doubtful investments. Neither Russian mulberries or the most approved dewberries have ever returned in this county the interest of the outlay.

With gooseberries it is quite different, and the crop this year was very large and varied. The quality was fine, and the market good. The sorts mostly used are Houghton, American Seedling and Downing, with some Smith's Improved. But if we could grow the Pearl, as I saw it growing this summer in the eastern counties, it would at once be generally adopted.

Apricots are another doubtful investment. The Russian sorts have been extensively planted here and for some time, but I have yet to hear of the production of a single sample of their much and eagerly desired fruit. If we could only get them what would we care about the loss of the peach or plum either. But it appears it is not at the present at any rate so to be. Climatic conditions utterly and totally forbid it and who can strive against fate? Not one.

The old Kentish Red cherry, so old and familiarly used for so many years, is now

almost extinct in the county. How? By the fearful spread and ravages of "black-knot" in every part of this whole country.

English, Russian and other sorts have been tried, but to no satisfaction or practical results. This is to be much regretted.

The plum crop in the county wherever the trees were properly cared for and healthy was good, and the fruit was very fine indeed, but this condition was very scarce and hard to be found. But we have not yet given up all hope in plum raising, and many of our people are seen now planting out largely wherever good and favorable places are found and can be procured, and some are planting the Western sorts. The ever popular Lombard is now mostly relied upon with the Green Gages, but besides these not many others.

Not many quinces are grown, but the sample this season was extra fine indeed. As, however, people in general do not know their proper place in our economies not many are called for. The Orange quince is about the only sort.

No improved nuts are attempted. Our reliance being solely upon the products of our forests, and this year not many of these.

Pears were a most disappointing and abundant crop as not many were expected early in the season. But on account of the early blight many of them, especially Flemish Beauty and Seckel, were malformed and disfigured by an unnaturally russetty skin that they were scarcely recognizable and almost worthless. Some sorts on the contrary were very fair and even good, as mostly Clapp's Favorite and Bartlett. Other sorts used are Onondaga, Louise, Howell and Angouleme and some others.

The apple crop was small and sample ill-formed. It was one of the most despicable apple crops ever had in the county, and of the least value. The cause of this was the fungus blight falling early. The sorts used include almost everything on the lists, but for real valuable continued satisfaction and results nothing has yet superseded the old standard sorts, viz, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy, Ben Davis, and King of Tompkins.

The grape is a fruit in which we are deeply interested. The crop this year was one of the finest and most beautiful ever seen in the county. The sample was fine, the berry and bunch large and good and the ripening perfect, while the quality was all that could be desired. This fruit is receiving increasing attention and is really very popular, and it returns well for all labor, time and skill bestowed upon it. Concord is popular everywhere and everybody knows it. The other sorts used are Hartford, Moore's Early, Worden, Poeklington, Niagara, Prentiss, Brighton, Delaware, Salem, Wilder, Agawam, Lady, Jessica, Champion, Herbert, Iona and others.

I would like to add a word in conclusion that will bear upon this whole question of successful fruit production in this county. I am becoming more and more thoroughly convinced that amid our climatic conditions and our soil adaptedness we must resort to practical artificial means for protection, and that protection must come to us as fruit growers in the form of fine spray containing a solution of some arsenic compound held and finely applied entirely over the mass of our fruit trees and bushes and even our vineyards as well. This is felt to be a very unfortunate conclusion that we deeply regret, but it is a result that is becoming more and more apparent, and to ensure safety and satisfaction is a necessity, as our climate is changing rapidly, more and more to the severe. Whatever troubles after generations may have in this matter we do not at present know, but we are sufficiently alive to our own troubles and we can think of nothing by which we can defend ourselves but something in this line.

LETTUCE GROWING UNDER GLASS.

It may be news to many that the conditions are so unlike in the east and west that the business of forcing vegetables in greenhouses, although quite profitable in the first named section, has not been found to pay in the latter.

The large cities of the east afford a better market than western states, and southern competition is more keenly felt in the latter. Near large eastern cities head lettuce is

grown exclusively, tomatoes and cucumbers are forced in midwinter, but to follow the same course here would be to court failure. Head lettuce cannot be grown so cheaply as varieties that do not form heads, but there is no better demand in western cities for the former than for the latter. Tomatoes and cucumbers are difficult to force in midwinter, and the prices that may be obtained for them here at that season of the year, are not sufficient to pay the cost of production.

In spite of these drawbacks recent developments show that the business may be carried on profitably in the Western States.

The introduction of the Grand Rapids lettuce may be said to mark the commencement of new era in lettuce growing. It is less subject to disease and can be grown more cheaply than any of the heading sorts, which are looked upon as standards in the East. The difference between it and the varieties is so marked that by its cultivation the profits may be nearly or quite doubled. This alone is a great advance, but after three years experimenting with sub-irrigation the Ohio station has found that the lettuce crop may by this means be nearly doubled.

This places the lettuce grower in a much better position than before: in fact, lettuce forcing in greenhouses is now a profitable business, whereas it was in danger of being abandoned in many parts of the country.

This is a matter about which tariff reformers will not have much to say, as tariff has nothing to do with the matter. Over production in one section nearly destroyed a growing industry in another, but the discovery of a variety and the application of an old device in a new manner, has saved a business which is likely to become one of great importance.

There is no reason why vegetable culture under glass should not now become of equal importance with floriculture, and this means many thousands of dollars annually added to our productive resources.

Sub-irrigation was first used with lettuce in order to avoid watering the foliage, thus preventing the much dreaded lettuce rot. It was found that the lettuce grew much better by this method of watering than when water was applied to the surface of the soil. Operations were then enlarged, until entire houses are now supplied with water in this manner. In order to operate the plan successfully water tight benches are erected. These may be made in various ways, but matched flooring laid in white lead answers very well. Drain tile are laid on these benches $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and covered with soil. Watering is accomplished by pouring into the ends of the tile, where a T joint is laid, for convenience.

Some later experiments show that the same principle may be extended successfully, beginning as soon as the seed is sown. The seed is sown in shallow boxes with slatted bottoms. A convenient size is 16x24 inches and two inches deep. Lath is used for the bottoms, and is laid close together, which allows the water to pass through, but prevents the soil falling out. These boxes, or flats are filled with soil and the seed sown in very shallow marks made on the surface of the soil. Covering may be done with the fingers or a board, and the whole surface pressed down firmly with a block. No water is applied to the surface of the soil, but the boxes are placed in a shallow vat in which is a small quantity of water. These seed boxes are allowed to remain in the vat until the soil is quite well soaked, then taken out and placed in a warm part of the house. The seed germinates very quickly and certainly by this method, hence should not be sown so thickly as when surface watering is practiced. When large enough the young plants are transplanted into flats of the same size as above named, and watering is done in the same manner. Labor is saved by following this method, although the contrary may seem to be true. That is because watering need be done less frequently than by the old method, but even if such were not the case the results justify the adoption of the new method.

Both radishes and cucumbers flourish under the same treatment, although they are not benefitted to such an extent as lettuce. Tomatoes respond less than any other crop, but they show sufficient gain to pay for fitting up the house for sub irrigation.

Experience has shown that a sub irrigation plant pays for itself in one season, or one hundred per cent. on the investment. The estimate is for green-house crop in general, but for lettuce alone the profit is greater.

In a previous bulletin tomato-culture after lettuce was given in detail, but there are other crops which may be grown with profit, such as radishes, cucumbers and parsley. Under the benches the space may be used for mushrooms, dandelion, pie plant and asparagus. The mushroom crop is about as profitable as any that can be grown, and yet it requires no light. It has the advantage, also, of not being produced so largely in the South as other crops, hence competition is not to be feared.

In view of the facts that have been stated it is evident that an important industry may now be built up. If such a thing is not done it will be because gardeners do not take advantage of the situation. The business ought to be encouraged, for whatever is done in this line means just that much added to our productive capacity.—*Ohio Experiment Station.*

TOMATOES AS A GREENHOUSE CROP.

In the eastern states tomatoes are often forced in midwinter, at which time they bring fancy prices in the large cities. A higher temperature is required to force tomatoes than most other crops, artificial pollenization must be practiced, and great care taken to keep the plants free from disease. These items reduce the profits very materially, and renders this business quite uncertain except near large cities.

The Ohio Experiment Station has found that there is more profit in keeping the houses filled with lettuce during the greater part of the winter and holding back tomatoes for a spring and early summer greenhouse crop.

Lettuce is not a profitable greenhouse crop later than April, but tomatoes flourish in the houses during the spring and early summer months much better than in winter. The crop is mostly gathered during May and June, at which time 16 to 20 cents per pound is realized.

This is less than half the price paid in winter, but owing to decreased cost of production and greater demand, there is more profit in a spring than a winter crop.

In order to have plants ready to fill the houses as soon as the last crop of lettuce is out, tomato seed is sown about the last week in December. Seed is sown in shallow boxes, not having more than two inches depth of soil. As tomatoes require considerable heat, these seed boxes should be kept in a warm part of the greenhouse.

Soon after the plants have formed the second leaves they should be transplanted. For this purpose the same kind of shallow boxes are used as before, and in these the young plants are set about two inches apart each way. If kept growing nicely the plants will begin to crowd each other in three or four weeks, when they should be again transplanted. This time they are to be set about four inches apart each way. The same kind of boxes may be used as before, but greater care must be taken to keep the plants watered than when younger, as more water is required because of the greater amount of foliage. During all stages of growth in which the plants are kept in boxes or flats, a good method of watering is to place the boxes of plants in a shallow vat, holding a small quantity of water. If these plant boxes have slatted bottoms as they should have, the water soaks up evenly through the soil, and in a more thorough and satisfactory manner than when surface watering is practiced. The only precautions that need be observed in following this method is not to water until the plants require it, and not to keep them soaking after the soil is fairly wet. If desired, the plants may be set in four inch pots or in large beds at the second transplanting, instead of into boxes, but the latter plan has some advantages over the others.

Early in March the plants ought to be a foot or more in height, and just coming into bloom. They are then ready to set in permanent beds for fruiting.

These beds should contain about six inches of soil. The plants are set about 20 inches apart each way, and in order to occupy the ground fully lettuce plant are set between. As soon as the lettuce is cut the tomato plants are given the whole space. The soil should be stirred frequently, and it is advisable to mulch the surface with half-rotted manure. An important part of the care of the crop consists in pruning and training. The plants must be tied to some support and the tying must be repeated as often as required, as the plants increase in height. Stakes may be used for support, or strings may be tied to the rafters, and the lower and fastened to short stakes driven near the plants and the plants tied to these strings. The side shoots near the base of the

plants must be removed as they appear and the plants kept trained to single stalks, or if preferred two shoots may be allowed to start from each plant, but in any case the surplus suckers must be removed as they appear. This pruning hastens maturity and makes it possible to grow the plants within the narrow limits named. It is not necessary to remove any foliage, unless it becomes diseased, in which case it is better off than on, as it does no good, besides it is unsightly and serves to spread the disease.

As before stated tomato plants are less subject to disease late in the season than early, but the best preventive of disease is good care so as to keep the plants growing thriftily. A fair crop when grown in this manner is about five pounds per plant.

This cannot be rated as a highly profitable greenhouse crop, but when it is considered that it is grown at a time when the houses would otherwise remain idle the reason for growing it is apparent.

Concerning varieties but little need be said. Almost any smooth-fruited sort is suitable for the purpose. The extra early varieties are too rough and irregular for the purpose, as their close pruning seems to make the defect still more prominent. Acme, Favorite and Beauty are very satisfactory. Dwarf Champion does very well, but is less fruitful than the above, and is more difficult to prune, its earliness is its chief merit. A method of growing early tomatoes out of doors to succeed the greenhouse crop will be given at another time.—*Ohio Experiment Station.*

HEDGES.

BY D. NICOL, CATARAQUI, ONT.

Having lately seen many scrub brush skeletons of what had at some time been intended for hedges, I feel inclined to speak on this subject. I have seen hundreds of rods of privet, buckthorn, honey locust, and other hedges, so-called, which served no purpose except to mar the natural beauty of the grounds on which they were eking out a miserable existence. A thrifty, well-kept hedge is an object of beauty, which may be useful as well as ornamental. There are, however, few of such to be seen. They can be grown only under favorable conditions.

I would not be understood as recommending the general adoption of hedge fences, because I am sure they would not give general satisfaction. To keep them in good order, the annual amount of labor necessary at a busy time of the year is greater than most farmers could afford, consequently they are very likely to be neglected, but there are places in which hedges are more desirable than any other kind of fence.

Between villa lots, I have seen stone walls erected and crowned with sharp cutting glass of broken ale bottles, while a formidable hedge would have served the purpose better, at less expense, without giving the gaol-yard appearance.

Back yards are enclosed with high board fences which need to be removed every tenth year, while a good hedge would screen the view of everything objectionable to sight—be more healthful, and would last more than a man's lifetime, besides adding to, instead of detracting from, the beauty of a homestead.

I cannot here enter into details, but with a view of assisting enquirers, would mention some essentials. In the first place, the hedge plant must be adapted to the climate, soil and locality in which it is to be grown. I do not know of any kind of tree or shrub which will ever form a good hedge under the shade of large trees. Some kinds may do fairly well where only partially shaded, but there can be no dense foliage hedges without the free access of sunlight and air from morning till night.

Sometimes hedges are planted close to a board fence, with a view of having the fence taken away, but in every instance this scheme has proved a failure, because the sun and air were partially excluded from one side of the hedge.

It is quite possible to have a fairly good hedge grow along side of a wire fence, and, in the country south of us, the Osage orange is now commonly used for that purpose; but it is too tender for the greater part of Canada.

A question very often asked is: What kind of tree or shrub makes the best hedge? No one who has had much experience with hedges would say that any one kind is the best under all circumstances.

For an ornamental hedge, I would unhesitatingly recommend the American Arbor vitæ. It endures close trimming well, and can be kept in neat and tidy dimensions for a greater length of time than any tree that I know of. I know of some hedges of it which are in good condition twenty eight years after planting, and they are less than three feet high. It is never infested with injurious insects; intense frost does not hurt it; and dry, hot weather seems to be congenial to it. In this respect, it is perhaps the hardiest tree which grows in Canada or elsewhere. That may be the reason why it was given the name "Tree of life." In its native state it is found growing on dry, rocky hills, and also in water-soaked muck swamps. It thrives on almost any kind of soil, and lives to a great age, yet it is not suitable for any formidable hedge fence. It will not endure bruising or crushing by animals rubbing against it, especially when it is in a frozen state, and cattle seem to have a singular fondness for doing that very thing.

The common barberry being very prickly, is given a wide berth by animals of all kinds. The most enduring hedge-fence I have seen was of this shrub. It thrives well on any soil which is not of a poor, cold, or wet nature. It grows closely, and by annual trimming it is easily kept in any desirable size or shape, soon forming a hog-proof fence that will last for generations. The common barberry is easily propagated, sold cheaply by nurserymen, and has few insect enemies. The purple-leaved barberry, although less robust, is quite as hardy and more ornamental. It is said that barberry hedges breed rust on wheat. I have never seen any satisfactory evidence to that effect, and think the evil is wholly imaginary.

The hawthorn, which is commonly used for hedge fences on the British Isles, does not thrive well here; several kinds of aphides attack and generally destroy it. Our native thorn is of too slow growth. The Buckthorn, which is no relation of any of the other thorns, is quite as hardy, makes a compact hedge when skilfully trimmed. No insects infest its leaves, and mice will not girdle its bark.

Where rapid growth of a shelter hedge is desired the Norway spruce is particularly well adapted. It is quite as hardy as our native white spruce, and is of much more robust growth, and can be successfully transplanted when of large size. The hemlock spruce makes a beautiful hedge while young, but its lower branches soon die, leaving the hedge bare at the bottom, and much trimming shortens its life, hence it is not well adapted for the purpose.

The honey locust is sometimes planted for shelter hedges, but on account of its excessive tendency to send out suckers a great distance from its trunk, I would discourage its use; yet, it is not as objectionable in this respect as the Chinese abele, which should never be planted where any other tree will grow.

There is no lack of variety of plants suitable for ornamental hedges. The Japan quince (three varieties), makes an excellent hedge where the climate is not too severe.

The Tartarian honeysuckle (of four varieties), is quite hardy. It makes a superb hedge, and so does the Persian lilac, and several varieties of shrubby spiræ; also, mock orange and viburnum. The privet is not quite hardy enough for all parts of Ontario, but where the climate is favorable it makes a compact, neat hedge. The mulberry is also now planted for hedges in favorable climates.

If I were to speak of tree shelters on prairie and other rich flat lands, where quick growth is especially desirable, I would recommend the poplars and several varieties of the willow, but for making formidable hedge fences they have not proved satisfactory. About twenty years ago many thousands of dollars was extracted from the Ontario farmers through the white willow swindle. A company of scamps from Michigan recommended it as being the grandest thing for hedges ever discovered. It was purchased and planted extensively throughout the country, and now all that remains to be seen of it is some rows of widespreading clusters of very ugly trees. Yet, I dare say some credulous farmers will again be humbugged in the same way by the yellow or black willow, both of which are nearly as worthless for hedge purposes as the so-called white willow. I will not, however, occupy your time discussing hedge frauds on the farming community, but would merely remark that intending hedge planters should in some measure be guided by the experience of others.

APPENDIX II.

REPORTS FROM AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS, 1892.

BURLINGTON HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

We have to report a fairly satisfactory year for the Society. Several new members have been added, the interest is sustained, and our work is having a decidedly beneficial effect upon the members. Instead of working at random as is largely the case when an individual relies entirely upon his own resources, the collective information of the entire society becomes his property with useful and practical results. We find that personal inquiry is stimulated, new zest given to our efforts in growing fruit, we are enabled to work more intelligently and methodically, and are better able to explain the reason of a given line of action. It is difficult to place a money value on the benefits derived from such an association, but there is a financial gain which more than amply repays our time and efforts.

At the instance of the Superintendent of Fruit for Ontario, Mr. A. H. Pettit of Grimsby, several members of the Association shipped to him baskets and kegs of choice fruit for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. It might also be mentioned that this Association was awarded first prize on the best display of fruits at the Toronto Exhibition.

For the past three years the members of the Association have made a practice of taking an annual outing, early in the month of September. The fruit plantations in the neighborhood of Burlington were the first visited, then those of the Grimsby district, and this year, the orchards of Oakville and Lockport, N. Y. We find these outings interesting, exhilarating, instructive and certainly useful.

The following is a brief synopsis of some of the papers and addresses delivered at the meetings of the Association: "Soils and situations for the larger fruits," by the Secretary, Mr. A. W. PEART. He is of the opinion that deep loams of clay or sand, with a clay or shale sub-soil are the best adapted for fruits. Light, sandy soils, as well as heavy clay are not suitable, the former are too porous, while the latter are too adhesive. Shallow soils resting on rock are also unsuitable, as well as alluvial deposits, which give a rank but tender growth of wood. Soils for fruit purposes should be well drained, if not naturally, by artificial means. Trees, vines and plants on wet soils do not thrive, the former are stunted, immature, and soon die, while the latter are continually cut down by late spring frosts. This district is highly favoured, the lake modifies our climate, while the mountain on the west and north-west sides is a valuable protection. In pears and grapes, especially, we should produce an article superfine in quality.

A supplement to this paper was given by Mr. Jos. LINDLEY, "Soils and situations for small fruits." For gooseberries and red currants he prefers a sandy loam, but considers alluvial deposits or clay loams also good. For strawberries heavy sandy loam, inclined to be damp, but not wet; blackberries, also, require a similar soil.

Mr. W. V. HOPKINS gave a paper on "Soil Fertilizers." He thinks that stable manure well decomposed is the best, it being a perfect manure. He has tried land plaster on manure heaps and found that it prevented the escape of ammonia. Phosphoric acid and potash are very necessary for fruits and may be applied, either in the form of unleached hard wood ashes or phosphates. One of the very best fertilizers, however, lies in thoroughly cultivating plants, vines and trees, and thus make use of the food elements that nature has placed in the soil.

The following are a few of the questions asked :

What is the cheapest and best way of protecting trees from mice? A. The practice of banking trees is not only expensive but ineffectual, as the mice will run up the bank and girdle the trees. Clean cultivation is the best preventive, but is not always practicable. Where a man has a great many acres of young fruit trees, it is impossible to grow hoed crops on all the ground, summer fallowing would be a waste of land, and grain or grass must necessarily be grown in some measure. Tar paper sometimes blisters the trees, thereby stunting their growth, but we believe this is due to its fitting the trunk too tightly. It should be tied on loosely and removed early in the spring, and, in spite of its blistering tendencies, is the cheapest and best preventive. A new tar paper, that is tar sandwiched between papers, is being tried here this winter for the first time. It is thought that it cannot blister the tree, the only question being whether there is sufficient tar in it to deter the mice.

A question as to when native plum trees, planted in a standard plum orchard with the object of top grafting them, should be so treated, was answered by the Vice-President, Mr. J. S. FREEMAN, who thought they should be grafted as early as possible after the first season.

OFFICERS.

The following are the officers of the Association for the year 1893 :

President : GEO. E. FISHER, Freeman P.O.

Vice-President : J. S. FREEMAN, Freeman P.O.

Secretary-Treasurer : A. W. PEART, Freeman P.O.

Assistant-Secretary : GEO. N. PEER, Freeman P.O.

Directors : Apples, E. PEART; Grapes, C. N. DYNES; Small Fruits, W. V. HOPKINS; Pears and Peaches, Dr. ZIMMERMAN; Plums, W. F. W. FISHER; Vegetables, H. WILLIAMS; Shipping, Jos. LINDLEY.

Entertainment Committee : President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer.

Auditors : C. N. DYNES and Geo. N. PEER.

REPORT OF FRUITS.

While in our locality, this has been a good season for the growth of wood, which is going into winter well matured, it has been generally unfavorable for fruit, the wet weather of May and June causing undue development of fungoid growth, thereby seriously impairing the quality of pears and apples, of which the yields were large. There were scarcely any plums, due probably to the heavy crop of last year. The peach crop was nil, the buds being frozen during winter. Cherries were few, owing, it is thought, to imperfect fertilization, the weather being wet and cold during the blossoming season. Grapes were a light crop. A few of the more tender varieties were frozen in the winter, while many were so late in ripening as to be practically useless. Some vineyards on thoroughly drained soil gave a heavy crop of fine quality. Raspberries and blackberries were a light crop. Some of the varieties, notably the Cuthbert, suffered seriously from frost during winter. The strawberry crop was fair, but of inferior quality, small and sour, due, we think, to imperfect fertilization and protracted wet weather. Red currants were a light crop; black currants a heavy crop, the quality of both being good. Gooseberries were a fine crop and were unusually free from mildew. Quinces, a full crop, although relatively few are grown in this locality. The acreage of fruit plantations has been largely increased during the past year, especially in the direction of pears and plums. Generally speaking, the crop of vegetables was fair, tomatoes heavy, radishes, table carrots and beets unusually good, onions and cauliflower good, cabbage and celery light. Melons were a good crop but poor in quality, potatoes a light crop and badly effected by the rot.—GEO. E. FISHER, President.

BRANT COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Society was formed in 1890. The fruit growers of Brant county were desirous of uniting for two principal reasons, first, that we might discuss subjects of general interest to the fruit grower, and thereby benefit by each others experience, and, second, to send one of our members to the northern markets to open up places that we might safely send our surplus fruit and thereby save money. In former years each man went himself and the expense was much heavier than the expense of one man.

During the two years of our existence we have held three and four open meetings, during the winter season, and as many more society meetings, which have been very helpful to successful fruit growing. We have averaged a membership of over fifty. Mr. Thos. A. Ivey was President for two years, and was a very able president.

OFFICERS.

The present year, at the annual meeting, we elected the following officers :

President : J. R. HOWELL.

Vice-President : A. DAWSON.

Secretary-Treasurer : F. M. LEE.

Directors : DAVID GREIG, Cainsville, JOHN CARNIE, Paris, SIMON CHAPIN, Brantford, H. J. BRYAN, Mohawk, A. B. LEE, Northfield Centre, JAS. MILLER, Paris, THOS. A. IVEY, Brantford, D. WESTBROOKE, Cainsville, CHARLES GRANTHAM, Cainsville.

The Treasurer's report showed the Society to be in good position, with a small balance on hand. As the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association have held their winter meeting for 1892 in our county, we have received a new impetus for the year. Should the papers given during the next year be as good as the last year, we will preserve and send to the Ontario Association, to the *Horticulturist* for publication, or hold over for the annual report, as may be thought advisable by our superiors.

The county of Brant is noted for its large apple orchards, and the quality not surpassed in the Province. Pears and plums are not so largely grown, but can be grown very successfully, especially in the northern portion of the county. Strawberries and raspberries are very largely grown in all parts of the county, and also tomatoes. But the surplus of tomatoes, as well as strawberries and raspberries, is so heavy that, unless some one should start a canning factory, in a few years many will be compelled to drop out of these kinds of fruit.

D. M. LEE,
Secretary.

PETERBOROUGH FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting was held on the 3rd of February, 1892.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1892.

President : GEORGE HILLIARD.

Secretary : E. B. EDWARDS.

Committee : JAMES MIDDLETON, J. GIBB, PAUL STENSON, JAMES MCKIBBIN and G. M. ROOSE, in addition to the President and Secretary.

The Treasurer's statement showed receipts for the year \$53, and a balance on hand at the close of the year of \$160.

Mr. Craig, Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was present and addressed the meeting on the work of the Experimental Farm, giving the results of his experience in testing new varieties of fruit trees, etc. A long discussion followed, in

which several members took part, and Mr. Craig answered many questions put to him with regard to the varied difficulties and doubts that the members had experienced. At the afternoon session Mr. A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines, addressed the meeting on the subject of "The Culture of Small Fruits," and this as well was followed by an interesting and useful discussion.

Mr. Gilbert, of the Central Experimental Farm, gave an address on the question of raising poultry in connection with fruit growing, pointing out the advantage to be derived from the manure and the removal of the insect enemies.

Mr. Craig delivered a further address on the subject of "Producing Fruit of the Finest Quality," pointing out amongst other things the necessity of thinning apples and of careful grading.

APPENDIX III.

CATALOGUE OF FRUITS—APPLES.

FOR USE OF JUDGES AT EXHIBITIONS.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—In the plan of rating, all varieties are supposed to be perfect specimens; then the best varieties under each of three or four heads are rated at ten, and all the more or less inferior varieties by some figure less than ten. It frequently happens, however, even with the best varieties, that imperfect samples are exhibited. In such cases all values given in the Catalogue must be reduced one or more points each, for (1) lack of color, (2) undersize, (3) unevenness of size on plate, (4) wormy, scabby or illshapen specimens, (5) lack of stem or calyx, (6) polished fruits, *i.e.*, having bloom wipe'd off, or for any other thing which tends to change the natural appearance of the fruit.

The column "Total Value" is for use when prizes are offered for fruits without designating the purpose for which such fruits may be required.

Name.	Season.	Quality.		Commercial value.		Total Value.
		Dessert.	Cooking.	Home market.	Foreign market.	
Alexander.....	A		9	9	10	28
American Golden Russet.....	W	9	8	8	9	34
American Summer Pearmain.....	S	3	1	2		6
Arnold's Beauty.....	W	5	2	2	3	12
American Pippin.....	W	5	8	3	5	21
Adam's Pearmain.....	W	8	8	7	7	30
Autumn Strawberry.....	A	5	1	2	5	13
Bailey Sweet.....	W	2	8	1	3	14
Baldwin.....	W	2	5	7	8	22
Beauty of Kent.....	A		8	8	7	23
Ben Davis.....	W		1	8	9	19
Benoni.....	S	10		1		11
Belmont.....	W	3	6	4	6	19
Blenheim Pippin.....	W	6	7	9	10	32
Blue Pearmain.....	W	6	6	8	8	28
Bottle Greening.....	W	6	7	2	4	19
Bourassa.....	W	5	4	3	6	18
Cabashea.....	W	2	7	8	9	26
Canada Baldwin.....	W	6	8	8	9	31
Canada Reinette.....	W	4	8	5	7	24
Cayuga Red Streak.....	A	2	8	7	8	25
Chenango Strawberry.....	A	8	3	7		18
Colvert.....	A	1	9	7	8	25
Cornish Gilliflower.....	W			1	2	4
Cox's Orange Pippin.....	A	9	3	7	10	29
Cranberry Pippin.....	W	7	8	8	8	31
Cellini.....	W	2	8	7	6	23
Domine.....	W	5	7	6	7	25
Drap d'Or.....	A	2	6	3	5	16
Detroit Black.....	A		4	2	4	10
Duchess of Oldenburgh.....	S	2	10	10	10	32
Dyer.....	A	7	5	3		
Early Harvest.....	S	9	3	9		21
Early Joe.....	S	8	3	3		14
Early Strawberry.....	S	8	2	7		17
Edgar's Red Streak.....	W	5	7	7	8	27
Ella.....	W	2	4	3	5	14
Esopus Spitzenburg.....	W	9	7	9	10	35
Fallwater.....	W	7	8	8	9	32
Fall Jenetting.....	A	3	7	7	7	24
Fall Orange.....	A	4	7	6	3	20
Fall Pippin.....	A	6	8	7	7	28
Flushing Spitzenburg.....	W	6	6	6	7	25
Fameuse.....	A	9	5	9	8	31

NOTE.—In the first column the letter S denotes summer, A autumn and W winter.

CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.—APPLES.—Continued.

Name.	Season.	Quality.		Commercial value.		Total Value.
		Dessert.	Cooking.	Home market.	Foreign market.	
Fall Queen (<i>See</i> Haas).....						
Gloria Mundi.....	W		8	6	8	22
Golden Russet (English).....	W	8	7	8	9	32
Golden Sweet.....	A	2	4	1		7
Grand Sultan.....	A	2	7	7		
Gravenstein.....	A	9	9	10	10	38
Green Newton Pippin.....	W	9	4	6	8	27
Grimes' Golden.....	W	9	2	6	7	24
Haas (<i>See</i> Fall Queen).....	A	5	7	7	6	25
Hawley.....	S	6	5	5		16
Hawthornden.....	A	2	8	7	7	24
Holland Pippin.....	A	6	8	7	7	28
Hubbardston Nonsuch.....	W	7	8	8	8	31
Hurlbut.....	W	5	5	4	6	20
Irish Peach.....	S					
Jeffries.....	A	7	6	6	7	26
Jersey Sweeting.....	A	1	3	1		5
Jonathan.....	W	9	7	7	8	31
Kentish Fillbasket.....	A		8	8	8	24
Keswick Codlin.....	A	1	9	6	7	23
King of Tompkins County.....	W	8	10	10	10	38
Lady.....	W	9		1	9	19
Late Strawberry.....	A	7	5	5	7	24
Lawver.....	W	5	7	4	5	21
Lord Suffield.....	A	3	8	6	7	24
Lord Duncan.....	A	2	9	7	6	24
London Pippin.....	W		8			
Lowell.....	A	5	7	4		
Lord Burleigh.....	A	2	9	5		16
La Rue.....	W	1	9	10	5	25
Maiden's Blush.....	A	3	7	7	8	25
Mann.....	W	4	7	6	8	25
Magog Red Streak.....	W	3	7	5	7	22
McIntosh Red.....	W	6	7	7	8	28
Melon.....	W	8	8	7	8	31
Minister.....	A	4	6	6	5	21
Monmouth Pippin.....	W	6	8	6	7	27
Mother.....	A	8	7	6	6	27
Munson Sweet.....	A	1	3	2		6
Newtown Spitzenburg.....	A	7	8	6	7	28
Northern Spy.....	W	8	10	10	10	38
Newton Pippin.....	W	9	9	7	10	35
Ontario.....	W	9	10	10	10	39
Peck's Pleasant.....	W	7	7	6	8	28
Pennock.....	W	5	7	7	8	27
Pewaukee.....	W	4	8	8	8	28
Peach.....	A					
Phoenix.....	W	4	7	7	8	26
Pomme Grise.....	W	9		5	7	21
Pomme Grise d'Or.....	W	10		6	8	24
Porter.....	A	5	4	5	3	17
Priestly.....	W	4	5	6	7	22
Primate.....	S	7	6	6		19
Prenzea.....	A	9	9	5	5	28
Princess Louise.....	W	10	7	8	8	33
Pumpkin Sweet.....	A		4	1		5
Pumpkin Russet.....	A	1	6	4	5	16
Pomme Royale (<i>See</i> Dyer).....						
Rambo.....	A	5	1	2	5	13
Rawles Janet.....	W	4	5	3	5	17
Red Astrachan.....	S	5	7	8		20
Red Belle-fleur.....	A	2	4	2		8
Red Canada.....	W	6	6	7	8	27
Red Cathed.....	A	6	8	7	7	28
Red Russet.....	W	5	6	7	7	25
Red Bietigheimer.....	A					
Rhode Island Greening.....	W	8	10	8	8	34

CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.—APPLES.—Continued.

Name.	Season.	Quality.		Commercial value.		Total Value.
		Dessert.	Cooking.	Home market.	Foreign market.	
Ribston Pippin	W	10	8	8	10	
Roxbury Russet	W	6	8	8	9	31
Scarlet Pearmain	A	5	6	5	6	22
Shiawassee Beauty	A	7	6	6		19
Smith's Cider	W	1	4		1	6
Smokehouse	A	3	6	4	6	19
Sops of Wine	S	2	5	2		9
St. Lawrence	A	7	8	8	8	31
Stump	A	5	6	5		16
Summer Rose	S	6	6	4		16
Swaar	W	7	2	1	4	14
Swazie Pomme Grise (See Pomme Grise d'Or)						
Stark	W	2	2	7	8	19
Snow (See Fameuse)						
Talman Sweet		2	7	5	6	20
Tetofsky	W	1	5	1		7
Trenton	S	10	5	9	9	33
Twenty Ounce (See Cayuga Red Streak)	A					
Vadevere	A	6	5	4	6	21
Wagener	W	8	7	6	7	28
Wallbridge (See Edgar's Red Streak)						
Wealthy	W	8	6	9	9	32
Westfield Seek-no-Further	W	7	7	7	8	29
White Astracan	S	1	2	1		4
William's Favorite	W	5	7	5	6	23
Wine Sap	W	7		1	3	11
Wine	W	7	7	8	8	30
Yellow Belle-fleur	W	8	7	5	5	25
Yellow Transparent	S	6	7	6		19

GRAPES.

(This list is subject to revision each year.)

Varieties.	Color.	Season.	Quality for table.	Ship'g value.	Market value.	Total.
Agawan (Reg. 15)	R	L	8	10	9	27
Allen's Hybrid	W	M	5	2	4	11
Amber Queen	R	M	5	4	4	13
Amber	R	L	1	3	2	6
Aminia (Reg. 39)	P	M	8	10	6	24
Ann Arbor	W	E	3	2	3	8
August Giant	B	M	1	1	3	5
Augusta	B	M	6			
Barry (Reg. 43)	B	M	5	9	6	20
Brighton	R	E	9	6	8	23
Black Eagle	B	L	1	3	2	6
Black Pearl	B	L	1	3	2	6
Burnett	B	M	5	5	4	14
Canada	E	M	2	3	1	6
Catawba	R	L	9	8	8	25
Champion	B	E	2	5	5	12

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS :—R red, W white, B black, L late, E early, and M Medium.

CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.—GRAPES.—Continued.

Varieties.	Color.	Season.	Quality for table.	Ship'g value.	Market value.	Total.
Clinton	B	L	.....	5	2	7
Concord	B	M	7	6	8	21
Cottage	B	E	5	5	4	14
Creveling	B	E	6	6	3	15
Croton	W	E	4	3	3	10
Cynthiana	B	L	1	2	1	4
Courtland	B	E	2	5	5	12
Delaware	R	E	10	7	9	26
Diana	R	R	6	8	7	21
Duchess	W	L	1	6	7	14
Dracut Amber	R	E	1	6	7	14
Eaton	B	M	7	5	3	15
Early Dawn	B	M	6	4	4	14
Elvira	W	L	1	2	1	4
Empire State	W	L	3	4	4	11
Early Chio.	B	E	3	6	5	14
Eumelan	B	E	6	5	4	15
Eldorado	W	M	7	5	2	14
Etta	W	L	2	4	3	9
Early Victor	B	E	5	4	3	12
Essex (Rog. 41)	B	L	3	7	6	16
Faith	W	E	2	2	3	7
Florence	R	E	2	2	3	7
Goethe (Rog. 1)	L	L	8	5	5	18
Gaertner (Rog. 14)	R	M	8	6	6	20
Hartford	B	E	3	5	6	14
Herbert (Rog. 14)	B	M	6	8	7	21
Highland	B	L	3	4	2	9
Hayes	W	M	5	2	3	10
Herbemont	B	L	1	2	3	6
Iona	R	L	8	7	6	21
Isabella	B	L	3	7	6	16
Ives	B	E	2	5	5	12
Israella	B	L	3	6	4	13
Janesville	B	E	2	3	3	8
Jessica	W	E	5	5	5	15
Jefferson	R	L	6	4	5	15
Jewell	B	M	4	4	2	10
Lady	W	E	7	3	5	15
Lady Washington	W	L	3	5	3	11
Lindley (Rog. 9)	R	E	10	9	9	28
Massasoit (Rog. 3)	R	E	6	4	5	15
Martha	W	M	6	5	3	14
Merrimac (Rog. 49)	B	L	7	9	6	22
Moore's Early	B	E	7	6	9	22
Moyer	R	E	7	7	9	23
Mills	B	M	6	7	3	16
Moore's Diamond	W	E	7	7	7	21
Marion	B	L	1	4	2	7
Niagara	W	M	8	5	9	22
Noah	W	L	1	5	3	9
Norton	B	L	1	5	2	8
Northern Muscadine	R	M	2	6	6	14
Oneida	R	M	3	2	4	9
Ontario	B	M	2	4	4	10
Othello (Arnold's No. 1)	B	L	2	3	2	7
Perkins	R	E	2	6	6	14
Pocklington	W	M	6	6	6	18
Prentiss	W	L	5	7	4	16
Ponghkeepsie Red	W	E	6	6	7	19
Pearl	R	L	1	2	1	4
Rebecca	W	M	8	4	4	16
Requa (Rog. 28)	R	M	7	8	7	22
Rentz	B	M	1	2	2	25
Rockingham	B	M	7	6	8	21
Roger No. 17	B	M	6	6	6	18
Roger No. 32	R	L	3	7	6	16

CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.—GRAPES.—*Continued.*

Varieties.	Color.	Season.	Quality for table.	Ship'g value.	Market value.	Total.
Roger No. 33	B	M	5	7	6	18
Roger No. 11	B	M	7	8	7	22
Salem (Rog. 22)	R	M	8	8	8	24
Sanasqua	B	L	5	5	5	15
Secretary	B	M	3	4	3	10
Telegraph	B	M	3	5	3	11
Transparent	W	L	1	4	1	6
Triumph	W	L	1	5	1	7
Taylor	W	L	1	4	2	7
Ulster Prolific	R	M	4	5	5	14
Union Village (<i>See Ontario</i>) ..						
Vergennes	R	L	6	10	8	24
Victor (<i>See Early Victor</i>)						
Walter	R	M	6	7	7	20
Worden	B	E	9	4	8	21
White Ann Arbor	W	E	4	4	4	12
Wilder (Rog. 4)	B	M	8	9	8	25
Wyoming Red	R	E	5	6	7	18
Woodruff Red	R	M	4	6	5	15

PEARS.

Varieties.	Dessert.	Home market.	Total.
<i>Summer.</i>			
Ananas d'Été	5	7	12
Bartlett	8	10	18
Beurre Giffard	7	8	15
Brandywine	8	9	17
Clapp's Favorite	7	8	15
Dearborn	6	4	10
Doyenne d'Été	6	6	12
Kirkland	6	6	12
Manning's Elizabeth	7	6	13
Osbaud's Summer	8	6	14
Petite Marguerite	8	6	14
Souvenir des Congrès	4	7	11
Tyson	9	6	15
<i>Autumn.</i>			
Belle Lucrative	10	4	14
Beurre Bose	9	8	17
Beurre Hardy	8	8	16
Beurre Supertine	7	6	13
Buffam	4	4	8
Doyenne Bonsock	6	8	14
Doyenne Grey	8	6	14
Doyenne White	8	7	15
Duchess d'Angouleme	6	8	14
Flemish Beauty	8	9	17
Frederick Clapp			
Howell	7	9	16
Kieffer	3	5	8
Louise Bonne	5	6	11
Seckel	10	6	16
Sheldon	9	9	18
Swan's Orange	4	6	10
Triumphe de Vienne	8	8	16
Doyenne de Comice	8	6	14

CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.—PEARS.—*Continued.*

Varieties.	Dessert.	Home market.	Total.
<i>Winter.</i>			
Anjou	10	9	19
Beurre Gris d'Hiver	4	5	9
Clairageau	4	8	12
Dempsey			
Dana's Hovey			
Diel	5	6	11
Glout Morceau	8	8	16
Goodale	8	8	16
Jones			
Josephine de Malines	8	8	16
Lawrence	7	8	15
Mount Vernon	6	5	11
Reeder			
Vicar	2	3	5
Winter Nelis	8	8	16
Doyenne			
Prest Druard			

DISTRICT FRUIT LIST.—APPLES.

Showing the varieties considered most desirable for planting in the various Agricultural Districts in Ontario.

DISTRICT No. 1.—Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Cornwall.

Summer.—Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburgh.

Autumn.—Alexander, Fameuse, Gideon, St. Lawrence

Winter.—LaRue, Pewaukee, Golden Russet, Ben Davis, Talman Sweet.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Lanark, Renfrew, City of Ottawa, Carleton and Russell.

Summer.—Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburgh.

Autumn.—Alexander, Montreal Peach, Wealthy and Haas.

Winter.—Pewaukee, Golden Russet, Scott's Winter, Talman Sweet and Edgar's Red streak.

DISTRICT No. 3.—Frontenac, City of Kingston, Leeds, Grenville and Brockville.

Summer.—Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburgh and Red Astrachan.

Autumn.—Alexander, Wealthy and St. Lawrence.

Winter.—Golden Russett, Pewaukee, LaRue, Ben Davis and Red Canada.

DISTRICT No. 4.—Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington.

Summer.—Yellow Transparent and Duchess of Oldenburgh.

Autumn.—Alexander, Trenton, Gravenstein and Wealthy.

Winter.—Ontario, Hubbardson's Nonsuch, Pewaukee, Ben Davis and Cranberry Pippin.

DISTRICT No. 5.—Durham, Northumberland, Peterboro', Victoria and Haliburton.

Summer.—Yellow Transparent and Duchess of Oldenburgh.

Autumn.—Alexander, Colvert, St. Lawrence and Gravenstein.

Winter.—Ontario, Hubbardson's Nonsuch, Pewaukee, Ben Davis and Blenheim Pippin.

DISTRICT No. 6.—York, Ontario, Peel, Cardwell and City of Toronto

Summer.—Yellow Transparent and Duchess of Oldenburgh.

Autumn.—Alexander, Gravenstein, Red Beitigheimer and Wealthy.

Winter.—Golden Russet, Pewaukee, Ontario, Ben Davis and Hubbardson's Nonsuch.

DISTRICT No. 7.—Wellington, Waterloo, Wentworth, Halton, Dufferin and City of Hamilton.

Summer.—Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan and Duchess of Oldenburgh.

Autumn.—Gravenstein, Colvert and Wealthy.

Winter.—Golden Russet, Ontario, Blenheim Pippin, Baldwin and Cranberry Pippin.

DISTRICT No. 8.—Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand and Monck.

Summer.—Duchess of Oldenburgh and Red Astrachan.

Autumn.—Gravenstein, Ribston Pippin and Wealthy.

Winter.—Blenheim Pippin, Ontario, Princess Louise, Golden Russet and Cranberry Pippin.

DISTRICT No. 9.—Elgin, Essex, Oxford and Norfolk.

Summer.—Duchess of Oldenburgh and Red Astrachan.

Autumn.—Gravenstein, Twenty Ounce and Fall Pippin.

Winter.—Blenheim Pippin, Ontario, Baldwin, R. I. Greening and Golden Russet.

DISTRICT No. 10.—Huron, Bruce and Grey.

Summer.—Yellow Transparent and Duchess of Oldenburgh.

Autumn.—Gravenstein, Wealthy and Colvert.

Winter.—Pewaukee, Ontario, Baldwin, Hubbardston's Nonsuch and Cranberry Pippin.

DISTRICT No. 11.—Middlesex, Perth and City of London.

Summer.—Duchess of Oldenburgh and Yellow Transparent.

Autumn.—Gravenstein, Colvert, Alexander and Fall Pippin.

Winter.—Golden Russet, Ribston Pippin, Ontario, Hubbardston's Nonsuch and Cranberry Pippin.

DISTRICT No. 12.—Essex, Kent and Lambton.

Summer.—Yellow Transparent and Duchess of Oldenburgh.

Autumn.—Gravenstein, Chenango, Strawberry, Wealthy and Lowell.

Winter.—Ontario, Blenheim Pippin, Baldwin, R. I. Greening and Golden Russet.

DISTRICT No. 13.—Algoma, Simcoe, Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Summer.—Duchess of Oldenburgh and Yellow Transparent.

Autumn.—Alexander Colvert, Red Beitigheimer and St. Lawrence.

Winter.—Pewaukee, Golden Russet, Scott's Winter, LaRue and Wealthy.

DISTRICT FRUIT LIST.—GRAPES.

DISTRICT No. 1 :

Black.—Champion, Worden, Early Victor, Moore's Early.

Red.—Delaware, Lindley Moyer, Wyoming Red.

White.—Eldorado, Niagara, Jessica, Vergennes.

DISTRICT No. 2 :

Black.—Barry, No. 17, Herbert, Moore's Early, Worden.

Red.—Delaware, Gartner, Norwood, Vergennes, Lindley.

White.—Duchess Kensington, Moore's Diamond, Lady.

DISTRICT No. 3 :

Black.—Champion, Moore's Early, Worden, Hartford.

Red.—Lindley, Brighton, Delaware.

White.—Moore's Diamond, Jessica, Eldorado.

DISTRICT No. 4 :

Black.—Worden, Moore's Early, Early Victor.

Red.—Wyoming Red, Delaware, Moyer.

White.—Jessica, Moore's Diamond, Niagara.

DISTRICT No. 5 :

Black.—Champion, Worden, Wilder.*Red.*—Brighton, Delaware, Salem, Lindley, Agawam.*White.*—Niagara.

DISTRICT No. 6 :

Black.—Worden, Moore's Early, Champion.*Red.*—Brighton, Lindley, Delaware, Wyoming Red.*White.*—Jessica, Niagara.

DISTRICT No. 7 :

Black.—Concord, Worden, Rog. 4—44, Moore's Early.*Red.*—Rog. 9—15, Vergennes, Delaware, Brighton.*White.*—Niagara, Moore's Diamond.

NORTH LAKE DISTRICT :

Black.—Champion, Worden, Rog. 4, Moore's Early.*Red.*—Wyoming Red, Salem, Rog. 9, Delaware, Brighton.*White.*—Jessica, Lady, Niagara.

DISTRICT No. 8 :

Black.—Concord, Worden, Rog. 44, Moore's Early.*Red.*—Rog. 9—15, Vergennes, Delaware, Brighton.*White.*—Niagara, Moore's Diamond, Pocklington.

DISTRICT No. 9 :

Black.—Worden, Concord, Rog. 4—44, Moore's Early.*Red.*—Delaware, Lindley, Agawam, Brighton.*White.*—Niagara, Pocklington.

DISTRICT No. 10 :

Black.—Concord, Moore's Early, Worden.*Red.*—Brighton, Delaware, Lindley.*White.*—Niagara, Lady.

LAKE SHORE DIVISION :

Black.—Concord, Worden, Moore's Early, Barry.*Red.*—Agawam, Brighton, Lindley.*White.*—Niagara, Lady.

DISTRICT No. 11 :

Black.—Concord, Worden, Rog. 19, Rog. 4.*Red.*—Rog. 9—15, Brighton, Delaware.*White.*—Niagara, Moore's Diamond, Jessica.

DISTRICT No. 12 :

Black.—Concord, Worden, Moore's Early, Hartford.*Red.*—Delaware, Walter, Rog. 15—22, Brighton.*White.*—Niagara, Prentiss, Lady.

DISTRICT No. 13 :

Black.—Worden, Moore's Early, Champion.*Red.*—Delaware, Lindley, Wyoming Red.*White.*—Jessica, Moore's Diamond, Lady.

In compiling the foregoing Grape Lists we have consulted the Directors, as well as the leading fruit growers throughout the several Districts. We have also tried to frame the lists so as to advise the planting of such varieties as bear the highest general points for each District for hardiness, productiveness, etc., shipping quality of fruit, and commercial values.

G. W. CLINE, *Chairman of Committee.*

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1892.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.

1893.

To His Honour the Honourable G. A. KIRKPATRICK,

Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD HARCOURT,

Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, March 10th, 1893.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S REPORT.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, March 30th, 1893.

To HON. RICHARD HARCOURT,
Treasurer of Ontario:

I have the honor to present to you the Public Accounts for the year 1892.

For the information of the Legislative Assembly, I beg to submit the following Departmental Reports and Treasury Board Orders with reference to overdrafts of appropriations under Schedule "A" of the Supply Bill.

Education—Superannuated Teachers..... \$3,000 00

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

TORONTO, June 10th, 1892.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

That the sum appropriated for the sub-service of "Superannuated Teachers" is exhausted, and as it is necessary that the allowances of worn-out teachers should be all paid without delay, the undersigned respectfully recommends that authority be given under the Act 49 Vict., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, for appropriating a further sum of \$3,000 to meet the payment of present schedule for \$1,237.25, and an approximate estimate of allowances still due.

The amount asked for, above present schedule, to be placed to the credit of the Provincial Treasurer to meet future payments during year, as required.

(Sgd.) G. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, June, 14th, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to forward herewith for the approval of the Treasury Board, an application from the Education Department for a warrant for \$3,000, in favor of the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer, to meet payments which it will be necessary to make in excess of the appropriation for "Superannuated Teachers."

Cheques will be issued under the above warrant as approved certificates are received from the Department of Education.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTES OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR
CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated the 14th day of June, A.D. 1892, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the provisions of R. S. O., Cap. 21, Sec. 20, authorize the issue of a warrant for the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), in favour of the Honorable the Treasurer to meet certain payments now due, and payable to Superannuated Teachers, amounting to the sum of one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents (\$1,237.25), and such other payments as may from time to time become due and payable, and that cheques be issued to the proper persons upon receipt of approved certificates from the Education Department.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honorable,
THE TREASURER.

Education—Superannuated Teachers..... \$732 CO

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
TORONTO, August 16th, 1892.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :

That the sum appropriated for the sub-service of "Superannuated Teachers" is exhausted, and as it is necessary that the allowances of worn-out teachers should all be paid without delay, the undersigned respectfully recommends that authority be given under the Act 49 Vict., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, for appropriating a further sum of \$732, to meet the payment of the accompanying schedule of unpaid claims.

(Sgd.) G. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, August 20th, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith an application from the Education Department, for payment under authority of 49 Vict., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, of further allowances to Superannuated Teachers amounting to seven hundred and thirty-two dollars.

The schedule referred to in the Minister's Report, is filed in this office.

Your obedient servant,
C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTES OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR
CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated the 16th day of August, A.D. 1892, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the provisions of Sec. 20, Cap. 21, R. S. O., 1887,

authorize the issue of a warrant for the sum of seven hundred and thirty-two dollars (\$732), in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer, for the payment of certain allowances to Superannuated Teachers, the appropriation for such service, having become exhausted.

Certified,

J. R. CARTWRIGHT,
for Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honourable,
THE TREASURER.

Education—Departmental Examinations..... \$2,694 97

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
TORONTO, September 23rd, 1892.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :

That the sum appropriated for the sub-service of "Departmental Examinations" is insufficient for the current year, and that after providing for payment of salaries to end of year, necessary printing, and for the services of Associate Examiners now reading Candidates' Appeals, a further amount of \$2,694.97 is required for this sub-service.

The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that authority be given under the Act 49 Vict., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, for appropriating a further sum of \$2,694.97, to be placed to credit of the Honorable Provincial Treasurer, to meet the deficiency as per accompanying schedules.

(Sgd.) R. HARCOURT,
Acting Minister of Education.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, September 23rd, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith for approval of Treasury Board, a recommendation from the Education Department, for payment of accounts amounting to \$2,694.97 and chargeable to "Departmental Examinations."

The schedules referred to in the report of the acting Minister of Education, are fyled in this office. They shew payments due Examiners amounting to the above-mentioned sum.

Your obedient servant,
C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR
CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honorable Mr. Harcourt, acting Minister of Education, dated the 19th day of September, A.D. 1892, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the provisions of Sec. 20, Cap. 21, R. S. O. 1887, authorize the issue of a warrant for the sum of two thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$2,694.97) in favor of the Honorable the Treasurer, for the payment of accounts, chargeable to "Departmental Examinations," the appropriation for such service having become exhausted.

Certified,

J. R. CARTWRIGHT,

for Clerk, Treasury Board.

Legislation—Stationery, Printing and Binding..... \$5,000 00

QUEEN'S PRINTER'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, September 26th, 1892.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :

That the appropriation for Legislative Printing and Binding has been exhausted. That this is due to the extra amount of printing necessary in connection with the Legislation of last session. The Sessional Statutes are more than double the usual size ; a large special edition of the Consolidatèd Municipal and Assessment Act was issued, and the Private Bills were unusually numerous.

The undersigned therefore requests that authority be given the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer under the Act R. S. O. 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, to pay the certificate, viz : \$5,000.

Your obedient servant,

L. K. CAMERON,

Queen's Printer.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, September 27th, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith for the approval of the Treasury Board, a recommendation from the Queen's Printer, for payment of the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to Messrs. Warwick & Sons, on account of contract for printing and binding.

Your obedient servant,

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Queen's Printer, approved by the Honorable the Treasurer, dated the 26th day of September, A.D. 1892, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the provisions of Sec. 20, Chap. 21, R. S. O. 1887, authorize the issue of a warrant for the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer, to pay accounts for printing in connection with legislation, the appropriation for such service having become exhausted.

Certified,

J. L. CAPREOL,

Clerk Treasury Board.

The Honourable,
THE TREASURER.

Public Buildings.—Deaf and Dumb Institute..... \$566 58

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

TORONTO, November 23rd, 1892.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :

That the capital account appropriations for the Belleville Institute for the Deaf and Dumb is exhausted, and the following accounts for the reconstruction of its steam-heating appliances, etc., are unpaid, namely :

James Morrison & Co., Toronto	\$200 84
Poole & Co., Toronto.....	310 83
Malcolm Moon, Belleville.....	46 00
Thomas Hanley, '.....	8 91
Total.....	<u>\$566 58</u>

The undersigned therefore recommends that authority be given under the Act R. S. O. 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, for cheques to issue in favor of the said parties for the amount of their several accounts as hereto attached.

(Sgd) C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, November 26th, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith for the approval of the Treasury Board, a recommendation from the Public Works Department for payments, in excess of the capital appropriation for the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, amounting to \$566.58.

Your obedient servant,
C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK.
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR
CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report from the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 23rd day of November, A.D 1892, the Treasury doth hereby, under the provisions of Sec. 20, Cap. 21, R. S. O. 1887, recommend that a warrant for the sum of five hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$566.58) be issued in favor of the Honorable the Treasurer to enable him to pay the following accounts in connection with the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, the capital appropriation for said Institution having become exhausted :

James Morrison, Toronto.....	\$200 84
Poole & Co., Toronto.....	310 83
Malcolm Moon, Belleville.....	46 00
Thomas Hanley, "	8 91
Total.....	\$566 58

Certified,
J. L. CAPREOL,
Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honorable
THE TREASURER.

Public Buildings—Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	\$1,090 06
Repairs and Maintenance—School Practical Science.....	872 01

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

TORONTO, November 7th, 1892.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :

That the capital appropriation for the Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, is exhausted and the following accounts are unpaid :

J. Forin's certificate	\$ 450 00
W. J. Smith's "	104 00
Accounts with abstract as hereunto attached..	536 06

Total

\$1,090 06

That the School of Practical Science Repairs and Maintenance appropriation also is exhausted and the following amounts are unpaid :

Elias Rogers & Co., as per account now with Auditor.....	\$854 01
Sundry accounts for advertising, " "	18 00

Total.....

\$872 01

The undersigned therefore recommends that authority be given under the Act R. S. O. 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, for cheques to issue in favour of the above-named services for the said sum of \$1,090.06, and \$872.01 respectively.

(Sgd) C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

TORONTO, November 26th, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to enclose for the approval of the Treasury Board, a recommendation from the Public Works Department for payment in excess of appropriations as follows :

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville—capital account..	\$1,090 06
School of Practical Science ; Repairs and Maintenance.....	872 01

Total.....

\$1,962 07

Your obedient servant,
C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honorable, the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 7th day of November, A.D. 1892, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the provisions of Sec. 20, Cap. 21, R. S. O. 1887, recommend that a warrant for the sum of one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and seven cents (1,962.07) be issued in favor of the Honorable the Treasurer to enable him to pay certain accounts in connection with the following Institutions, the appropriations for same having become exhausted :

Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville—capital account	\$1,090 06
School of Practical Science—Repairs and Maintenance	872 01

Total	\$1,962 07

Certified,
J. L. CAPREOL,
Clerk Treasury Board.

The Honorable,
THE TREASURER.

Public Institutions Maintenance—Mimico Asylum	\$1,693 09
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INSPECTOR OF ASYLUM'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, November 24th, 1892.

SIR,—An expenditure for fuel has necessarily been made for supplying the branch cottages at Mimico in excess of the estimated amount for the year.

This expenditure has exhausted the appropriation on maintenance account, leaving a balance in the current monthly accounts of \$1,693.09 unprovided for.

Will you be good enough to submit this report to the Treasury Board with a view of obtaining authority for payment of the overdraft.

Your obedient servant,
R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

C. H. SPROULE, Esq.,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, November 26th, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith for approval of the Treasury Board a recommendation from Mr. Inspector Christie for payment of accounts *re* Mimico Lunatic Asylum.

If overdraft is allowed cheque should issue in favor of Bursar, to enable him to complete payment of accounts incurred for the month ended the 15th instant.

Your obedient servant,

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of Mr. Christie, Inspector of Asylums, dated the 24th day of November, A.D. 1892, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the provisions of Sec. 20, Cap. 21, R. S. O. 1887, recommend that a warrant for the sum of one thousand, six hundred and ninety-three dollars and nine cents (\$1,693.09) be issued in favor of James Corcoran, Bursar of Mimico Asylum, to enable him to complete payment of accounts in connection with said Asylum incurred for month ending 15th November, instant, the appropriation for maintenance thereof having become exhausted.

Certified,

J. L. CAPREOL,
Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honorable,
THE TREASURER.

Education.—School of Practical Science	\$700 00
“ Superannuated Teachers	237 50

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,

TORONTO, December 6th, 1892.

The undersigned respectively reports to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :

That by an evident inadvertence the “Legislative Supply Bill,” granting a total of \$15,770 for salaries and expenses of School of Practical Science does not include all the items named under this service on page 20

of the estimates, by a difference of \$700. As it is necessary that all the salaries of the staff and assistants, as well as the accounts incurred for expenses, should be paid this year, the undersigned respectfully recommends that authority be given, under the Act, 49 Vict., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, for appropriating a further sum of \$700 to supply the deficiency caused by the clerical error aforesaid.

The undersigned also reports that there is a deficiency of \$237.50 to meet the claims of the year, under sub-service of "Superannuated Teachers," and he further recommends that the sum of \$237.50 be appropriated under the Act above named to pay the claims enumerated in the accompanying schedule.

Respectfully submitted,
 (Sgd) R. HARCOURT,
 Acting Minister of Education.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
 TORONTO, December 9th, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to enclose a recommendation from the Education Department for the payment of accounts in excess of appropriations, under the Supply Bill as follows :

Education—School Practical Science.....	\$700 00
“ Superannuated Teachers.....	237 50
Total.....	\$937 50

Your obedient servant,
 C. H. SPROULE,
 Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
 Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR
 CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Acting Minister of Education, dated the 6th day of December, A.D. 1892, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the provisions of Sec. 20, Cap. 21, R. S. O. 1887, recommend that a warrant for the sum of nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$937.50) be issued in favor of the

Honorable the Treasurer, to enable him to pay the accounts mentioned in the schedules attached to the Minister's report, the following appropriations to which accounts are chargeable having become exhausted :

Education—School Practical Science	\$700 00
“ Superannuated Teachers.....	237 50
	<hr/>
Total	\$937 50

Certified,

J. L. CAPREOL,

Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honorable,

THE TREASURER.

Public Buildings.—Deaf and Dumb Institute..... \$544 65

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

TORONTO, December 10th 1892.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :

That the Capital Account appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville is exhausted, and the following accounts for the reconstruction of bakery and dormitories are unpaid, viz.:—

The E. & C. Gurney Company, Toronto	\$15 27
Frank Dolan, Belleville	156 63
John Forin, (final certificate) Belleville.....	372 75
	<hr/>
Total	\$544 65

The undersigned therefore recommends that authority be given under the Act R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, for cheques to issue in favor of the said parties for the amounts of their several accounts, as hereto attached.

(Sd)

C. F. FRASER,

Commissioner Public Works.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, December 12th, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith for the approval of the Treasury Board, a recommendation from the Department of Public Works, for payment of accounts, in excess of the appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb Institute Capital Account, amounting to \$544.65.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd)

C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,

Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 10th day of December, A.D. 1892, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the provisions of Sec. 20, Cap. 21., R. S. O., 1887, recommend that a warrant for the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-five cents (\$544.65) be issued in favor of the Honorable, the Treasurer, for the payment of the following accounts in connection with the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville, chargeable to the Capital Account appropriation, for said institution, which has become exhausted.

E. & C. Gurney Company, Toronto	\$15 27
Frank Dolan, Belleville.....	156 63
John Forin, Belleville	372 75
Total	<u>\$544 65</u>

Certified,

J. L. CAPREOL,

Clerk Treasury Board.

The Honorable,

THE TREASURER.

Legislation.—Stationery Printing and Binding..... \$2,000 00

QUEEN'S PRINTER'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, December 27th 1892.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :

That the appropriation for Legislative Printing and Binding has been exhausted. That this is due to the extra amount of printing necessary in connection with the legislation of last session.

The sessional statutes are more than double the usual size ; a large special edition of the Consolidated Municipal and Assessment Act was issued, and the Private Bills were unusually numerous.

The undersigned therefore requests that authority be given the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer under the Act R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 21. Sec., 20, to pay to Messrs. Warwick & Sons, the amount named in the accompanying certificate, viz.—\$2,000.

(Sd) L. K. CAMERON,
Queen's Printer.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, December 30th 1892.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith a recommendation from the Queen's Printer, for payment to Messrs. Warwick & Sons, under authority of 49 Vict., Cap. 4., Sec. 20, of the sum of two thousand dollars, being on account of their contract for printing and binding.

Your obedient servant,
C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR
CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honorable the Treasurer, dated the 27th day of December, A.D., 1892, the Treasury Board doth hereby, under the provisions of Sec. 20, Cap. 21, R. S. O., 1887, authorize the issue of a warrant for the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), in favor of Messrs. Warwick & Sons, contractors for the Parliamentary printing, as per certificate of the Clerk of the Committee on printing, the appropriation for "Legislative Printing and Binding" having become exhausted.

Certified,
J. L. CAPREOL,
Clerk Treasury Board.

The Honorable,
THE TREASURER.

Public Institutions Maintenance—Mimico Asylum \$4,997 83

INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS' OFFICE

TORONTO, 24th December 1892.

SIR,—I beg to report an overdraft, amounting to the sum of \$4,997.83 required to pay the outstanding accounts due for the Maintenance of the Branch Asylum cottages at Mimico, for December.

In view of my previous statement as the expenditure for fuel being the cause of the increased amount required, I beg to recommend the issue of a Treasury Board Warrant, under R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, for the above-named amount.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) R. CHRISTIE.

Inspector.

C. H. SPROULE, Esq.,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, December 30th, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith for the approval of the Treasury Board, a recommendation from Mr. Inspector Christie, for payment of accounts in excess of the appropriation for the Maintenance of the Asylum at Mimico, amounting to \$4,997.83.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR
CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of Mr. Inspector Christie, dated the 24th day of December A. D., 1892, the Treasury Board doth hereby under the provisions of Sec. 20, Cap. 21, R. S. O., 1887, authorize the issue of a war-

rant for the sum of four thousand line hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-three cents, (4,997.83) in favor of the Honorable the Treasurer, for the payment of outstanding accounts for the month of December, in connection with the Maintenance of the Branch Asylum cottages, Mimico, the appropriation for such service having become exhausted.

Certified,

J. L. CAPREOL,

Clerk, Treasury Board.

The Honorable,
THE TREASURER.

Repairs and Maintenance—Agricultural College \$733 48

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TORONTO, December 30th, 1892.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :

That owing to the increased price of coal, and to the fact that nothing was included in the Estimates to provide for the heating of the new gymnasium at the Ontario Agricultural College, for the months of November and December, the appropriation for "Maintenance" is insufficient, and that outstanding accounts still remain unpaid to the amount of \$733.48. The undersigned respectfully recommends that authority be given under the Act, 49 Vict. Cap. 4, sec. 20, for appropriating a further sum sufficient to meet the deficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sd) JOHN DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith a recommendation from the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, for payment of accounts in excess of the appropriation for repairs and Maintenance of buildings, Agricultural College, amounting to \$733.48.

Your obedient servant,

C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR
CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, dated the 30th day of December, A.D. 1892, the Treasury Board doth hereby under the provisions of Sec. 20, Cap. 21, R.S.O., 1887, authorize the issue of a warrant for the sum of seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-eight cents (\$733.48), in favor of the Honourable the Treasurer, for the payment of outstanding accounts in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, the appropriation for " Maintenance " of said Institution having become exhausted.

Certified,

J. L. CAPREOL,

Clerk Treasury Board.

The Honorable

THE TREASURER.

Repairs and Maintenance -Agricultural College.....	\$163 69
--	----------

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

TORONTO, December 30th, 1892.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :

That the sum appropriated for the Maintenance of Public Buildings at the Ontario Agricultural College is insufficient for the current year ; and that as accounts for gas, etc. still remain unpaid to the extent of \$163.69, the undersigned respectfully recommends that authority be given under the Act 49 Vict., Cap. 4, Sec. 20, for appropriating a further sum to meet this deficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sd) JOHN DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 17th, 1893.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith an application from the Department of Agriculture for authority for the payment of accounts in excess of the appropriation for "Agricultural College Repairs" account, amounting to \$163.69.

The warrant should be made in favor of the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer.

Your obedient servant,

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR
CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, dated the 30th day of December, A.D., 1892, the Treasury Board doth hereby under the provisions of Sec. 20, Cap. 21, R.S.O., 1887, recommend that a warrant for the sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$163.69) be issued in favor of the Honorable the Treasurer, to pay accounts for gas, etc., for the Ontario Agricultural College, the appropriation for "Maintenance" of said Institution having become exhausted.

Certified,

J. L. OAPREOL,
Clerk Treasury Board.

The Honorable
THE TREASURER.

Repairs and Maintenance—Government House..... \$1,656 43

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 1st January, 1893.

The undersigned respectfully reports to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :

That the Government House "Maintenance and Repairs" appropriation for the year 1892 is exhausted, and the following named accounts have not been paid, viz. :

John ^m Catto & Sons	\$ 141 80
W. Junor	52 03
Glover Harrison Estate	12 63
Ryrie Bros	58 75
J. E. Ellis & Co. (Ltd.)	511 25
W. Milligan.....	879 97
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,656 43

The undersigned therefore recommends that the requisite authority be given under the Act R.S.O., 1887, Cap. 21, Sec. 20, for cheques to issue for the said several parties above-named for the amounts of their respective accounts.

(Sd) C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner Public Works.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 18th, 1893.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith, for the approval of the Treasury Board, a recommendation from the Department of Public Works for payment of accounts in excess of the appropriation for "Repairs and Maintenance," Government House, amounting to sixteen hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-three cents (\$1,656.43).

Your obedient servant,
C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

THE CLERK,
Treasury Board.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURY BOARD ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEM FOR
CONSIDERATION.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated the 1st day of January, A.D. 1893, the Treasury Board doth hereby under the provisions of Sec. 20, Cap. 21, R.S.O., 1887, recommend that a warrant for the sum of one thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-three cents (\$1,656.43) be issued in favor of the Honorable the Treasurer for the payment of the following accounts, chargeable to the appropriation "Repairs and Maintenance," Government House, which has become exhausted.

William Milligan.....	\$ 879 97
J. Catto & Son.....	141 80
W. Junor	52 03
Glover Harrison Estate	12 63
Ryrie Bros	58 75
J. E. Ellis & Co	511 25
	<hr/>
	\$1,656 43

Certified,

J. E. CAPREOL,

Clerk Treasury Board.

The Honorable,
THE TREASURER.

Total expenditure under authority of 49 Vic.
Cap. 4, Sec. 20..... \$26,682 29

RECAPITULATION.

Legislation	\$7,000 00
Education.....	7,364 47
Public Institutions Maintenance....	6,690 92
Repairs and Maintenance	3,425 61
Public Buildings	2,201 29
	<hr/>
	\$26,682 29

UNAUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES.

Civil Government:

Education Department.....	\$ 26 43
Legislation	997 76

Administration of Justice:

Supreme Court of Judicature.....	1,918 21
----------------------------------	----------

Education:

Departmental Examinations	55 04
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	11 93
School Practical Science	31 23
Miscellaneous	501 43

Repairs and Maintenance:

Miscellaneous.....	491 00
School Practical Science	18 11

Public Buildings:

Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	1,172 56
School Practical Science	8 97

Refunds:

Miscellaneous	16 80
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\$5,249 47

Total overdrafts of appropriations—under
Schedule “A” of Supply Bill (*See statement
folio 333.*)

\$31,931 76

SPECIAL WARRANTS ISSUED UNDER AUTHORITY OF 49
VICT. CAP. 4, SEC. 9, SUB-SEC. 2, TO MEET NECESSARY
EXPENDITURES DURING MARCH AND APRIL.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 9th day of February, A.D. 1893.

Having regard to the provisions of sub-section 2 of section 9 of the Revised Statute, chaptered 21, entitled “An Act to provide for the better auditing of the Public Accounts of the Province,” whereby it is enacted among other things that when the Legislature is not in session any occasion arises when an expenditure not foreseen or provided for by the Legis-

lature is urgently and immediately required for the public service, then upon the report of the Treasurer that there is no Legislative provision, and of the Minister having the charge of the service in question, that the necessity is urgent, your honor in council may order a special warrant to be prepared for the issue of the amount estimated to be required, which shall be placed by the Treasurer to a special account against which cheques may issue from time to time in the usual form, as they may be required, and upon consideration of the report of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, dated 3rd February, 1893, stating that the New Parliament Buildings, cannot for some weeks to come, be sufficiently completed to allow of there being held therein the approaching annual session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province, and in order to allow of the said session being so held in said buildings, it is urgently and immediately necessary that the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars (\$55,000) should be provided for the furnishing and fitting up of the same, also the report of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary of 3rd idem, wherein he states that the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$140,000) is required for supplies for the Maintenance of the Public Institutions of the Province, and also the report of the Honorable the Treasurer of the same date, representing that the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars is required for departmental pay lists, and twenty thousand dollars for the purposes of legislation, and setting forth further that in the absence of any legislative provision for the sums necessary to meet said services (the necessity for payment being urgent) and in pursuance of the said sub-section of the said Act a special warrant should be prepared and signed by Your Honor authorizing the issue and appropriation out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) to be placed by the Treasurer to a Special Account, the Committee of Council advise that a special warrant for the said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be issued by Your Honor to be placed by the Treasurer to a Special Account, against which cheques may be issued from time to time, as may required, for the payment of expenditures in connection with the services above specified.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL.

Assistant Clerk Executive Council.

Copy of Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the 15th day of March, A.D. 1893.

Referring to the Order in Council of 9th February, 1893, authorizing the issue of a special warrant for the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) on account of the Maintenance of Public Institutions

of the Province, Civil Government, Legislation and Parliament Buildings, and upon consideration of the reports of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, and the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, dated respectively 14th March, 1893; also the report of the Honorable the Treasurer wherein he states that the said special warrant has been exhausted, and that a further sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) is urgently and immediately required to meet the following necessary expenditures, namely:—

Regular Departmental pay lists (average monthly) . . .	\$35,000
Public Institutions, Ordinary Maintenance, (accounts average)	70,000
Legislation, advance <i>re</i> Sessional expenses	20,000
Administration of Justice, sundry necessary expendi- tures	10,000
Education, sundry necessary expenditures	10,000
Agriculture " "	10,000
Miscellaneous Services, sundry necessary expenditures	45,000

The Committee of Council advise that in pursuance of sub-section 2 of section 9, cap. 21, R.S.O., a further special warrant for the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars be issued in favor of the Honorable the Treasurer, to be placed by him to a Special Account, against which cheques may be issued from time to time in the usual form as they are required to meet the necessary payments aforesaid.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk Executive Council.

Statements of the expenditure under above warrants will be prepared and presented early in the approaching Session.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

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MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

FROM ACCOUNTS.		OPEN ACCOUNTS.	
From Licenses	294,757 98	For Asylum for Insane, Toronto	10,682 09
" Law Stamps	91,617 56	" " Mimico	57,977 63
" Algonia Taxes	4,172 55	" " Brockville	20,438 58
" Education Department	47,949 08	" " London	31,904 30
" Casual Revenue	70,257 03	" " Hamilton	39,839 03
" Sale of Lands at Toronto Asylum	2,266 20	" " Kingston	20,656 15
		" " Orillia	3,584 06
		" Reformatory for Boys, Penetang	6,196 36
		" " Females, Toronto	3,018 83
		" Central Prison, Toronto	46,915 45
		" Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	16,953 85
		" Blind Institute, Bramford	10,479 73
		" Agricultural College, Guelph	27,156 76
		" Normal School, Toronto	7,173 50
		" " Ottawa	22,456 14
		" School of Practical Science, Toronto	10,808 97
		" Osgoode Hall	275 80
		" Government House	673 98
		" New Parliament Buildings. (See Statement No. 13.)	44,770 65
		" District of Algona:	
		Lock-up, Gore Bay	160 24
		Court-house, etc., Sault Ste. Marie	63 00
		" District of Thunder Bay:	
		Court-house, etc., Port Arthur	140 69
		Lock-up, Fort William	20 00
		" District of Muskoka:	
		Lock-up, etc., Bracebridge	1,869 18
		" and Court-room Huntsville	403 80
		" District of Muskoka:	
		Lock-up, etc., Bracebridge	1,869 18
		" and Court-room Huntsville	403 80
		Carried forward	384,658 77
			2,272 98
			3,005,022 21
			160 24
			63 00
			140 69
			20 00
			160 69
			85,054 07
			160,006 21
			4,082,739 57
			136,406 41
			4,417,861 29
			16,150 53
			4,083 13
			6,472 87
			12,910 45
			45,437 09
			85,054 07
			160,006 21
			4,082,739 57
			37,887 65
			16,941 87
			14,946 06
			4,264 31
			2,655 52
			2,484 99
			717 50
			56,033 54
			75 00
			100 00
			4,571 52
			11,579 01
			1,644 00
			1,744 36
			694 77
			39,682 09
			5,755 00
			85,054 07
			160,006 21
			4,082,739 57
			Carried forward

For Balsalm River Works.....	992 16.
“ Landing Pier, Port Bfgrm.....	750 00
“ Nation River Improvement.....	3,000 00
“ Refunds <i>re</i> Land Improvement Fund.....	2,155 89
“ Refunds <i>re</i> Municipalities Fund (Widows' Pensions).....	1,459 92
“ Aid to Railways.....	158,189 58
“ Annuities.....	70,200 00
“ University of Toronto.....	60,000 00
“ Land Improvement, special.....	2,019 74
“ Drainage Debentures, Municipal “ “.....	33,133 64 10,400 00
“ Investments, Special Deposits as per Statement No. 4.....	43,593,64
“ Stationery Account, excess of purchases over distribution.....	1,063,237 18
Balance (See Statement No. 2).....	550,000 00
Total.....	694 29
	63,787 89
	4,682,739 57

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March 10th, 1893.

No. 2.

OPEN ACCOUNTS.—STATEMENT of the Balance of Open Accounts, December 31st, 1892.

	\$	c.	\$	c.
Current Balances, Bank of Commerce.....	13,246	86		
do Bank of Hamilton.....	7,149	07		
do Imperial Bank.....	5,859	44		
do Ontario Bank.....	9,769	16		
do Standard Bank.....	9,871	52		
do Traders' Bank.....	17,327	29		
do Dominion Bank.....	728	44		
do Federal Bank.....	73	61		
do Central Bank.....	98			
do Overdrawn, Consolidated Bank \$ 95 85	64,026	37		
do do Bank of Montreal 142 63	238	48	63,787	89
Special Deposits, Bank of Commerce.....	150,000	00		
do Ontario Bank.....	150,000	00		
do Imperial Bank.....	100,000	00		
do Standard Bank.....	50,000	00		
do Bank of Hamilton.....	50,000	00		
do Union Bank.....	50,000	00	550,000	00
Dominion of Canada, 6 percent. Bonds.....			200,000	00
Dominion of Canada.....			72,717	76
Toronto General Hospital.....			4,000	00
Railway Subsidy Fund, 35 and 37 Victoria.....			592,570	25
Railway Aid Fund, 39 Victoria.....			527,568	62
do 41 do.....			136,635	56
do 44 do.....			208,462	16
do 52 and 53 Victoria.....			31,662	34
Railway Land Account, 40 Victoria.....			816,991	11
Surplus Distribution.....			3,388,777	47

Consolidated Fund..... 10,450,227 68
Municipal Loan Fund..... 1,659,125 85
Common School Fund..... 1,003,443 97
Municipalities Fund..... 13,490 99
Railway Fund..... 400,162 35
Annuities..... 1,039,919 06
Dominion of Canada, Open Account..... 500,000 00

Drainage Assessment Fund.....	167,321 37
Drainage Debentures.....	230,755 15
Title Drainage Debentures.....	98,203 96
Stationery Account.....	31,404 96
Parliament Buildings.....	107,306 49
New Parliament Buildings.....	1,027,295 60
Agricultural Farm, Mimico.....	27,648 85
Agricultural Hall.....	324 00
Agricultural College, Guelph.....	386,834 96
Government House.....	171,951 57
Osgoode Hall.....	104,049 12
Central Prison.....	705,156 84
Andrew Mercer Reformatory.....	103,766 05
Reformatory for Boys.....	160,677 58
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	274,921 18
do the Blind.....	253,813 29
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	804,611 51
do Hamilton.....	752,921 24
do Kingston.....	372,290 25
do Orillia.....	481,758 29
do Toronto.....	319,739 74
do Mimico (branch).....	517,864 51
do Brockville.....	20,438 58
School of Practical Science.....	212,088 26
Normal School, Toronto.....	137,981 84
do Ottawa.....	197,566 92
Otonabee River Works.....	7,266 65
Scugog River Works.....	87,962 05
Gull and Burnt River Works.....	73,464 75
Muskoka River Works.....	65,346 80
Peninsula Creek Works.....	25,437 08
Balsam and Cameron Lakes Works.....	40,544 13
Georgian Bay Works.....	5,085 37
Nation River Works.....	13,877 23
Mississiquia River Works.....	4,989 84
Kinsbog Lake Dam.....	300 00
River Peaudette Works.....	3,000 00
Lake of Bays Works.....	581 82
Mississippi River Works.....	2,877 39
Head River Works.....	976 82
Lake-Scugog Flats Road.....	1,500 00
Registry Office and Lock-up, Thunder Bay.....	21,810 75
do Bracebridge.....	3,485 54
do North Bay.....	18,659 48
do Algoma.....	15,336 42
do Parry Sound.....	17,324 80
Court-house and Gaol, Algoma.....	24,369 27
Lock-up, Bruce Mines.....	5,409 82
do Gore Bay.....	7,380 42
	14,714,740 71

Carried forward.....

Carried forward

15,057,369 90

No. 2.—Statement of Balance of Open Accounts.—*Concluded.*

	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			14,714,740	71		15,067,369 90
Lock-up, Huntsville.....						
do Mattawa.....			2,963	80		
do Sudbury.....			733	47		
do Fort William.....			8,477	73		
do Maganetawan.....			6,817	48		
do French River.....			645	56		
do Killarney.....			1,098	77		
do Burk's Falls.....			1,292	97		
do Little Current.....			6,121	37		
do Thessalon.....			20	55		
do Manitowaning.....			1,160	24		
do Fort Francis.....			165	70		
Court-room and Lock-up, Rat Portage.....			2,078	68		
Registry Office, Minden.....			22,988	80		
Registry Office, Goul and Lock-up, Port Arthur.....			250	85		
Shelter and Buildings, Brock's Monument.....			15,264	88		
Grant to Provincial University.....			1,591	92		
Lock at Young's Point.....			160,000	00		
do Mary's and Fairy Lakes.....			300	00		
do Maganetawan.....			63,616	07		
Southampton Pier.....			55,230	33		
Fort Elgin Pier.....			1,000	00		
			750	00		
Total.....			15,067,369	90		15,067,369 90

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 10th, 1893.

No. 4

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

TO WHOM PAID.	NATURE OF INVESTMENT.	Amount.		Amount.		Amount.		Total.		
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
Bank of Commerce.....	Special deposits made during 1892.....	270,000	00							
Ontario Bank.....	do.....	300,000	00							
Imperial Bank.....	do.....	225,000	00							
Standard Bank.....	do.....	125,000	00							
Bank of Hamilton.....	do.....	125,000	00							
Traders' Bank.....	do.....	50,000	00							
Union Bank.....	do.....	75,934	08			1,150,394	08			
	Less amounts withdrawn to meet current expenditure, viz:									
Bank of Commerce.....	.....	100,000	00						
Ontario Bank.....	.....	150,000	00						
Imperial Bank.....	.....	125,000	00						
Standard Bank.....	.....	75,000	00						
Bank of Hamilton.....	.....	75,000	00						
Traders' Bank.....	.....	50,000	00						
Union Bank.....	.....	25,994	08			600,394	08		
	Interest-bearing securities held by the Province on 31st December, 1892, exclusive of Trust funds in the hands of the Dominion Government:							550,000	00	
	Province of Canada 6 per cent. bonds, par value.....							200,000	00	
	Drainage Loans.....							167,321	87	
	Drainage Debentures.....							230,755	15	
	The Drainage Debentures.....							98,203	96	
									1,246,280	48

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 10th, 1893.

No. 5.
INTEREST ACCOUNT.
STATEMENT OF INTEREST RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	NATURE OF INVESTMENTS.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Hon. Minister of Finance, Ottawa	Interest on capital held and debts due to the Province by the Dominion.....	300,000 00	
do	Twelve months' dividend on \$200,000 6 per cent. bonds to 30th September.....	12,000 00	
Sundry Municipalities.....	Interest on Dundas and Waterloo Road Debentures.....	153 50	
do	do Drainage Debentures and Loans.....	16,947 13	
do	do Duplicate payment made in error.....	79 20	
Bank of Commerce.....	Net Interest on Deposits to 31st December.....	\$ 648 60	
Ontario Bank.....	do do	1,552 85	
Imperial Bank.....	do do	1,611 36	
Standard Bank.....	do do	993 84	
Bank of Hamilton.....	do do	969 22	
Traders' Bank.....	do do	747 95	
Union Bank	do do	1,174 64	
		7,698 46	
	Less refund of overpaid interest to Township of Ellice.....	\$ 113 89	
do	do Ramsay.....	25 09	
		336,878 29	
		138 98	336,739 31

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 10th, 1893.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

No. 6.

LAW STAMPS.

STATEMENT of Revenue received on account of Law Stamps during the year ended
31st December, 1892.

COUNTY.	DISTRIBUTOR.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Brant	G. R. VanNorman	2,013 25
Bruce	Thomas Dixon	1,491 50
Carleton	Robert Lees	5,662 95
Dufferin	Thomas Bowles	380 00
Elgin	John Farley	1,007 70
Essex	F. E. Marcon	1,045 00
Frontenac	B. M. Britton	1,805 00
Grey	A. Frost	826 50
Haldimand	J. R. Martin	289 75
Halton	T. G. Matheson	214 70
Hastings	G. E. Henderson	2,860 00
Huron	D. McDonald	2,546 00
Kent	Jas. Holmes	2,042 50
Lambton	J. P. Bucke	812 25
Lanark	C. Rice	621 30
Leeds and Grenville	S. Reynolds	1,159 00
Lincoln	J. McKeown	1,111 50
Lennox and Addington	A. L. Morden	855 00
Middlesex	C. Hutchinson	3,600 50
Norfolk	C. C. Rapelje	452 25
Northumberland and Durham	J. W. Kerr	1,914 25
Ontario	J. E. Farewell	1,068 75
Oxford	F. R. Ball	810 00
Peel	W. H. McFadden	1,520 00
Perth	J. Idington	1,404 10
Peterborough	R. E. Wood	617 50
Prescott and Russell	J. Fraser	95 00
Prince Edward	P. Low	472 15
do	J. R. Brown	47 50
Renfrew	J. H. Metcalfe	698 50
Simcoe	J. R. Cotter	1,720 45
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	J. Dingwall	1,140 00
Victoria	J. R. McNeillie	1,235 02
Waterloo	W. H. Bowlby	1,900 00
Welland	L. D. Raymond	190 00
do	T. D. Cowper	594 95
Wellington	H. W. Peterson	333 25
Wentworth	John Crerar	3,676 50
Toronto City	J. G. Brown	3,291 75
do	James Fleming	556 70
York	W. W. Baldwin	37,000 00
Algonia District	J. J. Kehoe	142 50
Muskoka do	L. Huber	45 00
Parry Sound District	R. H. Stewart	49 50
Thunder Bay do	A. R. Lewis	297 54
Total		\$91,617 56

C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 10th, 1893.

No 7.

EDUCATION REVENUE.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Education Department during 1892.

SERVICE.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.....	Fees from Normal, Model and Kindergarten students and pupils	11,230 00	19,016 00
do do Ottawa.....	do do	7,786 00	21,622 12
Departmental examinations.....	Examination fees and appeals.....		
School of Pedagogy.....	Fees from students.....		1,630 00
Superannuated teachers	Subscriptions, 1892.....		1,313 50
Miscellaneous.....	Sales of museum catalogues, waste paper, School Acts, duplicate certificates, etc.....		405 06
School of Science.....	Students' Fees.....		3,963 00
Total.....			\$47,949 68

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 10th, 1893.

No. 8.

TAXES ON PATENTED LANDS.

STATEMENT shewing the several amounts received by the Treasurer of Ontario on account of Taxes on Patented Lands in the District of Algoma, for the year ended 31st December, 1892.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Aikins, J. C.	On account of taxes.	14	78		
Allison, D. W.	do	109	87		
Allan, W. A.	do	26	29		
Armstrong, W.	do	6	84		
Algoma Nickel Co.	do	5	31		
Allison, Mrs.	do	1	38		
Austin, W. A.	do	1	90		
Ball, H. G.	do	11	56		
Bliss, A. P.	do	5	76		
Brown, J. C.	do	3	98		
Barnet & Russell	do	22	67		
Banks, W. H.	do	8	30		
Bowling, S. J.	do	1	60		
Bruce, A. C.	do	16	05		
Bradley, A. W.	do	4	52		
Birs-wanger, H. P.	do	1	60		
Beaver M. & M. Co.	do	26	21		
Brewster, C. E.	do	1	59		
Birch, R.	do	2	10		
Bevan, S. L.	do	4	79		
Beatty & Co.	do	134	40		
Ballentine, S. L.	do	56	33		
Bowden, J.	do	92	03		
Crompton F.	do	4	22		
Canadian Copper Co.	do	171	74		
C, P. R. Co.	do	110	17		
Clemow, F.	do	1	76		
Campbell, C.	do	3	52		
Crombie, D. B.	do	13	92		
Crawford, Sir C.	do	4	80		
Cassels, C.	do	4	81		
Cockburn, Mrs.	do		76		
Candler Bros.	do	3	08		
Cochrane, J. C. T.	do	5	61		
Crane & Baird	do	32	53		
Collins' Inlet L. Co.	do	2	00		
Crean, F. C.	do		72		
Clougher, T. R.	do	12	62		
Cook Bros. L. Co.	do	15	21		
Denison M. Co.	do	13	84		
Davidson, J.	do	16	96		
Downs, N. C.	do	1	61		
Duncan, Clarke S. C.	do	4	74		
Dunstan, G.	do	15	96		
Dawson, J. P.	do	58	73		
Deschamps, P.	do	1	32		
Delamere & Co.	do	6	21		
Delaney, T.	do	15	66		
Daniels, J. C.	do	4	00		
De Graff, J. H.	do	6	01		
Davies, T.	do	17	49		
Easterbrook, T.	do	2	00		
Eschweiler, C. F.	do	8	69		
Eyre, E. H.	do	3	95		
Ebner, A.	do	6	72		
Elgin L. M. Co.	do	7	52		
Ellis, Mrs.	do		14		
Frood, T.	do	26	22		
	Carried forward	1,165	10		

No. 8.

TAXES ON PATENTED LANDS.—*Continued.*

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,165	10
	On account of taxes.....	1	65
Fraser, J.	do	3	70
Fraser, J. A.	do	9	55
Fabian, W. J.	do	47	34
Frause, W. J.	do	3	00
Felt, B. F.	do	6	09
Ferguson & Brian	do	18	92
Flett & Co.	do	67	67
Graham, G. A.	do	5	76
Gamble & Dunn	do	57	
Gurafski, D.	do	1	84
Geehell, M. T.	do	18	77
Gilbert, G. K.	do	3	20
Griffiths, S.	do	3	74
Gordon, A.	do	1	76
Goodell, R. P.	do	2	10
Graham & Co.	do	6	18
Graves, C. H.	do	4	75
Grant, J. G.	do	5	42
Hunter, W. H.	do	2	81
Harvey, J.	do	24	28
Holmes & Gregory	do	4	54
Heron, R.	do	20	55
Hunter, J. C.	do	1	65
Hamilton, C. H.	do	42	
Harman, G. F.	do	60	
Harkley, R.	do	2	26
Hedstrom, E. L.	do	66	
Harris, T. L.	do	111	19
Higginson & Co	do	2	64
Hartman, O. C.	do	14	88
Uardisty, J.	do	6	76
Ince, T. H.	do	3	36
Jonson, William	do	17	01
Jones, A. E.	do	6	94
Jackson, D. jr.	do	5	62
Krause, C. H.	do	2	58
Krause, H. C.	do	14	49
Kaiser, S. P.	do	1	47
Kerr, J. L.	do	3	12
Keith, G. E.	do	5	45
Long, T.	do	3	25
Lendreville, J.	do	7	47
Lailey Estate	do	1	60
Lesslie, J.	do	5	22
Lesslie, W.	do	24	83
Lye, H.	do	7	59
Lockerby, D. L.	do	117	42
Lewis & Langworthy	do	8	49
Mercer & Co.	do	3	69
Mutchmore & Co.	do	14	29
Machin, Rev. C. J.	do	2	81
Mickle, H. W.	do	80	
Messer, A.	do	23	21
Mingave, W. R.	do	5	42
Moss & Co.	do	5	49
Martin, R.	do	8	87
McCharles, A.	do	6	12
McLaren, P.	do	1	10
McArthur, J.	do	8	42
McCaig, C. J.	do	8	61
McIntosh, H. P.	do	8	76
McInterson, W. D.	do	1	47
McDonald, J. C.	do		
	<i>Carried forward</i>	1,903	32

No. 8.

TAXES ON PATENTED LANDS.—*Concluded.*

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,903	32
McGee, J. C.....	On account of taxes.....	26	92
McCuaig & Co.....	do.....	7	66
McArthur Bros.....	do.....	120	20
McRae, P.....	do.....	3	17
Nairn, T. B.....	do.....	11	25
Newmann, M.....	do.....	5	58
Nason, W. Estate.....	do.....	20	11
Newman, F.....	do.....	7	41
Nesbitt, E. R.....	do.....	3	68
Nason, J.....	do.....	20	11
O'Reilly, J. E.....	do.....	4	83
Pack, G.....	do.....	1	07
Palmer, J. C.....	do.....	5	27
Peden, W.....	do.....	1	06
Pardee & Garvey.....	do.....	29	66
Paine, F. W.....	do.....	5	81
Petrie, A. M.....	do.....	1	47
Platt, J. M.....	do.....	5	89
Phillips, T. C.....	do.....	1	95
Parsons, J.....	do.....	3	70
Pickards, H. L.....	do.....	14	67
Perkins & Fraser.....	do.....	2	68
Petry, W. G.....	do.....	53	08
Platt, S.....	do.....	15	10
Pack & Woods.....	do.....	5	95
Parkhurst, A. G.....	do.....	74	
Quigley, M.....	do.....	96	
Quinn, J. J.....	do.....	3	20
Roberts, D. E.....	do.....	2	65
Reeves, S. T.....	do.....	246	36
Rogers, F.....	do.....	33	01
Ramsden, F. J.....	do.....	5	25
Smith, Goldwin.....	do.....	1	60
Saltonstall, F. G.....	do.....	9	67
Secord, H. C.....	do.....	23	68
Shaw, G. A.....	do.....	27	73
Schilling, E.....	do.....	1	60
Thomson, D. C.....	do.....	23	44
Thomson, Rev. C. E.....	do.....	1	91
Turner, H. A.....	do.....	3	12
Teeple A. V.....	do.....	1	84
Thurston, C. B.....	do.....	3	36
Turner, William.....	do.....	1,303	23
VanSickle, J. F.....	do.....	3	70
Vickers, J. J.....	do.....	23	68
Walsh, M.....	do.....	7	57
White, J. L.....	do.....	1	10
Wideman, J.....	do.....	1	15
Wieland, F. W.....	do.....	1	66
Waterloo, A. C.....	do.....	35	18
Ware, G. T.....	do.....	5	38
Wink & Cameron.....	do.....	7	68
Wiley, A. W.....	do.....	7	88
Williams, J.....	do.....	2	81
Walton, A. M.....	do.....	14	82
Young, A. H.....	do.....	3	12
Y. I Mining Co.....	do.....	6	87
Deeds.....	do.....	75	00
Total			4,172 55

No. 9.

CASUAL REVENUE.

STATEMENT of CASUAL REVENUE, received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario during the year ended 31st December, 1892.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Provincial Secretary's Department.....	49 Commissions under Great Seal @ \$13 00	637	00		
	70 do Notaries Public, @ 8 00	560	00		
	90 Judicial Notarial Certificates, @ 1 00	90	00		
	6 Passports, @ 1 00	6	00		
	1 Subpoena		1 00		
	13 Surrogate Court Certificates, @ 2 00	26	00		
	3 County do @ 2 50	7	50		
	14 Superior do @ 4 00	56	00		
	4 Declarations, @ 5 00	20	00		
	2 Land Grants, @ 20 00	40	00		
	7 Orders in-Council, @ 12 00	84	00		
	1 Change of name		12 00		
	Searches, etc		34 40		
	Charters of Incorporation	6,780	00		
	Marriage Licenses	2,853	60		
				11,207	50
Provincial Registrar's office..	4 Exemplifications of Patents, @ 8 25	33	00		
	35 Certified copies of do @ 2 50	87	50		
	4 Certificates do @ 50	2	00		
	122 Searches and extracts, @ 25	30	50		
	9 Special copies, @ 2 50	22	50		
				175	50
Registrar-General's office	84 Certificates of Birth, @ 50	42	00		
	38 do Marriage, @ 50	19	00		
	74 do Death, @ 50	74	00		
				135	00
A. McNaughton, P.M., Sudbury	Fines and Forfeitures		27 50		
A. G. Hill, P.M., Niagara Falls	do	288	03		
Wm. Wilson, J.P., Fitzroy	do	1	00		
G. Price, J.P., Owen Sound	do	2	50		
J. Bethune, J.P., International bridge	do	17	50		
W.A. Quibell, P.M., Sudbury	do	289	85		
J. Tissiman, P.M., Chatham	do	100	00		
County Attorney, Brant	do	48	00		
do Bruce	do	58	56		
do Carleton	do	46	47		
do Essex	do	27	73		
do Haldimand	do	95	00		
do Halton	do	28	85		
do Huron	do	5	76		
do Lincoln	do	213	12		
do Middlesex	do	24	00		
do Muskoka and Parry Sound	do	76	80		
do Northumberland and Durham	do	24	00		
do Ontario	do	5	70		
do Simcoe	do	4	60		
do Thunder Bay	do	3	78		
do Victoria	do	1	00		
do Waterloo	do	2	00		
do Wellington	do	1	92		
do York	do	102	91		
	Carried forward.....	1,556	58	11,518	00

No. 9.

CASUAL REVENUE.—*Concluded.*

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,556 58	11,518 00
Sundry persons	Fines under Game Laws	189 92	
Sheriff Carney, Sault Ste. Marie.....	Jury Fees	25 04	
R. H. Stewart, Parry Sound	do	3 00	
J. Meek, Port Arthur	do	4 50	
J. Gordon Brown, Toronto	Surrogate Fees	3,558 00	1,779 04
S. H. Ghent, Hamilton.....	do	379 10	
Division Court Clerks.....	Fees		3,937 10
Insurance Companies	Fees under Ontario Insurance Act	825 00	8,666 19
do and agents	do Insurance Corporations' Act, 1892.....	12,956 84	
Insurance Companies	Assessments	2,769 01	
Registrars Toronto and York	Surplus Fees <i>re</i> Land Titles Office.....	1,092 41	16,590 85
W. McCrea, L.M.T., Sault Ste. Marie.....	Fees.....	462 55	
W. Doran, L.M.T., North Bay	do	108 10	
P. McCurry, do Parry Sound	do	189 55	
J. E. Lount, do Bracebridge	do	131 10	
J. M. Munro, do Port Arthur	do	259 70	
Warwick & Sons	Official Gazette.....		2,243 41
Clerk Legislative Assembly	Private Bills		7,191 30
L. K. Cameron, Queen's Printer.....	Sale of Statutes	1,904 85	5,755 12
Jno. Notman.....	do	494 46	
Estate Sir Daniel Wilson ...	Succession duty	100 00	2,399 31
do T. M. Hammond.....	do	200 00	
do W. Hickling.....	do	458 53	
County Treasurers'	Removal of Lunatics and Prisoners.....		758 53
Sundry persons.....	Shooting licenses	1,375 25	5,260 30
do	Fishing licenses	484 00	
J. L. Hughes.....	Refund of unexpected balance <i>re</i> National Educational Association	79 33	1,859 25
Sudbury <i>Star</i>	Refund subscription.....	1 00	
Dept. of Education.....	Forfeited grant 8 and 11 Amaranth, 1891	100 00	
Sundry municipalities	Dundas and Waterloo Road Debentures		180 33
W. A. Quibell, P.M., Sudbury.....	Rent gaol ground.....	8 00	2,100 00
do	Prison labor	10 30	
	Total.....		18 30
			70,257 03

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 10th, 1893.

No. 10.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Balance of stock on hand January 1st, 1892.....		30,710	67			
Supplies	4	00				
H. M. Blight.....	11	60				
Roswell & Hutchinson.....	74	80				
Copp, Clark Co.....	236	14				
J. Underwood & Co.....	847	80				
Barber & Ellis Co.....	1,537	34				
Hobbs' Hardware Co.....	3,168	89				
Warwick & Sons.....	1,599	72				
Brown Bros.....	4,804	29				
Buntin Reid & Co.....	22	50				
Hart & Co.....	36	30				
George Bengough.....	23	61				
Cyclostyle Co.....	5	35				
Toronto Lithograph Co.....	15	72				
Carswell & Co.....	135	68				
James Bain & Son.....	291	04				
Stanton & McCrae.....	210	00				
Toronto Rubber Co.....	66	61				
Elliott & Co.....	103	00				
J. Davis & Co.....	16	00				
Toronto Paper Box Co.....	3	75				
Rose Publishing Co.....	15	20				
H. A. Nelson & Sons.....	19	12				
E. Harris Co.....	1,211	57				
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	15	00				
A. J. Henderson.....	31	75				
H. E. Clarke & Co.....	10	80				
Office Specialty Co.....	75					
Lovell Bros.....	3	90				
Rice Lewis & Son.....	14	14				
Alexander & Anderson.....	15	50				
H. L. Lugsdin.....	54	41				
W. H. Bleasdel & Co.....	12	00				
P. C. Allan.....	4	50				
Grand & Toy.....	3	00				
Estate Glover Harrison.....						
	14,630	78				
Less received from sales of stationery.....	382	46				
			14,248	32		
Distribution for the year ending 31st Dec., 1892.						
Civil Government—						
Attorney-General's Department.....	357	87				
Education Department.....	249	60				
Crown Lands Department.....	1,597	25				
Bureau of Mines.....	91	96				
Public Works Department.....	530	98				
Treasury Department.....	244	64				
Provincial Auditor's Office.....	136	64				
Public Institutions.....	211	30				
Department of Agriculture.....	321	97				
Registrar-General's Branch.....	197	96				
Immigration Department.....	17	16				
Secretary and Registrar's Department.....	654	92				
License Branch.....	190	41				
Board of Health.....	117	96				
Queen's Printer.....	46	61				
Insurance Office.....	230	90				
Legislation—			5,184	13		
Stationery, printing and binding.....	2,333	42				
Printing Bills, etc.....	76	13				
Expenses.....	480	92				
Administration of Justice—			2,800	47		
Supreme Court of Judicature.....	261	15				
High Court.....	33	25				
Chancery Division.....	73	95				
Queen's Bench Division.....	114	28				
Common Pleas do.....	119	73				
Inspection of Offices under Judicature Act.....	46	56				
Inspection of Division Courts.....	57	25				
Seals and other contingencies.....	74	90				
Land Titles Office.....	14	65				
Local Masters of Titles.....	66	93				
District of Nipissing.....	331	59				
Districts of Muskoka and Larry Sound.....	32	00				
Drainage Act.....	290	03				
Education—			50	52		
Ontario School of Pedagogy.....	12	15				
Public and Separate School Inspection.....	49	73				
Departmental Examinations.....	1,087	11				
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.....	467	70				
do do Ottawa.....	164	81				

No. 10.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.—*Concluded.*

	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.
School of Practical Science,	170	41				
Art Schools, Examinations, etc.	13	70				
Public Institutions—					1,965	61
Asylum for Insane, Toronto	227	12				
do Mimico	258	20				
do London	57	78				
do Hamilton		39				
do do	13	64				
do do	4	29				
do do	293	72				
Central Prison, Toronto	135	94				
Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene ..	228	48				
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville ..		39				
Blind Institute, Brantford, ..	56	74				
Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Toronto ..					1,276	69
Agriculture—						
Forestry	8	38				
Bureau of Statistics	434	48				
Agricultural College	36	20				
Miscellaneous—					479	06
Charges on Revenue	1	90				
Marriage Licenses	2	50				
Removal Fund	2	25				
Factories Act	24	58				
Arbitration, Canada and Quebec ..	10	15				
Drainage Commission	15	70				
Exhibit for Imperial Institute	33	23				
Dehorning Commission	11	75				
Columbia Exhibition	69	07				
Unprovided—						
Proton Commission	3	38				
Fish and Game Commission	16	34				
Prison Reform	20	43				
Balance Stock on hand					211	28
Total						13,554 03
						31,404 96
						44,958 99

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 10th, 1893.

EXPENDITURE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE by the Treasurer of Ontario, during the year ended 31st December, 1892.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§	c.	§	c.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.					
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.					
SALARIES.					
F. H. C. Law.....	Twelve months' salary as Official Secretary	1,200	00		
H. E. H. Vernon.....	Five do Private	332	00		
A. T. Kirkpatrick.....	Six do do	391	40		
Thomas Lymer.....	Twelve do Messenger.....	480	00	2,403	40
EXPENSES.					
F. H. C. Law.....	To pay sundries	1,500	00		
GOVERNMENT HOUSE.					
EXPENSES.					
W. P. Strickland	Twelve months' salary as Gardener and Caretaker	500	00		
P. Chambers	do Fireman and Assistant Gardener	550	00		
James Exelby	do do	450	00		
P. Carpenter	do do	450	00	1,950	00
<i>Carried forward</i>					
5,853 40					

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.					
SALARIES.					
Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat	Twelve months' salary as Attorney-General and Premier	7,000	00		
J. R. Cartwright	do Deputy Attorney-General and Clerk of Executive Council	3,000	00		
A. M. Dymond	do Law Secretary	800	00		
S. T. Bastedo	do Clerk and Premier's Secretary	1,750	00		
J. L. Capreol	do Assistant Clerk, Executive Council	1,550	00		
M. Currey	do Clerk and Short-hand Writer	1,150	00		
C. A. Fitch	do Clerk	850	00		
Clarence Bell	do do	550	00		
J. G. O'Donoghue	Eight Messenger	268	00		
F. Bulmer	Three do	75	00		
H. Chase	One do	33	33		
EXPENSES.					
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	203	81		
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	357	87		
Rowsell & Hutchison	Binding	8	90		
Cyclostyle Co.	Stationery	3	10		
Grand & Toy	do	3	00		
Brown Bros	Caligraph	100	00		
A. J. Henderson	do	80	00		
W. Kelliher	Typewriter	80	00		
C. Grinton	Rubber stamps	11	00		
G. F. Bostwick	Office files	9	20		
F. G. Verral	Caligraph supplies	12	95		
Carswell & Co.	Law books	94	00		
Williamson & Co	do	16	00		
J. E. Bryant Co	do	10	00		
W. F. Dyas	Books	7	50		
Geo. F. Jell	do	4	00		
				576	68
				293	15
				131	50
				5,853	40
				17,026	33

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			10,350	00	26,076	70
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Continued.							
SALARIES.—Continued.							
H. M. Wilkinson.....	Twelve months' salary as Clerk			1,250	00		
A. C. Paul	do			1,100	00		
F. N. Nudel	do			1,100	00		
W. W. Jeffers.....	do			750	00		
J. H. J. Kerr	do			117	00		
E. Quesnel	do			503	00		
E. Williams	do			750	00		
R. J. Bryce.....	do			700	00		
	Clerk and Messenger					16,620	00
EXPENSES.							
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding			414	39		
L. K. Cameron.....	Stationery			242	60		
R. K. Tweedie	do				50		
Brown Bros	Calligraph, etc.			112	25		
A. J. Hendenson	do			1	00		
J. Underwood & Co.	Calligraph supplies			1	00		
Map & School Supply Co.	do			1	50		
Williamson & Co.	Mounting maps.					115	75
Copp, Clark Co.	Books.....			16	00		
Might's Directory Co.	do			5	26		
Dept. Public Printing, Ottawa	Directories			25	00		
	Postal guides.....			2	00		
F. Porter	Postage stamps			380	00		
H. C. Allen	do			1	10		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Postage			69	42		
C. P. R. Telegraph.....	Telegrams			3	44		
	do					48	25
F. Doane.....	Cab hire			191	55		
M. F. Hale & Co.	do			13	00		
						453	96

R. Bond	Cab hire	50		
C. Brown	do	50		
A. M. Bowman	do	1 00		
Street Railway Co.	Car tickets	30 50		237 05
Rose Cartage Co.	Cartage	26 95		
Domition Express Co.	Charges	1 65		
Canadian do	do	9 20		
C. M. Richardson	Express charges	1 25		
R. Ramsay Wright	To pay express charges	20 00		
Hon. G. W. Ross	Travelling expenses	30 00		59 05
J. Millar	do	12 30		
H. R. Alley	do	9 45		
<i>Educational Journal</i>	Advertising	70 00		51 75
<i>Educational Monthly</i>	do	7 00		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions	96 72		
H. E. Clarke & Co.	Despatch bag			113 72
Department Agriculture	Copyright fees			7 50
H. M. Wilkinson	To pay sundries			7 50
				9 50
H. W. Davies	Services	100 00		
C. Jeffery	Service as typewriter	17 00		
M. Cochrane	do stenographer	80 90		
L. B. Davidson	Copying	58 00		
J. H. J. Kerr	do	42 00		
H. Allen	Messenger service	4 00		
L. McCorkindale	Twelve months' salary as Caretaker			301 90
				500 00
				2,556 43
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.				
SALARIES.				
Hon. A. S. Hardy	Twelve months' salary as Commissioner			4,000 00
Aubrey White	do Assistant Commissioner			2,800 00
Geo. Kennedy	do Law Clerk			2,000 00
Frank Yeigh	do Clerk and Commissioner's Secretary			1,250 00
LAND SALES AND FREE GRANTS.				
A. Kirkwood	Twelve months' salary as Chief Clerk			1,900 00
J. J. Murphy	do Clerk			1,400 00
Julian Sale	do do			950 00
E. S. Williamson	do do			750 00
C. J. M. Hardy	do do			700 00
	<i>Carried forward</i>			15,750 00
				45,253 13

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	¢	£	¢	£	¢
	<i>Brought forward</i>			15,750	00	45,253	13
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.						
	SURVEYS, PATENTS AND ROADS BRANCH.						
G. B. Kirkpatrick	Twelve months' salary as Director of Surveys.....			2,000	00		
W. Revell	do Draughtsman.....			1,300	00		
J. M. Grant	do Clerk of Patents.....			1,400	00		
P. Alna	do Clerk.....			1,250	00		
W. F. Lewis	do do.....			1,000	00		
Henry Smith	do Superintendent Colonization Roads.....			1,900	00		
C. Cashman	do Clerk.....			1,150	00		
J. H. Bradshaw	do do.....			850	00		
	WOODS AND FORESTS.						
J. A. G. Crozier	Twelve months' salary as Chief Clerk.....			1,650	00		
T. C. Taylor	do Clerk.....			1,350	00		
H. R. Hardy	do do.....			1,100	00		
H. E. Rudge	do do.....			554	00		
J. J. Kelly	do do.....			82	25		
P. J. Durkin	do do.....			850	00		
A. McLaren	do do.....			850	00*		
Kenneth Millar	do do.....			1,000	00		
	ACCOUNTS BRANCH.						
D. Geo. Ross	Twelve months' salary as Accountant and Book-keeper.....			1,800	00		
E. Leigh	do Clerk.....			1,200	00		
M. J. Ferris	do do.....			75	00		
J. J. Kelly	do do.....			774	00		
C. P. Higgins	do do.....			1,100	00		
C. S. Jones	do Registrar.....			1,500	00		
						40,485	25

EXPENSES.

Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	1,704 92
Rossell & Hutchison	Binding	4 50
Colp Clark Co.	Lithographing	4 50
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	1,597 25
W. Barber & Bros	Paper	7 72
Hannond Typewriter Co.	Supplies	1 00
W. Atkins	Letter files	1 00
C. Gripton	Rubber stamps	24 00
3,344 89		
Williamson & Co	Books	16 00
W. F. Dyas	do	3 75
J. J. Murphy	do	4 25
A. Dwyer	do	5 00
Rossell & Hutchison	Law books	2 50
J. E. Bryant Co.	do	5 00
G. F. Jelf	do	8 00
P. S. King & Son	do	6 38
Carswell & Co	do	5 00
55 88		
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	7 20
Might's Directory Co.	Directories	38 00
W. G. Tapsfield	do	3 00
48 20		
Toronto Railway and Steam-boat Guide	Subscription	5 00
D. Battersby	Railway guide	1 50
International Railway Guide	Subscription	2 50
Waghorn's Guide	do	1 00
J. Lewis	Maps	3 00
Might's Directory Co.	Mounting maps	1 50
Imrie & Graham	Legal charts, etc.	9 00
C. D. Barr	Circulars re R. R. Colony	2 00
73 70		
F. Frank	Postage stamps	1,120 00
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	177 70
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	218 17
Bell Telephone Co.	Messages	3 55
1,519 42		
M. F. Hale & Co	Cab hire	71 00
R. Bond	do	24 25
C. E. Notman	do	5 25
Verral Transfer Co.	Carriage	3 00
103 50		
Toronto Lithographing Co.	Embossing die	5 00
G. Bengough	Repairing typewriter	1 25
A. J. Henderson	do calligraph	2 25
8 50		
		5,105 89
		85,738 38

Carried forward.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>					5,105	89
						85,738	38
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.						
	<i>EXPENSES.—Continued.</i>						
C. Gripton	Metal type, etc		4 80				
Williamson & Co	Typewriter wheel		6 00				
N. R. Butcher	Typewriter		120 00		10 80		
G. Bengough	do		60 00				
N. R. Butcher	Rent of typewriter		20 00				
G. Bengough	do		10 00				
Sundry newspapers	Advertising <i>re</i> sale of pine timber		206 05		210 00		
do	do mining regulations		201 55				
do	do sale timber births		7 32				
do	Subscriptions		316 69				
E. B. Brown	Copy of judgment		4 70		731 01		
J. D. Thompson	do abstract		56				
R. A. Lyon	do		1 90				
F. Yeigh	Petty office expenses				7 16		
F. Oliver	Sharpening erasers				20 00		
H. Jackson	Posting bills				25		
American Forestry Ass'n	Subscription				2 25		
A. Kirkwood	Report of Entomological Commission				2 00		
M. J. Ferris	Service as extra Clerk		500 00		1 20		
B. G. Connolly	do		94 29				
W. H. Cahill	do		352 50				
A. E. Wickens	do		216 00				
M. J. Comiskey	do		136 00				
H. E. Rudge	do		66 60				
Miss Collard	Typewriting		8 40				
A. McFee	do		2 25				
						1,396	04

F. Frank.....	Services as Acting Housekeeper	500 00			
H. Lake.....	do Messenger	240 00			
W. Malouey.....	do Fireman	255 00			
D. Kinnan.....	do Night Watchman	500 00			
R. Cootes.....	do Acting Fireman	58 50			
			1,553 50		9,040 10
BUREAU OF MINES.					
SALARIES.					
A. Blue.....	Twelve months' salary as Director of Mines		2,500 00		
T. W. Gibson.....	do Clerk and Shorthand Writer		1,300 00		
Aaron Slaght.....	do Inspector		750 00		4,550 00
EXPENSES.					
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing and binding	270 67			
W. Barber & Bros.....	Paper	18 45			
L. K. Cameron.....	Stationery	94 96			
C. Gripton.....	Rubber stamp	6 00			
			390 08		
P. S. King & Sons.....	Books	4 87			
Williamson & Co.....	do	33 10			
Canadian Mining Manual.....	do	18 45			
Dr. Otto Hahn.....	do	10 00			
W. F. Dyas.....	do	3 75			
American Iron & Steel Assn.....	do	5 00			
			75 17		
Cassino Art Co.....	Directory	2 03			
W. J. Dickson.....	Almanac	40			
			2 49		
F. Frank.....	Postage stamps	200 00			
C. P. R. Telegraph.....	Telegrams	7 11			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.....	do	2 95			
			210 06		
A. Blue.....	Travelling expenses	175 25			
T. W. Gibson.....	do	5 00			
A. Slaght.....	do and disbursements	446 01			
			626 26		
A. Blue.....	Travelling expenses	134 65			
Globe Printing Co.....	Copies of special issue	100 00			
American Institute of Mining Engineers.....	Subscription, etc	11 00			
Sundry newspapers.....	Subscriptions	62 00			
			307 65		
				1,611 71	
					100,940 19
					<i>Carried forward.</i>

Geo. Pengough.....	Repairing typewriter.....	4 80		
Aikenhead & Crombie.....	Guage.....	2 25		
James Foster.....	Repairing Engineer's instruments.....	1 70	8 75	
M. F. Hale & Co.....	Cab hire.....	11 50		
R. Bond.....	do.....	31 50		
C. Brown.....	do.....	5 00		
Street Railway Co.....	Car tickets.....	129 00	177 00	
G. T. Railway Co.....	Freight charges.....	1 56		
Canadian Express Co.....	Charges.....	5 45		
Rose Carriage Co.....	Carriage.....	75	7 76	
W. Edwards.....	Travelling expenses.....	5 00		
K. Tully.....	do.....	5 25		
K. McCallum.....	do.....	18 10		
C. A. McDonald.....	Paste.....		28 35	
J. P. Edwards.....	To pay for registration fee.....		60	
W. Edwards.....	To pay sundries.....		4 15	
Sundry newspapers.....	Subscriptions.....		3 78	
John Edwards.....	Services as extra Clerk.....		46 50	
			60 00	1,634 50
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
SALARIES.				
Hon. R. Harcourt.....	Twelve months' salary as Treasurer.....		4,000 00	
D. E. Cameron.....	do.....		2,200 00	
F. A. Carrell.....	Assistant Treasurer.....		1,350 00	
L. V. Percival.....	do.....		1,250 00	
L. V. Percival.....	Chief Clerk.....		300 00	
W. C. Noxon.....	Clerk and Minister's Secretary.....		1,100 00	
W. N. Douglas.....	Clerk of Algoma Taxes.....		1,000 00	
T. J. Wells.....	Clerk and Cashier.....		1,000 00	
J. J. Walsh.....	Clerk.....		750 00	
	do.....		375 00	
	do.....			12,325 00
	do.....			
EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing and binding.....	333 92		
W. Barber & Bros.....	Paper.....	52 09		
L. K. Cameron.....	Stationery.....	244 64		
H. L. Lugsdin.....	do.....	2 04		
C. Gripton.....	Rubber stamps, etc.....	33 10	665 79	
	<i>Carried forward</i>		665 79	133,999 69

M. F. Hale & Co.....	Cab hire	57 00			
R. Bond.....	do	3 00			
C. R. Notman.....	do	3 00			
Street Railway Co.....	Car tickets	23 00		86 00	
Hon. R. Harcourt.....	Travelling expenses.....	30 00			
D. E. Cameron.....	do	25 00		55 00	
T. J. Wells.....	To pay sundries.....	17 00			
L. V. Percival.....	Petty office expenses.....	10 00			
W. C. Noxon.....	do	27 51		54 51	
London Guarantee and Acci- dent Co.....	Premium on bonds of Assistant Treasurer and Cashier			50 00	
Sundry newspapers.....	Subscriptions.....			89 25	
E. McDonell.....	Services as House-keeper	200 00			
J. J. Ryan.....	do Fireman	250 00			
M. Healey.....	do Acting Fireman	25 50			
G. W. Duncan.....	do Extra Clerk	152 50		475 50	
W. Preston.....	do do	78 00			
T. J. Wells.....	Work in vault.....	5 00			
J. J. Walsh.....	do	5 00			
				240 50	2,639 62
PROVINCIAL AUDIT OFFICE.					
SALARIES.					
C. H. Sproule.....	Twelve months' salary as Provincial Auditor.....			2,400 00	
A. J. Rattray.....	do Book-keeper			1,450 00	
T. P. Stewart.....	do Clerk			950 00	
W. W. Wood.....	do do			950 00	
					5,750 00
EXPENSES.					
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing and binding	70 42			
L. K. Cameron.....	Stationery	126 64			
Cyclostyle Co.....	do	7 75		204 81	
Mrs. Hubertus.....	Postage stamps	25 00			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	3 05			
Inurie & Graham.....	Legal chart	1 25		28 05	
Railway and Steamboat Guide.....	Subscription.....	5 00			
Might's Directory Co.....	Directory, etc	5 50			
W. J. Dickson.....	Almanacs	80		12 55	
				245 41	142,389 31
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>				

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			245	41	142,389	31
	PROVINCIAL AUDIT OFFICE.—Continued.						
	EXPENSES.—Continued						
W. F. Dyas.....	Books.....	3	75				
Hart & Co.....	do.....	3	40				
Williamson & Co.....	do.....	25	00				
M. F. Hale & Co.....	Cab hire.....	3	25			32	15
Street Railway Co.....	Car tickets.....	1	00				
W. W. Wood.....	Travelling expenses.....	79	50				
T. P. Stewart.....	do.....	74	60				
C. H. Sproule.....	do.....	100	00				
J. J. Walsh.....	Services as Messenger.....	258	35				
T. P. Stewart.....	Petty office expenses.....	25	00				
Sundry newspapers.....	Subscriptions.....	5	00				
		21	00			586	91
	LICENSE AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,						
	ACCOUNTS BRANCH.						
	SALARIES.						
H. Totten.....	Twelve months' salary as First Officer.....	1,900	00				
T. Botham.....	do.....	1,400	00				
J. K. Stewart.....	Provincial Inspector and Accountant.....	1,604	16				
J. F. Mowat.....	do.....	1,200	00				
F. X. Kormann.....	Assistant Accountant.....	1,000	00				
E. A. McLaurin.....	Clerk.....	1,000	00				
	do.....	1,400	00			8,504	16
	EXPENSES.						
L. K. Cameron.....	Stationery.....	190	41				
C. Gripton.....	Rubber stamp.....	6	00				
Mrs. Hubertus.....	Postage stamps.....	200	00			196	41

G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	16 50			
C. F. R. Telegraph	do	6 71		223 21	
McLure & Graham	Legal chart, etc	3 25			
Might's Directory Co	Directory, etc	10 50			
P. W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	1 20			
Williamson & Co	Maps	3 00			
(P. A.)	Subscription	5 20			
Railway and Steamboat Guide	Railway guide	75			
D. Battersby	Law books	3 60			
Carswell & Co					
M. F. Hale & Co	Cab hire	7 50		27 50	
Canadian Express Co	Charges	1 15			
Rosse Cartage Co	Cartage	25			
H. E. Clarke & Co	Boxes for papers			8 90	
Estate H. E. Clarke & Co	do			4 90	
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions			8 50	
				14 50	483 92
SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.					
SALARIES.					
Hon. J. M. Gibson	Twelve months' salary as Secretary and Registrar			4,000 00	
G. E. Lumsden	do			2,200 00	
J. B. McLachlan	Assistant Secretary			1,200 00	
J. D. Warde	Clerk			1,100 00	
L. H. Irving	do			1,000 00	
F. C. Ussher	Deputy Registrar			1,400 00	
Geo. Hobbs	do			900 00	
E. Jenkinson	do			850 00	
J. I. McIntosh	Clerk and Minister's Secretary			1,250 00	
Geo. Craig	Clerk and Shorthand Writer			750 00	
R. A. Eaton	Engrossing Clerk			700 00	
A. Burtchael	Messenger			450 00	
				15,800 00	
EXPENSES.					
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	801 81			
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	654 92			
Cyclostyle Co	do	4 10		1,460 83	
G. Bengough	Typewriter	120 00			
Hammond Typewriter Co	Typewriter supplies	1 50			
C. Gripton	Rubber stamps	5 25			
Grand & Toy	do	60			
G. Bunker	do	2 50		129 85	
				1,590 68	167,764 30
	<i>Carried forward</i>				

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			1,590	68	167,764	30
	SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.—Continued.						
	EXPENSES.—Continued.						
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps.....	650	00				
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams.....	67	98				
C. P. R.	do	19	83				
Bell Telephone Co.	Messages.....	3	00				
Sundry persons	Messenger service	7	50			748	31
Williamson & Co	Books	26	50				
J. Gemmill	do	4	00				
do	do	70	10				
W. F. Dyas	do	3	75				
G. F. Jelf	do	8	00				
Rose Publishing Co	do	4	00			116	35
Imrie & Graham	Legal charts	12	25				
W. H. Irwin & Co	Directory	2	50				
Railway and Steamboat Guide ..	Subscription	10	20				
Might's Directory Co	Directories	21	00				
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	5	75				
Rolph, Smith & Co	Repairing seal, etc.....	8	25				
G. Bengough	do typewriters			60	75		
M. F. Hale & Co	Cab hire	68	75				
R. Bond	do	5	75				
C. R. Notman	do	1	00			75	50
Dominion Express Co	Charges.....	2	15				
Canadian Express Co	do	5	95				
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges	1	25				
Hon. J. M. Gibson	Travelling expenses	82	50				
L. H. Irving	do	18	95			9	35
J. I. McIntosh	do	60	18			161	63

J. B. McLachlan	Petty office expenses	16 68	1 01	
Bradstreet Comm'l Agency	Subscription	120 32		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions		137 00	
F. J. Glackneyer	Services as extra Clerk	115 50		
D. C. Ross	do do	52 00		
W. H. Clarke	do do	305 00		
A. McDonell	do Housekeeper	200 00	472 50	
J. J. Ryan	do Fireman	260 00	460 00	
				3,853 08
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OFFICE.				
SALARIES.				
R. Christie	Twelve months' salary as Inspector of Asylums		2,600 00	
T. F. Chamberlain	do Prisons and Charities		2,200 00	
James Mann	do Chief Clerk		1,300 00	
F. M. Nicholson	do Clerk and Shorthand Writer		1,100 00	
W. Drummond	do Clerk		850 00	
I. R. Aikens	do do		700 00	
J. O'Shea	do Messenger		325 00	
				9,075 00
EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	375 91		
W. Barber & Bros	Paper	115 59		
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	211 30		
Brown Bros.	Supplies for typewriter	9 00		
G. M. S. Wilson	Postage scale	5 00		
C. Gripton	Rubber stamps	3 00		
			719 80	
Mrs. Humbertus	Postage stamps	580 00		
C. P. R. Telegraph	Telegrams	36 78		
G. N. W. do	do	78 36		
Bell Telephone Co.	Messages	2 60		
Sundry persons	Messenger service	3 50		
			701 24	
Imrie & Graham	Legal chart	3 25		
Might's Directory Co.	Directories	15 00		
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	1 20		
International Railway Guide	Subscription	2 52		
Toronto Railway and Steamboat Guide	do	5 00		
Bradstreet Comm'l Agency	do	16 66		
			43 63	
M. F. Hale & Co	Cab hire	64 75		
T. F. Chamberlain	Travelling expenses	863 20		
J. Mann	do	36 60		
F. M. Nicholson	do	48 80		
		1,013 35	1,464 67	180,672 38
<i>Carried forward</i>				

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,013	35	1,464	67	180,672	88
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OFFICE—Continued.						
	<i>EXPENSES.—Continued.</i>						
I. R. Aikens	Travelling expenses.....	83	30				
L. K. Cameron	do	16	35				
R. Christie.....	do	50	46				
W. Drummond.....	Petty office expenses.....			1,133	46		
Sundry newspapers.....	Subscriptions			20	00		
				38	45	2,686	58
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.						
	<i>SALARIES.</i>						
Hon. J. Dryden.....	Twelve months' salary as Minister			4,000	00		
C. C. James.....	do Deputy Minister and Secretary Bureau of Industries			2,200	00		
W. F. McMaster	do Assistant Secretary			1,700	00		
W. O. Galloway	do Clerk			1,250	00		
D. I. Johnston	do do			900	00		
N. J. Clark	do do			900	00		
D. J. O'Donoghue	do Clerk and Shorthand Writer			900	00		
T. McGillivuddy.....	do Clerk and Shorthand Secretary			1,000	00		
W. B. Varley.....	do do			900	00		
Thos. Lynch	do Messenger			500	00	14,250	00
	<i>EXPENSES.</i>						
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	75	34				
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	321	97				
Office Specialty Co.	do	4	50				
Brown Bros	Pens	3	10				
G. F. Postwick	Indices	9	45				
Office Specialty Co	Copier	25	00				
J. J. Bruce.....	Reporters' note books	3	50				

Williamson & Co	do	1 20		
C. Gripton	Rubber stamps	2 60	446 65	
Mrs. Hubertus	Postage stamps	398 00		
C. P. R. Telegraph	Telegrams	2 89		
G. N. W. do	do	63 29		
Bell Telephone Co.	Messages	1 60		
Electric Despatch Co	Messenger service	40	466 18	
Williamson & Co	Books	17 50		
W. F. Dyas	do	7 50		
J. E. Bryant Co	do	12 00		
Carawell & Co	do	5 50		
Montréal Paper Mills Co	do	1 80		
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	1 60		
Might's Directory Co	Directories	10 00		
Canadian Textile Directory	Subscription	2 00		
Toronto Railway and Steam-boat Guide	do	3 90	61 80	
Street Railway Co.	Car tickets	5 53		
M. F. Hale & Co.	Cab hire	17 75		
C. Brown	do	4 00		
C. R. Notman	do	1 50		
J. McConvey	do	1 50	30 28	
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges	3 68		
C. P. Railway Co.	do	1 51		
Canadian Express Co	Charges	17 20		
Dominion Express Co	do	80		
Northern Pacific Express Co	do	2 50		
J. Macdonald	Cartage	31 95		
R. Kelly	do	35		
Rose Cartage Co.	do	2 50	60 49	
Hon. J. Dryden	Travelling expenses	118 85		
C. C. James	do	32 25	151 10	
A. J. Henderson	Caligraph		40 00	
W. B. Varley	Petty office expenses		6 79	
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions		82 55	
J. M. Donaldson	Services as Fireman		380 00	
			1,725 85	
				199,334 81

Carried forward.....

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	¢	¢	¢	¢
	<i>Brought forward</i>				199,834 81
	REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S BRANCH.				
	SALARIES.				
P. H. Bryce	Twelve months' salary as Deputy Registrar-General.....		500 00		
R. B. Hamilton	do		1,200 00		
J. McG. Ridley	Inspector		900 00		
T. F. Callaghan	do		900 00		
C. M. Pardee	do		900 00		
F. Jones	do		800 00		
C. S. Horrocks	do		800 00		
M. H. Smith	Shorthand Writer.....		200 00		
E. Jury	Messenger.....		240 00		
F. Warwick	Clerk.....		500 00		6,940 00
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding.....	1,284 93			
W. Barber & Bros	Paper.....	183 13			
L. K. Cameron	Stationery.....	197 96			
H. F. Clarke & Co	Parcel strap.....	75			
C. Grippion	Rubber stamps.....	18 00		1,684 77	
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps.....	120 00			
Mrs. Hubertus	do	105 00			
P. H. Bryce	do	15 25			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams.....	1 30		241 55	
Might's Directory Co	Directories.....	16 00			
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs.....	80		16 80	
D. Patterson	Services as Registrar in Unorganized Districts.....	16 30			
J. T. Hawkins	do	90			
R. E. Miller	do	7 20			
C. R. Notman	Cab hire.....	50			
W. Bacon	Cartage.....	6 90			
A. E. Mallory	do	90		24 40	

M. F. Hale & Co.	do	1 00		
Rose Cartage Co	do	75		
R. B. Hamilton	Travelling expenses			10 05
Bell Telephone Co	Removing phone			500 00
W. Smith	Services as extra Clerk			50
E. P. Cliff	do	658 00		
W. McArthur	do	430 00		
W. L. Weatherly	do	534 00		
J. M. Leet	do	480 00		
George Wheeler	do	368 00		
E. Clark	Services as acting Messenger	200 00		
F. G. Verral	Typewriting	5 00		
		1 25		
			2,676 25	5,154 32
IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.				
SALARIES.				
D. Spence	Twelve months' salary as Secretary			1,350 00
EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	19 50		
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	17 16		
Office Specialty Co	Files	1 50		
Mrs. Hubertus	Postage stamps	81 00		38 16
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	22 70		
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	4 78		108 48
Might's Directory Co	Directories	16 00		
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	1 60		17 60
Street Railway Co	Car tickets	24 00		
Canadian Express Co	Charges	2 80		
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges	50		27 30
Brown Bros	Repairing caligraph			3 80
A. G. Smyth	Services re customs returns, 1891			5 00
D. Spence	Party office expenses			3 06
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements			20 45
				223 35
				213,002 48

Carried forward

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>							
PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.							
SALARIES.							
J. J. Cassidy, M.D.	Twelve months' salary as Chairman	400	00				
P. H. Bryce, M.D.	do	2,000	00				
W. H. H. Mussen	First Clerk	950	00				
G. A. Dorian	Second Clerk	800	00				
J. J. Mackenzie	Laboratory Assistant	1,100	00				
M. H. Smith	Shorthand Writer	250	00				
Geo. Jones	Messenger	144	00				
				5,644	00		
EXPENSES.							
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	223	71				
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	117	96				
Wm. Barber & Bros	Paper	111	54				
C. Grippon	Rubber stamp	4	00				
		457	21				
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	175	00				
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	41	06				
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	24	23				
Bell Telephone Co	Messages	95					
		241	24				
Williamson & Co	Books	9	00				
P. S. King & Son	do	15	18				
E. Steiger & Co	Periodicals, etc	28	47				
Friedlander & Sohn	do	14	03				
		66	68				
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	40					
Might's Directory Co	Directories	10	00				
Railway and Steamboat Guide	Subscription	1	30				
		11	70				
F. Rae, M. D.	Attendance and expenses, Board meetings	144	50				
E. E. Kitchen, M. D.	do	235	00				
H. E. Vaux, M. D.	do	280	20				
J. D. Macdonald, M. D.	do	167	00				
		826	70				

J. Stevens & Son.....	Apparatus	17 54	
Map and School Supply Co.....	do	18 63	
Edmer & Amend	do	54 55	
W. H. Sparrow	do	10 00	
Rice Lewis & Son	do	56 88	
Toronto Rubber Co.....	do	1 33	
W. Menzies	do	16 50	
James Iredale	do	6 00	
Goodyear Rubber Co	do	3 00	
Elliot & Co	Chemicals	16 70	
Lyman Bros. & Co	do	10 41	
Hope & Son.....	do	2 00	
A. J. Henderson.....	Repairing caligraph	85	213 54
Brown Bros	do	50	
John Wanless & Co.....	Rent of offices	337 50	1 35
Consumers' Gas Co.....	Gas	18 99	
Knickerbocker Ice Co.....	Ice	13 25	
John Milne & Co.....	Furnishings	19 45	
Michie & Co.....	do	60	
Elliot & Co.....	do	1 20	
W. Frowse	Carpentering, etc.	28 07	
Mrs. Jones	Office cleaning	103 00	522 06
R. Bond.....	Cab hire.....	6 00	
C. Brown.....	do	6 50	
M. F. Hale & Co.....	do	5 00	
J. McDonell	Cartage	1 50	17 50
Canadian Express Co.....	Charges	7 20	
Dominion Express Co.....	do	90	
C. W. Irwin	Duty charges	5 25	14 85
F. G. Verral	Services copying.....		7 35
J. J. Cassidy	Travelling expenses		10 50
P. H. Bryce	Petty office expenses		10 20
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions		31 10
	MISCELLANEOUS.		2,431 98
	Gazette.		
Warwick & Sons	Printing		2,596 69
	QUEEN'S PRINTER.		
	SALARIES.		
L. K. Cameron	Twelve months' salary as Queen's Printer.....	1,400 00	
George Thomas	Assistant do	1,200 00	
	Carried forward.....	2,600 00	2,596 69
			221,078 46

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Concluded.*—LEGISLATION.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§	c.	§	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	2,600 00		221,078 46	
	EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	27 85			
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	46 61			
Might's Directory Co.	Directories	10 00			
Inurie & Graham	Legal chart	3 25			
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	5 00			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	1 27			
Bell Telephone Co.	Message	25			
Canadian Express Co.	Charges	25			
Dominion Express Co.	do	45			
† G. T. Railway Co.	Freight charges	1 44			
‡ Rose Cartage Co.	Cartage	1 75			
M. F. Hale & Co.	Cab hire	1 50			
C. R. Notman	do	12 60			
T. P. Stewart	Services stock-taking	100 00			
W. W. Woods	do	100 00			
				2,912 22	
	INSPECTION OF REGISTRY OFFICES.				
E. F. B. Johnston	Twelve months' salary as Inspector	1,500 00			
do	Travelling expenses	398 72			
Warwick & Sons	Printing circulars	1 28			
				1,900 00	
	INSPECTION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
	SALARIES.				
J. H. Hunter	Twelve months' salary as Inspector	2,800 00			
K. A. Chisholm	do	800 00			
W. J. Vale	Eight do	533 33			

EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	524 62		
W. Barber & Bros.	Paper	3 23		
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	230 90		
Brown Bros	Supplies for typewriter	3 30		
Mrs. Grippon	Rubber stamps	34 25		
Mrs. Hubertus	Postage stamps	46 50		
G. M. Rose	do	65 00		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	6 35		
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	1 22		
Inurie & Graham	Legal chart, etc.	3 25		
Might's Directory Co	Directories	10 00		
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	80		
Bradstreet's Commercial Agency	Subscription	16 66		
J. D. Ward	Joint Stock Manual	2 00		
G. F. Jeff	Law books	4 00		
Canadian Express Co	Charges	2 60		
Rose Carriage Co.	Cartage	1 15		
J. I. McIntosh	Services as Stenographer	200 65		
Geo. Craig	do	16 00		
Office Specialty Co.	Desks and stools	45 00		
G. F. Bostwick	do	95 10		
P. O'Brien	Moving office furniture	4 50		
J. H. Hunter	Travelling expenses	185 58		
do	Petty office expenses	6 25		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions	31 00	5,673 24	
				1,600 00
				14,682 15
				235,760 61
SPECIAL SERVICES <i>re</i> INVESTIGATIONS.				
J. P. Macdonell	Twelve months' salary as Clerk			
				1,600 00
				14,682 15
				235,760 61
Total Civil Government				
LEGISLATION.				
SALARIES.				
—				
Hon. T. Ballantyne	Services as Speaker		1,250 00	
Charles Clarke	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the House		1,800 00	
A. H. Sydney	do Assistant Clerk of House		1,500 00	
A. M. Dymond	do Law Clerk		700 00	
				5,250 00
				235,760 61
				235,760 61

LEGISLATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID,	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			5,250	00		285,760 61
	LEGISLATION.—Continued.						
	SALARIES.—Continued.						
J. M. Delamere,	Twelve months' salary as Clerk and Postmaster			1,000	00		
Wm. Houston	do Librarian			1,600	00		
W. T. R. Preston	do do			150	00		
Wm. Inglis	Twelve months' salary as Assistant Librarian			800	00		
L. K. Cameron	do Accountant			400	00		
F. J. Glackmeyer	do Sergeant-at-Arms			600	00		
P. O'Brien	do Housekeeper and Chief Messenger			700	00		
W. Kennedy	do Messenger			450	00		
M. Bailey	do do			550	00		
V. P. Fayle	do do			550	00		
B. McCoy	do do			450	00		
Alfred Gayfer	Eight months' salary as Fireman			333	00		
James Wells	do Night Watchman			500	00		
						13,383	
	SESSIONAL WRITERS, MESSENGERS, PAGES AND FIREMEN						
F. J. Joseph	Services as Writer			650	00		
R. A. Kent	do do			500	00		
J. G. Rosseau	do do			340	00		
W. Ledger	do do			190	00		
W. H. Clarke	do do			302	50		
J. Prinkiss	do do			112	00		
G. G. Keith	do do			138	00		
W. S. Griffin	do do			750	00		
Thomas Ballantyne	do do			264	00		
G. W. Duncan	do do			213	00		
S. J. Crosby	do do			192	00		
D. Dunn	do do			48	00		
E. Holmes	do do			138	00		
M. C. Roblin	do do			328	00		
D. B. Wylie	do do			149	00		
E. Saunders	do do			400	00		
A. Robertson	do do			224	00		

E. J. Barton	do	146 00
H. J. Spence	do	139 00
W. W. Wood	do	50 00
J. Gorrie	do	220 00
H. W. Davies	do	122 00
A. J. Rattray	do	75 00
T. A. Martin	do	28 50
T. P. Stewart	do	50 00
R. Brodie	do	120 00
F. F. Bretnell	do	126 00
L. C. A. Casgrain	do	126 00
E. Chartrand	do	126 00
James De Cantillon	do	126 00
John Devine	do	126 00
J. J. Dixon	do	126 00
J. M. Doyle	do	126 00
A. R. Duff	do	126 00
A. Fraser	do	126 00
E. Kerr	do	126 00
W. A. Kelsey	do	126 00
F. R. Laugs	do	118 00
H. McCormick	do	120 00
W. McFarlane	do	126 00
A. McCrimmon	do	124 00
H. MacIntyre	do	116 00
T. H. Roberts	do	126 00
F. W. Scott	do	126 00
Joseph Shae	do	126 00
J. F. Sullivan	do	124 00
W. Wyllie	do	132 00
F. Quesnel	do	126 00
P. De Cantillon	do	118 00
Alex. Brown	do	132 00
Thomas George	do	110 00
C. Livingston	do	118 00
M. J. O'Neill	do	104 00
M. Sullivan	do	88 00
T. O'Brien	do	102 00
A. Bowman	do	98 00
B. J. Loughrin	do	114 00
John Watson	do	98 00
A. L. Leitch	do	100 00
H. T. Smith	do	70 00
J. D. Swanson	do	110 00
James Clark	do	90 00
W. C. Shaw	do	26 00
J. M. Stratten	do	88 00
John Logan	do	76 00
<i>Carried forward</i>		10,301 00
		13,333 00
		235,760 61

T. Hagarty	do	49 50			
A. Lynn	do	39 75			
A. Gayer	Services as Fireman	90 00			
A. Smart	do	90 00			
J. Edmondstone	do	90 00			
R. J. Griffith	do	90 00			
13,819 35					
POSTAGE AND COST OF HOUSE POST OFFICE.					
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	655 00			
Mrs. Hubertus	do	706 00			
H. C. Dixon	do	200 00			
Postmaster	Postage	13 44			
James Power	Carrriage of mails	360 00	1,574 44		
George Bunker	Repairing stamp pad	2 50			
362 50					
1,936 94					
STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BINDING.					
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	378 80	24,503 93		
Buntin, Reid & Co.	Paper	7,478 82			
W. Barber & Bros	do	2,333 42			
L. K. Cameron	Stationery		10,191 04		
34,694 97					
PRINTING BILLS AND DISTRIBUTING STATUTES.					
Warwick & Sons	Printing	76 13	3,453 32		
L. K. Cameron	Stationery				
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps.	75 00			
Canadian Express Co	Charges	315 58			
Dominion Express Co	do	51 17			
Rose Cartage Co.	Cartage	16 30			
Hendrie & Co	do	1 14			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges	9 05			
C. P. Railway Co	do	2 31			
546 68					
4,000 00					
LIBRARY.					
W. J. Gage & Co.	Books	3 78			
J. E. Bryant Co.	do	80 20			
Geo. Virtue	do	41 00			
Carswell & Co	do	66 90			
Grip Printing Co	do	91 00			
D. Appleton & Co	do	7 50			
290 38					
67,784 26					
235,760 61					

Carried forward.....

LEGISLATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	290 38	67,784 26	.....	285,760 61
	LIBRARY.—Continued.				
	Books.....	1 20			
W. Briggs.....	do	303 64			
Williamson & Co.....	do	54 04			
E. G. Allen.....	do	100 00			
J. A. Donovan.....	do	18 00			
W. Kingsford.....	do	62 45			
F. Porter.....	do	91 25			
Rowell & Hutchison.....	do	16 75			
J. P. McKenna.....	do	15 90			
J. J. Murphy.....	do	2 00			
W. T. James.....	do	35			
J. H. Hill.....	do	14 00			
H. E. Breakell.....	do	50			
H. Heaton.....	do	1 75			
C. W. Allan.....	do	1 00			
Pelmeator Co.....	do	4 00			
Geo. Dixon.....	do	3 00			
N. Brock.....	do	4 00			
W. Patterson.....	do	3 75			
W. E. Dyas.....	do	40 00			
W. V. Dawson.....	do	13 62			
Copp, Clark Co.....	do	5 00			
H. Berglin.....	do	8 40			
W. J. Whitby.....	do	6 00			
G. F. Jelf.....	do	4 00			
Canadian Railway News Co.....	do	2 00			
W. Gregg.....	do	2 00			
R. Tyson.....	do	50			
				1,067 48	
	Law list.....	2 00			
	Subscription to law reports, etc	45 00			
	do do	139 80			
	Subscription.....	5 20			
	Periodicals, etc	211 32			
	Magazines.....	9 00			
	Almanacs.....	5 00			
	Directories, etc	19 00			
	Imrie & Graham.....				
<i>Gazette</i> Printing Co.....					
Carswell & Co.....					
Railway and Steamboat Guide.....					
E. G. Allen.....					
Ginn & Co.....					
R. S. Bacon.....					
Might's Directory Co.....					

W. H. Irwin & Co	do	4 50	441 42	
M. K. McGuinn	Messenger service	1 00		
Warwick & Sons	Stamping and binding	102 90		
H. C. Casel	Filing clips	3 35		
C. W. Irwin	Duty charges	50		
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges	90		
Canadian Express Co	Charges	24 24		
M. C. Roblin	To pay express charges, etc	76		
W. T. R. Preston	do	7 72		
W. Inglis	do	1 45		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions	76 00	218 82	1,727 72
INDEMNITY TO MEMBERS.				
L. K. Cameron	To pay members			56,639 80
EXPENSES.				
Dominion Express Co	Charges	45 75		
Canadian Express Co	do	219 61		
Rose Cartage Co	Carriage	87 25		
Verral Transfer Co	do	27 00		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	20 08	379 61	
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	1 76		
Bell Telephone Co	Messages	41 31		
Rolph, Smith & Co	Die, etc	14 75		
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	480 92		
P. C. Allan	do	64 00		
R. Williams	Engraving	20 00		
Alex. Gorrie	Writing cards	4 00		
F. Roger	File boards	5 00		
C. Gripton	Rubber stamps	17 75		
Might's Directory Co	Directories, etc	22 00	606 42	
W. J. Dickson	Almanacs	2 10		
Rand, McNally & Co	Atlas	3 50		
Inrie & Graham	Law list	2 00		
D. Battersby	Railway guide	75		
Railway and Steamboat Guide	Subscription	5 20		
J. Laidlaw	Books	4 00		
P. C. Allan	Periodicals, magazines, etc	330 05	369 60	
Rossell & Hutchinson	100 copies Kingsford's History of Canada	300 00		
Times Printing Co	100 copies Sinclair's Liquor License Act	176 00		
				126,211 78
				235,760 61
<i>Carried forward</i>				

LEGISLATION.—*Concluded.*—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			126,211	78		235,760 61
	EXPENSES.—Continued.						
RowSELL & HUTCHISON	100 copies Bibliography of Ontario	100	00				
Geo. Virtue	35 copies Life of Simcoe	122	50				
Stovel & Co	Official robes, etc	155	25			698	50
Caldecott, Burton & Co	do	34	03				
Rice Lewis & Son	Cutlery	31	10				
Geo. Bengough	Use of typewriter						
R. Bond	Cab hire	38	00				
M. F. Hale & Co	do	41	25				
W. B. Hubbard	do	3	50				
C. R. Notman	do	10	25				
Street Railway Co	Car tickets	62	00				
R. A. Kent	Services <i>re</i> Consolidation of Municipal Act	225	00			155	00
E. Saunders	do do and Assessment Act	400	00				
do	do do Election Act	125	00				
do	do preparing amendments to Revised Statutes	225	00				
A. Smart	Travelling expenses	4	00			975	00
F. O'Brien	do	20	00				
J. Fletcher	Expenses <i>re</i> Private Bills Committee	21	25			24	00
J. G. Rosseau	To pay expenses of witnesses <i>re</i> Public Accounts Committee	74	30				
F. Acland	do	21	50				
Lient.-Col. Grasett	Police service	40	00			117	05
Pay lists	Wages of fireman and messengers	1,459	75				
D. Flack	Messenger service	3	00				
F. Doane	Cab hire <i>re</i> visit of Members, Legislative Assembly to Upper Canada College	65	00			1,502	75
J. Townsend	do	5	00				
W. H. Stone	Funeral expenses late Clerk of the House	390	00			70	00
R. Bond	Cab hire	31	00				
						421	00

Ewing & Notman								
W. Kennedy								
P. O'Brien								
Sundry newspapers								
Cab hire <i>re</i> funeral late H. E. Clarke, M.P.P.						32 00		
Meals for telegraph operators, etc						147 65		
To pay express, telegrams, etc						2 10		
Subscriptions and advertisements						594 77		
							6,385 98	
Total Legislation								132,597 76
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.								
SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.								
Hon. J. Hagarty	Chief Justice Appeal, allowance granted, 3 Vic., Cap. 5					1,000 00		
Hon. J. D. Armour	do Queen's Bench, do					1,000 00		
Sir A. T. Galt	do do Common Pleas, do					1,000 00		
Hon. G. W. Burton	Judge, Appeal do					1,000 00		
Hon. F. Osler	do Common Pleas, do					1,000 00		
								5,000 00
SALARIES.								
Alex. Grant	Twelve months' salary as Registrar of Supreme Court and Court of Appeal					2,000 00		
R. G. Daiton	do Master in Chambers					4,000 00		
J. Winchester	do do					1,000 00		
F. Arnoldi	do do					1,200 00		
A. Y. Blain	do do					850 00		
A. B. G. Cull	do do					550 00		
Thos. Hodgins	do do					3,900 00		
N. McLean	do do					1,800 00		
A. E. Pastedo	do do					800 00		
J. H. Thom	do do					2,000 00		
S. B. Clark	do do					1,200 00		
J. A. McAndrew	do do					1,200 00		
								20,500 00
EXPENSES.								
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding					112 71		
Rowell & Hutchison	Binding law reports					90		
L. K. Cameron	Stationery					261 15		
Oliver, Coate & Co	Stationery cabinet					8 75		
C. Gripton	Rubber stamps					19 50		
Carswell & Co	Law reports, etc					11 00		
								414 01
								25,500 00
								368,358 37

Carried forward

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	414	01	25,500	00		308,358 37
	SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.—Continued.						
	EXPENSES.—Continued.						
Rowse & Hutchison	Law books.....	8	50				
Imrie & Graham	Legal charts and law lists.....	13	00				
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps.....	16	00				
Mrs. Hubertus	do.....	14	50				
S. J. Crosby	Services as extra Clerk.....	70	00				
Mr. A. E. Bastedo	Service as Clerk and Shorthand Writer to Judges.....	150	00				
Co. Rose Cartage Co.	Cartage.....	50		686	51		
						26,186	51
	COURT OF APPEAL.						
	SALARIES.						
C. S. Grant	Twelve months' salary as Clerk.....	950	00				
Eli Oliver	do Usher and Messenger.....	600	00				
				1,550	00		
	EXPENSES.						
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding.....	89	00				
L. K. Cameron	Stationery.....	33	25				
Warwick & Sons	Pens.....	2	00				
C. G. G. G. G.	Rubber stamps.....	6	00				
Rowse & Hutchison	Law forms, etc.....	26	77				
Imrie & Graham	Legal chart, etc.....	3	25				
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps.....	42	00				
Co. Rose Cartage Co.	Cartage.....	25					
J. L. Loughlin	Copying list of cases.....	2	00				
R. Ibbottson	Sharpening erasers.....	20					
Hoa, F. Osler	Grant to Library.....	200	00				
A. Grau	Petty office expenses.....	10	95				
				415	67		
						1,965	67

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§	¢	§	¢	§	¢
	<i>Brought forward</i>	448	18	11,260	00	32,218	70
	CHANCERY DIVISION,—Continued.						
	EXPENSES,—Continued.						
Innie & Graham.....	Legal charts and law lists.....	11	00				
Might's Directory Co.....	Directory.....	5	00				
J. K. Low.....	Service as extra Clerk.....	510	00				
A. R. Duff.....	do.....	386	00				
W. J. Cotton.....	do.....	70	00				
James Gorrie.....	do Acting Messenger.....	40	96				
Rose Cartage Co.....	Cartage.....	75					
G. S. Holmsted.....	Grant to Library.....	200	00				
do.....	Petty office expenses.....	14	10				
				1,685	99		
	QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.					12,945	99
	SALARIES.						
J. S. Cartwright.....	Twelve months' salary as Registrar.....	2,000	00				
P. J. Brown.....	do Clerk.....	1,500	00				
C. O. Strange.....	do do.....	1,050	00				
M. B. Black.....	do do.....	600	00				
Geo. Hilliar.....	do Housekeeper and Messenger.....	650	00				
James Kollo.....	do Usher and Crier.....	53	00				
C. McKenzie.....	do Message Youth.....	52	00				
F. Bulmer.....	do do.....	187	50				
R. Lawson.....	do Messenger.....	450	00				
				6,542	50		
	EXPENSES.						
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing and binding.....	62	57				
L. K. Cameron.....	Stationery.....	119	73				
C. Gripton.....	Rubber stamp.....	6	00				
Mrs. Habertus.....	Postage stamps.....	30	00				
Might's Directory Co.....	Directory.....	5	00				

Inirie & Graham	Legal chart and law list	4 50		
A. R. Duff	Services as extra Clerk	26 00		
Thomas Runney	do office cleaning	330 00		
M. Hilliar	do do	209 00		
Rose Cartage Co.	Cartage	1 50		
Canadian Express Co.	Charges	5 70		
Dominion Express Co.	do	3 00		
Hon. F. Osler	Grant to Library	200 00	1,003 00	7,545 50
COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.				
SALARIES.				
M. B. Jackson	Twelve months' salary as Registrar	2,500 00		
M. J. Macnamara	do Clerk	1,300 00		
A. J. Elliott	do Second Clerk	900 00		
James Alexander	do Usher and Messenger	572 00	5,275 00	
EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	58 21		
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	46 56		
C. Gripton	Seal, press, etc	12 00		
Might's Directory Co.	Directory	5 00		
Inirie & Graham	Legal chart and law list	3 25		
S. J. Crosby	Services as extra Clerk	167 50		
Mrs. Austin	do	63 00		
Rose Cartage Co.	Cartage	50		
M. B. Jackson	Travelling expenses	110 00		
do	Petty office expenses	25 00		
Hon. F. Osler	Grant to Library	200 00	631 02	5,966 02
SURROGATE JUDGES AND LOCAL MASTERS.				
His Honour—	Twelve months' commutation as Surrogate Judge	1,000 00		
Judge Elliott	do do	585 00		
do Ardagh	do do	600 00		
do McDonald	do do	540 00		
do Burnham	do do	840 00		
do Benson	do do	666 00		
do Morson	do do	333 00		
do do	Arrears from July 1st, 1891	264 00		
do Deacon	Twelve months' commutation as Surrogate Judge	408 00		
do Kingsmill	do do			
			5,236 00	58,676 21
				368,358 37

Carried forward

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	¢	£	¢
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>			58,576 21	302,358 37
SURROGATE JUDGES AND LOCAL MASTERS.—Continued.					
His Honour—					
Judge Bell.....	Ten months' commutation as Surrogate Judge.....			375 00	
do Scott.....	do do.....			240 00	
do Price.....	do do.....			752 00	
do Senkler.....	do do.....			506 00	
do Dean.....	do do.....			500 00	
do Jones.....	do do.....			428 00	
do McCarthy.....	do do.....			168 00	
do Lacourse.....	do do.....			704 00	
do Ross.....	do do.....			500 00	
do Wilkinson.....	do do.....			400 00	
do Lazier.....	do do.....			500 00	
do Tomis.....	do do.....			793 00	
do Baxter.....	do do.....			280 00	
do Morgan.....	Allowance out of surplus Surrogate fees.....			666 00	
do Ketchum.....	do do.....			95 83	
do Davis.....	do do.....			400 00	
do Muir.....	do do.....			591 00	
do Lacourse.....	Twelve months' commutation as Local Master.....			900 00	
do Dean.....	do do.....			577 00	
do Jones.....	do do.....			1,250 00	
S. Malcolmsen.....	do do.....			3,500 00	
J. E. O'Reilly.....	do do.....			1,600 00	
R. O'Hara.....	do do.....			3,000 00	
S. S. Lazier.....	do do.....			850 00	
W. A. McLean.....	do do.....				
				24,936 33	
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.					
CROWN COUNSEL PROSECUTIONS.					
G. W. Wells.....	Services, Fall Assizes, 1891, Elgin.....			32 00	
J. Maxwell.....	do do Prescott and Russel.....			10 00	
D. B. Simpson.....	do do Victoria.....			1+2 00	
C. W. Colter.....	do do Wellington.....			26 00	
R. Lees.....	do Winter Assizes, 1891, Carleton.....			32 00	

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			5,913	45	83,612	54	368,358	37
	MISCELLANEOUS, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—Con.								
	CROWN COUNSEL PROSECUTIONS.—Continued.								
F. Love.....	Services, Fall Assizes, 1892	Elgin.....						20	00
W. R. Riddell	do	Essex.....						243	74
J. L. Whiting	do	Frontenac						10	00
A. Frost	do	Grey.....						76	00
W. R. Riddell.....	do	Haldimand						37	00
W. H. P. Clement.....	do	Halton.....						48	00
W. Kerr.....	do	Hastings						131	00
J. F. Lister.....	do	Kent.....						243	00
W. Leunt.....	do	Lambton.....						140	00
C. F. Widdifield.....	do	Lennox and Addington.....						38	00
D. B. MacLennan.....	do	Leeds and Grenville.....						28	00
W. M. Gernan.....	do	Lincoln.....						62	00
C. Macdougall.....	do	Middlesex.....						180	00
John King.....	do	Norfolk.....						58	90
R. C. Clute.....	do	Northumberland and Durham.....						206	00
H. M. Deroche.....	do	Ontario.....						122	00
F. R. Ball.....	do	Oxford.....						88	00
H. Carscallen.....	do	Peel.....						82	00
do.....	do	Perth.....						20	00
J. Idington.....	do	do.....						20	00
D. B. MacLennan.....	do	Prescott and Russell.....						32	00
H. M. Deroche.....	do	Prince Edward.....						78	00
R. J. Dowdall.....	do	Renfrew.....						38	00
J. V. Teetzel.....	do	Simcoe.....						58	85
Hon. R. W. Scott.....	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....						156	30
M. G. Cameron.....	do	Victoria.....						156	70
A. S. Ball.....	do	Waterloo.....						20	00
G. W. Wells.....	do	Wellington.....						111	50
J. Greer.....	do	Wentworth.....						84	00
R. C. Clute.....	do	York.....						380	00
									8,882 41

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN COUNTIES.					
W. S. Campbell	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Brant.				
	December quarter, 1891	1,875 24			
	March quarter, 1892	567 97			
	June quarter, 1892	1,321 50			
	September quarter, 1892	537 11			
			4,291 82		
N. Robertson	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Bruce.				
	December quarter, 1891	1,958 50			
	March quarter, 1892	527 34			
	June quarter, 1892	738 41			
	September quarter, 1892	426 12			
			3,650 37		
Wm. Cowan	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Carleton.				
	December quarter, 1891	1,367 99			
	March quarter, 1892	1,087 02			
	June quarter, 1892	1,513 47			
	September quarter, 1892	1,033 34			
			5,001 82		
R. T. Haun	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Dufferin.				
	December quarter, 1891	437 88			
	March quarter, 1892	431 89			
	June quarter, 1892	140 39			
	September quarter, 1892	186 38			
			1,196 54		
J. McCausland	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Elgin.				
	September quarter, 1891	538 13			
	December quarter, 1891	596 85			
	March quarter, 1892	696 78			
	June quarter, 1892	1,227 84			
	September quarter, 1892	679 30			
			3,738 90		
H. Morand	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Essex.				
	December quarter, 1891	1,043 87			
	March quarter, 1892	724 21			
	June quarter, 1892	1,537 88			
	September quarter, 1892	1,038 36			
			4,344 32		
T. F. VanLuiwen	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Frontenac.				
	September quarter, 1891	710 95			
	December quarter, 1891	856 69			
	March quarter, 1892	450 92			
			2,018 56		
S. J. Parker	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Grey.				
	December quarter, 1891	738 15			
	March quarter, 1892	247 99			
	June quarter, 1892	1,072 37			
	September quarter, 1892	453 63			
			2,512 14		
	<i>Carried forward</i>		26,754 47	92,494 98	368,358 37

John Coad	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Lanark, December quarter, 1891 March quarter, 1892 June quarter, 1892 September quarter, 1892	331 77 187 80 414 32 391 90	1,325 79	92,494 98	368,358 37
D. Mansell	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, Counties of Leeds and Grenville, December quarter, 1891 March quarter, 1892 June quarter, 1892 September quarter, 1892	629 78 513 70 532 96 448 86	2,125 30		
J. M. Parrott	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, Counties of Lennox & Addington, September quarter, 1891 December quarter, 1891 March quarter, 1892 June quarter, 1892 September quarter, 1892	190 61 383 54 190 80 239 56 156 24	1,160 75		
Thos. Keyes	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Lincoln, December quarter, 1891 March quarter, 1892 June quarter, 1892 September quarter, 1892	349 95 684 17 578 40 455 30			
S. A. McEvoy	On account of expenditure] as Treasurer, County of Middlesex, September quarter, 1891 December quarter, 1891 March quarter, 1892 June quarter, 1892 September quarter, 1892	1,527 92 2,493 93 1,286 83 2,616 99 1,302 95	2,067 82		
T. W. Walsh	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Norfolk, December quarter, 1891 March quarter, 1892 June quarter, 1892 September quarter, 1892	682 70 57 00 479 07 332 44	9,228 62		
N. F. Macnaughtan	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, Durham, Counties of Northumberland and December quarter, 1891 March quarter, 1892 June quarter, 1892 September quarter, 1892	1,315 40 471 19 1,370 77 444 30	1,551 21		
D. McKay	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Ontario, June quarter, 1891 September quarter, 1891 December quarter, 1891 March quarter, 1892	570 33 424 31 546 06 477 35	2,018 05		
	<i>Carried forward</i>		68,827 75		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

PAID TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
	<i>Brought forward</i>			68,827	75	92,494	98	388,358	37	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN COUNTIES.—Con.										
H. P. Brown	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Oxford, December quarter, 1891	585	69							
	March quarter, 1892	265	29							
	June quarter, 1892	486	21							
	September quarter, 1892	1,698	18							
G. Graham	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Peel, December quarter, 1891	549	04							
	March quarter, 1892	680	83							
	June quarter, 1892	581	03							
	September quarter, 1892	574	51							
A. Montroth	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Perth, December quarter, 1891	995	47							
	March quarter, 1892	433	30							
	June quarter, 1892	683	64							
	September quarter, 1892	413	54							
E. Pearse	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Peterborough, December quarter, 1891	622	07							
	March quarter, 1892	293	35							
	June quarter, 1892	737	69							
	September quarter, 1892	399	59							
John Fraser	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, Counties of Prescott and Russell, September quarter, 1891	336	36							
	December quarter, 1891	488	05							
	March quarter, 1892	385	54							
D. L. Bongard	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Prince Edward, December quarter, 1891	445	04							
	March quarter, 1892	305	02							
	June quarter, 1892	324	63							
	September quarter, 1892	233	01							
				2,052	70			1,209	95	
								1,307	70	

A. Morris.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Renfrew, December quarter, 1891..... March quarter, 1892..... June quarter, 1892..... September quarter, 1892.....	352 98 604 40 820 76 747 87	2,526 01		
S. J. Sanford.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Simcoe, December quarter, 1891..... March quarter, 1892.....	1,319 78 1,202 77	2,522 55		
C. J. Mattice.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, Glengarry, Counties of Stormont, Dundas and December quarter, 1891..... March quarter, 1892..... June quarter, 1892..... September quarter, 1892.....	771 54 658 88 396 13 491 35	2,317 90		
T. Matchett.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Victoria, September quarter, 1891..... December quarter, 1891..... March quarter, 1892..... June quarter, 1892..... September quarter, 1892.....	361 58 694 97 185 82 972 68 376 75	2,591 80		
L. D. Bowman.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Waterloo, December quarter, 1891..... March quarter, 1892..... June quarter, 1892..... September quarter, 1892.....	625 97 588 51 1,116 03 413 38	2,743 89		
G. L. Hobson.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Welland, December quarter, 1891..... March quarter, 1892..... June quarter, 1892..... September quarter, 1892.....	621 80 461 78 412 89 473 27	1,959 74		
W. Reynolds.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Wellington, December quarter, 1891..... March quarter, 1892..... June quarter, 1892..... September quarter, 1892.....	982 27 380 76 923 15 743 35	2,999 53		
Stoc.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of Wentworth, December quarter, 1891..... March quarter, 1892..... June quarter, 1892..... September quarter, 1892.....	1,545 19 1,922 66 1,128 67 1,331 07	5,927 59		
				104,953 84	92,494 98
					368,358 37
<i>Carried forward.....</i>					

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	104,953	84	92,494	98	368,358	37
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN COUNTIES.—Con.							
J. K. Macdonald.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, County of York, September quarter, 1891.....	3,560	29				
	December quarter, 1891.....	5,300	40				
	March quarter, 1892.....	6,250	61				
	June quarter, 1892.....	5,696	46				
	September quarter, 1892.....	4,358	49				
		25,166	25				
R. T. Coady.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, City of Toronto, September quarter, 1891.....	785	69				
	December quarter, 1891.....	2,841	78				
	March quarter, 1892.....	1,050	13				
	June quarter, 1892.....	1,215	42				
		1,200	00				
		3,200	00				
		61	90				
John English.....	Twelve months' salary as Provincial Bailiff.....			5,893	02		
do.....	Disbursements <i>re</i> transfer of prisoners.....						
P. Sunser.....	do.....			4,461	90		
Mercer Reformatory.....	Clothing for discharged prisoners.....	14	49				
do.....	do.....	717	50				
Alexander & Anderson.....	do.....	715	65				
Thomas Drummet & Co.....	do.....	79	00				
C. P. Industries.....	do.....	1,624	03				
H. Moloney & Co.....	do.....	8	80				
N. Courtemanche.....	do.....	19	25				
J. & J. Lugsdin.....	do.....	793	25				
McMaster & Co.....	do.....	217	74				
Hyslop, Caulfield & Co.....	do.....	52	50				
W. M. Thompson.....	do.....	26	50				
A. A. Allan & Co.....	do.....	3	00				
Gordon McKay & Co.....	do.....	15	00				
F. Hall & Son.....	do.....	1	00				
J. R. Forsyth.....	<i>Re</i> Administration of Justice Bruce.....	19	75				
J. E. Rogers.....	do.....	19	50				
do.....	Durham.....	22	70				
W. Greer.....	do.....	12	50				
	Glengarry.....			3,687	71		

J. E. Rogers	do	Grey	107 00
C. A. Fitch	do	Huron	1 00
J. W. Murray	do	do	167 85
W. Greer	do	Hastings	43 25
T. S. Carman	do	do	14 00
H. Carre	do	do	15 00
J. E. Rogers	do	do	38 30
J. W. Murray	do	do	71 30
A. W. Greer	do	Haldon	83 25
J. W. Murray	do	do	2,032 43
Bank of Commerce	do	do	8 14
A. E. Irving	do	Haldimand	30 00
J. V. Teetzel	do	do	50 00
J. E. Rogers	do	do	12 00
J. W. Murray	do	do	32 50
W. Greer	do	do	92 30
T. W. McKee	do	Kent	209 48
J. Bernaby	do	do	99 05
C. A. Hovey	do	do	65 00
W. Greer	do	do	44 35
J. E. Rogers	do	do	177 13
W. Burns	do	do	22 10
W. Robertson	do	do	20 00
J. W. Murray	do	do	38 65
O. M. Springer	do	do	15 00
J. McKeown	do	Lincoln	141 81
W. Greer	do	do	27 30
J. E. Rogers	do	do	164 55
J. W. Murray	do	Lambton	490 58
W. Greer	do	do	57 60
J. W. Murray	do	do	63 10
W. Greer	do	Lanark	33 60
J. W. Murray	do	Leeds and Grenville	93 40
W. Greer	do	Middlesex	93 90
J. W. Murray	do	Norfolk	433 90
do	do	do	75 00
W. H. Ellis, M.B.	do	Northumberland	22 35
J. E. Rogers	do	do	67 05
W. Greer	do	Oxford	70 35
J. W. Murray	do	Ontario	60 20
J. E. Rogers	do	Perth	1,276 55
J. W. Murray	do	Perth	18 50
J. E. Rogers	do	do	10 40
Dr. Ford	do	Peterborough	23 00
J. E. Rogers	do	do	32 80
W. C. Irving	do	Renfrew	52 00
Thomas Heys	do	Stincow	25 00
<i>Carried forward</i>			6,806 67
			144,162 72
			92,494 95
			368,358 37

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	6,896 67	144,162 72	92,494 98	368,358 37
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN COUNTIES—Con.					
<i>Re</i> Administration of Justice Simcoe.....					
J. E. Rogers	do	252 60			
W. Greer	Stormont	55 35			
J. E. Rogers	Victoria	8 35			
S. Nevison	do	106 96			
R. Tyson	do	5 15			
J. R. Forsyth	do	6 09			
W. Greer	do	71 35			
do	Wentworth	698 75			
A. M. Rosebrugh, M.D.	do	60 00			
J. W. Rosebrugh, M.D.	do	20 00			
J. A. E. Malloch, M.D.	do	20 00			
S. H. Ghent	do	50 00			
W. Greer	do	511 60			
J. E. Rogers	Wellington	28 10			
J. W. Murray	do	262 85			
T. D. Cowper	Waterloo	5 00			
J. E. Rogers	Welland	26 30			
A. E. Irving	do	30 00			
J. W. Murray	do	14 75			
W. H. Ellis, M.D.	do	75 00			
M. Basso	York	20 00			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	do	9 42			
W. H. Cross	do	107 23			
E. F. B. Johnston	do	63 64			
W. Greer	do	258 00			
J. E. Rogers	do	751 75			
T. W. McKee	do	186 55			
J. W. Murray	do	458 65			
			11,060 11		
Warwick & Sons	Gaol registers	122 94			
J. E. Rogers	Stationery, postage, etc	12 20			
J. W. Murray	Postage stamps and rent of box	6 50			
J. E. Rogers	Revolver	15 50			
Lugsdin & Barnett	Bath's club bag, etc	5 50			
Thomas Quinn	To pay carriage of prisoners		162 64		
					2,000 00

R. W. Laird	do	200 00			
W. P. Band	do	500 00			
INSPECTION OF OFFICES UNDER JUDICATURE ACT.					
J. Winchester	Eight months' salary as Inspector	1,866 00			
J. Fleming	Four do	800 00			
W. F. Grant	do	1,000 00			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	74 66			
W. Barber & Bros.	Paper	24 60			
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	57 25			
G. M. Rose	Postage stamps	80 00			
Mrs. Hubertus	do	20 00			
Innie & Graham	Legal chart and law list	3 25			
Rose Carriage Co.	Cartage	1 00			
J. Winchester	Travelling expenses	200 00			
J. Fleming	do	40 30			
SPECIAL SERVICES.					
J. W. Murray	Twelve months' salary as Chief Detective	1,650 00			
J. E. Rogers	do	1,350 00			
W. Greer	do	750 00			
L. W. Murray	Allowance for clothing	75 00			
J. E. Rogers	do	75 00			
INSPECTION OF DIVISION COURTS.					
Joseph Dickey	Twelve months' salary as Inspector	1,800 00			
J. P. Macdonald	do	1,000 00			
W. H. Higgins	Clerk	1,000 00			
E. Jury	do	8 00			
Warwick & Sons	Services as Messenger	106 47			
W. Barber & Bros.	Printing and binding	24 26			
L. K. Cameron	Paper	74 90			
G. M. Rose	Stationery	50 00			
Mrs. Hubertus	Postage stamps	50 00			
Innie & Graham	do	3 25			
W. J. Dickson	Law chart, etc.	60			
Might's Directory Co.	Almanacs	11 00			
C. F. R. Telegraph	Directories	6 07			
G. N. W. do Co	Messages	10 76			
J. Dickey	Travelling expenses	646 09			
Globe Printing Co.	Subscription	5 00			
W. H. Higgins	Petty office expenses	15 00			
				4,811 40	
				12,878 46	
				250,580 45	
				368,358 37	
				2,700 00	
				158,085 47	
				4,167 06	
				3,900 00	
<i>Carried forward.....</i>					

Attendance at Court as D. C. C. & P. County of Brant.....	York.....	671 00
J. H. Widdifield.....	Toronto.....	667 52
F. Mowat.....	Brant.....	44 50
W. Knibbidge.....	Bruce.....	32 46
W. Ginn.....	Carleton.....	84 80
J. P. Featherstone.....	Dufferin.....	32 24
J. McLaren.....	Essex.....	60 45
F. R. Maroon.....	Elgin.....	44 15
D. McLaws.....	Frontenac.....	24 28
A. McCall.....	Frey.....	16 25
G. Inglis.....	Halton.....	12 85
W. A. Lawrence.....	Haldimand.....	24 50
J. Mitchell.....	Huron.....	28 74
D. McDonald.....	Hastings.....	116 48
A. G. Northrup.....	Kent.....	48 50
W. A. Campbell.....	Lennox and Addington.....	28 51
W. P. Deroche.....	Lewds and Grenville.....	24 29
S. Reynolds.....	Lambton.....	40 75
W. R. Gemmill.....	Lanark.....	12 26
C. Rice.....	Lincoln.....	24 40
J. Clench.....	Middlesex.....	80 30
J. Macbeth.....	Norfolk.....	24 64
C. C. Rajelje.....	Northumberland & Durham.....	108 50
J. Fisher.....	Oxford.....	32 27
James Caulfield.....	Ontario.....	8 12
L. T. Barclay.....	Perth.....	28 32
J. James McFallen.....	Peterborough.....	68 40
J. Maloney.....	Prince Edward.....	48 50
J. Twigg.....	Prescott and Russell.....	20 29
J. Fraser.....	Peel.....	36 51
J. Austin.....	Renfrew.....	16 50
A. Thomson.....	Simcoe.....	76 50
J. Stevelson.....	Stormont, Dundas & Clen-	
J. A. McDonald.....	garry.....	44 21
W. Grace.....	Victoria.....	53 00
J. McDougall.....	Waterloo.....	48 30
S. H. Ghent.....	Wentworth.....	144 18
James Hough.....	Wellington.....	16 20
J. P. Willson.....	Welland.....	16 40
T. A. P. Towers.....	Algoma.....	12 14
Isaac Huber.....	Muskoka.....	8 14
R. H. Stewart.....	Perry Sound.....	4 11
James Meek.....	Thunder Bay.....	25 08
P. J. Brown.....	Wellington.....	4 00
P. J. Brown.....	York.....	68 00
J. T. Jones.....	do.....	8 00
F. C. Moffatt.....	do.....	24 00
R. C. Palmer.....	Lambton.....	1 20
do.....	do.....	4,809 05
do.....	do.....	17,777 51
do.....	do.....	250,560 45
do.....	do.....	368,358 37

Carried forward.....

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			17,777	51	250,580	45	368,358	37
	MISCELLANEOUS, CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.—Con.								
	SEALS AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES.								
Rolph, Smith & Co	Division Court seals, etc	13	10						
Estate of S. R. Lister	do	4	00						
Hart & Riddell	do	6	00						
Hart & Co	Books and forms, 4th Division Court, Algoma	24	47						
Mrs. Gripton	Punches for Surrogate Judges, Goderich and Brampton	9	00						
Harday, Clark & Co.	Seal for Clerk of the Peace, Algoma	5	65						
L. K. Cameron	Letter press, Registrar Parry Sound	6	00						
do	Punch for Local Registrar, Essex	2	50						
do	Office seal, D. C. C. & P., Huron	5	35						
do	Repairing punch	7	75						
J. R. Cotter	Services and expenses taking possession of 9th Division Court, Simcoe	13	78						
Ira Lewis	do 12th do	32	55						
Thomas Dixon	do 5th do	54	60						
Warwick & Sons	Printing rules of Surrogate Court								
Canadian Express Co	Charges on seal			185	90				
	LITIGATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.								
Æ. Irving	Legal services re validity of Assignment and Reference Act	235	00						
do	do appeal Local Option Act	50	00						
do	do Queen's Counsel, etc	500	00						
do	do opposing issue certiorari Reg. vs. Johnson	5	00						
J. R. Forsyth	Service as Stenographer	180	00						
Moss, Barwick & Franks	Legal services re Commissioners N. F. Park vs. Howard	690	00						
Kingsmill, Symons & Saunders	Taxed costs do	72	79						
Holland Bros.	Copying do	5	50						
C. R. Masters	Copying of Judgment, Maritime Bank vs. Receiver-General, New Brunswick.	3	60						
Warwick & Sons	Printing, etc, re appeal Queen's Counsel	125	78						
do	do powers of Provincial Legislatures.	51	95						
G. Bengough	Rent of typewriter	32	50						
J. P. Macdonell	Travelling expenses	30	75						
								1,982	87

EXPENSES OF JUDGES IN GROUPED COUNTIES.				
His Honour—	Services and expenses	161 10		
Judge Davis	do	244 05		
do Dean	do	333 85		
do Elliott	do	341 15		
do Mackenzie	do	279 00		
do Price	do	189 47		
do Robinson	do	282 15		
do Wilkinson	do			1,830 77
EXPENSES <i>Re</i> DITCHES AND WATER COURSES ACT.				
His Honour—	Services and expenses	71 25		
Judge Carnan	do	12 50		
do Davis	do	12 85		
do Toms	do	14 90		
do Wilkinson	do			111 50
SHORTHAND REPORTERS.				
A. H. Crawford	Twelve months' salary as Reporter	1,600 00		
A. J. Henderson	do	1,500 00		
R. Tyson	do	1,500 00		
E. Horton	do	1,500 00		
S. N. R. Fitcher	do	1,150 00		
J. S. Monaghan	do	1,150 00		
L. B. Young	do	1,150 00		
F. V. Dickson	do	1,150 00		
			10,700 00	
COUNTY LAW ASSOCIATIONS.				
Hon. the Treasurer	To pay grants			1,000 00
DEPUTY CLERKS OF CROWN AND PLEAS.				
W. B. Rubidge	Twelve months' salary as Deputy Clerk of Crown and Pleas, Brant	450 00		
W. Gunn	do	450 00		
J. P. Featherstone	do	450 00		
J. McLaren	do	450 00		
D. McLaws	do	450 00		
F. F. Marcon	do	450 00		
A. McVill	do	450 00		
Geo. Inglis	do	450 00		
J. Mitchell	do	400 00		
W. A. Lawrence	do	400 00		
	<i>Carried forward</i>	4,450 00		33,588 55
			250,580 45	308,358 37

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
A. G. Northrup		4,450	00	33,588	55	250,580	45
D. McDonald							
W. A. Campbell							
W. R. Gennill							
C. Rice							
A. Thomson							
S. Reynolds							
W. P. Denoche							
J. Clench							
John Macbeth							
C. C. Rapelje							
John Fisher							
L. T. Barclay							
J. Canfield							
J. A. Austin							
John Twigg							
J. McEadden							
J. Moloney							
John Fraser							
J. A. McDougall							
J. McL Stevenson							
W. Grace							
J. McDougall							
L. P. Wilson							
S. H. Ghent							
J. Hough							
T. A. P. Towers							
J. Meek							
T. H. Stewart							
L. Huber							
<i>Brought forward</i>		4,450	00	33,588	55	250,580	45
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.— <i>Con.</i>							
DEPUTY CLERK OF CROWN AND PLEAS.— <i>Continued.</i>							
Twelve months' salary as Deputy Clerk of Crown and Pleas, Hastings.....		450	00				
do	Huron	500	00				
do	Kent	450	00				
do	Lambton	450	00				
do	Lanark	450	00				
do	Renfrew	400	00				
do	Leeds and Grenville	500	00				
do	Lennox and Addington	400	00				
do	Lincoln	450	00				
do	Middlesex	500	00				
do	Norfolk	450	00				
do	Northumberland and Durham	500	00				
do	Ontario	450	00				
do	Oxford	450	00				
do	Peel	400	00				
do	Prince Edward	400	00				
do	Perth	450	00				
do	Peterborough	450	00				
do	Prescott and Russell	450	00				
do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	500	00				
do	Simcoe	500	00				
do	Victoria	450	00				
do	Waterloo	850	00				
do	Welland	400	00				
do	Wentworth	500	00				
do	Wellington	500	00				
do	Algoma	100	00				
do	Thunder Bay	100	00				
do	Parry Sound	100	00				
do	Muskoka	100	00				
						17,100	00
						368,358	37

LOCAL REGISTRARS.		LAND TITLES OFFICE.	
W. Rubidge	Salary as Registrar in Chancery Division, Brant	Twelve months' salary as Master of Titles	3,800 00
John McLaren	do	do Chief Clerk	1,000 00
D. McLaws	do	do Clerk	800 00
A. McTill	do	do do	800 00
George Inglis	do	do do	350 00
J. Mitchell	do	do do	300 00
W. A. Lawrence	do	do Messenger	18 57
W. R. Gemmill	do	Printing and binding	66 93
C. Rice	do	Stationery	21 00
A. Thomson	do	Postage stamps	8 00
W. P. Deriche	do	do	4 50
C. C. Rapelje	do	Map tags	3 25
John Fisher	do	Mounting maps	6 00
L. T. Barclay	do	Legal chart, etc	
J. A. Austin	do	Directory	
John Twigg	do		
J. McFadden	do		
J. Maloney	do		
John Frazer	do		
J. A. McDougall	do		
W. Grace	do		
J. McDougall	do		
H. P. Willson	do		
E. A. V. Towers	do		
J. Meek	do		
R. H. Stewart	do		
L. Huber	do		
			5,275 00
			7,179 00
			55,963 65
			250,580 45
			368,358 37

Carried forward

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	7,179	00	55,963	55	250,580	45	368,358	37
	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.— <i>Con.</i> LAND TITLES OFFICE.— <i>Continued.</i>								
Carswell & Co	Law book.....	5	00						
Lugsdin & Barnett	Brief bag.....	5	50						
I. G. Fell & Co	Rubber stamp.....	1	00						
M. Currey	Typewriting.....	1	00						
J. G. Scott	Petty office expenses.....	48							
Rose Cartage Co	Cartage.....	1	00	7,192	78				
	DRAINAGE ACT.								
B. M. Britton	Twelve months' salary as Referee.....	3,291	00						
E. J. Scully	do Clerk and Shorthand Writer.....	1,200	00						
L. K. Cameron	Stationery.....	30	52						
Geo. Lampend	Livery hire.....	8	00						
Canadian Express Co	Charges.....	1	45						
B. M. Britton	Travelling expenses.....	333	66						
E. J. Scully	do.....	71	00	4,985	63				
	OFFICES OF LOCAL MASTERS IN THE DISTRICTS.								
Judge MacCrae	Services as Local Master, Algoma.....	125	00						
H. E. Hamilton	do.....	375	00						
J. E. Lount	do.....	300	00						
W. Doran	Muskoka.....	200	00						
P. McCurry	Nipissing.....	500	00						
J. Munro	do.....	312	50						
Judge MacCrae	do.....	537	45						
J. E. Lount	Arrears for 1891.....	175	10						
W. Doran	do.....	132	10						
P. McCurry	do.....	87	55						
J. Munro	do.....	354	70						
M. Currey	do.....	16	60						
Warwick & Sons	Copying.....	16	60						
	Printing and binding.....	81	26						

North Bay Times.....	Printing envelopes.....	7 75
Warwick & Sons.....	Registers, etc.....	219 84
L. K. Cameron.....	do.....	225 70
do.....	Stationery.....	105 89
W. W. Baldwin.....	Postage Stamps.....	9 00
I. C. Fell & Co.....	Rubber Stamps.....	12 68
Rolph, Smith & Co.....	Seal and press.....	7 50
Estate late Judge MacCrae.....	Office disbursements.....	20 45
Cozens & Bell.....	Removing safe.....	20 00
W. H. Allan.....	Painting sign.....	15 00
L. Allcock.....	Carpentering.....	8 50
Map & School Supply Co.....	Mounting plans.....	1 45
Joseph Doust.....	Law books.....	5 20
Toronto Furniture & Supply Co.....	Office stool.....	2 50
G. T. Railway Co.....	Charges.....	54
Rose Cartage Co.....	Cartage.....	25
Dominion Express Co.....	Charges.....	5 35
Canadian Express Co.....	do.....	7 05
J. G. Scott.....	Travelling expenses.....	90 33
do.....	To pay sundries.....	1 85
ALGOMA DISTRICT.		
W. H. Carney.....	Twelve months' salary as Sheriff.....	1,400 00
A. McNaughton.....	Four do do Police Magistrate.....	465 00
W. A. Quibell.....	Six do do do.....	797 20
Geo. Burden.....	Twelve do do do.....	1,400 00
J. J. Kehoe.....	do do do Clerk of Peace.....	800 00
T. A. F. Towers.....	do do do Clerk District Court.....	600 00
R. A. Lyon.....	do do do Registrar.....	800 00
R. Rush.....	do do do Constable.....	400 00
J. Mills.....	do do do do.....	250 00
W. H. Carney.....	Allowance for rent of office.....	50 00
J. J. Kehoe.....	do.....	100 00
W. H. Carney.....	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, December quarter, 1891.....	2,176 34
do.....	do do do March quarter, 1892.....	1,006 04
do.....	do do do June quarter, 1892.....	3,100 79
do.....	do do do September quarter, 1892.....	1,633 05
A. Thorburn.....	Services as Lock-up keeper, Gore Bay.....	250 00
R. Lewis.....	do do do Little Current.....	250 00
T. Gorley.....	do do do Manitowaning.....	250 00
A. Thorburn.....	Supplies, Lock-up, Gore Bay.....	21 30
D. Bickell.....	do do do do.....	4 85
Anderson Bros.....	do do do do.....	5 70
A. Thorburn, Jr.....	Fuel do do do.....	60 00
R. Lewis.....	Supplies do do do.....	28 40
do.....	Fuel do do do Little Current.....	75 00
do.....	do do do do.....	15 75
do.....	Bedding do do do do.....	
do.....	Carried forward.....	
		3,961 09
		72,056 05
		250,580 45
		368,358 37

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	15,966	42	72,056	05	250,580	45
	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.—Con.						
	ALGOMA DISTRICT. Continued.						
T. Gorley	Supplies, Lock-up, Manitowaning	90	30				
do	Fuel do	60	00				
Reynolds & Co.	Furnishings do	12	20				
Rochester Bros.	Services as Night Watch, Lock-up, Manitowaning	21	00				
Dr. Stephen	Medical attendance and medicine, Lock-up, Manitowaning	2	00				
R. A. Lyon	Stationery and expenses for Registry Office	49	05	16,194	97		
	DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.						
A. W. Thompson	Services as Sheriff	1,000	00				
do	do Acting Treasurer	200	00				
J. Meek	do Clerk District Court	450	00				
A. W. Thompson	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, December quarter, 1891	926	87				
do	do do March quarter, 1892	9,727	91				
do	do do June quarter, 1892	2,239	48				
do	do do September, quarter, 1892	1,145	79				
do	do do December quarter, 1892	800	00				
G. S. Beck, M. D.	Medical attendance, Port Arthur Gaol, October 1883 to October 1890	400	00				
Fragrant Disinfectant Co	Disinfectors, Port Arthur Gaol	8	00				
T. A. Gorham	Services, Queen v. Maitland, re Assessment Roll	7	00	9,905	05		
	DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.						
W. D. Lyon	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate	1,600	00				
W. H. Carpenter	do Sheriff	1,000	00				
F. J. Appleh	Registrar and Clerk District Court	700	00				
W. H. McKay	do do Chief Constable	900	00				
W. A. Griffith	do do Constable	225	00				
W. D. Lyon	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, December quarter, 1891	983	77				
do	do do March quarter, 1892	895	08				
do	do do June quarter, 1892	953	45				
do	do do September quarter, 1892	861	41				
						388,358	37

do	do	December quarter, 1892	250 00		
McCarthy, Osler & Co	To pay expenses of witnesses re Carnothers trial	do	650 00		
J. W. Murray	Expenses	do	1,450 65		
Hudson's Bay Co	Part expenses re fur robbery	do	154 47		
Slicerif Carpenter	Expenses re removal of prisoners to Central Prison	do	192 20		
James Bain & Son	Surrogate Court books	do	9 00		
				10,825 03	
DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.					
W. Doran	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate	do	1,600 00		
E. B. Borron	do	do	1,300 00		
W. Doran	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, December quarter, 1891	do	455 30		
do	do	March quarter, 1892	542 14		
do	do	June quarter, 1892	520 20		
W. A. Quibell	do	September quarter, 1892	610 69		
do	do	June quarter, 1892	726 59		
do	do	September quarter, 1892	245 78		
do	do	December quarter, 1892	539 34		
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	do	9 00		
L. K. Cameron	Abstract indexes for Registrar	do	32 00		
J. E. Rogers	Expenses re burglaries	do	71 65		
W. Greer	do Lock-up fire, Sudbury	do	39 70		
Canadian Express Co	Charges	do	1 30		
Dominion Express Co	do	do	50		
				6,693 59	
DISTRICTS OF MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.					
P. McCurry	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate, Parry Sound	do	1,800 00		
W. H. Spencer	do and travelling expenses as Police Magistrate, Muskoka	do	500 00		
J. W. Bettes	Services as Sheriff, Muskoka District	do	500 00		
H. Armstrong	do Parry Sound District	do	500 00		
I. Huber	Services as Deputy Clerk, Muskoka District	do	450 00		
Thomas Johnston	do District Attorney and Clerk of the Peace	do	400 00		
R. H. Stewart	do Deputy Clerk, Parry Sound District	do	450 00		
Mrs. C. W. Lount	Balance of salary of late C. W. Lount, S.M., Muskoka	do	450 00		
J. E. Lount	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, December, quarter 1891	do	1,239 75		
do	do	March quarter, 1892	1,044 39		
do	do	June quarter, 1892	1,146 04		
do	do	September quarter, 1892	1,345 44		
do	do	December quarter, 1892	1,000 00		
P. McCurry	do	December quarter, 1891	1,017 96		
do	do	March quarter, 1892	651 39		
do	do	June quarter, 1892	1,107 89		
do	do	September quarter, 1892	440 40		
do	do	December quarter, 1892	600 00		
T. Johnston	Services and expenses Queen v. Austin and Good	do	16 85		
				14,660 11	
				115,674 69	
					368,358 37

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	14,660	11	115,674	69	250,580	45
	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.—<i>Con.</i>						
	DISTRICTS OF MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND. <i>Continued.</i>						
Warwick & Sons	Printing		32		66		
L. K. Cameron	Stationery		18		81		
do	Registrars' books		271		22		
Hart & Riddell	Procedure book		3		75		
Canadian Express Co	Charges		8		40		
F. S. Taggart & Co.	Handcuffs		4		00		
J. E. Rogers	Expenses <i>re</i> incendiary fires		30		20		
W. Greer	do arson case		27		20		
				15,056	35		
	PROVINCIAL COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.						
M. Brown	On account of expenditure as Treasurer, December quarter, 1891		37		50		
do	do March quarter, 1892		37		50		
do	do June quarter, 1892		37		50		
do	do September quarter, 1892		37		50		
J. E. Rogers	Expenses <i>re</i> perjury case		20		60		
				170	60		
	DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN.						
W. J. Francis	Services as Clerk of District and Surrogate Court		300		00		
D. R. Springer	do Registrar of Deeds and Master of Titles		500		00		
W. W. McCoy	do Constable		350		00		
F. McCurry	Services and expenses holding Division Courts		135		00		
G. F. Bostwick	Safe		125		00		
Canadian Express Co	Charges		1		20		
				1,411	20		
	PROVINCIAL POLICE ON NIAGARA AND DETROIT RIVERS.						
A. G. Hill	Twelve months' salary as Police Magistrate		1,200		00		
T. H. Young	do Chief of Police		1,098		00		
G. A. McMeeking	do Constable		548		00		

R. Griffin	do	Twelve	825 25
G. Grisdale	do	Ten	610 00
C. A. O'Malley	do	do	747 25
C. J. Metcalf	do	do	368 00
W. H. Morris	do	Six	91 50
A. Davy	do	do	150 00
T. W. McKee	do	do	1,000 00
A. F. Campeau	do	do	750 00
A. Bartlett, P.M.	do	do	100 00
Anderson & Logan	do	do	304 00
Straith & McDonald	do	do	12 00
Bartlett & McDonald	do	do	62 50
Bourke & Co.	do	do	28 50
B. R. Peddie	do	do	28 00
Postmaster	do	do	28 00
G. E. Copeland	do	Postage stamps	13 28
Newsome & Co.	do	Stationery	35 00
J. E. Anger	do	do	2 00
Warwick & Sons	do	do	3 35
J. J. Sidey	do	do	4 10
Niagara Falls Ferry	do	do	6 00
R. Condon	do	Printing, r. stationery	82 00
Bell Telephone Co.	do	Fuel	148 05
A. G. Hill	do	Rent of instrument and messages	150 00
do	do	Rent of office	48 00
C. C. Baldry	do	Care of office	55 75
W. McGregor & Co.	do	Meals for prisoners	5 50
A. G. Hill	do	Livery hire	160 19
T. W. McKee	do	Sundry payments	38 05
A. F. Campeau	do	Travelling expenses	34 12
T. H. Young	do	do	88 12
Total Administration of Justice			8,796 51
Total Administration of Justice			141,109 85
Total Administration of Justice			391,689 80

EDUCATION.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
	<i>Brought forward</i>					760,048 17
	EDUCATION.					
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.					
Treasurer, County of—	Allowance <i>re</i> Public Schools	1,950 00				
Brant	do	4,091 00				
Bruce	do	3,165 00				
Carleton	do	2,854 00				
Dufferin	do	3,125 00				
Elgin	do	3,347 00				
Essex	do	2,480 00				
Frontenac	do	6,000 00				
Grey	do	1,962 00				
Haldimand	do	1,615 00				
Halton	do	1,252 00				
Hastings	do	645 00				
Haliburton	do	5,002 00				
Huron	do	3,997 00				
Kent	do	3,625 00				
Lambton	do	2,039 00				
Lanark	do	4,361 00				
Leeds and Grenville	do	1,800 00				
Lennox and Addington	do	1,726 00				
Lincoln	do	5,153 00				
Middlesex	do	2,768 00				
Norfolk	do	5,720 00				
Northumb'd and Durham	do	3,755 00				
Ontario	do	3,555 00				
Oxford	do	2,171 00				
Peel	do	2,221 00				
Peterborough	do	3,645 00				
Perth	do	2,677 00				
Prescott and Russell	do	1,716 00				
Prince Edward	do	3,607 00				
Renfrew	do	5,109 00				
Simcoe	do	5,820 00				
Storm t, Dundas & Gleng y.	do					

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	177,520	00			760,048	17
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Continued.						
Treasurer, Town of—	Allowance <i>re</i> Public Schools	436	00				
Gananogue	do	148	00				
Gore Bay	do	198	00				
Harrison	do	530	00				
Ingersoll	do	352	00				
Kincardine	do	206	00				
Leamington	do	549	00				
Lindsay	do	116	00				
Little Current	do	294	00				
Listowel	do	86	00				
Mattawa	do	250	00				
Meaford	do	158	00				
Milton	do	271	00				
Mirchell	do	272	00				
Midland	do	316	00				
Mount Forest	do	399	00				
Napanee	do	210	00				
Newmarket	do	152	00				
Niagara	do	287	00				
Niagara Falls	do	51	00				
North Bay	do	147	00				
North Toronto	do	130	00				
Oakville	do	478	00				
Orangeville	do	484	00				
Orillia	do	445	00				
Oshawa	do	909	00				
Owen Sound	do	166	00				
Parry Sound	do	206	00				
Palmerston	do	333	00				
Paris	do	159	00				
Parkhill	do	501	00				
Pembroke	do	463	00				
Penetanguishene	do	358	00				
Perth	do	841	00				
Peleeboro'	do	515	00				
Petrollea	do						

do	354 00
do	184 00
do	588 00
do	232 00
do	279 00
do	375 00
do	134 00
do	144 00
do	690 00
do	315 00
do	385 00
do	465 00
do	398 00
do	163 00
do	95 00
do	199 00
do	273 00
do	402 00
do	263 00
do	301 00
do	260 00
do	310 00
do	251 00
do	230 00
do	317 00
do	236 00
do	255 00
do	1,115 00
do	131 00
do	87 00
do	36 00
do	121 00
do	60 00
do	225 00
do	84 00
do	122 00
do	196 00
do	109 00
do	63 00
do	71 00
do	109 00
do	91 00
do	91 00
do	115 00
do	882 00
do	136 00
do	175 00
do	81 00
do	290,598 00
do	760,048 17

Carried forward

Treasurer, Village of

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	%	c.	%	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					
200,598 00					
760,048 17					
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Continued.					
Treasurer, Village of—	Allowance <i>re</i> Public Schools				
Bobcaygeon	do	122	00		
Brussels	do	147	00		
Burlington	do	166	00		
Burk's Falls	do	45	00		
Caledonia	do	121	00		
Campbellford	do	302	00		
Cannington	do	137	00		
Cardinal	do	120	00		
Casselman	do	24	00		
Cayuga	do	102	00		
Chesley	do	188	00		
Chesterville	do	87	00		
Chippawa	do	64	00		
Clifford	do	68	00		
Colborne	do	128	00		
Creemore	do	94	00		
Drayton	do	89	00		
Dunnville	do	274	00		
Dundalk	do	79	00		
Dutton	do	87	00		
East Toronto	do	113	00		
Egansville	do	58	00		
Elora	do	133	00		
Embro	do	72	00		
Erin	do	68	00		
Exeter	do	200	00		
Elmira	do	119	00		
Fenelon Falls	do	129	00		
Fergus	do	175	00		
Fort Erie	do	114	00		
Garden Island	do	48	00		
Georgetown	do	191	00		
Glencoe	do	117	00		
Grimsby	do	105	00		
Hagersville	do	106	00		

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢
	<i>Brought forward</i>	210,683	00			760,048	17
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Continued.						
Treasurer, Village of—	Allowance <i>per</i> Public Schools	206	00				
Renfrew	do	47	00				
Richmond	do	93	00				
Richmond Hill	do	225	00				
Shelburne	do	174	00				
Southampton	do	52	00				
Springfield	do	96	00				
Stirling	do	189	00				
Stouffville	do	78	00				
Sutton	do	86	00				
Streetsville	do	99	00				
Sundridge	do	87	00				
Tara	do	136	00				
Teeswater	do	95	00				
Thamesville	do	99	00				
Tottenham	do	76	00				
Theford	do	63	00				
Tiverton	do	65	00				
Tilbury Centre	do	58	00				
Tweed	do	43	00				
Vienna	do	42	00				
Wardsville	do	82	00				
Waterdown	do	144	00				
Waterford	do	143	00				
Watford	do	65	00				
Wellington	do	112	00				
Weston	do	237	00				
Warton	do	122	00				
Winchester	do	94	00				
Woodbridge	do	81	00				
Woodville	do	61	00				
Woxeter	do	99	00				
Wyoming	do	17	75				
Treasurer, School Section—	do	49	08				
2 Allan	do						
1 Armour	do						

3	do	25 06
4	do	9 82
5	do	7 71
	Aird Island	17 05
1	Assignack	13 80
2	do	78 25
3	do	13 85
6	do	21 65
7	do	11 30
3	and 1 Aylesworth	10 85
1	Barrie Island	17 75
	Badger Mines	21 05
2	Bechane	14 99
1	Billings and Allan	21 25
2	do	11 25
4	Bidwell	11 65
5	do	19 45
6	do	10 05
2	Bonfield	17 10
	Bruce Mines	61 15
1	Calvin	9 00
2	do	9 00
3	do	10 80
4	do	10 80
4	do	12 25
1	Campbell	18 65
2	do	15 45
3	do	13 85
4	do	17 70
1	Caledon	10 19
1	Carling	14 79
2	do	12 25
1	Carlyle	38 65
1	Carnarvon	18 65
2	do	13 85
3	do	8 10
1	Caldwell	26 17
1, 2, 3 & 4	Christie	49 08
1	Chapman	20 12
2	do	13 13
3	do	19 45
1	Cartier	36 25
1	Chapleau	21 05
1	Coffin	12 25
2	do	19 99
1	Croft	12 63
2	do	11 65
1	Dawson	15 45
1	Denison	18 45
1	Day & Gladstone	18 45
<i>Carried forward</i>		214,973 51
		760,048 17

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	214,973	51			760,048	17
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Continued.						
Treasurer, School Section—	Allowance <i>re</i> Public Schools						
2 Day & Kirkwood.....	do	11	65				
1 Dunnet.....	do	26	10				
1 Ferris.....	do	14	20				
1 Ferris.....	do	15	80				
2 Fenwick.....	do	8	45				
1 Fort Francis.....	do	13	85				
2 Foley.....	do	11	86				
3 do.....	do	8	17				
4 do.....	do	6	31				
1 French River.....	do	23	04				
1 Gladstone & Bright...	do	16	05				
1 Gordon.....	do	20	25				
4 do.....	do	16	25				
1 Gibson.....	do	26	00				
1 Gurd.....	do	21	03				
1 Hallam.....	do	25	05				
1 Hagerman.....	do	40	64				
2 do.....	do	15	60				
3 do.....	do	16	37				
4 do.....	do	10	73				
1 Himsworth S.....	do	4	15				
2 do.....	do	16	99				
3 do.....	do	18	02				
4 do.....	do	26	31				
5 do.....	do	10	80				
6 do.....	do	21	99				
8 do.....	do	43	40				
2 Howland.....	do	44	25				
3 do.....	do	11	25				
1 Hilton.....	do	18	65				
2 do.....	do	16	25				
4 Jocelyn.....	do	11	25				
1 Johnston.....	do	16	25				
2 do.....	do	12	25				
1 Joly.....	do	15	79				

2 do	10 32	
1 Keewatin	63 75	
1 Laird	6 85	
5 Lash	9 25	
1 Lount	8 01	
2 do	12 76	
1 Long	21 75	
1 Lyell	7 20	
1 Lefroy & Plummer	21 05	
2 do	9 25	
1 Machar	13 83	
2 do	42 07	
3 do	7 36	
4 do	12 97	
5 do	14 09	
1 Mattawa	54 00	
1 Mills	37 63	
1 Monteith	5 19	
2 do	6 40	
3 do	16 16	
7 Morley	8 85	
1 McDonald	9 25	
2 do	8 25	
1 McKim	54 00	
2 do	80 60	
3 do	9 00	
2 McDougall	15 75	
3 do	9 47	
4 do	12 37	
5 do	7 94	
1 McMurrich	22 30	
2 do	12 05	
3 do	11 77	
4 do	14 67	
5 do	5 94	
1 McKenzie	7 24	
1 McKellar	41 62	
3 do	12 93	
4 do	11 75	
5 do	5 50	
1 Nipassing	25 41	
2 do	6 56	
3 do	12 68	
1 Oliver	13 75	
2 do	13 05	
1 Proudfoot	10 50	
1 Patterson	13 10	
1 Prince	7 60	
2 Pringle	6 76	
Carried forward	216,413 09	760,048 17

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>									
		216,413	09			760,048	17		
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Continued.									
Treasurer, School Section—	Allowance <i>re</i> Public Schools								
1 Perry	do	39	84						
2 do	do	16	34						
3 do	do	6	52						
4 do	do	8	61						
5 do	do	6	57						
6 do	do	23	93						
7 do	do	11	16						
10 do and Chaffey	do	38	77						
1 Plummer	do	13	25						
2 do	do	13	75						
1 Rutherford & Rose	do	29	09						
1 Rutherford	do	21	15						
1 Rayside	do	10	05						
2 do	do	10	25						
1 Robinson	do	9	64						
1 Kyerson	do	18	16						
2 do	do	16	44						
3 do	do	15	35						
4 do	do	14	65						
1 Salter	do	17	05						
2 do & May	do	14	65						
1 Schreiber	do	15	25						
1 Sandfield	do	12	45						
2 do	do	13	05						
4 do	do	23	40						
1 Springer	do	7	20						
2 do	do	21	75						
1 Spragge	do	28	58						
1 Strong	do	18	27						
2 do	do	25	01						
3 do	do	12	71						
5 do	do	9	25						
6 do	do	17	82						
1 Spence	do	12	60						
2 do	do	4	66						
3 do	do								

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	220,257 77			700,048 17
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Continued.				
Treasurer, Township of—	Allowance <i>re</i> Public Schools	107 00			
Sherbrooke	do	466 00			
Tay	do	39 00			
Sinclair	do	116 00			
Stephenson	do	79 00			
Stisted	do	401 00			
Warwick	do	104 00			
Wood & Medora	do	101 00			
Watt	do			221,670 77	
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.				
Trustees, City of—	Allowance <i>re</i> Separate Schools.	229 50			
Belleville	do	187 00			
Brantford	do	216 50			
Guelph	do	818 50			
Hamilton	do	525 00			
Kingston	do	441 50			
London	do	2,807 00			
Ottawa	do	201 50			
Stratford	do	280 50			
St. Catharines	do	131 00			
St. Thomas	do	131 00			
Toronto	do	2,290 00			
Trustees, Town of—		95 00			
Almonte	do	132 50			
Amherstburgh	do	132 50			
Barrie	do	171 00			
Berlin	do	231 50			
Brockville	do	148 50			
Chatham	do	136 00			
Cobourg	do	394 00			
Cornwall	do	142 50			
Dundas	do	47 50			
Goderich	do	59 50			
Galt	do				

Ingersoll	do	89 00
Lindsay	do	219 50
Mattawa	do	363 20
Niagara Falls	do	68 00
Newmarket	do	33 00
North Bay	do	99 20
Oakville	do	35 50
Osawa	do	62 50
Orillia	do	113 50
Owen Sound	do	68 00
Paris	do	42 50
Peterborough	do	400 50
Perth	do	109 50
Parkhill	do	32 50
Pembroke	do	230 00
Portsmouth	do	14 00
Port Arthur	do	173 00
Prescott	do	130 50
Pictou	do	38 00
Rat Portage	do	64 00
Sarnia	do	76 00
Sarnia	do	30 50
Sault Ste. Marie	do	37 50
St. Mary's	do	105 00
Thorold	do	172 50
Trenton	do	39 50
Walkerton	do	39 50
Waterloo	do	43 50
Whitby	do	34 50
Trustees, Village of—		
Alexandra	do	146 00
Arthur	do	59 00
Arnprior	do	134 00
Casselman	do	70 00
Elora	do	32 50
Elgansville	do	57 00
Fergus	do	15 50
Hastings	do	36 50
Hawkesbury	do	129 50
L'Orignal	do	9 00
Merriton	do	49 00
Port Colborne	do	35 50
Portsmouth	do	18 50
Preston	do	32 50
Renfrew	do	165 50
Ruckland	do	136 00
Tilbury Centre	do	39 00
Tweed	do	16 50
Wallaceburg	do	55 50
Weston	do	22 50
do	do	14,002 90
do	do	221,670 77
do	do	706,018 17

Carried forward

EDUCATION.—(Continued.)

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Trustees, School Section--							
10 Adjala							
3 Alfred							
6 do							
7 do							
8 do							
9 do							
10 do							
11 do							
12 do							
13 do							
14 do							
7 do with 8 Plantage- net South							
4 Admaston	do						
3 & 4 Anderson	do						
6 Artemesia with 7 Glenelg	do						
6 Arthur	do						
10 do	do						
4 Asphodel	do						
15 Augusta	do						
1 (A) Bonfield	do						
1 (B) do	do						
2 do	do						
4 do	do						
4 Bromley	do						
6 do	do						
6 Burgess, N	do						
2 Brant with 8 Greenock.	do						
1, 15 Brighton	do						
9 Biddulph with 1 Mc- Gillivray	do						
6 Biddulph	do						
1 Brougham	do						
15 Charlottenburg	do						
4 Crosley, N	do						
		14,002	90	221,670	77	760,048	17
	<i>Brought forward</i>						
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—Continued.						
Allowance re Separate Schools.							
do	do	16	00				
do	do	18	50				
do	do	25	00				
do	do	20	50				
do	do	38	00				
do	do	23	50				
do	do	53	00				
do	do	21	00				
do	do	40	00				
do	do	15	00				
do	do	18	00				
do	do	21	00				
do	do	20	00				
do	do	20	00				
do	do	8	00				
do	do	51	50				
do	do	27	00				
do	do	15	50				
do	do	12	50				
do	do	22	50				
do	do	26	10				
do	do	9	00				
do	do	7	20				
do	do	28	00				
do	do	27	50				
do	do	10	50				
do	do	2	00				
do	do	9	50				
do	do	3	50				
do	do	23	80				
do	do	16	50				
do	do	37	00				
do	do	69	50				

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.
Trustees, School Section—							
2 Hawkesbury E.....	Brought forward	16,164	70	221,670	77	760,048	17
4 do	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—Continued.						
6 do	Allowance <i>per</i> Separate Schools	37	50				
7 do	do	21	50				
10 do	do	18	50				
12 do	do	91	50				
15 do	do	42	50				
16 do	do	17	00				
4 do	do	17	50				
9 Harwick	do	12	00				
2 Haldimand	do	102	50				
14 do	do	26	00				
21 do	do	5	50				
1 (3) Hibbert	do	5	50				
3 Holland, etc.	do	39	00				
14 Hungerford	do	24	00				
2 Hullett	do	12	50				
12 Innisfil with town of Barrie	do	78	00				
7 Kitley	do	5	50				
8 Kingston	do	7	50				
3 L'Orignal	do	20	00				
2 Longueuil	do	12	50				
4 A do	do	24	50				
7 do W.	do	13	50				
12 (A) Lochiel	do	21	00				
12 (B) do	do	47	50				
14 Lancaster	do	36	50				
3 Matawathan	do	23	50				
4 Maidstone with 2 Roch- ester	do	27	00				
1 Marmora and Lake	do	24	00				
3 A Malden	do	16	50				
3 B do	do	35	00				
3 Mara	do	34	00				
	do	57	50				

3, 4 and 5 Moor.....	do	12 00		
3 March	do	13 50		
4 Mornington	do	33 50		
1 McGillivray with 9 Bid- dullah	do	3 50		
1 McKillop	do	23 50		
1 McKim	do	63 90		
7 Nepuan	do	45 50		
15 (B) do	do	101 50		
1 Nichol	do	30 00		
5 Normanby	do	22 50		
10 do	do	11 50		
1 Osgood	do	15 00		
15(2) do	do	21 50		
3 Osgode with 13 Cum- berland	do	5 00		
3 Osgode with 1 Glou- cester	do	7 50		
10 Ononabee	do	10 00		
8 Peel	do	8 00		
12 do	do	36 00		
4 Plantagenet N	do	22 50		
7 do with 6 Caledonia	do	4 50		
7 Plantagenet S	do	45 50		
8 Alfred	do	12 50		
9 Plantagenet N	do	30 00		
15 do	do	24 50		
6 Proton	do	30 00		
5 Percy	do	8 00		
1 Papineau	do	18 90		
12 Percy with 12 Sey- mour	do	4 00		
10 & 17 Richmond	do	10 00		
6 Russell	do	86 50		
1 do with 12 Winchester	do	22 50		
12 Roxboro'	do	48 00		
16 do	do	7 50		
4 Raleigh	do	27 00		
5 do	do	23 50		
6 do	do	25 00		
2 Rochester with 4 Maid- stone	do	14 00		
2 Stafford	do	22 00		
5 Sheffield	do	15 00		
12 Seymour with 12 Percy	do	4 00		
5 Sonabra	do	37 50		
6 Stephen	do	43 00		
<i>Carried forward</i>				
				18,179 00
				223,670 77
				769,048 17

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	18,179 00		221,670 77		760,048 17			
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—Continued.								
Trustees, School Section —	Allowance <i>re</i> Separate Schools								
7 Sydenham	do	10 00							
7 Stamford	do	21 00							
1 Springer	do	42 30							
6 Toronto Gore	do	19 50							
2 Tiny	do	63 00							
7 Vespra	do	8 50							
1 Wolfe Island	do	18 50							
4 do	do	19 50							
2 do	do	30 00							
13 Waterloo	do	85 00							
10 Williams W	do	27 50							
15½ Wilmot	do	46 00							
8 Windham	do	31 50							
10 Woolwich	do	33 00							
1 Wawanosh W	do	17 00							
5 Wellesley	do	18 00							
9 & 10 do	do	29 00							
11 do	do	73 00							
12 do	do	11 50							
12 Winchester with 1 Russell	do	9 50							
13 Westminster	do	19 00							
1 York	do	37 50							
4 Yonge and Escott Rear	do	6 00							
				18,854 80				240,525 57	
	POOR SCHOOLS.								
Treasurer, County of—	Allowance <i>re</i> Poor Schools								
Buce	do	230 00							
Dufferin	do	210 00							
Elgin	do	100 00							
Frontenac	do	990 00							
Haliburton	do	2,500 00							
Hastings	do	150 00							

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				11,475	00	760,048 17
	<i>POOR SCHOOLS.—Continued.</i>				240,525	57	
Trustees, School Section—	Allowance <i>re</i> Poor Schools						
1 Calvin	do				60	00	
2 do	do				60	00	
3 do	do				70	00	
4 do	do				60	00	
1 Chapman	do				50	00	
2 do	do				60	00	
3 do	do				60	00	
1 Caldwell	do				70	00	
Christie School Board					180	00	
1 Chaplean	do				40	00	
1 Conger	do				40	00	
1 Cobden	do				40	00	
1 Coffin	do				40	00	
2 do	do				60	00	
1 Croft	do				50	00	
2 do	do				50	00	
1 Garter	do				75	00	
16 Darlington	do				75	00	
1 Dawson	do				45	00	
1 Denison	do				50	00	
1 Day & Gladstone	do				35	00	
1 Day & Kirkwood	do				45	00	
6 Dilke	do				100	00	
2 Fenwick	do				40	00	
1 Ferrie	do				50	00	
1 Fort Francis	do				90	00	
1 Ferris	do				60	00	
1 French River	do				50	00	
1 Foley	do				60	00	
2 do	do				50	00	
3 do	do				50	00	
4 do	do				35	00	
1 Gladstone & Bright	do				25	00	
21 Gloucester	do				50	00	
26 do	do						

1	Gibson	70 00
1	Gordon	35 00
3	do	45 00
9	W. Gower	25 00
2	Gillies	40 00
1	Goulbourne	25 00
1	Guard	50 00
1	Hallam	45 00
1	Hilton	40 00
6	do	60 00
1	Hagerman	60 00
2	do	60 00
3	do	60 00
4	do	45 00
1	Hinsworth S.	60 00
2	do	60 00
3	do	60 00
4	do	70 00
5	do	60 00
6	do	60 00
8	do	60 00
2	H. wland	40 00
3	do	45 00
7	do	100 00
5	Innisfil	50 00
4	Jocelyn	40 00
1	Johnston	40 00
2	do	45 00
1	July	60 00
2	do	70 00
1	Keewatin	45 00
13	Keppel	75 00
1	Kirkwood	50 00
5	Lash	90 00
1	Laird	35 00
3	Leifroy	100 00
1	Leifroy & Plummer	35 00
2	do & Thessalon	50 00
1	Lombt	60 00
2	do	60 00
1	Lylel	60 00
1	Long	50 00
1	Mauchar	50 00
2	do	50 00
3	do	60 00
4	do	60 00
5	do	50 00
1	Marburo	30 00
9	do	15 00
<i>Carried forward</i>		16,045 00
		240,525 57
		700,048 17

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	¢	£	¢
Trustee, School Section—					
10 Marlboro',	Allowance re Poor Schools			16,045	00
do	do				
12 Matchedash	do			25	00
do	do			15	00
12 Mattawa	do			60	00
1 Mills	do			60	00
1 Hills	do			100	00
1 Monteth.	do			60	00
2 do	do			60	00
3 do	do			50	00
7 Morley	do			100	00
1 McDonald	do			35	00
do	do			30	00
2 do & Meredith.	do			70	00
2 McDougall.	do			60	00
3 do	do			60	00
4 do	do			60	00
5 do	do			65	00
1 McKellar	do			60	00
3 do	do			70	00
4 do	do			70	00
5 do	do			60	00
1 McKenzie.	do			50	00
9 McHivray	do			30	00
1 McKim	do			60	00
2 do	do			60	00
3 do	do			50	00
1 McMurrich.	do			60	00
2 do	do			60	00
3 do	do			50	00
4 do	do			60	00
5 do	do			60	00
6 Nepean	do			25	00
1 Nipissing.	do			50	00
2 do	do			50	00
3 do	do			60	00
10 Notawasaga	do			75	00
1 Oliver.	do			40	00
	<i>Brought forward.</i>			240,525	57
	POOR SCHOOLS.—Continued.				
					760,018
					17

2	do	40 00
1	Osgoode	50 00
14	do	25 00
do	do	25 00
21	Oxford	60 00
1	Proudford	70 00
1	Patterson	50 00
3	Pete-wawa	40 00
1	Plummer	40 00
2	do & Rose	50 00
1	Perry	50 00
3	do	50 00
3	do	50 00
4	do	50 00
5	do	70 00
6	do	50 00
7	do	50 00
1	Prince	30 00
2	Pringle	60 00
1	Robertson	40 00
1	Rutherford	50 00
1	Ryerson	50 00
2	do	60 00
3	do	50 00
4	do	35 00
1	Ray-side	45 00
2	do	100 00
6	Ramy River	35 00
1	Sanfield	35 00
2	do	40 00
1	do	50 00
1	Schreiber	60 00
1	Spence	50 00
2	do	50 00
3	do	60 00
1	do	60 00
1	Strong	50 00
2	do	60 00
3	do	50 00
4	do	60 00
5	do	55 00
6	do	55 00
1	Sprague	35 00
1	St. Joseph	35 00
2	do	40 00
3	do	40 00
4	do	40 00
5	do	40 00
7	do	45 00
<i>Carried forward</i>		20,315 00
		240,525 57
		700,018 47

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢
Trustees, School Section—							
1 Springer.....	Brought forward.....			20,315	00	240,525	57
2 do.....							
1 Salber.....	POOR SCHOOLS.—Continued.						
2 do & May.....	Allowance re Poor Schools						
1 Tarbutt.....	do			160	00		
2 do & Laird.....	do			60	00		
1 Tekkannah.....	do			45	00		
3 do.....	do			45	00		
5 Tecumseth.....	do			40	00		
17 do & 13 Essa.....	do			40	00		
1 Thessalon.....	do			85	00		
1 Thompson.....	do			40	00		
3 Tonbolton.....	do			40	00		
1 Victoria.....	do			75	00		
1 Walbridge.....	do			35	00		
2 do.....	do			25	00		
1 Wells.....	do			40	00		
3 do.....	do			50	00		
1 Wilson.....	do			35	00		
1 Warren.....	do			40	00		
1 Widfield.....	do			50	00		
2 do.....	do			50	00		
Treasurer, Township of—	do			25	00		
Bangor.....	do			45	00		
Brunel.....	do			50	00		
Carlow.....	do			70	00		
Chaffey.....	do			100	00		
Draper.....	do			60	00		
Drummond.....	do			256	00		
Eklrid.....	do			350	00		
Elzavet.....	do			23	00		
Faraday.....	do			610	00		
Franklin.....	do			400	00		
Humphrey.....	do			117	00		
Huntington.....	do			60	00		
	do			57	00		
	do			117	00		
	do			240	00		
	do			150	00		
	do			33	00		
				760,048	17		

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	30,098	00	240,525	57	760,048	17
POOR SCHOOLS.—Continued.							
Trustees, School Section—	Grants to Poor Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....						
6 Protou	do	40	00				
1 & 15 N. Plantagenet...	do	30	00				
2 & 4 Rochester and Maidstone.....	do	25	00				
12 Roxboro'	do	25	00				
7 Russell.....	do	70	00				
7 Stamford.....	do	25	00				
7 Sydenham.....	do	40	00				
1 Springer.....	do	75	00				
2 Stafford.....	do	25	00				
Tiny.....	do	60	00				
6 Toronto Gore.....	do	25	00				
24 Tyendinaga.....	do	50	00				
28 do	do	25	00				
30 do	do	60	00				
7 Vespra.....	do	50	00				
13 Westminster.....	do	50	00				
2 Widdfield.....	do	40	00				
4 Yonge & Escott.....	do	25	00				
1 York.....	do	50	00				
Casselman.....	do	75	00				
Rockland.....	do	75	00				
6 Machar.....	do	50	00				
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing.....	1	07				
Copp Clark Co.....	do	39	94				
Map and School Supply Co.....	Mounting Maps.....	101	20				
F. Porter.....	Postage Stamps.....	175	00				
				31,405	21		
KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.							
Public School Board, City of—	Allowance re Kindergarten Schools.....	59	25				
Brautford.....	do	527	25				
Hamilton.....	do	45	75				
Kingston.....	do						

London	do	108 00	
Ottawa	do	36 00	
St. Catharines	do	22 50	
Stratford	do	13 50	
Public School Board, Town of			
Aylmer	do	48 00	
Brockville	do	15 00	
Chatham	do	33 72	
Dundas	do	35 25	
Ingersoll	do	20 25	
Peterboro'	do	32 25	
Preston	do	25 50	
Strathroy	do	35 25	
Tilsonburg	do	30 75	
Toronto Junction	do	24 75	
Niagara Falls	do	26 25	
Waterloo	do	46 50	
			1,185 75
NIGHT SCHOOLS.			
Public School Board—	Allowance <i>re</i> Night Schools	26 00	
Brantford	do	26 00	
Burlin	do	53 00	
Hamilton	do	19 00	
Galt	do	17 00	
Kingston	do	16 00	
London	do	5 00	
St. Catharines	do		
Roman Catholic Separate School, Board of Trustees—	do	8 00	
Hamilton	do	5 00	
Peterboro'			175 00
			1,185 75
PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATIONS.			
Treasurer, County of—	Allowance <i>re</i> Public School Leaving Examinations	10 00	
Bruce	do	30 00	
Dufferin	do	35 00	
Durham	do	45 00	
Elgin	do	35 00	
Grey	do	5 00	
Halton	do	90 00	
Haldimand	do	100 00	
Huron	do		
	<i>Carried forward</i>	350 00	273,291 53
			760,018 17

Bowmanville	893 17
Bradford	554 69
Brampton	819 91
Brantford	1,433 48
Brighton	470 72
Brockville	1,285 58
Caledonia	577 57
Campbellford	623 55
Carlton	689 80
Cayuga	454 06
Chatham	1,423 33
Clinton	1,105 91
Cobourg	1,406 89
Colborne	472 07
Collingwood	1,196 46
Cornwall	783 38
Dundas	617 26
Dunnville	590 78
Elora	518 95
Essex	646 65
Esseronto	769 01
Dutton	636 43
Fergus	514 55
Forest	580 88
Gal	1,392 43
Gananoque	538 32
Goderich	952 70
Guelph	1,235 65
Georgetown	619 60
Geosco	679 11
Grimsby	441 62
Gravelhurst	452 75
Hamilton	1,456 74
Hagersville	620 31
Harrison	710 37
Hawkesbury	486 51
Ingersoll	1,060 08
Iroquois	675 27
Kingston	1,270 79
Kemptville	711 40
Kincardine	767 72
Lindsay	1,411 48
London	1,480 34
Listowel	680 39
Lucan	664 23
Markham	590 13
Mayford	687 59
Mitchell	702 10
Orrisburg	1,166 50
Carried forward	48,245 40
	274,146 53
	860,018 17

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	48,245	40	274,146	53	760,048	17
HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.—(Continued.)							
Treasurer, High School Board	Allowance <i>re</i> High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	698	58				
Mount Forest	do	582	17				
Madoc	do	1,226	03				
Napanee	do	534	99				
Newburgh	do	495	96				
Newcastle	do	630	89				
Newmarket	do	463	21				
Niagara	do	510	77				
Niagara Falls, South	do	587	47				
Norwood	do	497	10				
Oakville	do	139	00				
Omemee	do	766	33				
Orangeville	do	722	64				
Orillia	do	711	94				
Oshawa	do	1,452	87				
Ottawa	do	1,461	35				
Owen Sound	do	634	70				
Paris	do	629	93				
Parkhill	do	608	31				
Pembroke	do	1,138	76				
Perth	do	1,343	93				
Peterboro'	do	795	38				
Petrolia	do	753	89				
Pictou	do	777	44				
Port Hope	do	463	43				
Port Dover	do	726	16				
Port Perry	do	442	60				
Port Rowan	do	450	92				
Prescott	do	466	42				
Port Arthur	do	646	02				
Port Elgin	do	519	78				
Fenwick	do	469	13				
Richmond Hill	do	1,147	05				
Ridgetown	do	1,160	71				
Sarnia	do	1,205	28				
Seaforth	do						

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			1,450	00	374,146	53	760,048	17
MODEL SCHOOLS.—Continued.									
The Public School Board of Trustees—	Allowance <i>re</i> Model Schools.....			150	00				
Cobourg.....	do.....			150	00				
Collingwood.....	do.....			150	00				
Cornwall.....	do.....			150	00				
Durham.....	do.....			150	00				
Elora.....	do.....			150	00				
Forest.....	do.....			150	00				
Galt.....	do.....			150	00				
Gazanocque.....	do.....			150	00				
Godarich.....	do.....			150	00				
Hamilton.....	do.....			150	00				
Ingersoll.....	do.....			150	00				
Kincardine.....	do.....			150	00				
Kingston.....	do.....			150	00				
Lindsay.....	do.....			150	00				
London.....	do.....			150	00				
Madoc.....	do.....			150	00				
Meaford.....	do.....			150	00				
Milton.....	do.....			150	00				
Minden.....	do.....			150	00				
Mitchell.....	do.....			150	00				
Mount Forest.....	do.....			150	00				
Morrisburg.....	do.....			150	00				
Napanee.....	do.....			150	00				
Newmarket.....	do.....			150	00				
Norwood.....	do.....			150	00				
Orangeville.....	do.....			150	00				
Owen Sound.....	do.....			150	00				
Parry Sound.....	do.....			150	00				
Perth.....	do.....			150	00				
Pictou.....	do.....			150	00				
Port Hope.....	do.....			150	00				
Port Perry.....	do.....			150	00				
Prescott.....	do.....			150	00				
Renfrew.....	do.....			150	00				
Richmond.....	do.....			150	00				

St. Thomas	do	150 00	
Sarnia	do	150 00	
Simcoe	do	150 00	
Stratford	do	150 00	
Toronto	do	150 00	
Toronto Junction	do	150 00	
Vankleek Hill	do	150 00	
Walkerton	do	150 00	
Welland	do	150 00	
Whitby	do	150 00	
Windsor	do	150 00	
Woodstock	do	150 00	
6 Plantageuet	Grant for training of French teachers	150 00	
		9,000 00	
GRANT TO FRENCH-ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.			
School Section —			
6 N. Plantageuet	Legislative grant	800 00	
TRAINING DISTRICT TEACHERS.			
Legislative grant		200 00	
Burk's Falls	do	200 00	
Gore Bay	do	200 00	
Metawa	do	200 00	
North Bay	do	200 00	
Sault Ste. Marie	do	200 00	
		1,060 00	
TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.			
Allowance to Teachers' Institutes		50 00	
Algoma	do	25 00	
Brent	do	25 00	
Bruce, East	do	25 00	
Bruce, West	do	25 00	
Carleton	do	25 00	
Dufferin	do	25 00	
Durham	do	25 00	
Dundas	do	25 00	
Elgin	do	25 00	
Essex, North	do	25 00	
Essex, South	do	25 00	
Frontenac	do	25 00	
Greenville	do	25 00	
Grey, East	do	25 00	
Grey, West	do	25 00	
		400 00	
		384,916 53	
		400 00	
		760,018 17	

Brought forward

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	400	00	384,946	53	760,048	17
TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—Continued.							
Treasurer, Teachers' Institute	Allowance <i>re</i> Teachers' Institutes						
Grey, South	do	25	00				
Glengarry	do	25	00				
Haliburton	do	25	00				
Hastings, North	do	25	00				
Hastings, South	do	25	00				
Halton	do	25	00				
Haldimand	do	25	00				
Huron, North	do	25	00				
Huron, West	do	25	00				
Hamilton	do	25	00				
Kent, East	do	25	00				
Kent, West	do	25	00				
Kingston	do	25	00				
Lambton, East	do	25	00				
Lambton, West	do	25	00				
Lanark	do	25	00				
Lennox and Addington	do	25	00				
Leeds, East	do	25	00				
Leeds, West	do	100	00				
Lincoln	do	25	00				
London	do	25	00				
Middlesex, East	do	25	00				
Middlesex, West	do	25	00				
Muskoka	do	25	00				
Norfolk	do	25	00				
Northumberland	do	25	00				
Ontario	do	25	00				
Oxford	do	25	00				
Ottawa	do	25	00				
Parry Sound, East	do	25	00				
Parry Sound, West	do	25	00				
Peel	do	25	00				
Perth	do	25	00				
Prescott and Russell	do	25	00				
Prince Edward	do	25	00				

Renfrew	do	25 00
Simcoe, North	do	25 00
Simcoe, South	do	25 00
Simcoe, East	do	25 00
St. Catharines	do	25 00
Stormont	do	25 00
Toronto	do	25 00
Victoria, East	do	25 00
Victoria, West	do	25 00
Waterloo	do	25 00
Wellington	do	25 00
Wellington, North	do	25 00
Wellington, South	do	25 00
Wentworth	do	25 00
York, North	do	25 00
York, South	do	25 00
Provincial Teachers' Institute	do	25 00
J. Dearness	Services conducting Teachers' Institute at Watford	200 00
J. H. Smith	do	20 00
Warwick & Sons	do	25 00
F. Porter	Printing	7 43
Hon. G. W. Ross	Postage stamps	50 00
W. Honston	do	120 00
J. Millar	do	68 85
	do	21 00
		2,262 28
ONTARIO SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.		
J. A. McLellan	Twelve months' salary as Professor of Psychology	3,000 00
A. Knox	do	400 00
T. Parr	do	250 00
	Drill Instructor	
W. S. Milner	Services, lecturing	150 00
F. H. Sykes	do	150 00
A. C. McKay	do	150 00
J. Squair	do	150 00
J. J. McKenzie	do	150 00
W. Oldright, M.D.	do	100 00
T. Bengough	do	150 00
A. C. Casselman	do	150 00
	Services, as Examiners	
F. W. Merchant	do	8 00
S. T. Ratcliffe	do	8 00
S. Baxter	do	8 00
A. McIntosh	do	12 50
A. C. Casselman	do	12 50
H. W. Burt	do	5 00
		1,150 00
		3,650 00
		4,800 00
		54 00
	<i>Carried forward.</i>	387,208 81
		766,048 17

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	54 00		4,800 00		387,208 81	760,048 17
	ONTARIO SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.—Continued.						
J. D. Dickson.....	Services as Examiner.....	4 00					
J. T. Copland.....	do.....	4 00					
R. Ross.....	do.....	4 00					
E. Giles.....	do.....	4 00					
H. Bins.....	do.....	4 00					
H. W. Davies.....	Presiding at examinations.....	15 00		74 00			
W. J. Carson.....	do.....	16 00					
A. Kinney.....	do.....	16 00		48 00			
	Services <i>re</i> examination papers.....	25 00					
J. C. Harstone.....	do.....	20 00					
A. C. Casselman.....	do.....	16 00					
J. Forsyth.....	do.....	24 75					
J. E. Wetherell.....	do.....	37 67					
J. N. Dale.....	do.....	25 80					
J. Davison.....	do.....	37 65					
N. Quance.....	do.....	25 50					
J. McMurphy.....	do.....	37 39					
W. W. Rutherford.....	do.....	37 35					
J. M. Hunter.....	do.....	37 35					
J. A. Hirston.....	do.....	37 35					
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing.....	40 90					
L. K. Cameron.....	Stationery.....	12 15		402 65			
F. Porter.....	Postage stamps.....	87 50					
Williamson Book Co.....	Books.....	4 00					
F. W. Merchant.....	Travelling expenses.....	15 25					
Express Co.....	Charges.....	10 00					
Board of Trustees, Collegiate Institute, Brockville.....	Use of building for examinations.....	50 00					
Board of Trustees, Collegiate Institute, London.....	do.....	50 00					
Board of Trustees, Collegiate Institute, Toronto.....	do (arrears 1891).....	500 00					

	6 25	606 25 65 50	6,125 30	8,463 78	393,334 11	760,018 17
Jolliffe & Co. Use of tables for examinations.						
Sundry newspapers. Advertising						
INSPECTION OF NORMAL, HIGH, MODEL, PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.						
INSPECTION OF NORMAL, HIGH AND MODEL SCHOOLS.						
J. E. Hodgson	2,500 00					
John Seath	2,500 00					
J. J. Tilley	2,500 00					
J. E. Hodgson	1,850 00					
John Seath	450 00					
J. J. Tilley	450 00					
J. A. McLellan	390 65					
Warwick & Sons	100 00					
	223 13			8,463 78		
INSPECTION OF PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.						
Rev. George Grant	1,500 00					
D. McCaig	1,500 00					
J. F. White	1,700 00					
U. Donwan	1,700 00					
Alexander, W	667 50					
Atkins, W	691 25					
Ball, J. H	515 00					
Barnes, C. A., B.A.	490 00					
Browne, J. C	556 25					
Brebuert, J	630 00					
Brown, A	490 00					
Burrows, F	605 00					
Campbell, A	565 00					
Campbell, S. W	570 00					
Clendinning, W. S	570 00					
Curry, C. D., B.A.	587 50					
Canfield, W	280 00					
Collies, Rev. W. H. G	636 25					
Clapp, D. P., B.A.	431 25					
Craig, T. A	516 25					
Craig, J. J	390 00					
Davieson, A. B	406 25					
Day, Isaac	525 00					
Day, Isaac	648 75					
Deacon, J. S	450 00					
Dearness, J	587 50					
Embury, A	487 50					
	18,236 25			8,463 78	393,334 11	760,018 17
<i>Carried forward</i>						

Wadsworth, J. J., M. B. Treasurer, Board of Public School Trustees, City of—	do	621 25		
Belleville	Inspection in Cities and Town	115 00		
Brantford	do	190 00		
Guelph	do	150 00		
Hamilton	do	740 00		
Kingston	do	235 00		
London	do	430 00		
Ottawa	do	315 00		
St. Catharines	do	125 00		
St. Thomas	do	155 00		
Stratford	do	125 00		
Windsor	do	170 00		
Toronto	do	1,885 00		
Town of—				
Brockville	do	125 00		
Chatham	do	130 00		
Cobourg	do	55 00		
Niagara Falls	do	40 00		
Port Hope	do	75 00		
Peterboro	do	130 00		
Perth	do	45 00		
Prescott	do	30 00		
St. Mary's	do	50 00		
Trenton	do	45 00		
West Toronto Junction	do	120 00		
Walkerville	do	20 00		
W. Macintosh	Services and expenses re Inspection in remote districts	75 00		
W. S. Clendenning	Services re Inspection new schools	25 00		
D. McGill	Travelling expenses	402 30		
Rev. Geo. Grant	do	350 00		
J. F. White	do	550 00		
C. Donovan	do	300 00		
D. Fotheringham	Services re investigation, S. S. York	8 00		
Sheriff Gibbons	Services, subpoena re Goderich investigation	29 93		
J. G. Hodgins	Travelling Expenses	25 35		
F. N. Hudel	Leav stamps	1 30		
Sundry Persons	Refund of postage on school accounts	114 52		
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	580 20		
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	49 73		
F. Porter	Postage stamps	422 00		
H. Allen	Postage	56		
Canadian Express Co	Changes	25		
C. P. R. Telegraph	Telegrams	52		
			46,429 66	
				51,893 44
				448,227 55
				700,048 17

Carried forward

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward.</i>							
DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.							
G. A. Rose.....	Twelve months' salary as Printer	250	00				
S. A. May.....	do Clerk	750	00				
F. N. Nudel.....	Secretary to Joint Board of Examiners	200	00				
S. Kew.....	Services as Assistant to Printer	134	00				
J. Bunting.....	do	56	00				
				2,090	00		
Alexander, L. H.....	Services and expenses as Sub-Examiner	103	04				
Anderson, E. A.....	do	111	20				
Allen, T. G.....	do	57	40				
Alexander Prof.....	do	98	49				
Bell, J. J.....	do	218	67				
Bell, H. J.....	do	35	35				
Brethour, J. H.....	do	89	91				
Burgess, J. F.....	do	99	29				
Brethour, J. E.....	do	116	90				
Brown, A.....	do	55	45				
Brown, A.....	do	82	94				
Carmann, J. A.....	do	93	83				
Clarke, C.....	do	84	26				
Cole, J. E.....	do	81	55				
Colbeck, F. C.....	do	89	81				
Clyde, Wm.....	do	104	47				
Crossweller, C. L.....	do	78	82				
Chant, C. A.....	do	55	18				
Corkhill, E. J.....	do	101	57				
Cox, J. J.....	do	97	84				
Cornwell, L. J.....	do	62	70				
Copland, J. S.....	do	101	43				
Craig, W. B.....	do	51	04				
Chase, G. A.....	do	154	97				
Chambers, G. E.....	do	115	06				
Cameron, J. H.....	do	102	87				
Bickson, J. D.....	do	84	82				
Davidson, J.....	do	93	87				
DeGuerre, A.....	do	79	98				
Davison, J.....	do						
				443,227	55	760,048	17

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	7,252	23	2,000	00	448,227	55
	DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.—Continued.						
	Services and expenses as Sub-Examiner						
Martin, J. E.	do	198	36				
Murray, Alex.	do	64	89				
Morden, G. W.	do	54	18				
Manley, F.	do	69	45				
Milner, W. S.	do	181	75				
Morgan, J. C.	do	52	15				
McCulloch, A.	do	75	27				
McBride, D.	do	84	06				
McPherson, M.	do	92	81				
McIntyre, E. J.	do	79	05				
McDougall, A. H.	do	92	62				
McClement, W. T.	do	78	00				
McDowell, C.	do	94	83				
McBachren, N.	do	39	57				
Mackenzie, J. J.	do	76	98				
McKay, A. C.	do	90	96				
McDermid, D.	do	52	51				
Needler, G. H.	do	119	02				
Nicol, W.	do	102	58				
O'Connor, W.	do	88	70				
Parker, F. R.	do	83	23				
Perry, P.	do	84	96				
Park, H. G.	do	82	79				
Perry, S. W.	do	83	89				
Packham, J. H.	do	83	11				
Potter, Chas.	do	79	11				
Powell, T. W.	do	8	50				
Petch, J.	do	126	94				
Quance, N.	do	128	63				
Reed, G. H.	do	86	90				
Robertson, J. C.	do	105	88				
Redditt, T. H.	do	101	87				
Robertson, W. J.	do	93	59				
Reavley, A. W.	do	56	60				
Reynar, A. H.	do	115	67				
Reazin, H.	do	55	00				
Shields, A. M.	do	92	13				

Stevenson, A.....	do	102 30
Street, J. R.....	do	80 82
Seymour, W. F.....	do	82 35
Stevenson, J.....	do	84 90
Stevens, W. H.....	do	77 40
Sliter, E. O.....	do	70 15
Sykes, F. H.....	do	212 52
Squat, J.....	do	183 42
Turner, J. R.....	do	52 60
Thompson, R. A.....	do	89 42
Tilley, W. E.....	do	122 01
Waugh, J.....	do	107 02
Wilson, G. W.....	do	133 63
Wilson, H. I.....	do	104 03
Williams, W.....	do	85 55
Watson, A. H.....	do	117 69
Wright, A. W.....	do	9 60
Yule, D. D.....	do	116 73
Young, A. H.....	do	
12,449 65		
A. C. McKay.....	Services, presiding at Scholarship Examinations.....	75 00
T. W. Powell.....	do	63 00
D. Davidson.....	do	80 50
G. W. Johnston.....	do	108 00
R. H. Knox.....	do	60 00
W. McLaren.....	do	63 50
D. D. Yule.....	do	63 50
J. W. Hewson.....	do	63 00
H. W. Davies.....	do	90 00
Mrs. Isabella McKim.....	do	36 00
702 50		
W. Williams.....	Services re Appeals.....	30 75
A. Stevenson.....	do	30 45
R. H. Hunter.....	do	38 60
D. C. Little.....	do	40 60
J. G. Lillie.....	do	76 85
J. Squair.....	do	26 25
F. H. Sykes.....	do	34 00
J. J. Bell.....	do	38 70
W. J. Robertson.....	do	12 85
C. A. Chant.....	do	29 00
A. DeGuerre.....	do	43 30
I. J. Birchard.....	do	39 90
J. J. Mackenzie.....	do	8 75
G. Chambers.....	do	26 75
W. S. Milner.....	do	23 50
A. H. Young.....	do	18 00
517 25		
15,759 40		
448,227 55		
760,048 17		

Carried forward.....

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	¢	£	¢
<i>Brought forward</i>					
DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.—Continued.					
G. L. Michell	Services <i>re</i> Examination Papers	35	00	15,759	40
A. Smirle	do	33	00		
J. C. Harstone	do	35	00		
D. A. Maxwell	do	35	00		
J. S. Deacon	do	25	25		
Isaac Day	do	25	00		
T. Beagough	Services, etc., <i>re</i> Commercial Examinations	16	50		
J. T. Slater	do	16	50		
A. C. Casselman	do	75	50		
W. A. Douglas	do	49	50		
H. W. Davies	do	66	00		
Miss C. M. Hart	Services and expenses <i>re</i> Examinations, Kindergarten	428	45	221	00
Miss M. E. McIntyre	do	35	40		
Miss G. Bolton	do	46	70		
Mrs. L. T. Newcomb	do	28	00		
Mrs. A. M. Hughes	do	25	00		
F. Doane	Cab hire,	13	85		
W. J. Somerville	Services and expenses <i>re</i> N. S. Examinations	39	30	577	40
W. S. Clendenning	do	49	50		
Arthur Brown	do	46	45		
C. A. Barnes	do	53	90		
J. C. Morgan	do	52	10		
H. Reazan	do	51	30		
J. Johnston	do	48	75		
G. L. Mitchell	do	35	50		
W. J. Carson	do	35	50		
N. W. Campbell	do	35	50		
A. Smirle	do	35	50		
W. H. Ballard	do	35	50		
W. F. Chapman	do	5	00		
Isaac Day	Services <i>re</i> Examinations, Bracebridge	20	00	523	80
H. Reazan	do	49	20		
				15,759	40
				448,227	55
				760,048	17

J. Carlyle, M.D.	Presiding at Professional Examinations	12 00	
J. J. Mackenzie	Services as Examiner on Board	60 00	
Isaac Day	Services re Entrance Examination Papers	72 00	
J. S. Deacon	do	25 00	
	do	25 00	
M. Clarke	Public School Leaving Examinations	25 00	
A. B. Davidson	do	25 00	
John Dearness	do	25 00	
Colp Clark Co	do	150 00	
	Lithographing		
C. Jeffrey	Services Copying	6 00	
H. R. Young	do	22 00	
A. Fridle	Services and expenses collecting Zoological Specimens	48 40	
P. Ewing	do	2 00	
	do		
	do		
J. T. Johnston	Printers' Supplies	37 19	
Gwatkin & Son	do	40 87	
Toronto Type Foundry	do	39 32	
Canadian Printing Ink Co	do	3 00	
Westman & Baker	do	1 50	
J. Stevens & Son	do	17 10	
H. W. Petrie	Repairing engine	2 20	
S. Rogers	Oil for engine	37 51	
American Oil Co	do	1 80	
		180 49	
19 Warwick & Sons	Printing	1,284 03	
Royall & Hutchison	do	82 00	
L. K. Cameron	Paper	778 93	
Selby & Co	Drawing paper	3 00	
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	308 18	
Cyclostyle Co	do	2 00	
F. Porter	Postage stamps	83 25	
		2,541 39	
Bell Telephone Co	Messages	35	
C. P. R. Telegraph	Telegrams	1 28	
F. Doane	Cab hire	28 10	
Street Railway Co	Car tickets	2 00	
Express Co	Charges	25 75	
C. P. Railway Co	Freight charges	45	
Rose Cartage Co	Cartage	2 25	
		60 18	
W. A. Brock	Lead seals for Examination Papers	9 00	
D. C. Ridout & Co	Cotton bags	30 75	
Adams Bros	do	27 00	
G. Kingham	Strapping bags	18 75	
	Tin boxes		
		85 50	
		20,637 01	
		448,227 55	
		760,048 17	

Carried forward

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§	¢	§	¢	§	¢
	<i>Brought forward</i>			20,637 01		448,227 55	760,018 17
	DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.—Continued.						
	Advertising	105 00					
	do	8 00					
				113 00		20,750 01	
	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.						
	SALARIES.						
	Twelve months' salary as Principal and Science Master			2,500 00			
T. Kirkland	do Mathematical Master			2,000 00			
J. Carlyle	do Drawing Master			800 00			
A. C. Casselman	do French Teacher			150 00			
Miss N. Gilmay	do Music Teacher			900 00			
S. H. Preston	do Drill and Gymnastic Master			530 00			
T. Parr	do Head Master, Boys' Model School			1,500 00			
A. McIntosh	do First Assistant do			1,200 00			
R. W. Murray	do Second do do			1,000 00			
T. M. Porter	do Third do do			217 00			
S. M. Ross	do Fourth do do			500 00			
A. E. Rose	do Head Mistress, Girls' Model School			700 00			
J. Wood	do First Assistant do			1,100 00			
Miss M. T. Scott	do Second do do			750 00			
Miss M. K. Caulfield	do Third do do			800 00			
Miss M. Meehan	do Fourth do do			650 00			
Miss A. Stuart	do Teacher of Kindergarten and Provincial Inspector			750 00			
Miss M. Rose	do Assistant Teacher of Kindergarten. do			600 00			
Miss M. C. Hart	do Teacher of Reading and Elocution			267 00			
Miss M. McIntyre	do Head Gardener, including allowance for rent			160 00			
Miss M. Adair	do Assistant Gardener			320 00			
Miss J. R. Laidlaw	do First Engineer, including allowance for rent			300 00			
Miss A. Knox	do Second Engineer			660 00			
A. H. Ewing	do Third do			400 00			
H. Blunt				610 00			
P. Gaffney				400 00			
J. A. Granger				400 00			
John Moore				400 00			

R. Giffin	do	Janitor, Normal School	510 00
T. Williamson	do	do	400 00
J. Abraham	do	do	400 00
21,474 00			
EXPENSES.			
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding		
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	115 25	
Gould & Cook	do	467 70	
Brown Bros	do	2 50	
Copp Clark Co	do	60	
Cyclostyle Co	do	34	
F. Porter	Postage stamps	2 00	
		20 50	
Sahby & Co	Supplies, Kindergarten	198 42	608 89
Manton Bros	do	2 50	
J. R. Laidlaw	do	10 00	
H. Withers	do	60	
Art Metropole	do	1 60	
M. Adair	do	15 00	
			228 12
Copp Clark Co	Books	413 43	
Canadian Publishing Co	Drawing books	54 45	
Rose Publishing Co	Copy books	22 14	
S. A. & S. Nordheimer	Music books	12 83	
			502 85
Map and School Supply Co.	Maps	16 65	
do	Map pointers, brushes, etc	15 75	
A. Jeffrey	Brushes, etc	2 40	
Tingley & Stewart	Rubber stamp	5 00	
			39 80
H. Miller & Co	Chemicals	124 21	
W. E. Montgomery	do	25	
W. L. Wood	do	50	
Challoner & Mitchell	Medals	145 00	
P. W. Ellis & Co	Engraving medals	12 88	
			282 84
J. S. Carstairs	Services as substitute teacher	45 00	
Miss E. Dyke	do	20 00	
Miss J. Thornburn	do	8 00	
Miss N. Russell	do	40 00	
James Carroth	Services during illness of janitor	69 00	
R. Shield, M.B.	Services lecturing to N. S. Students	100 00	
W. Wagner, M.P.	Medical services re injury to janitor	10 00	
			292 00
Express Co	Charges	2 35	
Rose Cartage Co	Cartage	25	
			2 60
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,957 10
			490,451 56
			760,048 17

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	B C.	S C.	S C.	S C.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		1,957 10	490,451 56	760,048 17
	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.—Continued.				
	EXPENSES.—Continued.				
A. C. Casselman	Expenses, removing to Toronto.....		39 08		
A. McIntosh	Grant to annual games.....		25 00		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising.....		6 75		
				2,027 93	
	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, OTTAWA.				
	SALARIES.				
J. A. McCabe	Twelve months' salary as Principal.....		2,500 00		
W. Scott	do		2,000 00		
T. H. McFurl	Second Master.....		900 00		
M. Fischot	do		150 00		
W. G. Workman	French Teacher.....		900 00		
E. B. Copa	do		600 00		
	do		300 00		
E. D. Parlow	Clerk and Accountant.....		1,500 00		
T. Swift	Drill and Gymnastic Master.....		1,200 00		
R. H. Cowley	Head Master, Boys' Model School.....		1,100 00		
C. F. Sutherland	do		750 00		
A. Shentick	do		1,100 00		
M. G. Joyce	do		850 00		
M. A. Mills	do		800 00		
M. G. Battenworth	do		750 00		
Eliza Bolton	do		900 00		
Elsie Guillet	do		160 00		
E. J. Kenny	do		320 00		
A. Knox	do		300 00		
W. Brethour	do		600 00		
J. Mooney	do		450 00		
T. Bingham	do		400 00		
O. Macdonald	do		510 00		
J. Urquhart	do		400 00		
Jos. Delaire	do		400 00		
R. Brighton	do		400 00		
	do			20,240 00	

EXPENSES.				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	52 94		
James Hope & Co	Stationery	263 63		
L. K. Cameron	do	164 81	481 38	
(Bradley, Garretson & Co	Books	10 00		
P. Copp Clark Co	do	28 79		
James Hope & Co	Text books	682 61		
do	Drawing books	13 68		
do	Writing books	32 49		
E. L. Kellogg	Magazines, etc.	2 50		
Hart & Riddell	Periodicals	33 40		
Durie & Son	Directory	3 00		
Coles National Mfg. Co	Supplies, Kindergarten	31 20	812 50	
James Hope & Co.	do	39 46		
T. Moore	do	2 00		
Challoner & Mitchell	Medals	124 00		
Estate late J. Roberts	Chemicals, etc.	39 29	72 66	
Arthur Brown	Services and expenses re Practical Examinations	40 50	163 29	
J. Johnston	do	47 85		
W. J. Stummerby	do	37 10		
Canada Atlantic Ry. Co.	Freight charges	3 20	125 45	
C. P. Railway Co.	do	2 31		
Canadian Express Co.	Charges	6 40		
Dominion Express Co.	do	9 85		
J. A. MacCabe	Travelling expenses	77 00		
W. Scott	do	67 00	165 76	
J. Ferguson	Rent of Opera House re closing exercises	25 00		
Free Press Pt. Co.	Printing programmes, etc.	32 00		
M. Whelan	Cartage, etc.	1 50		
Miss B. M. Scott	Services as substitute teacher		58 50	
J. A. MacCabe	To pay sundry expenses		20 00	
Sundry newspapers	Advertising		4 18	
			78 47	
			1,982 19	
J. G. Hodgins	Two years' salary as Librarian and Historiographer		2,000 00	
Miss J. M. Crooks	do		550 00	
Thomas Greene	do		600 00	
			3,150 00	
			517,851 68	760,048 17

Carried forward

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	EXPENSES.	1892	1893
	<i>Brought forward</i>			760,048 17
	LIBRARY.—Continued.			
	EXPENSES.			
Books				
Bradley, Garnetson & Co.	do	25 00		
Williamson Book Co.	do	200 67		
F. Porter	do	12 50		
Estes & Lauriat	do	45 50		
J. Britnell	do	89 15		
D. Appleton & Co.	do	21 50		
Yanvear & Co.	do	3 20		
Evans Bros.	do	2 00		
J. E. Bryant Co.	do	12 90		
Publishers' Weekly	do	12 50		
W. F. Dyas	do	3 75		
Comp. Clark Co.	do	58 12		
C. Scribner's Sons	do	1 00		
J. Jacob	do	2 00		
J. Laidlaw	do	2 00		
G. F. Jaff	do	4 00		
J. B. Lippincott	do	1 50		
W. H. Evans	do	2 50		
E. Stanford	do	3 75		
Carswell & Co.	do	10 75		
Roswell & Hutchison	do	7 50		
C. W. Pardeen	do	1 29		
Publishers' Men of the Day	do	6 00		
Upper Canada Tract Society	do	16 90		
Funk & Wagnall's	do	12 40		
E. L. Kellogg & Co.	do	2 25		
D. W. Sutherland	do	1 50		
Johnston Bros.	do	1 60		
J. H. Kains	do	1 75		
Hart & Riddell	do	60 55		
Might's Directory Co.	do	10 00		
Magazines				
Directories				
			686 03	
Printing and binding			233 37	
W. Briggs			1 00	
				517,851 68
				760,048 17

Grand & Toy	Stationery	5 70	
Brown Bros	do	38	
F. Porter	do	1 00	
	Postage stamps	100 00	341 45
R. W. Anderson	Photo	50	
A. W. Lander	do	1 00	
Toronto Photo Co	do	6 00	
T. H. Watkins	Lettering labels	3 00	
S. Castrucci	Plaster brackets	31 65	
Miss M. Peel	Busts of Rev. Dr. Burwash and Hon. J. C. Abbott	200 00	
do	Travelling expenses, etc., for busts	100 00	
Hamilton McCarthy	Bust, Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick	150 00	
Street Railway Co.	Car tickets	4 75	
J. Ferguson	Cartage	25	
A. M. R. cherdson	do	50	
Canadian Express Co	Charges	9 75	
Collector of Customs	Duty charges	1 68	
Sarah Ross	Services during illness of Assistant Librarian	48 00	
N. C. Ross	do	24 00	
H. W. Davies	Services	50 00	
J. H. J. Kerr	do	42 00	
H. M. Wilkinson	To pay sundries	164 00	
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions	2 87	
		311 31	1,961 74
SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.			
SALARIES.			
J. Gallardi	Twelve months' salary as Principal and Professor in Engineering	2,800 00	
W. H. Ellis	do	1,500 00	
A. P. Coleman	Professor of Applied Chemistry	1,800 00	
L. B. Stewart	Professor in Metallurgy and Assaying	1,200 00	
C. H. C. Wright	Lecturer in Surveying	1,200 00	
T. R. Rosebrough	do	1,200 00	
E. B. Merrill	Lecturer in Architecture	1,200 00	
C. J. Maran	Two and one-half months' salary as Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering	107 00	
J. A. Duff	Nine months' salary as Lecturer in Sanitary Engineering	900 00	
R. W. Ross	do	500 00	
Andrew Lane	do	500 00	
George Goodwin	do	74 00	
David Sinclair	do	81 00	
W. R. Archibald	Three and one-half months' salary as Assistant in Chemistry	55 00	
	Eleven and one-half months' salary as Attendant in Metallurgy	190 00	
		12,110 00	
			531,926 42
			760,048 17

Hugh Miller & Co.	Chemicals, etc	918 34		
St. Leon Mineral Water Co.	Jars	7 50		
Flueter Mfg. Co.	Oil, jelly plates, etc.	5 03		
J. G. Ramsey & Co.	Plates, glasses, etc	73 24		
J. Carbutt	Plates	7 65		
E. Harris Co.	Glass	65		
C. Potter	Lens for lantern exhibit	34 00		
McColl Bros. & Co.	Sperm oil	10 00		
Langsdin & Barnett	Leather straps	2 40		
Kilgour Bros.	Paper boxes	19 80		
Richard Bros.	Trays	10 40		
W. J. Graham	Services as Caretaker	750 00	1,089 01	
W. Simpson	do Engineer	720 00		
E. Reilbach	do do	189 33		
W. Carrell	do do	72 00		
Jno. Beard	do Night Watchman	120 00		
C. H. C. Wright	Postage stamps, re opening	29 50	1,851 33	
D. Marsciano.	Furnishing music, do	17 00		
L. B. Stewart	To pay attendants, do	3 50		
A. P. Coleman	Travelling expenses	8 85	50 00	
C. J. Marani	do	50 00		
Rose Cartage Co.	Cartage	14 88	58 85	
Matthews Bros.	do	2 75		
Canadian Express Co.	Charges	11 85		
Dommon Express Co.	do	25		
G. T. Railway Co.	Freight charges	60		
Prof. Galbraith	To pay sundries	30 33		
W. A. Lee	Grant to Engineering Society	17 55		
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertisements	50 00		
		47 00	4,391 23	
S. P. May	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.			
W. Lemon	Twelve months' salary as Superintendent	1,700 00		
	do Clerk	650 00	2,350 00	
Treasurer, Mechanics' Institute	Legislative grant	175 00		
Aberarder	do	68 95		
Ailsa Craig	do	158 35		
Alliston	do	243 89		
Almonite	do			
Arnprior	do	25 00		
	Carried forward	671 19	350 00	536,317 65
				760,048 17

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	¢	¢	¢	¢
	<i>Brought forward</i>	671 19	2,350 00	536,317 65	700,048 17
	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—Continued.				
	<i>Brought forward</i>				
	Legislative grant.....	120 50			
	do	180 70			
	do	200 00			
	do	233 50			
	do	225 00			
	do	62 85			
	do	175 00			
	do	151 00			
	do	63 00			
	do	212 00			
	do	243 25			
	do	217 50			
	do	213 55			
	do	286 00			
	do	104 80			
	do	200 00			
	do	250 00			
	do	200 00			
	do	165 20			
	do	96 00			
	do	250 00			
	do	69 00			
	do	234 70			
	do	213 67			
	do	187 00			
	do	350 00			
	do	175 00			
	do	66 00			
	do	150 00			
	do	105 25			
	do	200 00			
	do	208 00			
	do	175 00			
	do	182 95			
	do	141 30			
	do	119 85			
	Treasurer, Mechanics' Institute—				
	Arkona.....				
	Artur.....				
	Aurora.....				
	Aylmer.....				
	AYR.....				
	Belwood.....				
	Belfountain.....				
	Baden.....				
	Bagnol.....				
	Barrie.....				
	Beausville.....				
	Beaverton.....				
	Berton.....				
	Belleville.....				
	Belmont.....				
	Berlin.....				
	Blenheim.....				
	Brantford.....				
	Brighton.....				
	Brougham.....				
	Bowmanville.....				
	Blyth.....				
	Buckeyeon.....				
	Bolton.....				
	Brampton.....				
	Brockville.....				
	Brookville.....				
	Brookbridge.....				
	Burk's Falls.....				
	Bradford.....				
	Brussels.....				
	Chatham.....				
	Chatsworth.....				
	Clande.....				
	Chapleau.....				
	Cheltenham.....				
	Camden, E.....				

EDUCATION.—Continued.

WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	16,230	96	2,350	00	536,317	65
	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—Continued.						
Treasurer, Mechanics Institute	Legislative grant.....			200	00		
Hamilton.....	do.....			244	90		
Harrison.....	do.....			144	50		
Hensall.....	do.....			132	25		
Hespler.....	do.....			112	10		
Highland Creek.....	do.....			183	00		
Huntsville.....	do.....			175	00		
Halton.....	do.....			131	40		
Holyrood.....	do.....			171	60		
Ingersoll.....	do.....			186	00		
Inglewood.....	do.....			174	30		
Inquois.....	do.....			109	90		
Islington.....	do.....			133	40		
Jarvis.....	do.....			64	90		
Kingsville.....	do.....			345	00		
Kingston.....	do.....			250	00		
Kincardine.....	do.....			75	00		
Keewatin.....	do.....			110	00		
Lake Charles.....	do.....			200	00		
Lion's Head.....	do.....			193	80		
Lindsay.....	do.....			228	16		
Listowel.....	do.....			250	00		
London.....	do.....			94	40		
Lucan.....	do.....			340	00		
Lucknow.....	do.....			137	00		
Leamington.....	do.....			124	00		
Lancaster.....	do.....			74	00		
Lakefield.....	do.....			161	75		
Markham.....	do.....			231	40		
Markdale.....	do.....			200	00		
Meaford.....	do.....			175	00		
Merrickville.....	do.....			100	20		
Melbourne.....	do.....			308	90		
Midland.....	do.....			219	75		
Milton.....	do.....			204	25		
Mitchell.....	do.....						

Mono Road	175 00		
Morrisburg	246 10		
Mount Forest	285 57		
Napanee	250 00		
Newburgh	185 00		
Newmarket	74 50		
New Hamburg	101 00		
Niagara	128 00		
Niagara Falls	322 00		
Niagara Falls, South	152 00		
Norwich	200 00		
North Gower	85 65		
Oakville	200 00		
Orangeville	250 00		
Orillia	201 20		
Oshawa	310 00		
Ottawa	150 00		
Oroon	77 00		
Owen Sound	388 00		
Oxford Mills	101 25		
Paisley	175 00		
Parry Sound	93 00		
Paris	250 00		
Penetanguishete	307 45		
Perth	250 00		
Peterboro	288 00		
Pictou	125 00		
Port Arthur	219 70		
Port Elgin	191 30		
Port Hope	68 13		
Port Calling	223 70		
Point Edward	222 45		
Palmerston	58 25		
Prescott	114 00		
Preston	250 00		
Port Rowan	250 00		
Pickering	149 50		
Parkhill	75 00		
Renfrew	116 00		
Ridgetown	250 00		
Ripley	211 60		
Richmond Hill	153 35		
Russell	118 80		
Routley	97 50		
Scarboro	175 00		
Sault Ste Marie	217 74		
Seaforth	250 00		
Simcoe	200 00		
Carried forward	31,552 56	2,350 00	536,317 65
			760,048 17

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	%	\$ c.	%	\$ c.
Treasurer, Mechanics' Institute —	<i>Brought forward</i>	31,552 56	2,350 00	536,317 65	760,048 17
MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—Continued.					
Shelburne.....	Legislative grant.....	123 60			
Shedden.....	do.....	113 75			
Smith's Falls.....	do.....	102 50			
Southampton.....	do.....	200 00			
Stratford.....	do.....	250 00			
Streetsville.....	do.....	91 75			
Stouffville.....	do.....	250 00			
St. Catharines.....	do.....	200 00			
St. Helen's.....	do.....	101 50			
St. George.....	do.....	221 85			
St. Mary's.....	do.....	250 00			
St. Thomas.....	do.....	200 00			
Strathroy.....	do.....	250 00			
Sparta.....	do.....	103 80			
Tara.....	do.....	200 00			
Tavistock.....	do.....	246 00			
Teeswater.....	do.....	220 50			
Thorold.....	do.....	282 20			
Tilsenburg.....	do.....	99 70			
Tisbury Centre.....	do.....	206 00			
Thamesville.....	do.....	229 70			
Thamesford.....	do.....	144 10			
Trenton.....	do.....	90 25			
Toronto.....	do.....	200 00			
Tottenham.....	do.....	150 00			
Tilbury East.....	do.....	175 00			
Tiverton.....	do.....	113 60			
Twed.....	do.....	117 00			
Uxbridge.....	do.....	274 00			
Vandorf.....	do.....	161 60			
Victoria.....	do.....	153 00			
Walter's Falls.....	do.....	107 10			
Waterloo.....	do.....	200 00			
Watford.....	do.....	209 05			

Walkerton	do	182 25		
Weiland	do	250 00		
Weston	do	242 25		
Warton	do	218 70		
West Toronto Junction ..	do	277 09		
Whitby	do	90 35		
Wingham	do	250 00		
Williamstown	do	54 75		
Woodstock	do	206 50		
Wroxeter	do	140 90		
Woodbridge	do	149 80		
Windsore	do	98 00		
Windsore	do	239 38		
Wardsville	do	129 50		
Wisbeach	do	25 90		
St. Patrick's Library As- sociation	do	230 00	40,372 48	
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding	59 40		
F. Porter	Postage stamps	175 00		
F. Doane	Cab hire	1 75		
Spect Railway Co.	Car tickets	1 50		
S. P. May	Travelling expenses	199 00	436 65	
ART SCHOOLS, EXAMINATIONS, ETC.				
Ontario Society of Artists ..	Legislative grant	500 00		
School of Art, Brockville ..	do	480 00		
do Hamilton	do	585 00		
do Kingston	do	453 00		
do London	do	427 00		
do Ottawa	do	411 00		
do St. Thomas	do	464 00		
do Toronto	do	488 00		
E. B. Shuttleworth	Services as Examiner	35 00	3,808 00	
C. E. Macdonald	do	50 00		
C. Fuller	do	33 00		
J. H. McFaul	do	34 00		
A. C. Casselman	do	28 50		
R. Gagen	do	23 00		
W. D. Blatchley	do	22 00		
Prof. Wright	do	10 00		
Prof. Kosbrugh	do	10 00		
H. May	do	60 00		
Jno. Campbell	Services, presiding at examinations ..	3 50	309 00	
			4,117 00	579,476 78
				760,048 17

Carried forward.....

EDUCATION.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			4,117 00		579,476 78	760,018 17
ART SCHOOLS EXAMINATIONS, ETC.—Continued.							
Warwick & Sons	Printing forms, etc.	149	03				
Copp Clark Co.	Lithographing examples ..	70	00				
L. K. Cameron	Stationery	13	70				
Warwick & Sons	do		75				
F. Porter	Postage stamps	56	50	233	48		
Canadian Express Co.	Changes	21	90				
Dominion Express Co.	do	47	10				
G. T. Railway Co.	Freight charges	5	64				
Hamilton Boat Co.	do	2	41				
W. H. Muckle	do	2	13				
Street Railway Co.	Car tickets	1	75				
Challoner & Mitchell	Medals	90	00	137	43		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	Engraving medals	20	00				
E. C. Landou	Photo of art work, Montreal exhibition ..	110	00				
S. P. May	Traveling expenses	10	00				
Globe Printing Co.	Copies of paper	100	00				
H. M. Wilkinson	To pay sundries	4	00				
				1	84	4,713	75
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.							
Canadian Institute, Toronto.	Legislative grant	1,000	00				
Institut Canadien, Ottawa	do	400	00				
Literary Institute, Hamilton.	do	400	00				
Literary and Scientific Society	do	400	00				
Ottawa						2,200	00

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding, Educational report	331 72			
Wm. Barber & Bros.	do	139 42			
Toronto Lithograph Co.	do	195 00		666 14	
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding, Statutes and regulations	687 41			
Wm. Barber & Bros.	do	531 59		1,219 10	
Copp Clark Co.	Alterations to Bilingual Readers	212 66			
Gee, Coutelier	Services revising do	75 00			
T. Bengough	Services, Report Proceedings re University extension			287 66	
Hon. G. W. Ross	Travelling expenses			35 00	
				812 43	
					3,020 33
SUPERANNUATED PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.					
Hon. R. Harcourt	To pay teachers			63,679 25	
Dr. McPhedran	Medical examination of applicants			56 00	
Warwick & Sons	Printing forms, etc.			15 35	
					63,750 60
					653,161 46
	Total Education				
					1,413,209 63
	<i>Carried forward</i>				

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	%	c.	%	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					
1,413,209 63					
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.					
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.					
SALARIES.					
Daniel Clarke, M.D.	Twelve months' salary as Medical Superintendent	2,000 00			
Humphrey E. Bachan, M.D.	Assistant do	671 23			
J. Robinson, M.D.	do do	428 77			
Thos. P. Weir, M.D.	do do Physician	800 00			
William Tracy	do do	1,400 00			
Mark Kieley	Bursar's Clerk	66 65			
F. O. Loft	do do	618 75			
do	Clerk do	52 00			
Angus McKenzie	do do	66 65			
Mark Kieley	do do	733 25			
George H. Preston	do do Assistant Storekeeper	700 00			
Robert Blair	do do	750 00			
John Kelly	do do	104 10			
Charles P. Newbauer	do do	500 00			
Richard Palmer	do do	308 00			
William Studholme	do do	308 00			
Thomas Hughes	do do	600 60			
James Anthony	do do	550 00			
Robert Bruce	do do	575 00			
John Daly	do do Bricklayer and Mason	625 00			
Peter Trovorn	do do	740 00			
George Beasant	do do	400 00			
Joseph Graham	do do	300 00			
William Mulholland	do do	60 00			
William Blevins	do do	180 00			
Thomas Charters	do do	300 00			
James Barrow	do do	275 00			
John Scully	do do	336 00			
Margaret A. Bastedo	do do	500 00			

		300 00	15,155 13	30,403 63	1,413,209 63
Eliza Corley	do				
Sundry persons	Assistant Matron				
	Wages of attendants, maids and other servants				
EXPENSES.					
William Tracy	Allowance for Rent	400 00			
Mark Kiely	do	183 34			
Peter Travers	do	100 00			
George Beasant	do	96 00			
Armstrong, C. J.	Hay	44 33			
<i>American Journal of Insanity</i>	Subscription	10 00			
Allan, S.	Vinegar	123 48			
Asylum for Insane, Hamilton	Nettie	13 75			
Alexander & Anderson	Cloth	1,400 15			
Beadle, The D. W. Nursery Co.	Trees, vines and plants	28 11			
Brown Bros.	Stationery	23 20			
Brooks, George W.	Straw	16 15			
Ball Electric Light Co.	Repairs	8 82			
Fair, J. L.	Postage stamps	17 00			
Barnard, Arthur	Hay	18 27			
Bryant, Th. J. L. Co.	Subscription to <i>Practitioner</i>	3 00			
Bertram, J. & A.	Hardware	153 31			
Bain, James & Son	Magazines	134 45			
Bell Telephone Co.	Messages	45			
Brazil, F. P. & Co.	Medical comforts	37 20			
Buchanan, R.	Straw	14 95			
Banks, R.	do	14 05			
Bryan, Arthur	Hay	46 68			
Bigley, R.	Stove pipe, etc.	58 79			
Luchan, H. E., M.D.	Expenses recovery of eloper	3 85			
	To pay for gasolier	25 00			
Burns, John & Sons	Repairs to carriages	15 20			
Clarke, Robert	Stationery	1 75			
Claxton, Thomas	Music for patients picnic	13 00			
Clapham, J.	Straw	14 50			
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas	2,965 46			
Central Prison Industries	Books and cloth	1,036 33			
Coleman, C. W.	Repairing clock	2 00			
C. P. Railway	Freight charges	36			
Canadian Express Co.	Charges	95			
Canadian Oiled Clothing Co.	Bib aprons	9 00			
Craib, Andrew	Services	1 29			
Cosgrave & Co	Malt	22 50			
Clarkson, James	Hay	15 72			
Clarke, Daniel, M.D.	Travelling expenses to Washington, D. C.	100 00			
	Membership fee to Association	5 00			
Cooley, Joseph & Co.	Wall paper, etc.	40 39			
Crosby, A. H.	Hay	12 46			
<i>Carried forward</i>				7,232 34	30,403 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c	\$	c	\$	c
	<i>Brought forward</i>	7,232	34	30,403	63	1,413,209	63
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.—Continued.						
	EXPENSES.—Continued.						
Carrigan, Thomas.....	Hay.....	37	28				
Carroll, Mary.....	Services.....	3	77				
Cameron, L. K.....	Stationery.....	227	08				
Darling, W.....	Evergreens.....	3	00				
Dixon, H. C.....	Postage.....	24	00				
Denby, Robert.....	Hay.....	59	32				
Doyle, M.....	Fish.....	1,048	00				
Duncan, W. & D.....	Robes.....	30	50				
† Diamond, Arthur.....	Straw.....	12	39				
‡ Dorrien Plating and M'fg Co.	Hardware.....	2	25				
Delaney, E.....	Toilet soap.....	5	10				
Dixon, F. E. & Co.....	Baling.....	29	93				
Deacoff, H.....	Hay and straw.....	20	27				
Deacoff, William.....	Hay.....	13	83				
Davidson, William.....	Baskets.....	2	00				
Eby, Blain & Co.....	Groceries.....	4,411	73				
Ellis & Keighley.....	do.....	65	15				
Eckhardt, H. P. & Co.....	do.....	1,004	91				
Earle, S. R.....	Air injector and exhauster.....	89	43				
Edgar, C.....	Hay.....	18	00				
Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....	8	55				
Forfar, George R.....	Straw.....	12	70				
Fawell, Henry.....	Hay.....	225	82				
Gowans, Kent & Co.....	Crockery, glassware, etc.....	243	47				
Gurney, The E. & C. Co.....	Repairs.....	33	88				
G. T. Railway Co.....	Freight charges.....	3	12				
Gutta Percha and Rubber Co.	Blankets.....	37	64				
Grenadier Ice and Coal Co.....	Ice.....	247	00				
Gormally, J. A.....	Interments.....	80	00				
Garbutt, George.....	Straw.....	7	25				
Gall, Anderson & Co.....	Lumber, etc.....	277	30				
Goodyear Rubber Store.....	Rubber goods.....	34	93				
Gibson, George H.....	Straw.....	19	25				
Galvanic Battery Works.....	Repairs.....	8	10				

<i>Globe</i> Printing Co	Subscriptions	10 00
Gracey, A. W.	Hay	7 80
Gall Lumber Co	Lumber	97 55
<i>Grip</i> Ptg. and Pubg. Co	Subscription	2 00
Hange, D	Panorama	2 00
Hill, A	Straw	14 83
Hunter, R.	Meat	12,475 69
Harris, J. Alex	Groceries	25 88
Runter, M	Hay, straw and provisions	316 17
Hyde, P. H	Repairs to machinery	239 07
Honley, John	Hay	138 34
Hale, M. F. & Co.	Bus hire re transfer of patients	11 00
Hughes, M. L	Denims, shirtings and cotons	216 25
Horan, Annie	Services	3 65
Ingles, John & Sons	Castings and repairs	189 46
Irwin, C. W	Duty charges	10 85
<i>Irish Canadian</i>	Subscription	1 00
Johnston, S. W	Telegram	25
Keith & Fitzsimons	Plumbing and supplies	94 96
Kinsey, J	Hay	19 08
Lowans, James	Bread	3 85
Littleford, W. O	Repairing China	3 90
Little, G. J.	Telegrams	1 54
Larkin, P. C. & Co	Tea	746 70
Little, Sarah	Services	1 74
Lang, J. W. & Co	Groceries	728 20
Lister, R	Hay	15 40
Mathews, F. H.	Services as typewriter	156 00
Might, J. M. & Co.	Directories	10 00
Miller, Hugh & Co.	Drugs and chemicals	938 83
Montgomery, A	Blacksmithing and repairs to vehicles	72 45
Morse Soap Works	Soap	1,475 89
Maloney, John	San J lime and sewer pipe	19 21
Morrison, James	Nathan lubricator	9 00
Montgomery, A.	Fruit	158 22
Mason & Kisch	Tuning instruments	13 00
Mullin, David	Services	6 49
Moore, William & Son	Fruit	461 63
<i>Mail Ptg. Co</i>	Subscriptions	10 00
Meeker, George	Straw	8 80
Murphy, W. K.	Coffin	8 00
<i>Montary Times</i>	Subscription	2 00
Mathews, P	Smoked meat	4 13
McWilliam, John & Sons	Fruit	58 25
McMaster & Co	Clothing and bedding	1,134 37
McIntosh, P. & Son	Provisions	179 65
McIntosh, James	do	1,774 72
McKenna, John P.	Postage	18 00
McGrill, William & Co	Coal	6,252 65
		44,348 84
		30,403 63
		1,413,209 63

Carried forward.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	44,348	84	30,403	63	1,413,209	63
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.—Continued.						
	EXPENSES.—Continued.						
Macdonald, John & Co	Clothing and bedding	1,665	38				
McDougall, Silas	Hay	16	83				
Meadows, Geo. B.	Furniture repairs	32	00				
Neubauer, Charles P.	Services	20	68				
Nelson, H. A. & Sons	Candles, brooms, etc.	166	53				
Norton, W.	Hay	22	08				
Nielson, James	Straw	8	55				
Ontario Coal Co	Coal	142	50				
Potter, Charles	Spectacles, thermometer, etc	9	75				
Pantechnecca, The	China, etc	5	40				
Ryan, W.	Groceries, fruit, provisions, etc.	13,511	63				
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	739	50				
Ritchie, John	Hay	369	50				
Robb, James	Straw	6	72				
Rogers, Samuel & Co.	Paints and oils	100	14				
Richardson, Robert.	Hay	18	30				
Rennie, William	Seeds	134	78				
Rogers, Elias & Co	Coal	1,787	90				
Robertson, James & Co	Ironware	113	65				
Robinson, James M.D	Freight, cartage, etc	64	50				
Rossiter, Peter	Travelling expenses	1	25				
Ryan, J. & Co.	Tea	378	10				
Seidmore, R. P.	Postage stamps.	117	00				
Street Railway Co	Car tickets	109	12				
Shelton, William	Furnishing music	107	00				
Smith, Andrew	Harness and repairs	37	76				
Smith, William	Hay	106	06				
Spenn, Jacob	Honey	51	92				
Sanderson & Co	Brushes	57	40				
Smith, Bros	Repairs to vehicles	18	00				
Smith, James	Hay	23	84				
Smith, John B. & Sons	Lumber, saw dust, etc	8	38				
St. Michael's Cathedral.	Cab hire re religious services	187	50				

Stewart, J	Hay	17 46
Shannon Shingle Mfg. Co	Boedling	10 00
Stewart & Wood	Paints and oils	135 17
St. Lawrence Foundry Co	Repairs	20 85
Skelly, John J	Sawdust	2 75
Scott, Jennie	Services	4 03
Sundry newspapers	Advertising re fuel and supplies	170 00
Smith, David W	Pyroting	1 50
Tecum, Rev. Philip	Religious instruction	10 00
Toronto Construction and Electrical Supply Co.	Furnishings	12 00
Taylor, John	Hay	20 66
Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Repairs	33 03
Turner & Porter	Interments	129 50
Tupper, James	Hay	17 40
Verral, F. G	Typewriter supplies	1 00
Wheeler & Bain	Furnishings	346 97
Water Works Department	Water	3,268 35
Wright, Robert J	Inspection, weights and measures	13 50
Windrum, Samuel B.	Repairs	1 75
Warwick & Sons	Printing, etc	361 07
Wellwood, Samuel	Music	26 00
Walker, William	Washing coal	14 25
Whitmore, Frank	Hay	30 16
Watson, J. T	do	15 54
Zatoni, C	Stationery	46 50
69,193 93		
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, MIMICO.		
SALARIES.		
J. B. Murray, M.D.	Twelve months' salary as First Physician	1,400 00
W. C. Barber, M.D.	Assistant Physician	754 55
Angus McKenzie	do	166 60
James Carcoran	Bursar	701 07
Robert Elkins	Eight and a-half months' salary as Bursar	500 00
James Allies	do	500 00
John Gourley	Twelve months' salary as Steward and Storekeeper	185 48
Charles A. Brown	do	300 00
William C. Tait	Seven and a-half months' salary as Assistant Engineer	125 00
Walter Carmichael	do	500 00
George Dea	do	400 00
William Hamilton	Baker	400 00
Thomas Patison	Farmer	400 00
Jessie Watson	do	252 00
Annie Elkin	do	206 04
William Moise	do	250 00
Sundry persons	Twelve	240 00
	do	9,586 85
	Wages of attendants, maids, and other servants	16,467 59
99,597 56		
1,413,390 63		

Carried forward

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>			16,467	59	99,597	56
						1,413,209	63
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, MIMICO.—Continued.							
EXPENSES.							
Alexander & Anderson.....	Clothing and bedding.....	2,943	09				
Anderson, John.....	Labor, repairing hot water boiler and gasometer.....	118	00				
Asylum for Insane, Kingston.....	Scribers.....	20	00				
Ailles, James.....	Travelling expenses.....	2	15				
Barton Bros.....	Manure.....	10	00				
Bostwick, George F.....	Chair.....	10	00				
Bertram, J & A.....	Hardware.....	134	24				
Bell Telephone Co.....	Messages.....	1	05				
Brazil, F. P. & Co.....	Medical comforts.....	4	60				
Barber, W. C.....	Travelling expenses.....	48	15				
Brown Bros.....	Stationery.....	22	78				
Beadle, The D W Nursery Co.....	Trees and vines.....	77	10				
Ball Electric Light Co.....	Repairs.....	264	80				
Bannon, William.....	Expenses recapturing eloper.....	12	55				
Boulton, William.....	Travelling expenses.....	1	10				
Burns, John.....	Repairing vehicles.....	27	50				
Central Prison Industries.....	Clothing and boots.....	1,455	20				
Currie, Robert J.....	Labor at intake pipe.....	6	00				
Chaxton, T.....	Violin strings.....	5	25				
Coleman, C. W.....	Repairing clocks.....	6	00				
Canadian Express Co.....	Charges.....	32	20				
Cosgrave & Co.....	Malt.....	17	50				
Corbett, Thomas.....	Lime.....	2	50				
Clemes Bros.....	Fruit.....	3	50				
Collett, Carrie.....	Wages.....	1	29				
Clarke, Henry.....	do.....	21	30				
Crozier, Andrew.....	Services as baker.....	72	40				
Cooper, John.....	Cleaning slush tank.....	4	00				
Cameron, L. K.....	Stationery.....	258	20				
Donnelly, Michael.....	Gravel.....	43	75				
Dixon, H. C.....	Postage stamps.....	18	00				
Doyle, M.....	Fish.....	1,205	36				
Dickenson, J. & E.....	Portland cement.....	178	50				

Doran, M. J.	Fruit trees and field tile	117 75
Davis, John	Pottery	117 18
Dawson, Maegie	Wages	8 00
Dempster, J.	Fire grate	3 00
Duncan, W. & D.	Robes and bats	28 00
Doty, John Engine Co.	Repairs to machinery	93 75
Dixon, F. F. & Co.	Belting	14 75
Eby, Blain & Co.	Groceries	814 60
Eckhardt, H. F. & Co.	do	1,916 72
Ellis & Kelghley	Spices, etc.	287 75
Evas, Robert	See I potatoes	3 70
Flett, Lowndes & Co.	Clothing	48 80
Fraser, Margaret	Wages	8 00
Faught, L. F.	Service at gas well	6 00
Farmer & Advocate	Subscription	1 00
G. T. R. Co.	Freight	239 74
Garrison & Purser	Plastering and repairs	78 60
G. T. R. Co.	Railway fares	1 10
Grenacher Ice & Coal Co.	Ice	76 05
Gray, George	Lumber	1,477 68
Goodyear Rubber Co.	Rubber goods	92 93
Guttlä Percha and Rubber		
Mnfg. Co.	Repairs	9 75
Gorman, Annie	Wages	12 19
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Messages	25
Globe Printing Co.	Subscription	6 00
Hunter, Robert	Meat	9,072 77
Hals, M. F. & Co.	Carriages	5 00
Horslop, Caulfield & Co.	Clothing	76 35
Hortzky, C. G.	Queen filter	8 00
Huff, John A.	Expenses recapturing eloper	24 75
Herod, Alfred	Bricklaying, plastering, etc.	168 20
Hance, Thomas	Rent of boat	10 75
Hickman & Co.	Opiums	10 90
Hunter, R.	Poultry	46 50
Howland, H. S. Sons & Co.	Hardware, paints, oils, etc.	603 71
Howland & Elliott	Feed and fodder	1 76
Hory, Charles	Storage	75
Irwin, G. W.	Freight and brokerage	1 10
Institution for Education of	Repairs to machinery	57 49
Deaf and Dumb		
Jolliffe & Co.	Shoes	298 15
Kelth & Fitzsimons	Furnishings	33 50
Kent Bros	Plumbers' supplies	64 05
Keith, George	Clocks and repairs	21 60
Kelby, Lawrence	Hungarian grass	3 95
King, Joseph	Threshing	25 00
Lake Shore Road Toll Gate	Furnishing music	37 50
	Tolls	41 35
	Carried forward	23,128 98
		16,467 59
		99,597 56
		1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	23,128	38	16,457	59	99,597	56
							1,413,269 63
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, MIMICO.—Continued. EXPENSES.—Continued.						
Lang, J. W. & Co	Groceries	852	95				
Linsdell, Henry	Wages	3	90				
Larkin, P. C. & Co	Tea	338	78				
Leadbeater, Fredk.	Repairing furnace	40	00				
Leckie, J.	Clothing	30	16				
Musson, Thomas	Gravel	15	00				
Miller, Hugh & Co	Chemicals, etc.	633	48				
Morse Soap Works	Soap	481	99				
Moise, Charles	Wages	80	00				
Montgomery, A.	Fruit	156	73				
Mingay, G. W.	Hellebore	50					
Miller, Janet	Wages	3	90				
Meehan, John	Repairing mower	60					
Murphy, J. B.	Travelling expenses	18	95				
Mullin, Rachael	Wages	13	31				
Morrison, James	Plumbing supplies	266	17				
Moore, William & Son	Fruit	156	98				
Massey-Harris Co.	Repairs	16	65				
Mimico Sewer Pipe and Brick Mfg. Co.	Brick	3	50				
McMaster & Co.	Clothing	513	71				
McMillan, John & Son	Fruit	91	24				
Macdonald, John & Co.	Cloth	20	32				
McIntosh, P. & Son.	Provisions	73	45				
McIntosh, James	do	53	25				
McMillan, J. P.	Fruit	8	50				
McKenzie, Angus	To pay sundries	2	40				
McColl Bros. & Co.	Oil	101	30				
McMallon, Broadfield & Co.	Crockery, glassware, etc	538	15				
McGill, William & Co.	Coal	60	60				
Nelson, H. A. & Son	Brooms, brushes, etc.	172	20				
Newkirk, N.	Tube cleaner	2	50				
Nie & Lynch	Stand for valve for Duplex pumps	6	00				
O'Byrne, P.	Travelling expenses	2	00				

O'Connor, William	Hay	75 00
Orr, Joseph	Horse	130 00
Osborne, Worswick Co	Repairing boilers	89 20
Ontario Pump Co	Hose attachment	2 50
Ontario Mine Association	Lime, cement, etc.	4 65
Potter, Charles	Thermometer	9 00
Piper, Noah L. & Son	Lanterns	12 00
Pearson, S. E.	Dentistry	4 00
Patterson, Maggie	Wages	70
Rose Cartage Co	Cating flour	15 60
Ryan, William	Groceries and provisions	8,473 57
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	614 10
Rice, T. G.	Wire cloth	65 50
Rogers, Samuel & Co.	Oil	191 63
Reid, Thomas	Celery	5 75
Rogers, Elias & Co.	Coal	16,815 80
Rogers, Chas. & Sons Co.	Furniture	22 04
Kennie, William	Seeds and implements	221 98
Richley, Samuel	Straw	85 52
Richardson, Bees & Calder	Iron	38 63
Keld, C.	Insect powder	2 25
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions and advertising	95 00
Shelton, William	Furnishing music	60 50
Slater, John	Blacksmithing	164 75
Smith, Andrew	Harness and repairs	163 18
St. Street Railway Co.	Tickets	34 95
Smith, The C. J. Co. (Ltd.)	Wood	761 40
Sutherland, C. N.	Scales	16 00
Saunderson & Co.	Brushes	47 65
Seidmore, R. P.	Postage stamps	16 00
Stanley, Harriet	Wages	3 19
Scully, John	Bump carts	80 00
Sandford, E.	Hay, straw, etc.	46 00
Steele Bros. Co.	Seeds, etc.	34 45
Smith Bros.	Repairs to vehicles	30 00
Street Railway Co.	Manure	20 00
Strong, J. N.	Gravity door closers	9 00
Sharp, D. M.	Expenses recapturing eloper	6 00
Smith, A. V. S.	Professional services	4 00
Stewart & Wood	Paints and oils	119 50
Steel Sink Range Boiler and Stamping Co.	Screenings	1 00
Smith, John E. & Sons	Lumber	12 06
Tracy, William	To pay sundries	76
Toronto News Co.	Subscriptions	34 70
Van Malder, J.	Stove pipes, etc.	8 10
Victoria Industrial School	Books	3 50
Warwick & Sons	Printing	206 64
Wheeler & Bain	Iron and tinware	340 78
<i>Carried forward</i>		57,096 08
		16,467 50
		99,597 56
		1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	57,096	08	16,467	59	99,597	56
	1,413,209	63					
<p>ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, MIMICO.—Continued.</p> <p>EXPENSES.—Continued.</p>							
Williams, A. R.	Tools, bolts, etc.	76	88				
Wright, Robt. J.	Inspection of scales	6	35				
Williams Mfg. Co.	Sewing machine needles		40				
Wheeler, George	Stock-taking and checking store books	136	70				
Warner, R. C.	Smoking hauns	3	92				
Watson, Miss J.	Travelling expenses	9	00				
Wixon, E.	Postage stamps	17	00				
Williamson, R. C.	Sewing machine	35	00	57,381	33		
						73,848	92
<p>ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.</p> <p>SALARIES.</p>							
R. M. Bucke, M. D.	Twelve months' salary as Medical Superintendent	2,000	00				
N. H. Bremer, M.D.	do	1,100	00				
W. K. Ross, M.D.	First Assistant Physician	1,000	00				
W. C. Barber, M.D.	do	66	67				
Alfred T. Hobbs, M.D.	Second do	758	33				
C. A. Sippi	Bursar	1,400	00				
W. Wanless	Bursar's Clerk	800	00				
D. McKenzie	Storekeeper	800	00				
David Rodger	Assistant Storekeeper	600	00				
Alexander McFie	Engineer	700	00				
George Ross	Assistant Engineer	400	00				
Andrew Dick	Second Assistant Engineer	300	00				
J. A. Stewart	Carpenter	550	00				
J. McIntosh	Assistant Carpenter	500	00				
Thos. Westcott	Plasterer and Bricklayer	600	00				
George England	Baker	400	00				
John Glen	Tailor	460	00				
William Noble	Painter	300	00				
Geo. W. Rennie	Gardener	450	00				
P. F. Canniff	Farmer	600	00				

M. A. Page	do	Matron	500 00
P. H. Billington	do	Assistant Matron	270 81
Lillie Jones	do	Chief Attendant	250 00
Sundry persons		Wages of attendants, farm hands, maids and other servants	22,078 20
EXPENSES.			
Andrew Dick	Allowance for rent		120 00
Richard Flynn	do in lieu of board		120 00
D. McKenzie	do for rent		183 33
John McKenna	do in lieu of board and rent		240 00
D. Rodger	do do		100 00
Thomas McMullen	do for board		120 00
William Noble	do for rent		120 00
George Thurling	do do		72 00
William Wanless	do do		216 67
Authiote, Wm.	Lime		10 00
Anderson, James J. & Co.	Postage and stationery		289 15
American Express Co.	Charges		10 40
Angus, George	Expenses recovering eloper		3 30
Asylum Laundry	Tallow		115 36
Allen, S.	Vinegar		84 50
Alexander & Anderson	Clothing and furnishings		455 31
Advertiser Printing Co.	Printing and advertising		124 66
Ascham, Kingston	Brushes, etc		48 00
Asmann, M.	Threshing		30 00
Anderson, James	Gravel		12 00
Baem, Daniel	Expenses recovering eloper		2 00
Foyman & Co.	Lime and cement		138 65
Baldin, James H. & Son	Lumber		516 90
Baldwin Co., The (Limited)	Oil		31 75
Brook, T.	Fish		948 69
Bell Telephone Co.	Rent of instrument and messages		154 36
Bowers, Edward	Poultry		103 49
Bucke, R. M., M.D.	Travelling expenses		48 45
Burns, James	Horseshoeing		107 30
Barber & Ellis Co.	Satometry		4 50
Bryan, Thomas	Brushes		5 60
Brooks, James	Tramming ice		40 00
Barkwell, W. S.	Drugs and chemicals		453 18
Brody, John	Veal, straw, and delivering ice		113 12
Brown, J. H.	Straw		22 14
Baker, W. H.	Electric bell		14 35
Blackwell, F.	Straw		11 91
Bucke, R. M., M.D.	Membership fee Medical-Psychological Association		5 00
do	Travelling expenses		100 00
Campbell, Donald	Allowance for rent		72 00
C. P. Industries	Flannel and blankets		617 70
<i>Carried forward</i>			5,985 77
			36,884 01
			173,446 48
			1,413,279 63

36,884 01

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	5,985	77	36,884	01	173,446	48
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.—Continued.						
	EXPENSES.—Continued.						
Collector Customs	Duty charges		3 60				
Cameron, H. W.	Hay		20 24				
Clarke, John	Straw		12 78				
Chadwick, R. J.	Evergreens		2 00				
<i>Catholic Record</i>	Subscription		4 00				
Cowan, James & Co.	Hardware		703 93				
Campbell, John	Wagon repairs		33 50				
Coo, W. H.	Supplies for typewriter		7 45				
Crosby, Peter	Straw		55 44				
Cairncross & Lawrence	Drugs, medicines, paints and oils		471 91				
City Gas Co.	Gas		3,175 10				
Cameron, L. K.	Stationery		57 78				
C. P. R. Telegraph Co.	Messages		1 96				
Canadian Express Co.	Charges		5 80				
C. P. Railway Co.	Freight charges		12 82				
Canadian Publishing Co.	Books		19 50				
Cameron, A. D. & Son	Coal, lime and fire clay		13,345 81				
Canada Moss Co.	Moss		337 92				
Canadian Rubber Co.	Bedding, books and coats		383 69				
Cairncross, G. & J. B.	Fish, fruit and vegetables		72 15				
Cleveland Electrical Co.	Furniture		6 00				
Craig, W. J.	Lumber		827 24				
Crosby, Robert	Straw and hay		94 61				
Cook, William	Straw		54 48				
Cawthorp, J.	Sawdust		5 00				
Comstock, H.	Silver polish		3 00				
Colwell, Chas. F.	Music, etc.		47 96				
Cole, A.	Furniture		15 60				
Dennis, R.	Wire and iron work		21 56				
Darcl, J. & Sons	Repairs to harness		84 75				
Dewan, M. D.	Hay		266 96				
Dominion Express Co	Charges		2 30				
Dalton, John	Yarn		673 50				
Doran, M. J.	Fertilizers		67 00				
						1,413,209	63

Donahue, Wm.	Cab hire re religious instruction	50 00
Dunn, John	Recapturing eloper	1 50
Dickinson, Wm	Apples	13 12
Echo Printing Co	Advertising	2 24
Evans Bros	do	2 44
Elliot, Marr & Co.	Groceries	3,381 49
Evans, Robert & Co.	Seeds	62 42
Ement, W. J.	Stower tile	118 15
Farm Exchange account	Pork, tallow, etc	682 02
Freze Printing Co.	Advertising and subscription	14 94
Ferguson, John & Sons	Furniture	617 22
Fisher, Chas. W.	Apples	22 50
Ferguson Bros.	Lumber	118 00
Forster, J. M., M.D.	Travelling expenses	6 75
Farley, Thos.	Apples	12 25
Flett, Lowndes & Co.	Clothing and furnishings	230 15
Gurney, E. & Co., The	Boiler	10 50
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Messages	24 58
G. T. Ry. Co.	Freight charges	45 85
Gillman, Thos.	Spectacles and cases	28 25
Gwynnet, J.	Fruit	4 00
Green, John & Co.	Dry goods, clothing, bedding, etc.	1,477 39
Gee, Jan	Straw and hay	98 82
Girvin, D.	Slaughtering cattle	60 37
Gurd, John R.	Brushes, brooms, etc	330 00
Gunnage, J. & Sons.	Plants	31 05
Glass Bros & Co.	Earthenware	24 30
Green, Thos. & Co.	Panels and mouldings	10 25
Griffin, G. J.	Trees and shrubs	43 25
Graves, O. B.	Wallpaper, etc	14 00
Gale, John	Apples	7 00
Gale, James	do	13 50
Heaman, Geo	Wagon repairs	411 31
Houston, Robt.	Cab hire	222 75
Hamilton, A. M. & Sons.	Oats and salt	950 35
Hawkins, Geo.	Straw	45 63
Hunter, R.	Meat	13,189 86
Heard, W. H. & Co.	Plumbing supplies	70 20
Horton, Jos. H.	Recapturing eloper	12 10
Hobbs Hardware Co.	Hardware	745 72
Hinton Mills Mfg Co.	Instruments	156 00
Heaman, William	Plaster, tile, fire clay	369 55
Hyslop, William	Teaming ice	74 00
Heaman, R.	Recapturing eloper	2 00
Hobbs, A. T.	Expenses re transfer John McQueen	5 20
Hyslop, Canfield & Co.	Men's furnishings	69 33
Heighway, F. W.	Harness repairs	74 50
Heighway, R. B.	Recapturing eloper	8 00
Husband, J. & Son	Honey	100 00

1,413,209 63

173,446 48

36,884 01

50,947 92

Carried forward

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	£	s.	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>						
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.—Continued.						
<i>EXPENSES.—Continued.</i>						
Hoskin & Mallock.....	Wagon repairs.....	38	60			
Hunt, Lizzie.....	Refund fine imposed.....	5	00			
Infants' Home and House of Refuge.....	Maintenance Freddie Gunn.....	20	16			
Institute Deaf and Dumb.....	Boots and shoes.....	168	80			
Joiner, William.....	Recapturing eloper.....	15	65			
Johnstone, James.....	Brick.....	65	00			
Journal, St. Thomas.....	Advertising.....	2	75			
Johnson, Harry.....	Recapturing eloper.....	1	00			
Keyes, Edward.....	Hay.....	56	10			
Kingston Asylum.....	Brushes and brooms.....	48	00			
Kimball, Norman.....	Recovering eloper.....	5	00			
Lewis, Frank.....	Apples.....	46	50			
Leith, George.....	Oats, corn and meal.....	609	70			
Lewis, R.....	Paints and oils.....	451	83			
Leonard, E. & Sons.....	Repairs to machinery.....	168	97			
London Soap Co.....	Soap.....	215	95			
Lacey, R. F. & Co.....	Leather and findings.....	96	40			
Leadbeater, Fred.....	Steam and air feeding device.....	20	00			
Laing, Alex.....	Potatoes.....	1,000	00			
Morrison, James.....	Plumbers' supplies.....	6	40			
Martin, J. W.....	Rent of room.....	1	00			
Marshall Bros.....	Teas.....	441	99			
Morlins, Edward.....	Rent of rooms.....	9	00			
Massey Mfg Co.....	Tea-chest stand.....	1	50			
Main, John & Sons.....	Coal.....	479	79			
Masnet, M. & Co.....	Groceries.....	1,188	18			
Marshall, G. & Co.....	Tea.....	602	25			
Morrison, J. & W.....	Repairing wagons, etc.....	45	55			
Marshall, John & Co.....	Hats and mitts, etc.....	341	75			
Mason, Alex. M.....	Recovering eloper.....	10	75			
Mallock, Wm. & Co.....	Machinery and repairs.....	335	83			
Moore, S. J.....	Repairs to machinery.....	3	62			
		50,947	92	36,884	01	1,413,209 63

Might's Directory Co	Directories.....	14 00
M. C. R. Co.	Freight charges.....	10 22
Murphy, William	Cab hire <i>re</i> religious instruction.....	50 00
McGrady, J.	Straw.....	40 29
McLean, G.	Hardware.....	406 64
McFey, R. C. & Co	Clothing.....	34 75
McAinslie, D. T.	Books for library.....	21 00
McMullen, Thos.	Furnishing music.....	30 00
McGurdy, Thos.	Reaper knife.....	4 25
McGuffin, R.	Hay and potatoes.....	65 47
McKerlie, Wm.	Recovering eloper.....	2 00
McAbe, Robertson & Co.	Patterns.....	2 38
O'Higgins, J. P.	Groceries and provisions.....	9,169 22
O'Flaherty, M.	Hay.....	124 73
Oliver, W.	Dinners to men drawing sawdust.....	1 25
O'Byrne, B.	Travelling expenses.....	12 75
Paper, Thos.	Milk.....	1,975 68
Postoffice, London.	Rent of P. O. drawer.....	9 00
Pewees, William	Flour, bread, etc.....	5,750 91
Prince, Joseph.	Hay.....	99 00
Perrin, D. S. & Co.	Biscuits.....	118 31
Patterson & Jolly.	Plow points.....	36 70
Plater, Chatham	Subscription.....	30 00
Pavey, A. E. & Co.	Clothing, etc.....	1,117 48
Parisian Steam Laundry.	Washing cylinder.....	35 50
Pomeroy, J.	Recapturing eloper.....	1 00
Reid, James & Co.	Hardware.....	1,179 85
Robinson, Little & Co.	Bedding and clothing.....	3,476 59
Rogers, Samuel & Co.	Oil.....	49 94
Roanin, William.	Seeds.....	28 89
Raymer, Ernest.	Recapturing elopers.....	18 65
Reid Bros. & Co	Stationery.....	622 58
Rolph, James	Straw.....	16 17
Roughley, Geo.	Gravel roofing.....	42 00
Roanin, Geo. W.	Travelling expenses.....	8 15
Struthers, R. C.	Clothing, boots and shoes.....	1,570 68
Stewart, Samuel	Iron and tinware.....	22 54
Stevens & Burns	Hardware.....	212 46
Stefon & Co.	Stationery.....	132 73
Strong, W. T.	Drugs and chemicals.....	384 86
Stevely, Wm. & Son	Iron and tinware.....	538 73
Smyth, H. C.	Groceries.....	522 58
Sannby, J. D.	Flour, bran and rolled oats.....	1,536 47
Sipth, C. A.	Sundry payments.....	5 00
Secretary S. S. 23, London.	To equalize share of maintenance of school for children of Asylum officials.....	100 00
Stevens, Clark & Stevens	Boots and shoes.....	1,038 20
Stauborn, G. W.	Tea.....	340 20
Stuttleworth, J. R.	Fruit.....	74 75

Carried forward.

88,545 49 36,881 01 173,446 18 1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	88,545 49	36,884 01	173,446 48	1,413,209 63
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE LONDON.—Continued.				
	EXPENSES.—Continued.				
Shuff, J. G.	Drugs and chemicals.....	315 65			
Stewart, Wm	Straw.....	32 43			
Stevenson, John	Cleaning sewage tank, etc.....	79 20			
Scatcherd, W. B.	Straw and wood.....	121 88			
Scrutton, A. & Co.	Furnishings, etc.....	406 72			
Scatherd, Edwin	Hay.....	164 61			
Smyth, D. W.	Poultry and eggs.....	66 45			
Skelly, William	Poultry supplies.....	11 57			
Shedden Co. The Ltd.	Cartage.....	1 00			
Sippi, C. A.	Travelling expenses.....	10 70			
Stevens, Glass & Clark	Boots and shoes.....	350 50			
Stedman, Chaslotte	Shoemakers' tools.....	32 72			
Stafford, Peter	Travelling expenses <i>re</i> slaughter house.....	13 00			
Sturdy newspapers	Advertising <i>re</i> fuel and supplies.....	188 64			
Tripp, William	Cab hire <i>re</i> religious services.....	40 00			
Tyler, Alex	Groceries.....	1,298 79			
Temple, W.	Gamble sticks.....	1 40			
Treblecock, Charles	Recovering eloper.....	2 00			
Talbot, A. & Co	Stationery, printing, etc.....	30 00			
Talbot, F.	Straw.....	34 14			
Trebilcock, Thomas	Hay.....	9 46			
Tackabury, Jas	Straw.....	5 25			
Taylor, S.	do.....	6 00			
Thurling, George	Apples.....	80 00			
Toronto Rubber Co.	Furniture.....	179 46			
United Alkalic Works	Caustic potash.....	3 00			
Union Publishing Co	Directory.....	140 44			
Vantlven & Co.	Soap.....	36 05			
Wheeler & McLean	Hardware.....	49 00			
Wheeler, George.	Making inventory and stock list.....	16 50			
Wistow, Tom	Earthenware.....	68 80			
Westman, A.	Hardware, paints and oils.....	18 35			
Whaley, Royce & Co	Sheet music for band.....	8 85			
Wakeling, Chas	Straw.....				

Waight, John	Music	8 00		
Walter & Hyman	Seed potatoes	110 30		
Willson, D. G.	Recovering eloper	7 15		
Worthan, S. S.	Fruit	26 20		
Waterous Engine Co	Grates for boiler	36 00		
Wyckoff, A.	Stamped pillow shams	3 75		
Warwick & Son	Printing etc.	71 24		
Yeo, N. F.	Crockery, glassware and oil	1,472 35	91,111 99	130,996 00
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.				
C. H. Clarke, M.D.	Twelve months' salary as Medical Superintendent	2,000 00		
J. Robinson, M.D.	Assistant do	672 22		
H. E. Buchan, M.D.	do do	427 77		
J. Webster, M.D.	1st Assistant Physician	749 99		
Wm. Anglin	do	1,300 00		
Alvan McLean	Bursar	600 00		
John McManus	do	700 00		
A. R. Milne	do	308 30		
Wm. Potter	do	431 70		
W. Cochrane	do	800 00		
J. P. Pierce	do	450 00		
E. B. Martin	do	274 93		
E. Gertrude Osborne	do	210 00		
J. Dennis	do	500 00		
T. W. McCammon	do	400 00		
William Carr	do	400 00		
John Richmond	do	400 00		
Geo. Watson	do	500 00		
J. Davidson	do	300 00		
Thos. Lonergan	do	360 00		
William Ross	do	400 00		
Sundry persons	Wages of attendants, farm hands and other servants	11,501 94	23,686 85	
EXPENSES.				
Wm. Anglin	Allowance for rent	150 00		
W. Cochrane	do	100 00		
Arnott, W. J.	Ink wells, etc	1 25		
American Express Co.	Charges	2 85		
Anglin, Wm.	To pay sundries	64 52		
Alexander & Anderson	Cloth	262 62		
Anglin, S.	Lumber, etc.	109 53		
Boulton, J.	Hay	8 55		
Bell Telephone Co.	Messages and rent of instrument	85 96		
Braime, Henry	Hair and Furniture	257 96		
Buhad, John J.	Sugar and Tea	454 55		
	<i>Carried forward</i>	1,497 79	23,686 85	304,442 48
				1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,497	79	23,686	85	304,442	48	
	1,413,209	63						
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.—Continued. EXPENSES.—Continued.							
Baker, J. E.	Maple syrup		40	59				
Beaupre, R.	Manure		12	00				
Blackston, P. & Sons.	Antony chart		2	00				
Buchan, H. E.	Travelling expenses		44	75				
<i>British Whig</i>	Subscription, printing and advertising		49	75				
Carson, R.	Groceries and provisions		320	60				
Carson Bros	Flour, feed and provisions		454	00				
Central Prison Industries	Cloth and beds		841	75				
Caldwell, A. & Sons	Lumber, etc.		232	12				
Crawford, R.	Coal and wood		10,655	22				
Campbell, James	Postage		75	25				
Canadian Express' Co.	Charges		19	90				
Carr, William & Son	Sheet music		58	50				
Crawford, James	Groceries		479	98				
Chown, A. & Co.	Hardware		27	50				
Clarke, C. K., M.D.	Travelling expenses		62	87				
Canadian Engine Co.	Castings		13	64				
Cameron, L. K.	Stationery							
Cleary, Archbishop.	Rent of Regiopolis College.		1,200	00				
C. P. R. Company	Telegraph messages		1	25				
Clarke, George	Oats		110	70				
Crumley Bros	Dry goods, etc		502	84				
Collector Customs	Duty charges			25				
Garr, William	Travelling expenses		11	55				
Catawaqui Cemetery Co	Interments		24	00				
Cogton, Isaac	Buckwheat and potatoes		14	40				
Dee, Daniel	Hay		90	40				
Draper, Geo	Potatoes		55	60				
Deeks, William A.	Horseshoeing		34	37				
Draper, R. E.	Hay		6	20				
Duke, John	Oats		28	00				
Dawson, D. J.	Disc harrow		1	00				
Davidson, J.	Expenses recovering cloper							
Dominion Express Co.	Changes		10	70				

Dick, W. J. & Son	Slippers.....	10 50
D. & D. Institute	Boots.....	36 00
Donovan, H. B.	Subscription, <i>Poultry Review</i>	2 00
Elliott, S.	Oats and hay.....	245 31
Evans & Sons	Lessive phenn.....	141 12
Elliot Bros	Iron and tinware.....	212 22
Elliott, Edwin	Hay.....	45 95
Fairfield, S.	do.....	89 20
Fisher, Joseph	Provisions.....	285 82
Ferris, Jonathan	Mannre.....	58 50
Frankland, C. D.	Feed and provisions.....	675 47
Fry, Donald	Potatoes and carrots.....	141 53
Ford Bros	Hair, leather, clover and timothy seed.....	43 38
Forsyth, Andrew	Veal and lamb.....	16 65
Folger, F. A.	Freight on moss.....	1 01
Galloway, James	Caps an l mitts.....	115 55
G. T. R. Co.	Freight charges.....	62 99
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Messages.....	19 27
Grey, Publishing Co.	Subscription.....	4 00
Gardner, F. V.	Veal and lamb.....	17 85
Galloway, Taylor & Co.	Castings.....	7 00
Hunter, Robert	Ment.....	9,658 01
Hardy, J. C. & Co.	Dry goods.....	717 87
Henderson, John & Co.	Stationery, books and periodicals.....	64 30
Hentley, S. A.	Postages.....	83 00
Hiscock, Jas	Groceries and fruit.....	202 70
Hogan, Henry	Oats.....	61 76
Hughes, D. E.	Travelling expenses.....	3 00
Halligan, John & Co.	Groceries.....	500 07
Industries account	Scrubbing brushes.....	137 50
Imperial Oil Co.	Oil.....	185 00
Jones, Clarence P.	Music.....	15 00
Johnstone, A. C. & Bro.	Requaring clocks.....	7 25
Joyner, Luke J.	Pork.....	30 48
Kingston Light & Power Co.	Oil.....	304 00
Keenan, W.	Turnips.....	9 60
Kingston Foundry & Machinery Co.	Repairs to machinery.....	216 33
Kingston News	Subscription.....	6 00
K. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight charges.....	26 06
Kelly, T. D.	Potatoes.....	11 25
Kelly, W. J.	Regulating Asylum clocks.....	5 00
Kelly, P.	Sheet music.....	75
Livingston, C. & Bro.	Clothing.....	617 74
Lyon, P.	Hay.....	240 21
Lyon, N.	Spectacles.....	23 17
Lyon, F. jr.	Hay.....	144 45
Lowe, S.	Vegetables.....	14 25
Louergan, F.	Expenses recovering elopet.....	41 95
<i>Carried forward</i>		33,195 11
		23,686 85
		301,442 48
		1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leggatt, Thos					
Leadbeater, Fred					
Laidlaw, John & Son					
Laundry Machinery and Supply Association					
Lawless, Edward					
Martin, A. R.					
Martin, A. R.					
Methodist Book Co.					
Massey, J. V. S.					
Maheed, W. J.					
Martin, W. D.					
Milne, A. R.					
Mills, George & Co.					
Militia Dept. Ottawa					
Marshall, John & Co.					
Murray & Taylor					
Matheson, R.					
Milton, Daniel					
McGowan, G. A.					
Macdonald, J. A.					
McKay, John					
McKelvey & Birch					
McRae, W. R. & Co					
McCallum, P.					
McNeil, Neil					
McRae, D.					
McIntosh, A.					
McLean, Allen.					
McAnley, Thomas.					
McGrath, Joseph.					
McFane, R.					
Nesbet, F.					
Newlands, Isaac					
	<i>Brought forward</i>	33,195 11	23,686 85	304,442 48	1,413,209 63
	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.—Continued.				
	EXPENSES.—Continued.				
	Matting.....	11 90			
	Steam and air feeding device.....	20 00			
	Dry goods.....	6 90			
	Dyes.....	25 00			
	Interments.....	4 00			
	Groceries and provisions.....	921 90			
	Butter.....	2,508 84			
	Periodicals.....	5 50			
	Professional services and medicines.....	73 50			
	Gas lighters, etc.....	4 40			
	Flower pots.....	10 25			
	Implements.....	28 50			
	Hats.....	48 00			
	Rent.....	6 80			
	Plants.....	9 69			
	Dry goods.....	108 03			
	To pay sundries.....	50			
	Hay.....	27 27			
	Tobacco stems.....	2 40			
	Inspection of scales.....	6 00			
	Leather and findings.....	498 45			
	Plumbing and supplies.....	525 27			
	Groceries.....	2,068 42			
	Turkeys and hay.....	132 67			
	Plumbing supplies.....	150 42			
	Straw and hay.....	423 63			
	Potatoes.....	41 46			
	Travelling expenses.....	11 00			
	Books and stationery.....	39 39			
	Potatoes.....	12 93			
	Dry goods, etc.....	70 95			
	Books and stationery.....	95 05			
	Material for building gas furnace.....	71 40			

Naylor, W. H.	Manure	6 40
Oldrieve & Horn	Manilla paper	17 87
Oakley, Vincent & Sons	China	5 60
Postoffice, Kingston	Rent of box	6 00
Pulson, N. C. & Co	Drugs and chemicals	236 32
Pitcher & Manda	Seeds and plants	16 95
Pantechnethca, The	China	4 50
Powell, J. W.	Photographic supplies	3 95
Redden, James	Groceries and provisions	3,749 64
do	(Contract) Flour	4,251 94
do	Oatmeal	14 70
Rees, E. R.	Hay	182 69
Robertson, Bros	China and glassware	518 50
Rees, Bros	Fruits and yeast	105 70
Roffe, A. H. & Co	Herodicals	19 85
Redden, John	Oats	19 70
Rees, C. F.	Hay	75 84
Ross, William	Eggs, seed peas, wheat and manure	41 21
Rechers, Albert	Violin strings	5 00
Reid, James	Furniture and repairs	87 00
Revine, William	Field and garden seeds	29 30
Redden, C	Hay	21 08
Reynar, J	Tuning pianos	4 00
Robinson, G. W	Repairs to vehicles	259 30
Robinson, Bros.	Wall, paper, etc	2 54
Robinson, J	Mantel	17 35
Richard, Orr & Co	Dry goods, etc	51 20
Ramsey, G. J. & Co	Lanes for lantern	75
Strachan, A	Hardware	682 36
Shaw, F. & Co	Furnishings and dry goods	1,437 97
Sundry newspapers	Advertising &c supplies and fuel	147 46
Sexton, George	Fish	215 87
Spicer, R. J	Straw	12 10
Spooner, C. N.	Potatoes	26 00
Swift, James & Co	Grate bars	3 20
Smith Bros, Co.	Fruit	18 20
Snyder, H. J.	Potatoes	47 10
Turney Bros	Sugar and tea	194 09
Tuys, R. H.	Apples	75 97
Turnbull, Thos.	Exhibition photograph for patients	4 00
Vanhven & Co	Soap	270 17
Waddell, D. A.	Harness repairs and furnishings	88 80
Wilson, W. J.	Drugs and chemicals	461 24
Walsh & Steacy	Dry goods, etc	954 67
Wilmott, N	Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	25 13
Wady, Henry	Drugs and chemicals	135 21
Walsh, M.	Butchers' meat	61 33
Wahy, British	Printing and advertising	75 60
	Carried forward	55,851 88
		23,686 85
		301,442 48
		1,413,209 63

EXPENSES.

William Gatenby.....	Allowance in lieu of meals and lodging.....	50 00		
J. P. Holden.....	do for board.....	150 00		
D. McCarthy.....	do do rent.....	250 08		
James Slater.....	do.....	150 00		
Asylum, Kingston.....	Brushes.....	57 00		
Atchison & Co.....	Lumber, etc.....	325 18		
Attwood, M. W. & Sons.....	Repairs to clock.....	6 85		
Arculdale, Wilson & Co.....	Paints, oils, brushes and brooms.....	108 03		
Angus, Wm.....	Spring tooth cultivator.....	33 00		
Addison, Wm.....	Misc.....	14 00		
Baldwin Bros.....	Provisions and ice.....	508 24		
Ballantine, R. B. and W. J.....	Groceries, etc.....	449 87		
Bronnan, M. & Sons.....	Sawdust.....	117 87		
Bell Telephone Co.....	Messages and rent of phone.....	91 80		
Burlington Cemetery.....	Interments.....	18 50		
Butland, E.....	Misc.....	64		
Howman & Moore.....	Hardware.....	38 62		
Bassett, H. D.....	Repairing sewing machine.....	3 10		
Babeman, F. S.....	Blacksmithing.....	128 36		
Balfour & Co.....	Groceries.....	1,437 92		
Beardmore & Co.....	Leather and findings.....	1,030 25		
Bryant, H.....	Hire of wagon.....	2 00		
Bowbelly Bros.....	Fruit and vegetables.....	4 68		
Bushnell Co. The, (Ltd.).....	Oil.....	61 78		
Brown, John A. & Co.....	Seeds and plants.....	52 08		
Barnard, H.....	Self-tacking stamp.....	2 50		
Baker, W. C.....	Fruit.....	14 50		
Bird, Chas. J.....	Harness dressing.....	1 50		
Cooper, H. G. & Co.....	Wagon repairs, etc.....	72 41		
Clino, R. M.....	Fish.....	1,545 00		
Canada Glass House.....	China ware.....	650 77		
Chilman, R. E.....	Sugar.....	25 20		
Canadian Express Co.....	Charges.....	7 95		
Clark, John A.....	Paints, oils, etc.....	186 29		
Cowan, Charles.....	Services as pianist.....	4 00		
Clark, Fred.....	Expenses to Toronto for purchase of leather, etc.....	6 05		
Caledonia Milling Co.....	Flour, provisions, etc.....	5,013 79		
Cook & Reid.....	Printing.....	8 90		
Colp Bros.....	Castings, etc.....	9 45		
Common Sense Mfg. Co.....	Roach extermiator.....	6 00		
Collector Customs.....	Duty charges.....	2 81		
Canadian Oil Co.....	Oil.....	39 03		
Committee R. C. cemetery.....	Interments.....	12 00		
Carson, L. K.....	Stationery.....	39		
Dixon Bros.....	Prints and fish.....	74 82		
Dickinson, John.....	Sand, wood, lime, straw, fruit and provisions.....	3,413 40		
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	16,711 61	30,881 09	1,413,209 63

Hamilton Gas Light Co.	Gas	3,141 92
Hoyr, Adam & Co.	Hardware	390 83
Hamilton Vinegar Co.	Vinegar	131 14
Humphrey & Newbury	Furnishings	2 50
Herald, Jos.	Tuning and repairing piano	2 25
Hardware Pub. Co.	Subscription	2 00
Hunter, Robt.	Meat	13,222 61
Hair Works, New York	Amusements	1 00
Hill, William	Salt meat	384 09
Hopkins, Jos.	Repairing looms	9 00
Hamilton Steamboat Co.	Excursion for patients and freight charges	46 86
Hart & Lyne	Duty charges on potash	56 10
Hamilton Engine Packing Co.	Packing	20 00
Irwin, W. H. & Co.	City directory	2 50
Jarvis, Archibald	Hay and straw	106 22
Kavanagh, J. F.	Poultry	110 28
Knox, Morgan & Co.	Dry goods, etc.	1,574 44
Kerr, A. R. & Co.	do	381 89
Killey-Beech Engine Co.	Repairs to machinery	479 25
Kerr, J. C.	Hay	13 44
Kirk, F. W.	Wall paper, etc.	21 50
Laidlaw Mfg. Co.	Oven grates, etc.	99 84
Larder, R. M.	Vermm exterminator	1 00
London China House	Glassware	8 05
Loes, Thomas	Spectacles	10 80
Leadbetter, Fred.	Steam and air feeding devices	40 00
Making, E.	Music at entertainments	130 00
Macl, Toronto	Subscription	6 00
Moodley, J. & Sons	Silk thread	33 17
Mills, S. & Co.	Hardware	77 32
Mole, William, V.S.	Professional attendance	3 00
Morgan Bros.	Oatmeal	630 93
Marshall, J. A.	Honey	168 80
Morris, Thomas	Split peas, beans, hay, bran, and shorts	1,277 92
Moore, The D. Co., Ltd.	Repairs to implements	17 30
Malcolm and Soutar	Furniture and repairs	75 50
Murray, A. & Co.	Bedding, clothing, etc.	1,102 86
Massy-Harris Co.	Repairs to machinery	6 70
Morton, Wm.	Fruit	7 60
McFarlane, Alex.	Provisions	346 61
McFoy, Wm.	Honey	194 40
McLaren, W. H.	Butter	5,011 35
McLaughlin, Wm.	Evergreens	12 00
McAllum & Hall	Furniture	44 75
McKeown, H.	Harness, etc.	18 25
McKay, Samuel	Stabling for horses	26 60
McPherson, Glasco & Co.	Groceries, etc.	3,900 72
McCardell, C. A.	Stabling for horses	20 05
	<i>Carried forward.</i>	54,553 91
		30,881 09
		384,114 48
		1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	¢	£	¢	£	¢
	<i>Brought forward</i>	54,663	91	30,881	09	384,114	48
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.—Continued.						
	EXPENSES.—Continued.						
McKeown, A. H.	Iron and ironware		22	45			
Mellwraith, Thos.	Coal	11,315	90				
Noxon Bros	Casting		50				
Nelligan, J. B.	Music at patients' picnic	16	00				
Oaks, Edward	Recapturing eloper	157	57				
Osburn, James & Son	Maple syrup	12	00				
Post Office, Hamilton	Rent of drawer	13	75				
Pennington & Baker	Furniture	68	00				
Pray, K. & Son	Interments	443	02				
Pratt & Watkins	Bedding, clothing, and furnishing	5	75				
Peerless Mfg. Co.	Repairs, etc	27	09				
Rodger, John	Blacksmithing	122	52				
Rousseaux, Jno. & Co	Groceries	1	45				
Reynolds, Thos. Wm	Railway fare of patient	4	20				
Ross, Andrew	Wagon repairs	1,612	09				
Robertson, Munro & Reid	Cloth	63	20				
Ross, Joseph	Blacksmithing	100	00				
Russell, J., M.D	Travelling expenses to Annual Convention, Washington, D.C.	5	00				
do	Annual membership fee	45	65				
Richardson, Beer, & Caulder	Iron castings	34	66				
Reiger, A.	Repairing window guards	40	30				
Sweeney, James	Ironware, etc.	147	08				
Stuart Bros	Groceries	490	62				
Squibb, Frank	Plumbing supplies	3	00				
Spedator, Hamilton	Subscription	4	90				
Singer Mfg. Co.	Repairs and supplies	1,549	74				
Smart, Harvey & Co.	Groceries	1,229	96				
Scott Bros	Flour	45	75				
Sweeney, James	Iron and tinware	15	98				
Shimonds, Chas.	Recovery of eloper	6	30				
Sawyer & Massey Co	Repairs to machinery	10	00				
Shoomey, Alonzo D	Disinfectant	129	88				
Scott, James	Lanterns	2	00				
Shewart, John	Recovery of eloper						

Sundry newspapers.....	Advertising re supplies and fuel	155 00
Tones Printing Co	Stationery, advertising, and subscriptions	179 25
Taylor, F	Grinding shears	4 00
Townsend, W. G.	Duty charges, etc	30 70
True Banner, Dundas	Printing and stationery	42 00
Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Potash	510 00
Teu Eyck, M. H., V.S.	Medicines	1 50
Toronto Electrical Wire Works	Cock dials	13 50
Taylor, Jas. C.	Crockery, etc	98 24
Thomas, W. H. & Co.	Rubber blankets	33 75
Van Seikle, E.	Recapturing eloper	22 71
Waterworks Department	Water	1,812 75
Watkins, T. C.	Clothing	478 38
Woods, Walter & Co	Mats	236 93
Wood, Vallance & Co	Iron and hardware	1,578 67
Wheeler, George.	Services stock taking and checking store books	165 65
do	Travelling expenses	3 00
Walsh, W. J.	Gas fixtures	191 80
Winnifrid, B.	Groceries and provisions	113 10
Wilson, John	Tinware and tinsmithing	30 20
White, R. L.	Duty charges on potash	343 58
Walker, T. A.	Potatoes and apples	35 60
Wheeler, George	Putting in air injectors	10 00
Winkler, A.	Watering cask	50
Woods, L. M.	Dishes	10 61
		78,573 20
		109,454 29

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.		
SALARIES.		
A. H. Peaton, M. D	Twelve months' salary as Medical Superintendent	1,800 00
T. J. Muir	do Bursar	1,100 00
P. McAuley	do Storekeeper	700 00
Robt. Stratton	do Carpenter	500 00
Arch. Thomson	do Farmer	450 00
Jugh Kilpatrick	do Baker	400 00
John Whitton	do Gardener	275 00
Samuel Woods	do Engineer	300 00
John Malloy	do Assistant Engineer	300 00
A. H. Stinson	do Chief Attendant	300 00
Fred. Chatham	do Messenger	220 00
A. Gornley	do do	20 00
S. E. Hardy	do Matron	450 00
Annie F. Brunskill	do Assistant Matron	200 00
J. P. Gibson	do Three and a half months' salary as Assistant Matron	91 00
M. B. Christie	do Twelve months' salary as Teacher	400 00
Annie LaFerty	do do	400 00
	Carried forward.....	8,105 00
		493,568 77
		1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	8,106	00	493,568	77	1,413,209	63
ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.—Continued.							
SALARIES.—Continued.							
H. Clifford.....	Twelve months' salary as Teacher.....	250	00				
Sundry persons.....	Wages attendants, maids, firemen and other servants.....	7,322	55				
				15,678	55		
EXPENSES.							
James Gunn.....	Allowance for board.....	99	96				
P. McAuley.....	do rent.....	199	92				
Allen, John.....	Oats, teaming ice, etc.....	36	60				
Alexander & Anderson.....	Shirting, tweeds and cotton.....	1,312	72				
Allen, William.....	Turnips, potatoes and oats.....	38	56				
Anderson, Miller.....	Ironing boards.....	4	50				
Brammer, Robert.....	Castings, etc.....	214	60				
Boeclth, Charles.....	Brushes, brooms, etc.....	64	20				
Barnhart, H.....	Hay.....	7	66				
Ball, William.....	do.....	12	06				
Bingham, W. G.....	Hardware.....	106	42				
Black, W. & Co.....	Repairing furniture.....	14	40				
Bolster, G. J.....	Inspecting scales.....	2	60				
Bailey, Alex.....	Labour cutting ice.....	20	00				
Bell Telephone Co.....	Rent apparatus.....	78	05				
Bushnell Co, Ltd.....	Oil.....	13	83				
Beaton, A. H., M. D.....	Travelling expenses.....	106	60				
Brown Bros.....	Blank books.....	18	00				
Barks, George.....	Potatoes.....	1	39				
Bacon, William.....	Plants, etc.....	6	01				
Central Prison Industries.....	Flannel.....	1,279	37				
Cooke, H. & Co.....	Drugs and stationery.....	283	63				
Clark & Graham.....	Malt.....	9	40				
Campbell, George.....	Apples.....	10	75				
Coffy, T.....	Straw.....	27	45				
Cowan & Co.....	Gas retort and nipples.....	46	38				
Canada Health Journal.....	Subscription.....	4	50				

Cooke, T. E.	Making and trimming clothes	56 00
Crawford, R.	Fruit	5 28
Coiffy, P.	Turnips	21 96
Cotton, D.	Carrots	19 10
Cameron, L. K.	Stationery	4 29
Dunn, Joseph	Feed and fodder	391 63
Doyle, James	Hay	36 18
Downie, James	do	35 12
Downs, Johnston	do	10 70
Downs, Robert	do	16 80
Donnelly, R. M.	Sewing machine supplies	4 00
Edis & Keighley	Coffin and baking powder	352 73
Eaton, J. R.	Repairs to buildings	92 25
Elliot, William	Potatoes	34 10
Eckhardt, H. P. & Co.	Groceries	169 31
Ellis, J. W.	Telegrams and express charges	2 08
Fowle, Albert	Duty charges	34 45
Fyfe, John	Potatoes	34 77
Fagan, G.	do	6 75
Flett, Lowndes & Co.	Tailors' trimmings	54 75
Gallagher, Wm	Straw	20 44
G. T. Railway	Freight and repairs to siding	139 81
Goffat, Thos.	Postages and rent of P. O. drawer	82 50
Gilchrist, John	Hay	62 48
Graham, Richard	do	8 64
Gowans, Kent & Co.	Crockery and glassware	16 75
Gurtzig, C.	Tuning piano	4 00
Hatley, James J.	Fish, poultry and meat	4,890 95
Haywood, Thos	Crockery and glassware	52 85
Harvie, D.	Straw	73 63
Haynes, F.	Hay	37 50
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Legister	8 75
Horne, John	Hay	49 76
Harvie, W. R.	Hay and straw	29 63
Hyslop, Caulfield & Co	Phruishings	91 98
Harvie, C. S.	Oats, potatoes and apples	60 31
Haynes, F.	Fruit	6 58
Hart, Thomas	do	6 90
Hoy, R.	Repairs to harness	3 90
Imperial Oil Co.	Oil	383 35
Jameson, Jas.	Teaming ice	6 00
Johnston, Thos	Fruit	35 15
Kollogg, E. H. & Co.	Oil	32 60
Kieley, M.	Services as Caretaker of old Asylum grounds	183 00
Lawrence, Geo.	Hay	10 39
Longman, S.	do	34 08
Longford Mfg. Co.	Fails	11 20
Larkin, P. C. & Co	Tea	223 00
Lamb, M.	Beets	2 23
Carried forward		11,970 07
		15,678 55
		493,568 77
		1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	11,970	07	15,678	55	493,568	77
	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.—Continued.						
	<i>EXPENSES.—Continued.</i>						
Lake, Edward.....	Assistance in bakery.....		9 00				
Lister, J.....	Potatoes.....		31 65				
Mandrell & Son.....	Meat, poultry and soap.....		328 67				
Moore, Chris.....	Butter, eggs and poultry.....		4,077 66				
Millar, Melville.....	Hardware.....		762 23				
Mulcahy, Thos.....	Boots, shoes and groceries.....		904 01				
Morrison, Edward.....	Repairing shoes.....		62 45				
Mitchell, T. B.....	Furniture and furnishings.....		75 99				
Mainer, Robt.....	Brushes, brooms, iron and tinware.....		98 93				
Murphy, Edward.....	Repairs to harness.....		33 90				
Mills, G. H.....	Plastering and material.....		72 60				
Moore & Kerr.....	Groceries.....		139 77				
Margrett, A.....	Furniture and repairs.....		97 05				
Muir, T. J.....	Travelling expenses.....		25 00				
Mercer Refin'g for Females.....	Stockings.....		23 30				
Murphy, D.....	Straw.....		3 93				
Matheson, H.....	Potatoes.....		57 43				
Murphy, J.....	Hay, turnips and potatoes.....		151 80				
Martin, James.....	Turnips.....		10 16				
Mahony, Michael.....	Hay.....		40 00				
Maltby, S. C.....	Services as attendant.....		489 65				
McNabb, Duncan.....	Teaming wood and cutting hay.....		159 68				
McKinnell, James.....	Butchers' meat, fish, fruit, groceries.....		17 40				
McCallum & Hall.....	Furniture and repairs.....		36 02				
McKinnel, Geo.....	Vegetables and plants.....		18 80				
McKelvey & Birch.....	Medical sanitary basins.....		34 27				
McQuaig, Angus.....	Hay.....		7 99				
McQuaig, Peter.....	do.....		52 30				
McPherson, C.....	Plow and wheelbarrows.....		205 63				
McMahon, Broadfield & Co.....	Glassware and crockery.....		35 00				
McNivan, D. A.....	Harness.....		31 50				
McKinlay, D. M.....	Stabling horses.....		95 85				
McKay & Co.....	Yarn.....		20 00				
McKinnon, Jessie.....	Services as assistant seamstress.....						
						1,413,209	63

Northway, John & Co.	Dry goods and groceries	426 89
Nelson, H. A. & Son	Matches, brushes and brooms	179 17
Naughton, John	Potatoes	50 05
Pace & Main	Clothing, groceries, etc	870 73
Perry & Alport	Dry goods and groceries	688 88
Perry, W. H.	Blacksmithing	58 40
Ritchie, P.	Flour	44 90
Robinson, T. H.	Drugs and stationery	90 75
Ramsay, Wm.	Repairing vehicles	44 35
Ralston, John	Shoes, etc.	5 00
Rogers & Moore	Groceries	58 59
Robinson, Geo.	Oats and potatoes	172 05
Rouse, W. H.	Potatoes	67 96
Kadcliffe, E.	Potatoes and turnips	86 27
Ross, David	Hay	12 73
Ross, C. A.	Telegrams and express charges	25 64
Rogers, Elias & Co	Coal	25 64
Kutherford, John	Potatoes	30 41
Regan, John D.	Potatoes, turnips and apples	44 05
Regan, Thos.	Potatoes, turnips and carrots	79 81
Richardson, Beer & Caulder	Castings	11 20
Regan, M.	Expenses, recovering eloper	4 00
Rowe, B.	Straw	25 25
Regan, M. S.	Potatoes and turnips	48 05
Swain, T.	Interments	189 90
Salter, C.	Night fireman	332 00
Selby & Co	Stationery	12 82
Sinclair, James	Services bricklaying	3 00
Sanderson, R. J	Coal	5 63
Smith, C. J. Co. (Ltd).	do	237 90
Stratton, R. S.	Travelling expenses	4 85
Sissons, A. H.	Expenses recovering eloper	1 00
Stewart, Wm.	Carrots and turnips	27 73
Spooner, Alonzo W	Disinfectant	10 00
Sundry newspapers	Advertising re fuel and supplies	120 00
Salter, Chas	Work on grounds	30 00
Times, Orillia Pub. Co.	Stationery, etc.	74 50
Thompson, J. B.	Furnishings, etc.	33 10
Thompson, W. & J	Drugs, etc	19 75
Thompson, D. S.	Wood and oats	163 69
Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Stove	35 00
Tudhope Carriage Co	Repairs to carriages	34 90
Tait, A.	Lumber	76 38
Thomson, D. C.	Provisions	88 20
Thomson, Wm	Oats	13 80
Teakay, B.	Potatoes	8 09
United Alkali Co	Caustic potash	204 74
Vick, George	Groceries	3,792 10
Woods, Thos.	Meat blocks, potatoes and turnips	29 74
	Carried forward	41,881 81
		15,678 55
		493,568 77
		1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	41,881	81	15,678	55	493,568	77
	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.—Continued.						
	<i>EXPENSES.—Continued.</i>						
Wilson, John E	Oil tanks, etc	17	80				
Wright, Chas	Manure	6	00				
Wheeler, George	Putting in air injectors	19	35				
Watson, S	Breck	13	00				
Warwick & Sons	Printing, etc	16	34				
				41,954	30		
						57,632	85
	CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.						
	<i>SALARIES.</i>						
James Maasie	Twelve months' salary as Warden	2,000	00				
M. Logan	do Deputy-Warden	1,400	00				
W. T. Atkins, M.D.	do Physician	1,000	00				
Thomas Quinn	do Bursar	1,300	00				
J. M. Campbell	do Bookkeeper	400	00				
Alex. Jaffray	do Storekeeper	800	00				
R. M. Persse	do Clerk and Librarian	850	00				
James Clarkson	do Engineer	949	96				
G. W. Franks	do Sergeant	700	00				
C. H. Pankhurst	do Cook and Baker	656	00				
Sundry persons	Wages as guards	9,831	04				
				19,881	00		
	<i>EXPENSES.</i>						
J. M. Campbell	Allowance for rent	90	00				
Alexander Jaffray	do	250	00				
James Maasie	Table allowance and servant	500	00				
R. M. Persse	Allowance for rent	150	00				
Thomas Quinn	do fuel and rent	300	00				
Adams, T.	Meat	1,185	62				

Alexander & Anderson.....	Clothing and bedding.....	449 73
Allan, A. A. & Co.....	Hats and caps.....	43 00
Allen, Solomon.....	Vinegar.....	13 44
Asylum for Insane, Kingsston.....	Expenses re Stafford investigation.....	68 25
Bertram, J. & A.....	Hardware.....	78 22
Barclay, A.....	Rolled oats.....	32 3c
Boeckle, Chas. & Co.....	Brushes, brooms, etc.....	54 29
Brown, Chas. & Co.....	Wagon, etc.....	162 35
Brown Bros.....	Stationery.....	121 90
Brown, William.....	Hardware.....	16 03
Brandon Mfg Co.....	Woodenware.....	50
Coleman, J. F.....	Coal.....	3,978 01
Gronin & McMillen.....	Blacksmithing.....	143 33
Consumers' Gas Co.....	Gas.....	1,178 90
Coleman, C. W.....	Clock repairs.....	19 00
Cane, William & Sons Mfg. Co.....	Woodenware.....	33 00
Collector Customs.....	Duty charges.....	63
Coleman, George.....	Pastay.....	9 06
Common Sense Mfg. Co.....	Vermix exterminator.....	4 00
Cosgrave & Co.....	Hops and malt.....	30 00
Chandler, S. B.....	Keys.....	1 50
Comboy, D.....	Repairing carriage top.....	75
Central Prison Industries.....	Boots and shoes and clothing.....	3,420 75
C. P. R. Telegraph.....	Messages.....	8 75
Canadian Rubber Co.....	Packing and rubber.....	8 41
Cameron, L. K.....	Stationery.....	283 72
Doyle, M.....	Fish.....	139 80
Dixon, H. C.....	Postages.....	126 00
Dineen, W. & D.....	Caps and repairs.....	43 50
Davies, William & Co.....	Sausage.....	56 16
Davidson & Fay.....	Groceries.....	25 79
Dixon, William.....	Carriage repairs.....	2 50
Davies Bros.....	Furniture.....	90 00
Delaney, Mrs. E.....	Furnishings.....	4 20
Dossor, W. R.....	Cleaning chimney flues.....	5 00
Eckhardt, H. P. & Co.....	Groceries.....	979 27
Elwin, T. G.....	Conveyance prisoner to Asylum.....	3 20
Edgar, John & Son.....	Glassware, china, etc.....	41 60
Frost, John.....	Apples.....	7 00
Fiddes & Hogarth.....	Plumbing.....	3 00
Gallagher, Mrs. R. S.....	Fruit and fish.....	53 06
Globe Printing Co.....	Subscriptions.....	10 00
G. N. W. Tel. Co.....	Messages.....	6 03
G. T. Railway Co.....	Freight charges.....	70
Gurney, The E. & C. Co.....	Stove repairs.....	6 50
Gowans, Kent & Co.....	China, glass, etc.....	3 63
General Hospital.....	Attendance re G. W. Frank.....	12 00
George, John B.....	Labour in garden.....	5 00
Hunter, M.....	Hay and straw.....	491 12
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	14,755 55
		19,881 00
		551,201 62
		1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§ c.	\$ c.	§ c.	§ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	14,755 55	19,881 00	551,201 62	1,413,209 63
	CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.—Continued.				
	<i>EXPENSES.—Continued.</i>				
Hall, F. & Son	Mitts and gloves	54 50			
Hicks, T. L.	Locksmithing, etc	6 00			
Hart, J. S., M.D.	Examinations insane convicts	30 00			
Hyslop, Caulfield & Co.	Mens' furnishings	51 00			
Hunter, R.	Purchase of meat	3,801 01			
Inghis, John & Sons	Castings and repairs to machinery	80 89			
Jones, Bros. & Co.	Grinding shears	1 50			
Kearns, W. P.	Harness and repairs	22 25			
Keith, George	Garden seeds	101 95			
Kay, John Son & Co.	House furnishings	41 28			
Lagudin, J. & J.	Hats and caps	76 50			
Leslie, George & Son	Trees, shrubs, etc.	79 50			
Lang, J. W. & Co.	Groceries	812 76			
Lauder Bros.	Plumbing supplies	6 74			
Lyon & Patterson	Pens	30 00			
Miller, Hugh & Co.	Druggists' supplies	685 37			
Merrett, Andrew, Ontario Re-	Laundrying	1,200 00			
formatory	Subscription	4 00			
Mail Printing Co.	Plugging prisoner	15 00			
Myles, J. B.	Medical comforts	107 86			
Mielie & Co.	Directories	10 00			
Might's Directory Co.	Soap	310 96			
Morse Soap Works	Alabastrine	20 00			
Maguire, William	Tuning instruments and repairs	4 00			
Mason & Risch	Asbestos	2 10			
Montgomery, L. B. & Co.	Provisions	436 28			
McIntosh, P. & Son	Cottons, etc.	141 31			
McMasler & Co.	Provisions	1,126 73			
McIntosh, James	Ammunition	11 25			
McDowall, W.					

Nelson, H. A. & Sons.....	Brushes, brooms, etc.....	171 48
Nicholson, Chas. W.....	Christmas donation.....	50
O'Malley, J. & J. I.....	Laying carpet.....	2 70
Park, James & Son.....	Provisions, etc.....	11 96
Prisoners' Aid Association.....	Cab hire, re religious services.....	450 00
Potter, Charles.....	Spectacles.....	27 55
Pantechnicon, The.....	China, glassware, etc.....	10 50
Pankhurst, C. H.....	Yeast.....	2 25
Ryan, William.....	Provisions.....	6, 860 54
Robertson, J.....	Express charges.....	30
Ramsay, J. G. & Co.....	Photographic supplies.....	91 70
Ryan, J. & Co.....	Hardware.....	344 40
Robertson, James, & Co.....	do.....	12 96
Rice Lewis & Son (Ltd).....	House.....	43 82
Rand, Rufus.....	Cartage.....	150 00
Rose Cartage Co.....	Professional attendance, medicine, etc.....	10 40
Smith, A. V. S.....	Butter.....	23 25
Sinclair, Miss.....	Tickets.....	54 26
Street Railway Co.....	Cab hire re religious services.....	29 00
St. Michael's Cathedral.....	Coal.....	250 00
Smith, The C. J. Co.....	Gravel.....	88 00
Stock Company.....	Gratings.....	72 00
Stollers, C. & Co.....	Alabaster.....	11 25
Stewart & Wood.....	Consultation re Geo. H. Sweetman.....	45 00
Strange, F. W., M.D.....	China, glassware, etc.....	10 00
Smith, E. H.....	Coal.....	23 59
Smith Coal Co, The, (Ltd).....	Glass.....	1, 297 61
Saunders, Percy & Co.....	Advertising re fuel and supplies.....	6 54
Sundry newspapers.....	Cement, alabaster, etc.....	108 89
Terry, Edward.....	Ice.....	80 00
Toronto Ice Co.....	Subscription.....	208 50
Toronto Weekly Railway and Steamboat Guide Co.....	Elastic web.....	2 60
Toronto Suspender Co.....	Christmas donation.....	36 15
Vanderburgh, A.....	Soap.....	2 00
Van Loven & Co.....	Machinery and supplies.....	27 30
Williams, A. R.....	Water.....	325 60
Water works, Toronto.....	Furnishings.....	1, 849 84
Wheeler & Ban.....	Sand.....	79 46
Williams, Robert.....	Coffee.....	11 20
Watson Coffee and Spice Milling Co, (Ltd).....	Brushes.....	126 56
Wilson, James.....	Examination insane convict.....	13 50
Wagner, W. J., M.D.....	Printing, etc.....	4 00
Warwick & Sons.....	Upholstering.....	25 77
Wells, James.....	Carriage hire.....	17 00
York Street stables.....		8 75
		37,053 88
		56,934 88
		608,136 50
		1,413,209 63

Carried forward

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			608,136	50	1,413,209	63
CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES.							
SALARIES.							
J. M. Campbell.....	Twelve months' salary as Accountant.....	400	0				
John White.....	do Master Shoemaker.....	800	00				
T. B. Hone.....	do do tailor.....	800	00				
P. Stafford.....	do Carpenter.....	583	30				
William Craickle.....	do Mason.....	670	00				
William Husted.....	do Gardener.....	720	00				
Henry Putwell.....	do Foreman Brickmaker.....	720	00				
P. T. McKay.....	do Manager.....	1,000	00				
William R. Hardy.....	do Finisher.....	650	00				
William McKenzie.....	do Painter.....	487	44				
S. Smith.....	do Machinist.....	1,000	00				
Sundry persons.....	Wages of guards, watchmen, etc.....	4,308	00				
				12,138	74		
EXPENSES.							
J. M. Campbell.....	Allowance for rent.....	90	00				
William Craickle.....	do do.....	30	00				
William Huston.....	do do.....	30	00				
Alexander & Anderson.....	Cloth.....	1,106	89				
Anderson, G. R. & Bro.....	Making and trimming clothes.....	15	50				
American Express Co.....	Charges.....	40					
American Oil Co.....	Oil.....	164	81				
Asmas, Louis.....	Lumber, etc.....	128	76				
Bertram, J. & A.....	Hardware.....	206	36				
Beardmore & Co.....	Leather and findings.....	1,387	33				
Boeckh, Chas. & Son.....	Brushes, etc.....	95	57				
Brandon Mfg. Co.....	Ladder.....	1	50				
Brown Bros.....	Blank books.....	32	45				
Bell, Andrews & Co.....	Manilla hemp.....	14,562	68				
Berram & Co.....	Hardware.....	1,100	21				
Booth & Son.....	Brass castings.....	90	99				
Buntin, Reid & Co.....	Stationery.....	36	78				

Buffalo Bedstead Co	Castings, etc.	29 72
Burnt, F.	Services as carpenter	14 90
Banfield, W. H.	Machinery	119 96
Coeman, J. F.	Coal	1,232 38
C. P. R. Co.	Freight charges	376 03
C. P. R. Telegraph	Messages	5 40
Cochran Bros.	Machinery and supplies	47 50
Canadian Express Co.	Charges	18 00
Canadian Rubber Co.	Hose, tubing, cord and boots	52 83
Chrysler & Lewis	Service in Patent Office, Ottawa, re binder twine machinery	11 50
Currie, R.	Service packing blankets	10 00
Canadian Wool Co.	Boiler covering	57 80
Consumers' Gas Co.	Coal	4 00
Clouse, Elias M.D.	Professional services re G. H. Swedish	58 50
Dominion Express Co.	Charges	12 85
Dixon, H. C.	Postage	46 00
Dean, Thomas	Brass castings	33 45
Doig, A. E.	Machinery and repairs	19 20
Dodge Wood Splice Pulley Co.	Pull-ys.	17 76
Parling, Robert & Co.	Cloths	761 19
Dominion Wire Mfg. Co.	Wire	15 55
Dickinson, C. D. & Son	Brooms and needles	56 00
Dixon, F. E. & Co.	Belting	66 30
Prote, William H.	Castings	683 96
Frind, Paul & Co.	Supplies for woollen mill	130 90
Flett, Lowndes & Co.	Tailors' trimmings, etc.	212 53
Flett, J. A.	Services as carpenter	7 40
Gast & Co.	Pipe covering	9 00
Gurney, The E. C. Co.	Patterns and castings	17 75
G. T. R. Co.	Freight charges	679 81
G. N. W. Tel. Co.	Messages	11 90
Graham, Thos. & Sons	Rasps	16 36
Gall, Lumber Co.	Lumber	707 56
Hallam, John	Leather, wool, etc.	12,777 93
Haworth, Geo. F. & Co.	Leather belting	295 19
Hunter, M.	Hay and straw	345 77
Howland, H. S. Sons & Co.	Hardware	985 13
Hughes, M. J.	Cloths, etc.	991 05
Hay, Peter	Planer knives	18 48
Hubbs, O. C.	Oil	2 25
Inglis, John & Sons	Castings and repairs	346 39
Kay, John Son & Co.	Furnishings	18 75
Kiser, Thomas	Sand	19 50
Kellogg, E. H. & Co.	Oil	46 00
King Bros.	Leather and findings	749 66
Leckie, J.	Clothing	131 79
Lear, R. H. & Co.	Atmospheric burners	4 00
Lauder Bros.	Repairs to machinery	26 30
Lee, James	Sand	91 50

Carried forward

41,424 42 12,136 74 608,139 50 1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Carried forward</i>	41,424 42	12,138 74	608,136 50	1,413,209 63
	CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES.—Continued				
	EXPENSES.—Continued.				
Miller, Hugh & Co	Drugs and chemicals.....	279 38			
Massie, James	Travelling expenses.....	88 81			
Meadows, S	Brass castings.....	361 78			
Miller & Richards	Press roller.....	1 25			
Meiners, Bernhard	Bronze.....	18 00			
Meadows, G. B	Wire cloth, etc.....	36 24			
Montgomery, L. B. & Co	Graphite.....	40			
Miles, G. G	Estimating material for industries.....	27 50			
McKenzie, William	Gratuities on retiring from service.....	168 32			
McGill, William & Co	Coal.....	186 18			
McKay, P. T.	Travelling expenses <i>re</i> machinery purchase.....	29 50			
McColl Bros. & Co	Oil.....	489 02			
McLean, Daniel	Leather and findings.....	690 30			
McMaster & Co	Clothing and bedding.....	672 49			
McDonald, M	Board in <i>re</i> injury in broom shop.....	5 00			
McGregor, Gourley & Co	Machinery.....	18 00			
Macdonald, John & Co	Cloth.....	49 50			
McFarlane, A. C	Labor on patterns.....	71 05			
Noxon, James	Services.....	153 60			
Ontario Forge and Bolt Co.	Eyebolts, nails, etc.....	149 45			
Rice Lewis & Son Ltd	Hardware.....	540 21			
Royal Oil Co	Oils.....	49 93			
Robertson, J	Customs and express charges.....	28 05			
Robertson, James & Co	Repairs for machinery.....	29 05			
Robinson and Heath	Castings and freight and duty charges.....	109 62			
Rogers, Charles & Sons Co	Mattresses.....	39 00			
Ridout, D. C	<i>Re</i> use of patents for wire beds and attachments.....	810 00			
Sanderson, Percy & Co	Paints and oils.....	305 41			
Street Railway Company	Tickets.....	29 00			
Smith, The C. J. Coal Co.	Wood.....	460 00			
Smith, Charles & Co	Machinery.....	29 60			
Smith, John B. & Sons	Lumber.....	211 73			
Sellers, C. & Co.	Castings.....	39 69			
Stockwell, S	Tongs.....	11 00			

Smith Coal Co	Coal	2,314 83	
Selway & Leudon	Lasts	10 50	
Stafford, P.	Balance travelling expenses <i>re</i> slaughter house	7 50	
Smith, Hugh	Cartage	1 88	
Singer Manufacturing Co	Machine	40 00	
Sundry persons	Work in carpenter shop	21 00	
do	do machine do	176 50	
do	do shoe do	5 00	
do	do new building	5 00	
do	do wooden mill	203 61	
do	do tailor shop	141 15	
do	do paint do	42 00	
do	do north do	139 40	
do	do making brooms	810 39	
do	do do bricks	273 79	
do	do bricklaying	11 27	
do	do as masons	126 15	
do	Paints and oils	301 41	
Toronto Lead & Color Co	Plating	30	
Townson, Henry	Shears	2 56	
Turner, John & Son	Repairs for machinery	10 25	
Thompson, D. W. & Co	Excelsior packing	1 67	
Tennant, A. J. & Co	Lumber	979 17	
Wilson, C. & Son	Repairs to scales	7 90	
Williams, A. P.	Machinery	13 22	
Wheeler & Bain	Hardware	74 75	
Williamson, R. C	Sewing machine supplies	15 75	
Whitney, Baxter D.	Castings	9 00	
West Publishing Co	Subscription to <i>Journal of Fashion</i>	7 25	
Wasburn & Moon Mfg. Co.	Galvanized wire	304 02	
Walker, J. Estate	Repairs to barrows	29 50	
		53,674 23	65,812 97
REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE.			
SALARIES.			
Thos. McCrosson	Twelve months' salary as Superintendent	1,800 00	
Richard H. Steadman	do Deputy Superintendent	950 00	
William P. Baud	do Pursar	900 00	
P. H. Spohn, M. D.	do Physician	700 00	
Rev. James Gibbon	do Roman Catholic Chaplain	600 00	
Rev. Stephen Card	do do Protestant	600 00	
J. C. McPherson	do do School Teacher	600 00	
Donald Ferguson	do do Assistant do	450 00	
J. McNamee	do do Roman Catholic	600 00	
Alex. McKellar	do do Steward and Storekeeper	800 00	
W. H. Smith	do do Carpenter	600 00	
R. C. Trott	do do Engineer	600 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	9,200 00	673,949 47
			1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	9,200	00	673,949	47	1,413,209	63
REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.—Continued.							
SALARIES.—Continued.							
William Sale.....	Twelve months' salary as Baker	450	00				
James O'Byrne.....	do	550	00				
John Jamieson.....	Shoemaker	600	00				
William Young.....	Tailor	375	00				
William Stewart.....	Farmer	75	00				
Thomas Hartford.....	do	400	00				
Donald Rae.....	Gardener	500	00				
John Allen.....	Chief Night Attendant	400	00				
Samuel Dean.....	Stable-keeper	166	65				
Sundry persons.....	Gate-keeper	3,771	34	16,487	99		
	Wages of guards and other officers						
EXPENSES.							
William H. Allen.....	Allowance for rent	40	00				
D. Cunningham.....	do	30	00				
Frank Champion.....	do	60	00				
A. Donit.....	do	28	57				
Donald Ferguson.....	do	60	00				
James McNamara.....	do	60	00				
John McMillan.....	do	24	76				
William Stewart.....	do	10	00				
R. C. Trott.....	do	60	00				
William Young.....	do	60	00				
Thomas Redmond.....	do	27	38				
Allen, Solomon.....	Cider	6	50				
Allen, Mrs. Johanna.....	Hay	64	79				
Alexander & Anderson.....	Cloth	3,975	76				
Allen, John.....	Board and lodging for carpenter	9	89				
Allen, Henry.....	Expenses recovering elopers	5	00				
Amelin, Xavier.....	Straw hats	5	76				
Allen, P. C.....	Games, etc	54	30				
Allen, J. A.....	Drilling and blasting boulder	1	00				

Beck, The C. Mfg Co.	Groceries, oils, etc.	1,025 43
Brown Bros.	Stationery, blank books, etc.	59 60
Brithaupt Bros. & Hall	Leather and findings.	726 24
Bryant, The J. E. Co.	S. S. lesson leadlets.	9 55
Blanchard, W.	Service laying brick	13 75
Bell Telephone Co.	Rent of apparatus	35 00
Bain, James & Son.	Periodicals and stationery	4 75
Briggs, William	Catechisms	3 00
Barclay, A.	Barley, peas, etc.	59 80
Coleman-Hamilton Co.	Tile	6 00
Champion, James	Wood	1,123 33
Copeland, G. & Sons	Flour, corn, bran, etc.	2,210 88
Casselman, W. A.	Hay	101 80
Crosson, William	Hay, Straw, etc.	67 11
Currie, Rev. Hugh	To pay horse hire	43 85
Clarke, George	Duty charges	13 21
Carty, James	Straw	159 11
Charlebois, Mrs. T.	Livery	16 00
Courtemanche, N.	Mitts	12 00
Cameron, D. H.	Boiler compound	10 00
Cameron, L. K.	Stationery	135 94
Canadian Express Co	Charges	2 90
Chalm, A. J.	Flower pots and hanging baskets.	20 00
Central Prison Industries	Books, cloth, etc.	572 80
Corbeau, F. H.	Woodenware, undertaking, etc.	39 00
Cunningham, D.	Expenses recovering eloper.	1 50
Champion, Frank	Board for George Wheeler	9 50
Charlebois, Ed. J.	Livery re recovery of eloper.	6 00
Dean, Stewart	Services as Supervisor of laundry.	181 48
Darling, J. S.	Stationery, postage, telegrams, etc.	131 12
Durnford, A.	Freight char., ^{es}	64 14
Dance, W. J.	Service as nurse	10 00
Dewal, Jeremiah	d) at fire	1 50
Davidson, D.	Lumber	19 95
Devlin Charles	Meals for Jubilee Singers	1 75
Dubau, Joseph	Livery, traming, etc.	41 50
Dunnett, Thomas & Co	Hats	83 00
Dean, Samuel	Six days' balance of salary as gate-keeper.	6 66
Dusome, J. P.	Making and trimming uniform.	10 85
Dault, A.	Expenses recovering eloper.	2 50
Duthie, G. & Sons	Repairs to slate roof.	10 30
Boit & Frechon & Cie	Scapulars	2 62
Dion, Joseph	Repairs to chimney and stone sills	15 00
Day, Isaac	Services re examination of Reformatory schools	69 00
Elliott, Robert	Livery	15 00
Fitzpatrick, Thomas	Expenses recovering eloper	3 00
Gibbons, Rev. James	Services in chapel	30 00
G. T. Railway	Freight charges	51 87
Gendron, C. G.	Hair for plaster	13 20
	<i>Carried forward</i>	11,849 08
		16,487 99
		673,949 47
		1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ e.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	11,849 08	16,487 99	673,949 47	1,413,209 63
	REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.—Continued.				
	EXPENSES.—Continued.				
Gilbert, Henry.....	Maple trees.....	2 70			
Gahan, B. T., M.D.....	Professional services.....	5 00			
Hayes, Edward.....	Oats.....	103 65			
Hewson & Charlebois.....	Printing and advertising.....	23 49			
Harford, Thomas.....	Expenses recovering elopers.....	9 20			
Hart & Co.....	Periodicals.....	6 45			
Henderson, J.....	Hardware.....	4 90			
Hooper & Co.....	Drugs and chemicals.....	7 00			
Herbert, E.....	Digging grave.....	1 50			
Ingram, Walter.....	Mason work.....	55 00			
Jennings, H.....	Express charges.....	5 75			
Jewett, Thomas.....	Services as laundry attendant.....	101 50			
Kellogg, E. H. & Co.....	Oil.....	106 25			
Keith & Fitzsimons.....	Plumbers' supplies.....	8 25			
Kingston, Rev. G. M.....	To pay horse hire.....	50 00			
Leonard, John.....	Hay, Oats, etc.....	143 56			
Lalonde, Joseph.....	Oats, straw, etc.....	116 76			
Lawson, F.....	Tea.....	10 50			
Lemoine, William.....	Service of tug moving buoy and delivering coal.....	70 00			
Lyons, John.....	Inspection scales.....	4 50			
Maloney, H. & Co.....	Peas, hay, etc.....	427 11			
Moylan, James.....	Hay, straw.....	52 63			
Morse Soap Works.....	Soap stock.....	111 07			
Mercer Return'ry for Females.....	Socks.....	179 10			
Moloney & Wright.....	Corn.....	402 00			
Moloney, H.....	Meals for men on evening of fire.....	15 00			
Moloney, H. & Co.....	Groceries.....	110 00			
Malcoln, W. B.....	Injection pumps.....	5 00			
McGuire, W. J. & Co.....	Plumbing supplies.....	117 63			
McMillan, John.....	Straw, fish, fruit, etc.....	47 18			
McCrosson, Thomas.....	Travelling expenses.....	23 65			
do.....	To pay servants.....	190 00			
McCorvie, N.....	Livery re recovery of elopers.....	7 00			
McNamara, Ann.....	Telephone.....	25			

Nettleton, Chas. A.	Drugs and stationery	212 75		
Nelson, H. A. & Sons	Bronzes	133 90		
Northey Mfg Co.	Repairs for pumps	17 30		
O'Keefe & Co.	Malt	26 45		
Picotte, Napoleon	Expenses recovering elopers	10 00		
do	do	10 00		
Picotte, Julius	Machinery and castings	53 80		
Payette, P. & C.	Lumber	25 25		
(P.A.)	Paul Bros. & Davenport	1 75		
Parker, R. J.	Cutlery	149 97		
Redmond, Tilos	Salary as relieving guard	136 10		
Ryan, Wm.	Provisions	105 65		
Roberts, John	Hay	34 63		
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	4 80		
Rourke, A.	Expenses recovering elopers	6 00		
Rice, T. J.	Wire goods	24 75		
Rayner, A. J.	Clothing	5 32		
Randell, Geoffrey J.	Fruit	493 81		
Rogers, Samuel & Co.	Oil	18 00		
Robinson, Geo.	Painting corridors	63 96		
Rennie, Wm.	Seeds	3 00		
Rourke, Sarah	Renewing pillows	1 50		
Smith, James	Carriage hire	45 25		
Smith, A.	Express charges and telephone	45 75		
Stumpitt, James	Services as Assistant Engineer	6 00		
Samuels, E. A.	Music	2 00		
Strathearn, J. B.	Repairing musical instruments	24 30		
Stedman, R. H.	Meals furnished patient in hospital	1 50		
Smith, Andrew	Service at fire	304 08		
Shanahan, D. J.	Repairs to vehicles	15 85		
Smith, W. H.	Expenses recovering eloper	8 46		
Singer Mfg Co.	Supplies	150 00		
S. S. 7, Tay	Government grant	10 00		
Sindair, J. A., V.S.	Professional services	6 12		
Simon, Henry	Axe handles	11 25		
Sadler, D. & J. Co.	Wax tapers	304 41		
Smith, C. J. Coal Co. Ltd.	Coal	79 97		
Sneath, A., Bailiff	Lumber	14 07		
Sweet, Silas	Straw	25 00		
Shundy newspapers	Advertising to supplier	10 65		
Stewart, Wm.	Travelling expenses	415 61		
Thompson, W. M.	Oats and hay	10 00		
Thomson, Wm., V.S.	Professional services	30 00		
Toronto Cap Mfg Co.	Caps	36 92		
Toronto News Co.	Periodicals	21 60		
Upper Can da Tract Society	Text cards	206 95		
Unigall & Plouffe	Harness and repairs	14 63		
VanLuvan & Co.	Soap	1,925 43		
Wright, Chas. E.	Meat			
	<i>Carried forward</i>	19,674,56	16,487 99	1,413,309 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	19,676	56	16,487	99	673,949	47
	REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.—Continued.						
	EXPENSES.—Continued.						
West, William	Brick		7		25		
Warwick & Sons	Stationery and books		131		14		
Wright, G. H.	Groceries, paints, oils and hardware		1,297		92		
Wood, W. Loyd	Drugs and chemicals		21		52		
Wheeler & Rain	Lamp goods and oil		355		40		
Wheeler, George	Services taking stock, etc.		57		70		
Young, William	Expenses recovering of elopers		14		15		
				21,561	64		
	INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.					38,049	63
	SALARIES.						
R. Mathison	Twelve months' salary as Superintendent	1,749	99				
J. E. Fekins	do Physician	650	00				
A. Matheson	do Bursar	850	00				
D. R. Colman	do Teacher	1,200	00				
D. M. Beaton	do do	500	00				
Saul Deny	do do	1,000	00				
J. C. Balis	do do	1,000	00				
J. B. Ashley	do do	1,000	00				
Miss Margery Corlette	do do	1,000	00				
Miss Effie Terrill	do do	499	92				
Miss Sara Templeton	do do	650	00				
Miss Carrie Colman	do do	700	00				
Miss Florence Maybee	do do	133	28				
Miss S. C. Balis	do do	400	00				
Miss M. M. Ostrom	do do	500	00				
Miss Mary Eull	do do	216	72				
D. J. McKillop	do Monitor	300	00				
Miss Ada James	do do	400	00				
Miss I. M. Walker	Three and a half months' salary as Monitor	44	58				
William Hart	do do Matron and housekeeper	437	49				
	do do Storekeeper and clerk	197	06				

J. G. Smith	do	317 46
William Douglas.....	do	125 00
William Douglas.....	do	435 38
R. A. O'Meara.....	Supervisor of boys	75 00
Miss Annie Gallagher.....	do	300 00
M. O'Meara.....	Instructress of sewing girls	400 00
Frank Flynn.....	Farmer.....	549 96
William Nurse.....	Carpenter.....	550 00
Joseph Middlemiss.....	Shoemaker.....	600 00
D. Cunningham.....	Engineer.....	425 00
Thomas Wille.....	Baker.....	300 00
Sundry persons.....	Gardener.....	3,945 19
	Wages of other officers and servants.....	20,452 03
EXPENSES.		
A. Matheson.....	Allowance in lieu of supplies.....	150 00
Ashtley Carriage Works.....	Repairs to vehicles.....	61 75
Appleton, D. & Co.....	Books.....	6 00
Ashtley, J. B.....	Pupils' travelling expenses.....	15 75
Allen, Percy.....	do	2 60
Arnott, George.....	Fruit.....	18 75
American Annals of the Deaf.....	Books.....	99 50
American Oil Co.....	Oil.....	76 80
Ackerill, D. H., V.S.....	Professional attendance and medicine.....	18 25
Bonter, E. R.....	Honey and poultry.....	58 77
Brignall & Thomp on.....	Messages.....	284 01
Bell Telephone Co.....	Messages.....	218 95
Brown, J. & G. Mfg Co.....	Castings, etc.....	2 50
Bryant, John.....	Relinching chimney.....	38 93
Black, William.....	Fish.....	116 00
Brown, George H.....	Repairs to vehicles.....	3 00
Bolderick, James.....	Maps.....	3 45
Barnes, Joseph.....	Travelling expenses and services re examination of schools.....	58 75
Brown, Arthur.....	Pupils travelling expenses.....	10 00
Beaton, D. M.....	Subscription and advertising.....	26 65
Belleville, Ontario.....	Admission to grounds.....	5 00
Bay Quinte Agricultural Society.....	Canned vegetables and fruit.....	69 30
Bowly Bros. & Co.....	Stationers' supplies.....	2 00
Brown Bros.....	Groceries, etc.....	410 13
Conger Bros.....	Poultry, milk, etc.....	516 15
Colman, E. H.....	Drugs and chemicals.....	78 46
Carmichael, W. R.....	Changes.....	22 00
Canadian Express Co.....	Messages.....	15 68
C. P. R. Telephone.....		
	<i>Carried forward.</i>	2,400 06
		711,999 10
		1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	2,400	06	20,452	03	711,989	10	1,413,209	63
	INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE. — Con.								
	<i>EXPENSES.—Continued.</i>								
Canadian Subscription and Publishing Co.....	Books.....	15	10						
Carmichael, T. S.....	Printing and stationery.....	7	00						
Casey, William.....	Hay.....	12	40						
Chown, W. W. & Co.....	Printing supplies.....	112	40						
Conger, James A.....	Crockery and glassware.....	132	23						
Copeland, James.....	Repairs to harness, etc.....	50	50						
Crauniff, P. F.....	Butter.....	9	11						
Colman, D. R.....	Pupils' travelling expenses.....	28	80						
Central Prison Industries.....	Cashier rollers.....	6	25						
Cook, David C. Pub. Co.....	Books.....	32	20						
Canada Plating Co.....	Plating.....	10	75						
Collector Customs.....	Duty charges.....	17	28						
Cheesworth, Richard.....	Might's directory.....	5	00						
Cameron, L. K.....	Stationery.....	228	48						
Callwell, Joseph, L. D. S.....	Professional services.....	27	50						
Canadian office and school furniture Co.....	Inkwell and covers.....	9	00						
Cronk, H. W.....	Livery.....	12	50						
Dickens, H. C. & Son.....	Oysters.....	36	00						
Douglas, William.....	Pupils' travelling expenses.....	2	30						
Denny, Paul.....	do.....	25	50						
Deacon, W.....	Books.....	1	00						
<i> Dominion Illustrated</i>	Subscription.....	1	50						
Dominion Express Co.....	Charges.....	5	00						
Eccles, George.....	Service of animal.....	1	00						
<i> Empire Printing Co.</i>	Advertising.....	18	00						
Emmons, R.....	Services as Carpenter.....	39	20						
Evans & Son.....	Lessive phenix.....	97	05						
Felschman & Co.....	Yeast.....	420	00						
Foster, C. B.....	Cordwood, etc.....	12	25						
Foster, James.....	Repairs to time defector.....	4	90						
Foster & Foster.....	Plumbing.....	276	87						
Frost, John G.....	Furnishings and repairs to furniture.....								

Gas Co., Belleville	Gas	1,111 07
Green, Charles	Meat, poultry, etc.	120 54
G. T. R. Co.	Freight charges	67 11
Grafton, F. E. & Sons	Periodicals	22 40
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Messages	6 63
Grip Printing & Pub. Co.	Subscription to <i>Educational Journal</i>	3 00
Green, John	Services in garden	72 00
Gallagher, Annie	Pupils' travelling expenses	9 40
Gwacken & Son	Printers' furnishings	14 40
Globe Printing Co.	Advertising	2 00
Handly & Co.	Disinfectant	10 00
Hogan, M.	Cartage	2 50
Hanley, J. C. & Co.	Provisions	312 03
Hospital, Belleville	Services of nurse	5 00
Hodgson, Ed.	Printing	1 00
Hayter, J. A.	Tuning piano	2 00
Harrison, F.	Stationery	1 75
Hart, Philip	Horse shoeing, blacksmithing, etc.	65 65
Hodge, James	Repairs to pump	1 00
Intelligencer Pig. & Pub. Co.	Subscription, advertising and stationery	17 90
Lyons, H.	Teaming	2 00
Institution Shoe Shop	Shoes and repairs	181 00
Irving, George	Teaming	9 00
Johnston, I. enjamun	Filling ice houses	85 60
Jones, Abel	Hay	49 89
Jeffrey, F.	Threshing grain	8 89
Knob, A.	Grain ricks and provisions	341 82
Knob, James	Hay	13 75
Kellogg, E. L. & Co.	Books	75
Keegan, Dennis	Labour re water-pipe	9 75
Leang, Charles	Services re-pairing buildings	328 75
Lake, J. C.	Livery	1 50
Lingham, W. H.	Flour and oats	1,495 60
Lewis, John	Hardware	122 09
Lynons, N.	Spectacles	6 50
Leahy, George	Hay	15 94
Locketty, Mrs. T.	Tobacco leaves	50
Lester Bros.	Fruit	38 50
Lazar, S. A.	Roller	32 90
Leavens, D. R.	Ice	51 75
Meagher, James	Provisions and produce	466 95
Massey, L.	Hay and straw	14 00
Mathison, R.	Pupils' travelling expenses	35 42
do	Travelling expenses	12 01
Maon, Malcolm	Painting and kalsomining	62 00
Malcolm, William	Lava tips	7 20
Mail Ptg. Co.	Advertising	2 00
Mathison, R.	Travelling expenses re Convention Superintendents at Colorado Springs	95 60
Maybee, Florence	Pupils travelling expenses	4 50
<i>Brought forward</i>		9,401 47
		20,452 63
		711,999 10
		1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	9,401	47	20,452	03	711,999	10
	INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE. Continued.					1,413,209	63
	<i>EXPENSES.—Continued.</i>						
Milne, P.	Lordwood.....	285	00				
McGee, William.	Repairs for stoves, &c.....	140	44				
McBarnid, H. C.	Services as printer.....	10	00				
McMillen, John	Fruit.....	7	50				
McCay Bros.	Livery.....	10	00				
Nelson, H. A. & Sons.	Pupils' travelling expenses.....	143	33				
Nurse, William.	Advertisement.....	15	70				
<i>Agents-travels, Striding</i>	Luncheon on train for returning pupils.....	50					
Nasmyth Co., Limited	Clothing.....	22	85				
Oak Hall.....	Pupils' travelling expenses.....	21	50				
Ostrom, M. M.	Clocks.....	5	35				
Ort, P. J.	Biscuits, sugar and syrup.....	6	00				
Patterson, William & Son	Luncheon, etc.....	211	52				
Pringle, A. N.	Training.....	196	75				
Patterson, A.	Use of reaper, etc.....	6	00				
Penton, W. N.	Rent of drawer and postage stamps.....	8	00				
Post office.	Plants.....	159	82				
Potter, S. S.	Cloths, furnishings, etc.....	1	59				
Ritchie, George & Co.	Coal.....	285	55				
Rathbun Co.	Straw.....	3,765	84				
Rowe, H. A.	Seeds.....	12	00				
Robinson, A.	Stationery and subscriptions.....	27	60				
Reid, W. J. & Co.	Crockery, etc.....	86	48				
Reid, W. C.	Fruit trees.....	46	54				
Sprague, John & Son	Butter, poultry and fruit.....	1	50				
Stroud Bros	Coffee and tea.....	2,342	31				
Scantlebury, G. B.	Stationery, etc.....	460	92				
Standard Fertilizer & Chemi- cal Co.	Fertilizer.....	275	08				
Saint Cyr, Eugene.	Object-lesson cards.....	52	50				
Spangenburg, S. A.	Repairing clocks.....	4	00				
Steele Bros. Co.	Seeds, etc.....	11	25				
		7	50				

Scott, David	Hay	15 30	
Smith, J. E.	Pupils' travelling expenses	4 25	
Storries, E. D.	Bread	9 72	
Soule, Louis	Repairing water pipes	6 00	
Sera, Fred	Trimming horses	2 50	
Sundry townsmen	Advertising re-supplies and fuel	73 05	
Thomas, George I	Poultry and meat	2,700 75	
Templeton, R.	Drugs and chemicals	175 86	
Taylor, S.	Postages	23 00	
Teacher, John	Repairs to pump	17 25	
Turner, John	Lectures	10 00	
<i>Tragara, T. Conto.</i>	Advertising	1 00	
<i>Travis, P. G. Co., Hamilton</i>	do	1 00	
Templeton, Sara	Pupils travelling expenses	5 50	
Union Mill Co.	Soap stock	69 52	
Vanhook & Co.	Soap	10 72	
Vernon, J. W.	Cats	31 60	
Vandewater, David	Poultry	44 00	
Waterworks Co.	Water	155 23	
Warwick & Sons	Printing, etc	124 25	
Waters, D. M.	Drugs and chemicals	49 83	
Wallace, Hugh	Excursion per steamer for pupils	30 00	
Wardell, R.	Carrage	1 00	
Wickett, Janet	Sadd	2 75	
Wadmsley, J. E. & Co.	Proceries, etc	642 22	
Walker, J. W.	Saddlery, etc	333 83	
Wallace, A.	Clothes and provisions	438 85	
Williamson, William	Soap	350 60	
Wilson, W.	Hay	19 67	
Walker Co. The	Repairs for implements	80 60	
Walbridge & Clark	Cheese	7 60	
World Newspaper Co.	Advertising	1 00	
Walker, I. M.	Railway fare for indigent pupil	2 30	
Young, J. E.	Repairs to vehicles	2 25	
Zufeldt, G. A.	Vegetables and fruit	24 75	
		23,518 97	43,971 00
			755,970 10
			1,413,209 63

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

SALARIES.

A. H. Dymond	Twelve months' salary as Principal	1,799 99
W. N. Hosmer	do	900 00
D. Marquis, M. D.	Physician	600 00
Miss M. B. Dunn	Matron	389 96
Miss Margaret E. Walsh	Teacher	500 04
Miss C. Galen	do	500 01
Miss Annula F. Davy	do	393 95
<i>Carried forward</i>		5,099 99

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	5,039	99	755,970	10	1,413,209	63
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.—Continued.							
SALARIES.—Continued.							
Miss Emma Moore	Twelve months' salary as Teacher	500	04				
Miss Elsie J. Plewes	do	399	96				
Miss Elizabeth Loveys	do	300	00				
Miss L. H. Haycock	do	275	01				
Miss Emma Johnson	do	333	30				
Mrs. Lella F. Murray	do	133	32				
Walter Wickens	do	999	96				
George McIntosh	do	399	96				
J. Edmund Jaques	do	799	92				
B. G. Connolly	do	375	03				
P. J. Pachten	do	99	99				
W. G. Raymond	do	300	00				
Thomas Truss	do	1,100	04				
Geo. G. Lambden	do	423	96				
Thomas Harrison	do	600	00				
John Fitzgerald	do	500	04				
David Willits	do	399	96				
George Grierson	do	399	96				
Sundry persons	do	3,861	42				
	Wages of other officers and servants					17,301	86
	EXPENSES.						
W. N. Hossie	Allowance in lieu of board	150	00				
Willits, D.	Allowance for rent	84	00				
Anglo-Canadian Music Pub lishers Association	Sheet music	47	21				
Andres, Maurice	Hay	21	82				
American Printing house for the Blind	Books	173	30				
Agnew, John	Packing cases	2	50				
Ambrose, R. S.	Examination music class and travelling expenses	50	00				
Appleton, D. & Co.	<i>American Cyclopædia</i> , 1891	6	00				
Ashton, Rev. R.	Pastorage	5	00				
Brant Ave. Methodist Church	Pupils' pew rent	100	00				

Bell Telephone Company	42 70
Butterworth, Henry	2 10
B. W. & L. E. R. Co.	3 56
Buck, William	21 60
Batchelor, B.	15 50
Bradley, Garrettson & Co.	15 00
Brown & Co.	26 08
Boyd, Rev. J. N.	1 50
Baptist Church	12 00
Bishop, John & Son	218 62
Bacon, Annie	1 00
Butterworth, Henry	61 13
Babeck, S.	3 00
Boyer, J. Morton	7 50
Blackader, L. E.	15 30
Best, T. F.	7 10
Burton, Miss Hettie	126 00
Britton, Susanna	2 75
Bowes, J.	13 07
Bowlby, Bros. & Co.	17 90
Congregational Church	4 00
Cox, Alfred	5 00
Cozier Printing Co.	4 50
Cook, C.	7 50
Creyk, James	11 10
Canada Health Journal	4 00
Collector Customs	44 50
Canadian Express Co.	24 70
Central Prison Industries	37 95
Cockshutt Plow Co.	2 50
Connolly, B. G.	21 21
Crompton, Appelle & Co.	221 18
Crimmon, J. E.	13 60
Cameron, A. S.	4 00
Campbell, D.	3 75
Chadcraft, B.	28 70
Canadian Office and School Furniture Co.	16 00
Campbell, George	3 50
Creechman Bros.	2 31
Cameron, L. K.	39
Demister, D. & Co.	41 75
Pancan, Charles	129 74
Daniels, A. W.	8 35
Dymond, A. H.	18 45
Dick, Matilda	14 88
Dominion Express Co.	1 85
Dymond, A. H.	11 58
Davy, A. F.	3 00
Decks and seats	16 00
Straw	3 50
Needles for machines	2 31
Stationery	39
Re-bes and repairs	41 75
Furnishings	129 74
Harness repairs and admittance of pupils to concert	8 35
Travelling expenses of self and pupils	18 45
Hay	14 88
Charges	1 85
Sundry expenses re Convention of Institutes for the Blind	11 58
Travelling expenses	3 00
Carried forward	17,501 86
	755,970 10
	1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,928	23	17,301	86	755,970	10
	1,413,209	63					
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.—Continued.							
EXPENSES.—Continued.							
Expositor, Brantford	Printing and binding, advertising and stationery	154	73				
Evans, W. Stanford	Board for pupil during vacation	16	50				
Finkle, Alex. & Co	Gas	900	61				
Foster, George	Groceries	1,042	84				
Fowler, C. B.	Groceries and poultry	154	76				
Foster, B. N.	Powl, fish and fruit	281	65				
Fairclough, G. H.	Admittance of pupils to concerts	18	60				
Foster, James	Repairs to appliances	33	75				
Fleming, William	Horse-shoeing	30	79				
Fitness, William	Bricklaying, plastering, &c repairs to furnaces	50	00				
G. T. R. Co	Special train to Hamilton and freight charges	35	34				
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Messages	12	77				
Grant, William	Clothing and bedding	167	92				
Garvin, J. A.	Repairs to furniture	31	50				
Gough, E. D. & Co	Clothing	11	30				
Gilbert Mrs.	Kindergarten supplies	24	25				
Grace Church	pupils' pew rent	60	00				
Graham, Alex	Plants	1	75				
Gilbert, Thomas	Services as Barber	2	40				
Gillin, C	Travelling expenses	2	80				
Hess, Jacob	Butter, eggs and fruit	1,159	62				
Harris, R. R.	Crockery and glassware	20	93				
Hamilton, J. S. & Co	Medical comforts	3	10				
Henderson, I. S.	Hardware	4	30				
Hausfield, Thomas	Wages, ploughing and manure	39	45				
Huff, Robert	Livery	1	50				
Hurdou, John	Crockery	50					
Hossie, W. N.	To pay sundries	8	50				
Hunt & Collier	Livery and manure	82	00				
Hay, James B.	Seeds	87	28				
Hartman, Charles H.	Horse-shoeing	6	37				
Hossie, W. N.	Railway fares for guides and indigent pupils	221	47				
Heath, F. C.	Admittance of pupils to concert	8	00				
Hawke, Sarah	Wages cleaning	1	00				

House of Refuge	Hay	11 82
Haycock, L. H.	Travelling expenses	7 20
Hull, George	Butter	7 50
Hull, George	Board of sick pupil	32 85
Hull, George	Yeast	28 08
Hull, George	Travelling expenses	12 75
Hull, George	Travelling expenses and admittance of pupils to concert	21 00
Hull, George	Repairs to mattress and laying carpets	8 10
Hull, George	Services as Dressmaker	11 65
Hull, George	Admittance of pupils to concert	10 00
Hull, George	Legs	75
Hull, George	Subscription to magazine	14 00
Hull, George	Services re examination of school	30 00
Hull, George	Handiwork, etc	66 51
Hull, George	Services as Nurse	16 00
Hull, George	Stationery	2 17
Hull, George	Travelling expenses	50
Hull, George	do	3 50
Hull, George	do	1 45
Hull, George	Picking potatoes	2 50
Hull, George	Postage, new papers and periodicals	247 71
Hull, George	Professional services	163 75
Hull, George	Candied oil	13 81
Hull, George	Services shovelling snow	1 88
Hull, George	Wrapping paper	3 39
Hull, George	Handiwork, etc	93 81
Hull, George	Subscription	2 00
Hull, George	Coal	18 19
Hull, George	Straw	3 30
Hull, George	Pump	7 00
Hull, George	Repairing clocks	36 00
Hull, George	Painting	25 00
Hull, George	Plano wire	8 10
Hull, George	Travelling expenses	3 00
Hull, George	do	1 85
Hull, George	Rubber stamp and ink pad	1 50
Hull, George	Rubber stamp and ink pad	95
Hull, George	Change of good, etc	45 86
Hull, George	Admittance of pupils to concert	13 05
Hull, George	Coal	11 16
Hull, George	do	3,016 15
Hull, George	Whitewashing	5 00
Hull, George	Travelling expenses	2 80
Hull, George	Professional services	10 00
Hull, George	Stationery	50 00
Hull, George	Admittance of pupils to concert	18 80
Hull, George	Change of good, etc	5 00
Hull, George	Grinding	71
Hull, George	Grinding	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	10,653 60
		17,801 86
		755,970 10
		1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Philip, D. Leslie, M.D.	Professional services	4	00				
Patten, L.	Services as Nurse	30	00				
Perkins' Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind	Books	70	84				
Power, Richard	Services as Barber	25	00				
Parker, R. & Co.	Dyeing	2	25				
Park & Co.	Frames	13	80				
Phillips, William	Services during Convention	3	00				
Pinchin, R.	Dominion Gazetteer	5	00				
Patte, J. W.	Renewing hats	1	00				
Rose, Robert	Threshing oats and furnishing labor	10	82				
Revell, George	Whitewashing	16	35				
Ritchie, Kate	Travelling expenses	2	20				
Raymond, W. G.	Piano castors	3	75				
Ritchie, J. A.	Kalsomining	4	50				
Russell, Robert	Plumbing and supplies	108	71				
Ryerson Bros	Poultry, fish and fruit	23	36				
Slater, Lizzie	Travelling expenses	2	70				
Sundry newspapers	Advertising <i>re</i> supplies and fuel	65	00				
Sayles, Solomon	Manure	6	00				
Stone & Wellington	Trees	12	50				
Smith, Stephen	Brushes	1	00				
Secord, Thomas C.	Eggs	1	08				
Stemford, C.	Shoes	8	00				
Scott, A. G.	Livery during Convention	5	75				
Shaeckle, Robert	Services do	2	50				
Schultz Bros	Builders' supplies	96	05				
Simmons, J. H.	Produce and provisions	1,136	79				
Smith, James	Meat	2,214	77				
Smith, James Sen & Co	Furnishings	1	50				
Singer Mfg. Co	Repairs to machine	2	00				
Sayles, F.	Fish	180	64				
Sumler, W. H.	Hay	53	80				
	<i>Carried forward</i>	10,653	60	17,301	86	755,970	10
	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.—Continued.						
	EXPENSES.—Continued.						
	Professional services	4	00				
	Services as Nurse	30	00				
	Books	70	84				
	Services as Barber	25	00				
	Dyeing	2	25				
	Frames	13	80				
	Services during Convention	3	00				
	Dominion Gazetteer	5	00				
	Renewing hats	1	00				
	Threshing oats and furnishing labor	10	82				
	Whitewashing	16	35				
	Travelling expenses	2	20				
	Piano castors	3	75				
	Kalsomining	4	50				
	Plumbing and supplies	108	71				
	Poultry, fish and fruit	23	36				
	Travelling expenses	2	70				
	Advertising <i>re</i> supplies and fuel	65	00				
	Manure	6	00				
	Trees	12	50				
	Brushes	1	00				
	Eggs	1	08				
	Shoes	8	00				
	Livery during Convention	5	75				
	Services do	2	50				
	Builders' supplies	96	05				
	Produce and provisions	1,136	79				
	Meat	2,214	77				
	Furnishings	1	50				
	Repairs to machine	2	00				
	Fish	180	64				
	Hay	53	80				

Sanderson, Robert	Hay and cordwood	82 85
Suckling, I. & Sons	Sheet music	10 22
Stapleton, J.	Shoes and repairs	186 55
Sloan, William	Contract filling ice house	100 00
Standard Publishing Co	Books	2 58
Selby & Co	Educational appliances	52 26
Sager, D. S.	Drugs and chemicals	52 40
Spence, A.	Repairs to vehicles	56 33
Salmond, J. R.	Books and stationery	64 60
Stuart, David	Hay	70 71
Sturdy persons	Services blowing organ	110 00
Stratford, John H. Hospital.	Care and attendance of pupils	66 90
Sutherland, J. J.	Books and stationery	94 58
Sayles, H.	Potatoes	21 00
Sadler, D. J. & Co.	Books	3 11
St. Lazar's R. C. Church	Pupils' pew rent	41 00
Stewart, J. G., V.S.	Professional services	20 00
Scott & Strachan	Repairs to plaster	4 20
Tapscott, S.	Drugs, chemicals, etc	164 66
Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Potash	38 40
Truss, Thomas	Travelling expenses	4 40
Thomson, S. M.	Clothing	199 93
Thomas, J. S.	Inspection scales	2 75
Thomas, D.	Potatoes	1 75
Turnbull, Wm	Furnishings	6 50
Usher Thomas S	Deepening well	5 00
Union Publishing Co	Repairs for musical instruments	117 99
Vanstone, A. L.	Hats	5 30
Winter & Elliott	City directories	4 00
Wallace, J. F.	Groceries, crockery and glassware	443 77
Willmiah, J. H.	do	175 28
Watts, A. & Co.	Repairs to furniture	457 07
Workshop Department	Soap	75
Williams, Harry	Furniture and clothing	6 60
Warboys, A.	Milk, reaping oats, and repairing electric detector	60 40
Water Commissioners	Hay	36 65
Waterbury Brass Co.	Water for fire protection	11 50
Warren, S. R. & Son	Educational appliances	283 35
Watsons Engine Works Co.	Tuning and repairing organ	5 17
Wallace, James A.	Oil and ironware	28 00
White & Whitelock	Drugs and chemicals	8 85
Wilkinson, Wm., M.A.	Clothing	4 50
Wickens, W.	Services re examination schools	30 00
Waddington, R.	Travelling expenses	36 20
Whitney, Charles	Teaming	15 25
Wood, D. B.	Furniture and repairs	64 80
	Oats and bran	24 00
	Carried forward	18,112 29
		17,301 86
		755,970 10
		1,413,209 63

James Rankin.....	do	Engineer.....	600 00
James Kelly.....	do	2nd Engineer.....	500 01
John Nolan.....	do	Sight Watchman.....	339 98
Patrick Hart.....	do	do do.....	339 98
Robt A. Hoeler.....	do	Messenger.....	339 98
John F. Farron.....	do	Card-er.....	399 92
Sturdy Jenson.....	do	.....	228 00
Wages of other officers and servants.....			
9,255 98			
EXPENSES.			
R. W. Laird.....	Allowance for board and lodging.....		200 03
J. F. Barron.....	Allowance for rent.....		72 00
Alexander & Anderson.....	Dry goods, clothing, etc.....		373 94
Anderson, Isaac.....	Spencer's photo.....		12 88
Allan, S.....	Vinegar.....		8 00
Allan, P. C.....	Periodicals.....		9 00
Buckinshaw, F. A.....	Butchers' meat, poultry, etc.....		79 25
Bertram, J. A.....	Hardware.....		53 05
Boyd, Agnes M.....	Service nursing in contagious disease.....		18 00
Burns, P. Co.....	Coal.....		21 50
Burniston, A.....	Filing saws.....		30
Brooks, Robert.....	Balls.....		6 00
Bell, Robert.....	Pright on fertilizer.....		4 20
Brown Bros.....	Blank books.....		1 60
Bunker, George.....	Stencil plate and rubber stamp.....		85
Botham & Hall.....	Drugs and chemicals.....		19 21
Ball, W. M.....	Fruit.....		3 30
Bertram & Co.....	Hardware.....		7 60
Brown, W. J.....	Horseshoeing and blacksmithing.....		15 75
Consumers' Gas Co.....	Gas.....		486 38
Central Prison Industries.....	Boots, yarn, clothing and labor of men.....		1,220 20
Christie, Chas. H.....	Milk.....		165 72
Cause, H.....	Honey.....		15 00
Campbell, Alex.....	Services as carpenter.....		356 75
Copping, George H.....	Writers and repairs.....		24 00
Cochrane, J. M.....	Services in greenhouse and as Messenger.....		42 56
Canada Health Journal.....	Subscription.....		2 00
Common Sense Mfg Co.....	Vermin exterminator.....		11 50
Copt Clark Co., Ltd.....	Copy books.....		3 20
Coleman, C. W.....	Repairs to clock.....		13 10
Coad, Lucy M.....	To pay sundries.....		9 90
Campbell, D. A.....	Services as Messenger.....		20 16
Cameron, L. K.....	Stationery.....		56 74
Duthie, J. & Sons.....	Clearing snow from roofs.....		28 00
Doyle, M.....	Fish.....		104 04
Dunn, James R.....	Hay and straw.....		73 05
Donald, Richard.....	Groceries.....		79 32
Doran, M. J.....	Fertilizer.....		40 00
Carried forward.....			
			3,658 69
			9,255 98
			791,593 51
			1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	3,658	69	9,255	98	791,598	51
	1,413,209	63					
	ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY.—Continued.						
	EXPENSES.—Continued.						
Down, M.....	Eggs.....		1 52				
Dixon, H. C.....	Postages.....		34 00				
Davis, John & Son.....	Barthenware.....		13 00				
Daley, C.....	Apples.....		3 00				
Eckhardt, H. P. & Co.....	Proceries.....		896 53				
Evans, George.....	Hardware, etc.....		99 98				
Elliott, M.....	To pay sundries.....		40 16				
Edgar, John & Sons.....	Crockery, china and glassware.....		62 80				
Ewing, Thomas.....	Milk.....		137 28				
Evans & So s, Ltd.....	Lessive phenix.....		39 20				
Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....		93 30				
Flett, Lowndes & Co.....	Cotton.....		29 34				
Fotheringham, J.....	Vegetables and fish.....		3 72				
Foot, John.....	Apples.....		6 00				
Grey, William.....	Postages.....		32 00				
Grey, John V.....	do.....		10 00				
Goodyear Rubber Store.....	Rubber goods.....		15 30				
Gurney, F. & C. Co., Ltd.....	Iron pipe.....		6 00				
Gowans, Kent & Co.....	China, glassware, etc.....		50 30				
Galloway, Taylor & Co.....	Castings.....		6 00				
<i>Globe</i> Pkg. Co.....	Subscription.....		5 00				
Green, B. H., M.D.....	Professional services.....		5 00				
Hunter, R.....	Meat.....		1,309 60				
Hale, M. F. & Co.....	Cab hire.....		118 50				
Hathaway, James.....	Repairs to furniture.....		1 95				
Hunter, M.....	Oats, straw, bran, etc.....		35 46				
Hunter, R.....	Difference on exchange of cows.....		7 00				
Harte, Patrick.....	Street car tickets.....		24 00				
Hamilton, Wm. B. Son & Co.....	Leather laces.....		8 25				
Hang, W. E.....	Clock.....		15 75				
Howard, H.....	Furnishing material and services laying brick.....		13 76				
Hutt, F. W. & Co.....	Hardware.....		21 10				
Hyde, F. H.....	Plumbing supplies.....		15 50				
Hawke & Eimes.....	Hardware.....		1 80				

Hickman & Co.	Groceries and provisions	12 20
Hawke, J. & Co.	Hardware	12 87
Inglis, John & Sons.	Iron	16 37
Ireland, Elizabeth.	Soap	4 80
Jeanp, A.	Apples	2 50
Knawles, H. A.	Drugs and chemicals	95 00
Keer, Maj.-Genl.	Tea and coffee	132 00
Keith & Frizsons.	Plumbing supplies	35 55
Kay, John Son & Co.	Carpet sweeper	2 60
Little, G. J.	Drugs and chemicals	21 15
Little, G. J.	To pay sundries	61 33
Laird, R. W.	Hats and caps	92 90
Lugsdin, J. J.		129 29
Lake Simcoe Ice Co.	Ice	8 20
Lingsdin & Earnett	Stable sundries	4 50
Leandroville, J.	Pigs	34 20
Little, F. H.	Eggs	6 00
Lynn & Patterson.	Stationery, etc.	6 00
Maloney, John	Manure	48 75
Miller, Hugh & Co.	Drugs and chemicals	47 37
Morse Soap Co.	Soap	285 00
Micht's Directory Co.	City directory	5 00
Map and School Supply Co.	Mounting map	85
Mason & Kisch.	Repairing organ	12 50
Moore, D. J.	Lame	2 20
Monday Times	Subscription	2 00
Mail Printing Co.	do	5 00
McEvers Bros.	Repairs for wringers	4 80
McMaster & Co.	Clothing, beddings, etc.	606 87
McGill, William & Co.	Coal	3,265 70
Nelson, H. A. & Sons.	Wood-ware, soap, etc.	135 92
O'Reilly, M. A.	To pay sundries	39 44
Papper, William.	Teaming manure	75 00
Patchett, E.	Milk	414 30
Pfeiffer & Hough Bros.	Cleaning carpets	9 50
Plant, George.	Flower pots	14 05
Prisoners' Aid Association.	Cab hire <i>re</i> religious services	250 00
Pantechmethea, The.	Glassware	2 00
Peal, M. J.	Cotton, etc.	1 80
Ryan, William.	Groceries and provisions	1,898 10
Rankin, William.	Lumber, etc.	101 81
Ryrie Bros.	Repairing clock	60
Rennie, William.	Field and garden seeds	8 70
Rose Publishing Co.	Books and stationery	24 26
Roberts, E. H.	Blank keys	80
Rumsey, W. H.	Fruit	1 50
Ross, John	Services as carpenter	12 50
Swan Bros.	Groceries and provisions	539 13
Skean's Dairy Co.	Eggs	48 56
Saunders, W. E. & Co.	Marking ink	9 00
	Carried forward	15,416 26
		9,255 98
		791,593 51
		1,413,209 63

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Concluded.*—IMMIGRATION.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	15,416	26	9,255	98	791,593	51
	1,418,269	63					
	ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY.—<i>Continued.</i>						
	EXPENSES.—<i>Continued.</i>						
Sadlier, D. & J. & Co.....	Wax candles.....	7	90				
Snow, R. B.	Oysters, fruits, groceries, etc.....	179	87				
Smith, John B. & Sons.....	Lumber.....	31	32				
St. Michael's Cathedral.....	Cab hire, <i>re</i> religious services.....	100	00				
Stockdale, Joseph S.....	Repairing window shades.....	3	00				
Singer Mfg. Co.....	Repairs for machines.....	13	67				
Sparrow, Wm. H.....	Ironware.....	32	50				
Steele Bros. Co.....	Seeds, bulbs, etc.....	117	96				
Stewart & Wood.....	Paints and oils.....	28	68				
Sundry newspapers.....	Advertising for fuel and supplies.....	61	25				
Terry, Edward.....	Sand, lime, alabastine, etc.....	6	85				
Toronto Rubber Co.....	Rubber goods.....	9	00				
Turner & Porter.....	Interments.....	17	25				
Todd, William.....	Disinfectant.....	6	60				
Temple, P.....	Repairing shoes.....	60					
Toronto Hardware Mfg. Co.....	Iron washers.....	8	62				
Upper Canada Tract Society.....	Bibles.....	7	65				
Van Laven & Co.....	Soap.....	97	42				
Waterworks Department.....	Water.....	1,019	40				
Williams, T.....	Horseshoeing, blacksmithing, and repairs to vehicles.....	42	01				
Whillans, Robert.....	Stones for pillar rests and flags.....	10	00				
Wheeler, C.....	Eggs, milk, and subscriptions to <i>Globe</i> and <i>Mail</i>	11	99				
Williamson & Co.....	Books.....	1	25				
Wheeler, R.....	Apples, postages, etc.....	9	80				
Wheeler, E. & Co.....	Flour, feed and provisions.....	75	75				
Wheeler George.....	Services stock-taking and checking store books.....	126	00				
Wheeler & Bain.....	Hardware.....	35	19				
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing, etc.....	108	49				
	Total Public Institutions Maintenance	17,586	28	26,842	26	818,485	77

IMMIGRATION.

AGENCIES IN EUROPE.

Peter Byrne.....	Salary and allowance as Agent at Liverpool.....			
G. J. Byrne.....	Services as clerk.....		2,365 00	
J. Jacques.....	do.....		261 00	
P. Byrne.....	To pay for printing and advertising.....		49 22	
do.....	do postage and expressages.....		601 00	
do.....	do stationery and contingencies.....		104 00	
do.....	do rent, fuel, taxes and gas.....		328 01	
do.....	Travelling expenses.....		250 00	
do.....	Subscription two years.....		18 28	
<i>Globe</i> Printing Co.....				4,080 66

AGENCIES IN ONTARIO.

J. A. Welch.....	Services as constable in railway station and sheds.....			600 00
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INCIDENTALS.

G. T. Railway Co.....	Carriage of immigrants.....	151 05		
C. P. Railway Co.....	do.....	16 72		
B. Cumberland.....	do.....	1 75		
Chas. Jordan.....	Cartage baggage.....	1 25		
Dominion Transfer Co.....	Freight charges.....	3 22		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	3 12		
Street Railway Co.....	Car tickets.....	2 00		
			179 11	

D. Davies.....	Meals for immigrants.....	85 20		
C. Harris.....	do.....	17 50		
C. Gaunt.....	do.....	25 50		
M. A. Kitchen.....	do.....	12 50		
M. A. White.....	do.....	1 00		
Mrs. Wilson.....	do.....	36 75		
E. Stunott.....	do.....	2 50		
D. Spence.....	do pay indigent immigrants.....	21 64		

F. Yeigh.....	Compilation of pamphlet, Rainy River District.....	35 00		
Buntin, Reid & Co.....	Paper.....	125 75		
G. T. Railway Co.....	Freight charges.....	1 66		
Wm. Barber & Bros.....	Paper for report.....	80 03		
H. Wright.....	Views.....	4 00		
Toronto Engraving Co.....	Engraving.....	24 60		
R. J. F. Marsh.....	Construction of immigrant shed.....	150 00		
			421 04	

			802 74	4,680 66	2,231,645 40
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Carried forward.....

IMMIGRATION.—*Concluded.*—AGRICULTURE.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			802	74	4,680	66	2,231,645	40
	INCIDENTALS.—<i>Continued.</i>								
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing, binding pamphlet, "Ontario as a Home"	1,947	08						
Copp Clark Co.....	do.....	140	00						
Conger Coal Co.....	Fuel.....			2,087	08				
C. F. Industries.....	Clothing for constable.....			5	20				
Sundry newspapers.....	Subscription.....			28	00				
Alex. Robertson.....	Services.....			7	00				
Wm. Barber & Bros.....	Paper for report.....			722	50				
				1	68				
	Total Immigration.....					3,654	20		
								8,334	86
	AGRICULTURE.								
	ELECTORAL DIVISION SOCIETIES.								
Treasurer, Electoral Division Society—	Legislative grant.....			800	00				
Addington.....	do.....			800	00				
Algoma, East.....	do.....			800	00				
Algoma, West.....	do.....			800	00				
Brant, North.....	do.....			800	00				
Brant, South.....	do.....			800	00				
Bruce, North.....	do.....			800	00				
Bruce, South.....	do.....			800	00				
Bruce, Centre.....	do.....			800	00				
Brookville.....	do.....			800	00				
Carleton.....	do.....			800	00				
Cardwell.....	do.....			800	00				
Cornwall.....	do.....			350	00				
Dundas.....	do.....			800	00				
Durham, East.....	do.....			800	00				

AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	48,150	00			2,239,980	26
	ELECTORAL DIVISION SOCIETIES.—Continued.						
The Treasurer, Electoral Division Society—	Legislative grant	800	00				
Perth, South	do	800	00				
Peterboro', East	do	800	00				
Peterboro', West	do	800	00				
Parry Sound	do	800	00				
Peel	do	800	00				
Prescott	do	800	00				
Prince Edward	do	800	00				
Renfrew, North	do	800	00				
Renfrew, South	do	800	00				
Russell	do	800	00				
Simcoe, East	do	800	00				
Simcoe, West	do	800	00				
Simcoe, South	do	800	00				
Stormont	do	800	00				
Toronto	do	530	00				
Victoria, North	do	800	00				
Victoria, South	do	800	00				
Waterloo, North	do	800	00				
Waterloo, South	do	800	00				
Welland	do	800	00				
Wellington, West	do	800	00				
Wellington, South	do	800	00				
Wellington, Centre	do	800	00				
Wentworth, North	do	800	00				
Wentworth, South	do	800	00				
York, North	do	800	00				
York, East	do	800	00				
York, West	do	800	00				
				70,300	00		
	OUTLYING DISTRICTS.						
Treasurer—	Legislative grant	75	00				
Armour	do	50	00				
Bonfield	do						
Campbell and Providence Bay	do	75	00				

Cardiff	50 00		
Chippawa Indians	50 00		
Chaffey	50 00		
Day, Wolls, Bright and Day Mills	50 00		
Dysart <i>et al</i>	75 00		
Ferris	150 00		
Gravenhurst	50 00		
Gladstone, Bright, etc	75 00		
Glamorgan	75 00		
Hinsworth, North	50 00		
Hinsworth, South	50 00		
Johnston, Coffin, etc	75 00		
Laird	50 00		
Macchar	75 00		
Minden, Snowdon, etc	100 00		
Monmouth	75 00		
Muncey Indians	50 00		
Nipissing	75 00		
Oneida Indians	50 00		
Oso	50 00		
Rama, Dalton, etc	50 00		
Stephenson	50 00		
Stisted	50 00		
Strong	75 00		
Tuscarora Indians	100 00		
Thimmet	50 00		
		1,900 00	
			72,200 00
		5,500 00	
		1,800 00	
		1,000 00	
		2,000 00	
		2,000 00	
		300 00	
		300 00	
		400 00	
		1,500 00	
		400 00	
		900 00	
		500 00	
		750 00	
		750 00	
		616 45	
			18,716 45
			90,916 45
			2,239,980 25

GRANTS TO ASSOCIATIONS.

Legislative grant

Agriculture and Arts Association	
Fruit Growers' Association	
Entomological Society	
Eastern Dairymen's Association	
Western Dairymen's Association	
Dominion Sheep-Breeders' Association	
Swine Breeders' Association	
Ontario Experimental Union	
Ontario Creameries Association	
Eastern Poultry Association	
Western Poultry Association	
Bee-keepers' Association	
Eastern Dairymen's Association	
Western Dairymen's Association	
W. McEvoy	
Services and expenses re Bee Inspection	

Carried forward

AGRIULTURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	183	00	90,916	45	2,239,980	26
	FARMERS' INSTITUTES.—Continued.						
	Services attending Institutes.....	90	00				
W. J. Palmer.....	do	45	00				
A. McD. Allan.....	do	45	00				
A. H. Pettit.....	do	27	50				
T. S. Scott.....	do	22	50				
C. M. Simmons.....	do	45	00				
T. H. Race.....	do	45	00				
T. Raynor.....	do	30	00				
W. Cline.....	do	47	50				
Jos. Yvill.....	do	42	50				
R. F. Holtermann.....	do	47	50				
D. E. Smith.....	do	47	50				
G. C. Caston.....	do	90	00				
F. B. Linfield.....	do	45	00				
D. W. Beadle.....	do	30	00				
W. H. McNish.....	do	45	00				
A. M. Smith.....	do	45	00				
W. S. Fraser.....	do	47	50				
W. W. Hillborn.....	do	47	50				
F. C. Grenside.....	do	50	00				
W. Cowan.....	do	9	65				
	Services and expenses attending Institute.....			1,082	65		
	Travelling expenses and disbursements attending Institutes.....	214	59				
James Mills.....	do	176	64				
Thomas Shaw.....	do	143	55				
J. H. Panton.....	do	138	17				
A. E. Shuttleworth.....	do	356	72				
H. H. Dean.....	do	215	41				
C. A. Zavitz.....	do	118	73				
J. McMillan.....	do	142	90				
J. I. Hobson.....	do	144	50				
F. C. Grenside.....	do	11	50				
Hon. C. Drury.....	do	23	85				
H. B. Sharman.....	do	22	55				
J. W. Steinhoff.....	do	9	60				
W. H. McNish.....	do	32	80				
C. C. James.....	do					1,751	51

J. W. Gunn & Co	Lantern slides, etc.	71 65		
W. Marshall	Slides, etc.	16 00		
Warwick & Sons	Printing	134 56	87 65	
Innes & Davidson	Circulars	3 00		
Bell Telephone Co	Messages	85		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams.	8 64		
C. P. R. Telegraph	do	82		
Bank Commerce	Charges on drafts	25		
Postmaster	Postage stamps	17 60	169 22	
James Hough	Stationery	1 00	1,500 00	
A. McCallum	Accountable warrant.	.....		8,191 03
INCIDENTALS.				
J. McMillan	Services and expenses re Advisory Board	12 60		
J. I. Hobson	do	15 25		
W. Donaldson	do	26 25		
D. A. Dowling	do	33 00		
J. S. Smith	do	14 00		
E. Jeffs	do	14 90		
C. C. James	do	2 50		
	Travelling expenses		118 40	
W. Barber & Bros	Paper, report Entomological Society	40 82		
do	do	218 35		
do	Fruit Growers' Association	939 14		
do	Agricultural College	75 85		
do	Agriculture and Arts Association and Dept of Agriculture.	690 51		
do	Dairymen's and Creameries' Associations	15 38		
do	Beekeepers' Association	7 71		
do	Poultry Association	253 18		
do	Farmers' Institute	266 50		
do	Sheep-Breeders' and Swine Breeders' Associations.	5 52		
do	Forms for Agricultural Societies		2,512 96	
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding report, Agriculture and Arts Association and Department of Agriculture	817 30		
do	do	480 98		
do	Dairymen's Association	7 52		
do	Poultry Association	9 45		
do	Beekeepers' Association	929 97		
do	Fruit Growers' Association	623 11		
do	Agricultural College	215 10		
do	Farmers' Institutes	197 00		
do	Sheep-Breeders' and Swine Breeders' Assus.	21 67		
do	do	1,153 27		
do	Entomological Society	60 38		
do	Printing bulletins, Agricultural College.	3 80		
do	do	7 95		
do	Forms for reports of Agricultural Societies			
do	do			
do	patrons of industry			
do	do			
do	lists of starcholders			
	Carried forward.	4,527 53	2,631 36	99,107 48
				2,239,980 26

AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	¢	¢	¢	¢
	<i>Brought forward</i>	4,627 53	2,631 36	99,107 48	2,239,980 26
	<i>INCIDENTALS.—Continued.</i>				
Toronto Lithograph Co.....	Cuts of college for bulletins.....	20 00			
<i>Canadian Live Stock Journal</i>	Electros <i>re</i> Agricultural College Report.....	6 75			
Toronto Engraving Co.....	Drawings.....	50 00			
Williamson & Co.....	Prize books, Veterinary College.....	25 00			
J. Lovell & Son.....	Twenty-five hundred copies Dairying for Profit.....	312 50			
G. T. Railway Co.....	Freight charges.....	66			
W. J. Gray.....	Services as temporary Clerk.....	628 00			
E. P. Cliff.....	do.....	52 00			
W. McArthur.....	do.....	48 00			
S. B. Lynde.....	do.....	99 00			
J. Shea.....	do.....	18 00			
M. McCarthy.....	do.....	10 00			
G. Elliott.....	do.....	9 00			
E. Wallace.....	do.....	8 00			
A. Locking.....	Services procuring samples of products, Rainy River District, for Industrial Exhibition.....	13 00			
			5,827 44	8,458 80	
	<i>FORESTRY.</i>				
R. W. Phipps.....	Twelve months' salary as Clerk.....	1,500 00			
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing and binding report.....	69 31			
W. Barber & Bro.....	do.....	104 08			
do.....	do.....	4 10			
E. A. Dent.....	copies of Act <i>re</i> Preservation of Forest.....	155 08			
L. K. Cameron.....	Typewriting <i>re</i> Report of Forestry Commission.....	8 38			
G. M. Rose.....	Stationery.....	40 00			
Rose Cartage Co.....	Postage stamps.....	25			
	Cartage.....			1,851 23	
	<i>TREE PLANTING.</i>				
Treasurer—	One-half cost of tree planting in municipality.....				11 87
Township	do.....				53 12
Brantford.....	do.....				13 00
Burford.....	do.....				30 30
Cramah.....	do.....				
Chingnacousy.....	do.....				

do	Cayuga, North	76 50			
do	Dereham	25 87			
do	Grantham	8 75			
do	Gainsboro	19 62			
do	Oxford	21 75			
do	Osprey	40 87			
do	Pickering	121 12			
do	Pikington	45 00			
do	Seneca	53 87			
do	Warwick	21 62			
do	Zorra, East	54 20			
Treasurer—					
do	Town, Lindsay	40 00			
do	do Strathroy	9 12			
do	do Thorold	113 00			
do	Village, Weston	14 12			
BUREAU OF STATISTICS.					
do	Warwick & Sons	1,547 16			
do	W. Barber & Bros	394 23			
do	L. K. Cameron	434 48			
do	G. M. Rose	10 00			
do	A. McKim & Co	2 00			
do	Williamson & Co	12 50			
do	Might Directory Co.	5 00			
2,405 36					
do	Thomas D. Bigelow	79 00			
do	E. J. Barton	15 00			
do	G. W. Johnston	46 00			
do	J. T. Boyle	27 00			
do	R. W. Ross	14 00			
do	V. J. Hughes	94 00			
do	W. E. James	50 00			
do	F. C. Brown	22 00			
do	C. Robertson	37 00			
do	J. C. McLennan	240 00			
do	C. F. Blair	48 00			
do	D. C. Ross	50 00			
do	K. W. McKenzie	108 00			
do	C. Nivens	60 00			
do	W. R. P. Parker	60 00			
do	J. W. Odell	48 00			
do	W. Gornley	18 00			
do	G. A. Roberts	42 00			
do	Joseph Hodgson	58 00			
do	E. P. Cliff	74 00			
1,290 00					
Carried forward					
					2,405 36
					110,221 21
					2,239,980 26
					773 70

AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,290	00	2,405	36	110,221	21
	BUREAU OF STATISTICS.—Continued.						
W. McArthur	Services as extra Clerk compiling returns.	73	00				
W. A. Stewart	Meteorological services.	50	00				
Toronto Railway and Steam-boat Guide	Charges		45				
Sundry newspapers.....	Subscription.....	1	30				
	Subscriptions.....	24	00	1,438	75		
	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM, GUELPH.					3,844	11
	SALARIES.						
James Mills.....	Twelve months' salary as President.....	2,000	00				
Thomas Shaw	do Professor of Agriculture and Farm Superintendent	2,000	00				
A. E. Shuttleworth	do Chemistry	1,500	00				
J. H. Pantou.....	do Geology and Natural History	1,800	00				
H. H. Dean.....	do Dairy Husbandry.....	1,300	00				
F. C. Grenside	do Veterinary Science.....	1,000	00				
E. L. Hunt	do Mathematical and Assistant Resident Master	833	30				
J. McCrea	do do	166	70				
H. B. Sharman	do Assistant in Department of Chemistry	850	00				
W. Clarke	do Instructor in drill and gymnastics	200	00				
A. McCallum	do Bursar.....	950	00				
G. A. Pribnam	do Short-hand Writer and Tutor	500	00				
E. McGuire, M.D	do Physician	300	00				
Sara Craig	do Matron	400	00				
J. A. Angell	do Engineer.....	800	00				
W. Squirell	do Engineer's Assistant.....	160	00				
R. Smith	do do	50	00				
F. Watson	do do	120	00				
F. Winters.....	do do	74	00				
J. Hohenadel	do Janitor and Messenger	288	00				
J. Squirell.....	do Night Watchman.....	225	00				
				15,517	00		

AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	86	34	114,065	32	26,524	34
	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM, GUELPH.—Continued.						
	EXPENSES.—Continued.						
John Smith	Stationery, etc						
Geo. Bנגough	do	32	73				
C. L. Nelles	do	10	61				
L. K. Cameron	do	18	77				
Innes & Davidson	do	36	20				
Warwick & Sons	do	126	70				
F. Numan	Embossing	14	00				
James Hough	Binding	15	20				
H. Gummer	Printing postal cards	5	00				
Postmaster	Printing	16	00				
The Freeholder	Postage stamps, etc	201	50				
J. F. Crealey	Electro, etc	4	95				
J. Bruce	Photos of College	1	50				
J. M. Bond & Co.	Photo and frame	14	50				
	Leather belt	2	34				
						586	34
W. C. Smith & Co	Chemicals, etc	180	04				
A. Stewart	do	5	00				
E. Greiner	do	24	25				
Boimer & Amend	do	189	45				
A. B. Petrie	do	2	50				
A. W. McGuire, M.D.	Medical and surgical appliances	8	75				
H. G. Cockburn	Fuel, laboratory	7	20				
						417	19
	Books.....	4	08				
W. Briggs	do	92	62				
Williamson Book Co	do	33	70				
J. H. Heacock	do	4	00				
T. J. Day	do	108	51				
Casino Art Co.	do	2	00				
Presbyterian News Co	do	16	80				
E. M. Jones	do						75

H. T. Weston	24 00		
R. C. Dunbar	3 00		
J. A. Campbell	45		
N. Ackert	1 20		
Evans, Bros.	58		
W. H. Irwin & Co.	4 00	295 78	
(B. Pearsall	105 75		
G. D. Pringle	12 81		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	8 00		
Rowsell and Hinchison	66		
T. C. L. Armstrong	21 00		
J. McEvoy	12 00		
J. Burwash	16 50		
W. F. Clarke	160 00	339 72	
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	14 38		
C. P. R. Telegraph	6 94		
Ball Telephone Co.	54 20		
W. T. Ward	2 00		
E. Morris	6 75		
J. Emery	3 50		
J. C. Hadden	10 00		
Collector of Customs	38 75		
G. T. Railway Co.	9 98		
C. P. Railway Co.	4 01		
Canadian Express Co.	25 90		
Dominion Express Co.	2 25	178 66	
W. Sallows	6 50		
R. Stewart	40 67		
T. P. Carter	12 50		
D. Sharpe	6 00	65 67	
James Mills	66 10		
A. McCallum	3 50		
W. Clarke	8 00		
S. Craig	2 60		
E. L. Hunt	5 10		
J. H. Pantou	2 75	88 65	
J. Craig, V.S.	3 00		
S. Curson	2 20		
F. W. Winter	27 16		
J. Squirrel	27 88		
J. McNally	8 80		
C. Schunick	1 00		
W. J. Parker	101 70		
Attendance on horse			
Services addressing circulars			
Services in engine-room			
Cleaning closets			
Stabling			
Collection of insects			
<i>Carried forward</i>		28,495 75	114,065 32
			2,239,980 26

AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	171	74	28,495	75	114,065	32
	2,239,980		26				
<p>AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.—Continued.</p> <p>EXPENSES.—Continued.</p>							
A. McCallum.....	Sundry payments.....	1	65				
C. W. Kelly.....	Rent of piano.....	30	00				
	Subscriptions and advertisements.....	467	75	671	14		
	Less receipts:—			29,167	89		
	Entrance and tuition fees.....	1,818	66				
	Board.....	4,817	24				
	Sundries.....	235	29				
				6,961	19	22,205	70
<p>EXPERIMENTAL FARM.</p> <p>FARM PROPER.</p>							
R. Stewart.....	Lumber.....	324	16				
Peury, Kerr & Co.....	do.....	207	92				
Ontario Wire Fencing Co.....	Fencing.....	355	20				
W. Reid.....	Cedar posts.....	131	70				
D. Kennedy & Son.....	Brick and lime.....	5	00				
Pringle & Clumis.....	Hardware, etc.....	3	09				
J. M. Bond & Co.....	Hardware.....	37	87				
G. B. Morris & Co.....	do.....	315	89				
A. M. McLean.....	do.....	29	00				
G. Howard.....	do.....	41	50				
Christie, Henderson & Co.....	Curb stone.....	46	95				
A. Bruce & Son.....	Carpentering.....	55	00				
R. Mahoney.....	do.....	16	50				
J. R. Lamb.....	Paving yard.....	212	57				
J. S. Moffatt.....	Painting.....	237	00				
T. Hutchinson.....	Plastering.....	23	12				

Walker & Mahoney.....	Gas fitting.....	22 15	
W. Sunley.....	Iron pipe.....	2 50	
M. J. Doran.....	Tile.....	6 00	
F. Shafer.....	Tile and draining.....	136 58	
H. Prange.....	Draining.....	223 00	
D. Sharpe.....	do etc.....	81 87	
J. Lafferty.....	do.....	5 62	
W. Stratton & Son.....	Addition to silo.....	205 00	
do.....	Building wagon shed.....	135 00	
do.....	Salary of foreman.....	850 00	
do.....	Farm laborers.....	4,002 12	
J. & R. H. Crow.....	Jersey bull.....	75 00	
James Healey.....	Ayrshire cow.....	70 00	
A. White.....	Cows.....	175 00	
W. Hamilton.....	do.....	81 00	
D. King.....	Grade steers.....	194 18	
J. Lindsay.....	Calves.....	12 50	
W. Cowan.....	Boar.....	20 00	
J. E. Brethour.....	do.....	35 00	
J. W. Harding.....	Horse.....	115 00	
J. S. Smith.....	Expenses procuring strayed heifer.....	5 00	
Sundry persons.....	Lambs.....	1,419 10	
J. E. Story.....	Expenses purchasing lambs.....	36 90	
C. Salkett.....	do re lambs.....	13 25	
C. P. Railway Co.....	Freight charges re lambs.....	33 80	
A. McAllum.....	Travelling expenses re lambs.....	3 50	
<i>Canada Live Stock Journal</i>	Expenses and disbursements shipping lambs to Montreal.....	111 94	
W. G. Smith & Co.....	Printing and engraving cuts of sheep.....	120 00	
Jackson and Hallett.....	Medicines.....	6 85	
A. Stewart.....	do.....	15 45	
F. C. Greshide.....	do.....	7 61	
Watson Bros.....	do.....	12 25	
M. Lovering.....	do.....	1 40	
H. J. Templar.....	Registering stock.....	11 20	
W. A. Shafer.....	do.....	3 00	
J. D. Gordon.....	do.....	5 10	
F. W. Wicks.....	do.....	10 10	
L. G. Muir.....	do.....	4 10	
D. C. Smith.....	do.....	4 00	
H. Wade.....	do.....	7 75	
American Jersey Cattle Club.....	do.....	46 00	
H. Muir.....	do.....	2 05	
C. R. Thomas.....	do.....	18 20	
H. Wade.....	do.....	10 00	
James Ryan.....	Membership fees to Association.....	10 00	
W. Carter.....	Oats.....	208 02	
R. Mitchell.....	Chopped oats, etc.....	726 60	
Jas. A. Livingstone.....	do.....	3 85	
	Oil cake.....	14 60	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	11,361 71	
		136,271 02	2,239,980 26

AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	¢	£	¢	£	¢
	<i>Brought forward</i>		11,361 71		136,271 02		2,239,980 26
EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—Continued.							
FARM PROFER.—Continued.							
J. Ryan	Oats and hay		2,076 18				
James Goldie	Bran, etc.		881 85				
W. Scott	Hay		63 10				
R. Banker	do		16 50				
R. Moody	do		19 00				
W. Hutchinson	Straw		20 00				
do	do		40 00				
J. Short	do		13 50				
J. Keough	do		20 00				
J. Laidlaw	do		13 50				
R. Bruce	Purchase of live stock in England		2,685 83				
F. C. Greuside	Expenses visiting stock in quarantine		41 00				
W. Tofield	Feed for cattle in quarantine		473 22				
J. Northgreaves	Attendance on cattle in quarantine		89 10				
Mrs. A. Watson	Board of man in charge of cattle in quarantine		16 00				
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges on cattle to Quebec		62 00				
Alex. Norrie	Expenses re cattle from Glasgow		23 57				
A. Johnstone	Telegrams re imported stock		2 00				
T. Ballantyne	Expenses and disbursements re imported stock		73 69				
F. Hyde	do		28 75				
do	To pay attendance of man, etc.		82 93				
do	Expenses		3 00				
F. A. Campbell, V.S.	Services		1 20				
D. G. Rudd	do		6 68				
R. Piggott	Furnishings		7 50				
T. J. Day	do		6 40				
Watson Manig. Co	do		17 95				
G. Webber	do		5 55				
W. Smley	do		1 50				
J. M. Bothwell	do		8 38				
R. Mitchell	do		1 25				
A. Parker	do		5 00				
W. Buckle	do		10 00				
G. Williams	do		9 00				
Burr Bros.	Furniture						

Stubbs & Roger	do	6 00
Clark & Thomson	Carpets	19 45
W. Whitelaw	Service of animals	8 00
D. & O. Sortby	do	10 00
F. W. Stone	do	12 85
Sundry newspapers	do	118 19
F. McCallum	Advertising <i>re</i> stock salt	50
J. D. Hefferman	Services	25 00
A. Wianck	Pees as auctioneer, stock sale	9 00
R. Armstrong	Seed grain	28 50
R. Dawson	do	4 00
J. L. Hobson	do	38 00
G. Dudgeon	Seeds	25 76
T. Steele	do	22 75
W. Rennie	do	59 75
G. T. Thorpe	do	18 40
Tolton Bros	do	86 50
Sawyer-Massey Co	Implements and repairs	25 00
J. Spencer	do	50 00
W. Wilkinson	do	108 26
Frost & Wood	do	3 75
Massey-Harris Co	Binding twine	388 17
J. R. Trueman	Machine oil	6 75
J. Alison	Weight scales	55 00
Copp Bros, & Co	Steam heater for piggery	26 00
D. Maxwell	Repeating implements	2 75
Gowdy Mfg. Co	do	1 85
Mowat Mfg. Co	do	5 00
S. Vessott	do	3 00
J. L. Dixon	do	14 20
J. McConnell	do	2 40
C. Thain	do	28 50
Smalley Mfg. Co	do	11 76
R. Piggott	do	50
Eagle Sulkey Harrow Co	do	5 88
J. F. Davidson	do	35 15
J. Hooper	do	1 50
J. McConnell	do	22 09
A. Robertson & Son	do	9 75
Waterloo Mfg. Co	Repeating machinery	13 74
Keith & Fitzsimons	do	22 40
Massey-Harris Co	do	13 80
Tolton Bros	do	18 15
Walker & Maloney	do	85
Feik & Co	Repeating tank	2 40
P. Grant & Son	do pump	3 00
C. Thain	do vehicles	44 35
S. & G. Penfold	do do	17 75
G. Beattie	Harness and repairs	73 20
<i>Carried forward</i>		19,385 11
		136,271 02
		2,231,980 26

AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	c.	£	c.
W. Sallows.....	Blacksmithing.....	82	15		
J. Bearnett.....	Travelling expenses	2	75		
Thos. Shaw.....	do	17	25		
J. E. Story.....	do	14	10		
A. Smith, V.S.....	do	13	10		
T. J. Day.....	Stationery, etc	62	64		
G. Bengough.....	do	25	25		
C. L. Nelles.....	do	34	75		
Postmaster.....	Postage stamps	99	00		
Innes & Davidson.....	Printing and advertising	70	20		
F. Numan.....	Binding	7	80		
Sundry newspapers.....	Advertising	26	30		
R. Fields.....	Cab hire.....	2	00		
H. Wright.....	Cartage.....	50			
C. P. Railway Co.....	Freight charges	13	45		
G. T. Railway Co.....	do	94	78		
Express Co.....	Charges	17	25		
Collector Customs.....	Duty charges	7	35		
Bell Telephone Co.....	Message.....	25			
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	15	81		
C. P. R. Telegraph.....	do	6	66		
R. Foster.....	Allowance for sheep poisoned by Paris green	18	00		
W. Hutchinson.....	Hire of horse	10	00		
R. Moody.....	do	10	00		
G. Stewart.....	Horse for subject	5	00		
Guelph Gas Co.....	Gas	49	68		
R. Mitchell.....	Coal oil	7	20		
W. Reid.....	Fuel	12	00		
H. Cockburn.....	do	18	00		
D. Kennedy & Son.....	do	218	59		
Field & Wissler.....	Legal services	5	00		
A. McCallum.....	Sundry payments	4	65		
		19,385	11	136,271	02
					2,239,980 26
					20,356 57

Brought forward.....

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—Continued.

FARM PROPER.—Continued.

EXPERIMENTS.

C. A. Zavitz	Twelve months' salary as Assistant Director	1,200 00
Pay lists	Wages of Instructor and laborers	2,597 73
J. A. Simmers	Seeds	7 77
D. Landreth & Sons	do	15 47
Geo. Dudgeon	do	21 29
Steele Bros. & Co.	do	11 93
Sutton Bros.	do	18 23
W. Rennie	do	36 50
J. A. Salzer Seed Co.	do	9 50
Northrop, Branslaugh Co	do	9 95
Nebraska Seed Co	do	5 45
S. Wilson	do	13 25
J. J. H. Gregory & Son	do	6 04
J. A. Bruce Co.	do	4 85
J. S. Pearce & Co.	do	12 71
R. Evans	do	3 85
J. M. Thorburn & Co.	do	9 03
J. G. Hartel	do	2 05
W. P. Jerrard	do	3 13
L. L. May & Co.	do	5 85
James Vick	do	2 05
Johnston & Stokes	do	1 45
Oakshot & Millard	do	18 42
Farman & Co.	do	4 87
W. W. Bourard & Co.	do	1 75
J. Hewer	do	1 60
R. Dawson	do	4 00
W. H. Stewart	do	35
Nichols' Chemical Works	Fertilizer	5 76
Standard Fertilizer Co	do	35 50
W. A. Freeman	do	11 05
J. Monkhouse	Manure	3 60
H. Frabson	do	1 80
T. P. Carter	do	2 20
T. J. Healey	do	4 00
R. Huddon	do	4 50
M. Dingman	do	6 00
H. G. Cockburn	do	3 75
F. Dorsch	do	75
W. H. Barber	do	1 80
J. H. Strong	do	7 20
P. Hartnett	do	1 80
J. Auld	Straw	6 35
P. DeCarteret	Brad	4 40
Limes & Davidson	Printing	35 50
Express Co.	do	54 40
C. A. Zavitz	Charges	93 42
	Expenses and disbursements re exhibits	
	Carried forward	4,312 85
		20,356 57
		134,271 02
		2,259,980 26

AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	4,312	85		20,356	57	2,239,980 26
	EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—Continued.						
	EXPERIMENTS.—Continued.						
W. Gay	Carpentering, etc., re exhibits	15	00				
F. X. Cousineau & Co	re exhibits	3	75				
T. Balte	do	6	45				
Jas. Cowan & Co	Hatchet, etc., do	1	75				
G. Wood & Co	do	6	50				
R. J. Young & Co	do	6	25				
E. R. Bollert & Co	do	9	40				
J. S. Pearce & Co	do	90	00				
do	do	40	00				
do	do	60	00				
do	do	3	00				
do	do	70					
Tolton Bros	do	3	84				
J. McConnell	do	19	75				
do	do	26	00				
C. Thain	do	25	95				
G. Beattie	do	58	12				
T. J. Day	do	19	20				
John Smith	do	4	65				
C. L. Nelles	do	16	90				
F. Numan	do	78	20				
Innes & Davidson	do	1	50				
A. Strachan	do	92	82				
G. B. Morris & Co	do	74	85				
R. Stewart	do	35	17				
W. Sallows	do	3	05				
R. Mitchell	do	60					
J. Hough	do	29	00				
G. Williams	do	15	00				
Stabbs & Roger	do	60	81				
W. A. Lyon & Co	do	6	75				
C. A. Zavitz	do	255	00				
V. R. Adams	do	12	50				
Geo. Lindsay	do	10	50				
J. Harley	do						

G. T. Thorpe	Meal	80
Express Co.	Charges	101 98
G. T. Railway Co.	Freight charges	27 61
Collector of Customs	Duties	3 96
M. Westley	Photos of stock	7 00
W. Notman	do	28 00
W. Burgess & Son	do	6 00
C. A. Zavitz	Travelling expenses	12 80
		5,534 47
EXPERIMENTAL DAIRY.		
Fay lists	Wages of assistant and laborers	1,088 71
G. Pepper	(Furnsey cows	285 20
G. Barber	Pigs	40 00
A. Moody	Services and expenses buying cows	49 00
J. McCormick	Travelling expenses, &c purchasing cows	26 00
D. E. Smith	Registration stock	6 00
W. Carter	Oat chop and peas	176 38
J. Goldie	Bran, etc.	364 15
E. J. Present	Shorts	17 10
A. Boyd	Cotton seed meal	28 00
J. Hewer	Barley	45 00
J. Howse	Straw	5 00
J. W. Ackinson	do	5 00
W. Scroggie	do	5 00
A. Boyd	Oil cake, etc.	28 00
G. B. Morris & Co	Hardware, etc.	30 09
J. M. Bond & Co	do	56 63
Pringle & Clunis	do	1 50
G. Brattie	Harness and repairs	11 00
Matthews, Reid & Co	Repairing vehicles	17 60
A. Robertson & Co	Repairing machinery	7 45
J. Morrison	do	3 14
Tolton Bros.	Repairs to implements	27 18
Kleopfer & Co.	Fuel	174 79
R. Stewart	Lumber, etc.	4 22
Burr Bros.	do	5 60
W. Bishop	Sand	2 45
T. Matthews	Stone	5 00
D. Kenney & Son	Cement, pipe, etc.	15 80
W. Sallows	Blacksmithing	13 90
Walker & Maloney	Plumbing	1 35
Feek & Co	do	1 80
J. Mahoney	Plastering	1 50
J. H. White	Whitewashing	60
D. Kennedy	Plaster and lime	4 75
J. Morrison	Enamelled sinks for laboratory	7 32
W. G. Smith & Co.	Chemicals, etc.	14 36
		2,512 57
		25,891 04
		136,271 02
		2,230,980 25

Carried forward.

AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		2,542 57	25,891 04	136,271 02	2,239,980 26	
	EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—Continued.						
	EXPERIMENTAL DAIRY.—Continued.						
H. P. Eckardt & Co.	Chemicals, etc.		1 80				
H. G. Cockburn	Fuel		42 61				
Innes & Davidson	Printing circulars		20 00				
James Hough	Printing and stationery		41 75				
James Davidson	do		60 35				
Sundry newspapers	Advertising		6 60				
F. Numan	Paper boxes		4 50				
T. J. Day	Stationery, etc.		15 56				
Postmaster	Postage stamps		30 00				
A. B. Petrie	do		40				
Collector of Customs	Duty charges		48 50				
Express Co	Charges		12 55				
C. P. Railway Co.	Freight charges		17 63				
C. T. Railway Co.	do		20 42				
C. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams		4 86				
C. P. R. Telegraph	do		2 45				
H. H. Dean	Travelling expenses		22 10				
J. McIntosh	do		3 00				
T. C. Rogers	do		2 35				
R. Mitchell	Salt, etc.		9 24				
D. E. Rudd	Pails, cans, etc.		22 30				
G. E. Howard	Tinware		4 35				
D. H. Roe & Co.	Babcock test		12 50				
T. Wilson	Machine oil		3 60				
S. Rogers & Co	do		8 50				
M. Moir & Son	Butter mould		12 38				
W. Cam & Sons Mfg Co.	Butter tubs		38 00				
J. S. Pearce & Co	Cream separator		325 00				
Vermont Farm Machinery Co.	Cream tester		12 83				
J. S. Pearce & Co.	Appliances, etc.		600 66				
Eimer & Amend	do		2 56				
Polson Iron Works.	Grate bars		16 08				
J. Lange	Zinc		18 50				
F. B. Skinner	Repairing furniture		2 75				

AGRICULTURE.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			88	71	136,271	02
						2,239,980	26
EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—Continued.							
GARDEN, LAWN, ETC.							
J. A. Forsyth	Salary as Gardener	700	00				
Pay lists	Wages, Assistant Gardener, Teamsters and Laborers	2,750	47				
Strandy persons	Picking fruit	23	02				
J. H. Strome	Manure	1	40				
L. Borthwick	do	54	00				
J. Doran	do	2	25				
W. A. Freeman	Fertilizer	12	00				
A. Bernstill	Flower pots	78	40				
J. Gilchrist	do	25	65				
G. Webber	Flower tubs	6	05				
W. Buckle	Barrels	50					
G. Williams	do	6	13				
W. Bishop	Gravel	14	75				
Keith & Fitzsimons	Furnishings	1	52				
Mrs. Johnston	Plants	5	80				
J. Cottrell	do	30	00				
J. A. Simmers	do	27	04				
Pitchei & Manda	do	50	00				
Central tobacco store	Tobacco stems, etc	3	25				
J. A. Simmers	Seeds	8	11				
W. Rennie	do	10	00				
J. A. Bruce & Co	do	27	25				
G. Dudgeon	do	8	08				
R. Stewart	Lumber, etc	26	80				
Kennedy & Co	Tile	10	00				
M. J. Doran	Lime	50					
Klempfer & Co	Fuel	16	50				
D. Kennedy & Sons	do	531	91				
Andl & Woodyat	Lawn mower	15	80				
G. P. Morris & Co	Hardware, paints, oils, etc	96	52				
J. M. Bond & Co	do	2	41				
Pringle & Clunis	do	3	25				
C. Thain	Repairing implements	43	00				
A. R. Woodyatt & Co	do	5	90				

G. Beattie	Harness and repairs	10 30
J. Damp	Repairs to greenhouse	9 33
T. J. Day	Stationery, etc	8 36
Burr Bros	Furniture	25 00
W. Sallows	Blacksmithing	36 67
W. Smiley	Fumigating above	2 50
J. E. McElkerry	Furnishings	4 60
Express Co.	Charges	16 45
G. F. Railway Co	Freight charges	10 90
James Forsyth	Travelling expenses	20 35
J. A. Angell	do	9 22
		4,725 54
MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.		
James McIntosh	Salary as Foreman	700 00
Pay lists	Wages as Carpenter	430 00
R. Stewart	Lumber	4 55
G. B. Morris & Co	Hardware	78 80
J. M. Bond & Co.	do	3 11
W. Sallows	Blacksmithing	25 80
D. Kennedy & Son	Fuel	
		1,270 86
		43,085 11
Less receipts:—		
	Farm produce	790 00
	Garden do	81 10
	Stock	9,254 12
	Service of animals	157 00
	Experimental dairy	1,101 03
	Miscellaneous	32 65
	Insurance on cattle, lost during shipment	725 00
		12,073 99
		31,011 12
	Total Agriculture	167,282 14
		2,407,262 40

Carried forward

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>							
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.							
The Treasurer—	Legislative grant					2,407,262	40
General Hospital, Toronto							
Homeopathic Hospital, Toronto						24,525	43
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto						2,860	42
City Hospital, Hamilton.						4,515	60
St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton						6,182	20
General Hospital, Kingston						1,488	60
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....						5,115	09
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa						3,569	54
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....						4,263	19
House of Mercy, Lying in Hospital, Ottawa						5,312	30
General Hospital, London						2,237	88
St. Joseph's Hospital, London						5,318	31
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....						1,342	66
Galt Hospital, Galt.....						1,498	54
General Hospital, Guelph						496	80
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....						3,197	88
General Hospital, Penbrooke						2,531	26
General Hospital, Mat-tawa.....						1,308	30
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford						1,298	70
						2,039	02

St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.	1,196 90
Belleville Hospital, Belle- ville.	1,564 13
St. Vincent de Paul Hos- pital, Brockville.	823 12
General Hospital, Brock- ville.	1,515 74
General and Marine Hos- pital, Collingwood.	373 70
Nichol's Hospital, Peter- borough.	1,404 69
St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough.	1,566 30
The Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor.	1,066 20
House of Industry, To- ronto.	2,380 56
House of Providence, To- ronto.	6,512 73
House of Providence (In- curable Ward), Toront.	4,464 00
Home for Incurables, To- ronto.	5,573 10
Aged Women's Home, Toronto.	463 75
St. John's Hospital, To- ronto.	1,250 10
Convalescent Home, To- ronto.	1,084 95
The Church Home, To- ronto.	295 89
House of Refuge, Hamil- ton.	2,707 53
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton.	598 85
St. Peter's Home, Hamil- ton.	567 90
House of Industry, Kings- ton.	1,459 00
House of Providence, Kingston.	2,444 68
Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London.	1,407 42
Aged Men's Home, Lon- don.	564 34
Home for Aged Women, London.	478 10
<i>Carried forward</i>	121,255 40
	2,407,262 40

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	121,255	40	2,407,262	40		
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.—<i>Concluded.</i>							
The Treasurer—	Legislative grant						
St. Patrick's Refuge, Ottawa	do	3,334	03				
St. Charles' Hospice, Otta- wa	do	1,775	27				
Home for the Aged, Ottawa	do	703	71				
Orphans' Home, Refuge Branch, Ottawa	do	449	54				
House of Providence, Guelph	do	840	91				
The Thomas Williams' Home, St. Thomas	do	401	10				
House of Providence, Dundas	do	2,322	95				
Home for the Friendless, Chatham	do	371	70				
The Widows' Home, Brantford	do	355	53				
Home for the Friendless, Belleville	do	216	50				
The Protestant Home, Peterborough	do	538	02				
House of Providence, Peterborough	do	288	20				
Old Ladies' Home, Galt	do	336	84				
Home for Friendless Women, Ottawa	do	732	90				
Convalescent Home, Lon- don	do	177	30				
Home for the Friendless, Windsor	do	752	64				
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto	do	2,110	40				
Orphan's Home, Toronto	do	1,168	52				
Girls' Home, Toronto	do	684	64				
Boys' Home, Toronto	do	729	00				

Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto	83 08
Infants' Home and Infirmary, Toronto	1,914 34
St. Nicholas' Home, Toronto	428 52
The Haven, Toronto	411 12
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	1,108 94
Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	164 72
Boys' Home, Hamilton	575 00
Girls' Home, Hamilton	442 98
Home for Friendless, Hamilton	579 06
Orphans' Home, Kingston	470 28
House of Providence Orphan Asylum, Kingston	382 12
Hotel Dieu, Kingston	278 02
Orphans' Home, Ottawa	427 76
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	450 30
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	782 84
Roman Catholic Orphan Home, London	556 78
Protestant Orphan's Home, London	413 18
Women's Refuge and Infant's Home, London	358 93
Protestant Home Orphan Branch, St. Catharines	113 62
Orphan Asylum, St. Catharines	283 70
Orphan Asylum, Fort William	291 46
Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Windsor	35 92
Industrial Refuge, Toronto	210 62
Good Shepherd Female Refuge, Toronto	309 22
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa	798 12
Warwick & Sons	140 75
W. Barber & Bros.	18 19
Printing and binding	
Paper	
Total Hospitals and Charities	151,574 67
<i>Carried forward</i>	2,558,837 07

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>					2,558,	837 07
GOVERNMENT HOUSE.							
	REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.						
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas		743	80			
R. Irvine	Coal oil		6	00			
City Waterworks	Water		342	74			
Conger Coal Co	Fuel		225	29			
Elias Rogers & Co	do		831	07			
					2,148	90	
Pay lists	Wages of carpenters, bricklayers, carters, laborers, etc.		1,925	63			
do	Women, house cleaning, etc		34	00			
G. Evans	Tinsmithing, etc		465	53			
W. Milligan	Painting, glazing, etc		1,863	17			
G. P. Buckley	Locksmithing		73	85			
G. Dutlie & Sons	Slating		68	55			
J. Murphy	Lime whitening		182	30			
J. Fenson	Repairing elevator		82	45			
Jno. Lugsis & Son	do boiler		20	54			
S. May & Co	do billiard table, etc		25	50			
W. O. Littleford	do china		3	30			
J. B. Smith & Sons	Lumber		367	30			
Rosebrugh & Sons	Hardware		29	60			
W. Maguire	Cement, pipe, etc		29	27			
Jas. Morrison	Castings, etc.		42	07			
					5,232	56	
J. & J. L. O'Malley	Furniture, etc.		56	85			
R. Walker & Sons	Furnishings		5	63			
J. Berwick & Co	do		10	33			
Cobban Manfg Co	do		42	04			
Roberts & Son	do		41	85			
Ryrie Bros	do		58	75			
J. E. Ellis & Co	do		511	25			

J. Catto & Son	141 80		
Wm. Junior	52 03		
Estate Glover Harrison	12 63		
Jno. Smith	24 00		
S. B. Windrum	10 00		
McDonald & Wilson	293 46		1,260 12
Steele Bros.	110 65		
Steele, Priggs & Muir Seed Co.	79 92		
J. A. Simmers	30 50		
Stock & Co.	5 00		
W. Jay	25 00		251 07
G. Duthie & Sons	10 00		
P. Burt	75 00		
W. R. Dossor	15 00		
D. W. Smith	125 90		225 90
Sundry newspapers	12 00		12 00
Advertising re fuel			9,130 55
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.			
MAIN BUILDING.			
Gas	1,603 19		
Water	358 56		
Ice	166 00		
do	58 82		
Fuel	161 07		
do	1,600 55		3,948 19
Wages carpenters, bricklayers, carters, laborers, etc	687 89		
Wages, dust-ers, etc	1,212 48		
Painting, glazing, etc	238 66		
Tinsmithing, "tc.	320 85		
do	32 10		
L. cksmithing, etc	109 90		
Slating	43 55		
Repairing electric lighter	4 75		
Care of clocks	85 00		
Lumber, etc	154 49		
Rosebrugh & Sons	289 62		
Jms Morrison	134 00		
Casting, etc	39 40		3,352 69
do			
Furniture, etc.	67 00		
do	315 95		
Furnishings	113 90		
do			
Chas. Rogers & Sons Co			7,300 88
J. & J. L. O'Malley			
A. Walker & Sons			
<i>Carried forward.</i>			9,130 55
			2,558,837 07

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	496	85	7,300	88	9,130	55
						2,558,887	07
	PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—Continued.						
	MAIN BUILDING.—Continued.						
	Furnishings	11	12				
Hickson, Duncan & Co	do	126	05				
H. A. Nelson & Sons	do	13	70				
Nerlich & Co	do	17	03				
Caldecott, Burton & Spence ..	do	15	38				
The Painteetbeha	do	40	00				
Jno. Macdonald & Co	do	168	53				
McGowan, Kent & Co	do	9	50				
W. H. Sparrow	do	20	80				
Wheeler & Bain	do	6	00				
John Catto & Co	do	35	45				
Wm. Junor	do	49	10				
Dominion Plating Co	do	10	00				
Art Metropole	do	15	00				
Toronto Photo Co.	do	5	40				
Hooper & Co.	do	6	50				
Estate Glover Harrison	do	2	25				
G. F. Sprouté	do	60					
W. Evans	do	5	00				
D. Pike	do			1,054	26		
W. Warin	do	8	00				
Toronto Silver Plating Co.	do	44	50				
	Replating			52	50		
G. Duthie & Sons	do	18	00				
J. Malloy	do	33	38				
	Clearing snow from roofs,			51	38		
	do walks			9	80		
	Advertising <i>re</i> fuel						
						8,468	82
	WEST WING.						
	Fuel	83	69				
Conger Coal Co.	do	164	38				
Elias Rogers & Co	do	358	49				
Waterworks Department	Water						

Gonger Coal Co.	Fuel	1,408 95		
Elias Rogers & Co	do	919 08		
Pay lists			3,829 05	
W. J. McLeary	Wages of carpenters, bricklayers, steamfitters and laborers, etc.	906 02		
M. McVicar	Services as Carpenter	600 00		
G. Ringham	Wages as Night Fireman	105 00		
Estate Wm. Stanley & Co.	Tinsmithing	104 80		
J. B. Thomson	Painting, glazing, etc.	10 35		
Shipway Manufacturing Co.	do papering, etc.	132 60		
E. H. Roberts	Locksmithing	38 05		
J. Burnstein	do	1 65		
W. McGann	do	1 50		
H. Petrie	Upholstering	10 64		
John Inglis & Sons	Steamfitting	2 45		
Kent Bros	Repairing boiler	13 60		
G. Pearsall	Care of clocks	120 00		
M. & J. L. Hughes	Hardware, etc.	1 85		
J. & A. Bertram	do	5 68		
Toronto Lead & Color Co	do	94 68		
American Oil Co	Oil	30 30		
Stewart & Wood	do	5 00		
Purdy, Mansell & Mashiter	do	4 80		
James Morrison	Steam ganges	12 60		
Waterous Engine Works	Castings, etc	125 94		
Gall, Anderson & Co	Grates for boiler	71 20		
Gall Lumber Co	Lumber	105 01		
F. Hillcock	do	298 88		
W. Maguire	do	2 69		
	Brick, cement, etc	91 38	2,866 67	
G. F. Rostwick	Furniture, etc	650 30		
Jolliffe & Co	do	83 00		
J. & J. L. O'Malley	do	6 00		
Powell & Parkinson	do	14 10		
John MacLennan & Co.	Furnishings	13 58		
T. Eaton & Co	do	25 51		
W. L. Murray	do	10 10		
American Fair	do	1 18		
John Kay, Son & Co	do	162 54		
J. Blood	do	80 80		
J. McCullough	do	5 78		
R. Simpson	do	3 45		
A. F. Barker	do	35 35		
A. M. Kavanagh	do	2 25		
J. Wright	do	50 50		
Common Sense Mfg. Co	do	2 00		
L. B. Montgomery	do	3 00		
A. McDonell	do	25 25		
G. Ewars	do	4 50		
	Carried forward	979 19	6,695 72	22,337 95
				2,558,837 07

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Rice Lewis & Son.....	<i>Brought forward</i>	979	19	6,695	72	23,337	95
E. Perryman.....	EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS.—Continued.						
G. Baxter.....	Furnishings.....	1	00				
Fletcher Manufacturing Co.....	do.....	28					
H. P. Davies & Co.....	do.....	45					
J. Langskill.....	do.....	13	36				
Hartley Bros.....	do.....	24	48				
E. A. Goodman.....	do.....	2	60				
Copp Clark Co.....	do.....	1	25				
Keith & Fitzsimons.....	do.....	14	58				
Robert Walker & Sons.....	do.....	10	74				
C. F. Adams Co.....	do.....	6	00				
J. Maurice.....	do.....	152	01				
Auld & Conger.....	do.....	2	00				
Map & School Supply Co.....	Blackboards.....	2	75				
	Liquid slating.....	27	18				
		5	40				
				1,243	27		
Mason & Risch.....	Tuning piano <i>re</i> Kindergarten.....	10	00				
O. Newcome.....	do.....	5	00				
M. Scott.....	do.....	1	65				
T. Williamson.....	do.....	25	00				
	Washing towels.....						
				41	65		
Pitcher & Manda.....	Seeds.....	1	80				
Steele Bros. Co.....	do.....	12	70				
Estate James Fleming.....	Plants.....	2	10				
Pitcher & Manda.....	do.....	25	75				
C. P. Industries.....	do.....	200	00				
J. Sammel.....	do.....	7	00				
Steele Bros. Co.....	Moss.....	1	25				
George Lathan.....	Sodding.....	77	45				
Stock & Co.....	Gravel.....	2	30				
J. Davis & Son.....	Flower pots.....	13	80				
F. Illard.....	Lawn sprinkler.....	3	00				
Gutta Percha Rubber Co.....	Hose, etc.....	8	30				
Steele Bros. Co.....	Garden tools.....	7	15				
Geo. Pearsall.....	do.....	13	15				
Estate of J. Walker.....	Wheelbarrows.....	12	00				
						2,558,837	7

T. H. Watkins	Lettering notice boards	3 75		
C. P. Industries	Clothing etc., for Gardener	21 00		
A. E. Fisher	Cartage, soil, etc.	3 50		
J. Carruth	Work on grounds	24 00		
P. Bennett	do	15 00	475 00	
L. McCorkindale	Supplies, re cleaning	50 55		
Monse Soap Co.	do	11 70		
J. W. McCullough	do	3 45		
R. Gilpin	do	25 00		
T. Williamson	do	25 00		
J. Abraham	do	25 00		
Sundry persons	Scrubbing	174 25		
G. Duthie & Sons	Clearing snow from roofs	30 00	314 95	
A. H. Ewing	do do walks	3 35		
J. E. Jeffrey	do do	1 50		
Street Railway Co	Car fares	1 10		
G. T. Railway Co.	Freight charges	2 52		
Canadian Express Co	Charges	1 20		
Collector Customs	Duty charges	11 01		
P. Falvey	Cartage	148 00		
A. E. Fisher	do	12 00		
D. Manning	do	21 25		
L. McCorkindale	Paste	5 00		
H. M. Wilkinson	To pay sundries	202 08		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising re fuel	3 16		
		18 00	9,008 68	
SIMCOE STREET PREMISES.				
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	83 64		
Mrs. Crawford	Rent	1,500 00		
Waterworks Dept.	Water	15 33		
Knickerbocker Ice Co	Ice	11 25		
Conger Coal Co	Fuel	21 60		
Elias Rogers & Co.	do	90 81		
Pay lists	Wages, carpenters, bricklayers, carters, laborers, etc.	9 00	1,722 66	
Geo. Evans	Tinsmithing, etc.	47 48		
G. P. Buckley	Locksmithing	8 35		
W. Milligan	Reglazing	2 00		
W. Maguire	Pipe, cement, etc.	9 26		
C. W. Coleman	Care of clocks	15 25		
King and Yorston	Furniture, etc.	50	91 34	
J. B. Smith & Sons	do	14 00		
	<i>Carried forward</i>	14 50	1,814 00	31,346 63
				2,558,837 07

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	14	50	1,814	00	31,346	63
							2,558,837 07
	SIMCOE STREET PREMISES.—Continued.						
Chas. Rogers & Sons Co.....	Furniture, etc.....	25	50				
R. Kennedy	Furnishings	6	99				
Jno. Kay, Son & Co.....	do	404	74				
J. W. Waddell	do	3	75				
C. W. Coleman	Clock	1	75				
Mrs. Chase	Office cleaning.....	340	50				
J. Hughes	do	2	50				
Mrs. Jones.....	do	4	60				
Mrs. Scoble	do	2	80				
F. Hughes	do	3	75				
	Advertising <i>per</i> fuel.....	811	18				
				3	00		
						2,628	18
	WELLINGTON STREET PREMISES.						
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	147	31				
Dr. J. Thorburn	Rent.....	600	00				
Conger Coal Co	Fuel	67	60				
Elias Rogers & Co	do	2	39				
Waterworks Dept	Water	17	07				
Knickerbocker Ice Co.....	Ice	22	30				
				856	57		
Pay lists	Wages, carpenters, bricklayers, carters, laborers, etc	24	60				
Geo. Evans	Tinsmithing, etc.....	73	35				
G. P. Buckley	Locksmithing	21	85				
W. Milligan	Painting, glazing, etc	7	65				
J. & J. Taylor	Repairing safe.....	21	05				
C. W. Coleman	Care of clocks	7	50				
				155	50		
Whatnough Co.....	Furnishings	37	65				
Toronto Photo Co	do	12	00				
J. Milne & Co.....	do	9	50				
T. Eaton & Co.....	do	7	00				
The Pantometheca	do	6	25				
E. & C. Gurney Co	do	21	50				
						93	90

Mrs. C. A. McDonald	Office clearing	199 92			
J. W. Featherstone	Clearing snow from walks	12 00		211 92	1,317 89
MISCELLANEOUS.					
E. O'Byrne	Twelve months' salary as General Clerk of Works			1,200 00	
P. J. Coffey	do Carpenter			720 00	
M. McBrearty	do Plumber			900 00	
M. Quinn	do Assistant to Plumber			388 00	
A. E. Wickens	Services as Engineer			380 00	
Thos. Burns	do Assistant Engineer			76 00	
J. B. Wylie	do Elevator Conductor			35 00	3,639 00
NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.					
Ottawa Gas Co	Gas	58 80			
City of Ottawa	Water	217 34			
J. G. Butterworth & Co	Fuel	1,485 00			
T. Henry	do	293 50		2,054 64	
T. A. Hodson	Lumber, etc.	7 65			
Stephens Bros.	Oil, varnish, etc.	9 25			
Jas. White	Slating	458 00			
J. J. Lyons	Carpening	238 85			
D. Gayer	Care of clocks	30 00		743 76	
James Hope & Co.	Furnishings	30 33			
Bryson, Graham & Co.	do	23 25			
G. Bailey	do	15		58 73	
J. Urquhart	Supplies re cleaning	50 00			
Joseph Delaire	do	50 00			
O. McDonald	do	50 00		150 00	
Steele Bros. Co.	Seeds	14 35			
J. H. Dwyer	Plants	34 92			
C. Sann	do	1 00			
J. H. Dwyer	Trees	14 75			
J. Holt	Manure	7 50		72 52	
James White	Cartage	55 00			
do	Clearing snow	153 00			
City of Ottawa	do	40 50		248 50	
Sundry newspapers	Advertising re fuel			8 50	
<i>Carried forward</i>					12,328 36
					2,558,837 07

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			42,328	35	2,558,837	07
SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.							
Consumers' Gas Co.....	Gas.....	292	63				
Waterworks Dept.....	Water.....	104	66				
Conger Coal Co.....	Fuel.....	3	15				
Elias Rogers & Co.....	do.....	1,391	71				
				1,792	15		
Pay lists.....	Wages of carpenters, bricklayers, carter, laborers, etc.	231	32				
Geo. Evans.....	Tinsmithing, etc.....	58	30				
M. O'Connor.....	Painting, glazing, etc.....	327	14				
G. Duthie & Sons.....	Slating.....	4	90				
E. H. Roberts.....	Locksmithing.....	35	65				
Waterworks Dept.....	Repairing pipe.....	5	60				
Douglas Bros.....	do ceiling, etc.....	136	56				
J. E. Smith & Sons.....	do windows.....	17	43				
G. F. Bestwick.....	do furniture.....	4	25			821	15
Rosebrough & Sons.....	Hardware.....	24	16				
McColl Bros.....	Engine oil.....	4	75				
Jas. Morrison.....	Castings, etc.....	159	22				
W. Maguire.....	Pipe, cement, etc.....	7	19			195	32
Hees, Anderson & Co.....	Furnishings.....	3	63				
F. W. Umitt.....	do.....	21	20				
Fletcher Mfg. Co.....	do.....	6	25				
Keith & Fitzsimons.....	do.....	25					
Cobban Mfg. Co.....	do.....	10	15			41	48
Mrs. Hill.....	Scrubbing.....	2	00				
Mrs. Allan.....	do.....	23	00				
Mrs. Barnes.....	do.....	11	00				
Mrs. Graham.....	Washing towels.....	10	15				
Matthews Bros.....	Cartage.....	46	15				
Sundry newspapers.....	Advertising re fuel.....	1	75			18	00
						2,916	00

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.					
Gas			1,052 79		
Water			650 00		
Fuel			8 62		
do			44 69		
do			3,402 57		
				5,158 67	
Lumber, etc.			58 05		
do			15 31		
Hardware, etc			32 75		
do			157 85		
do			77 27		
Engine oil...			42 42		
Castings, etc.			24 44		
do			3 04		
do			5 55		
do			6 15		
Iron pipe, etc.			64 33		
do			21 74		
				503 90	
Carpentering			87 68		
do			7 80		
Locksmithing, etc			3 65		
Tinsmithing			38 65		
do			21 15		
Painting			17 00		
do			88 55		
Painting, papering, etc.			71 60		
Plastering, bricklaying, etc			37 94		
Whitewashing			82 40		
do			3 80		
Masonry			5 25		
do			2 75		
Plumbing			24 97		
do			6 60		
Steamfitting, etc.			8 40		
Blacksmithing			17 45		
Repairing boiler			1 85		
do gas pipe			3 60		
do furniture			29 75		
do vehicles			75 25		
do			19 65		
				655 74	
Furniture, etc.			7 75		
do			43 00		
do			42 70		
Furnishings			154 80		
do			6 90		
				255 15	
				6,318 31	
				45,244 35	
				2,558,837 07	

Carried forward.....

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	255 15	6,318 31	45,244 35	2,558,837 07
	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—Continued.				
E. R. Bollert & Co	Furnishings	163 55			
J. E. McEldery	do	10 75			
N. Newkirk	do	4 50			
W. G. Smith & Co	do	3 80			
D. E. McDonald	do	3 81			
W. Hall	do	3 00			
G. B. Ryan & Co	do	129 64			
J. A. Tovell	do	4 20			
A. J. Little & Co	do	22 65			
M. J. Doran	do	1 25			
T. Luscombe	do	44			
J. D. Williamson & Co	do	20 20			
Geo. Beattie	do	1 50			
H. Macdonald	do	57			
J. Smith	do	7 70			
T. J. Day	do	71 50			
Waters Bros	do	33 86			
A. Bardwell	do	1 25			
A. Farley	do	1 00			
A. Stewart	do	1 50			
G. Howard	do	4 00			
Northey Mfg. Co	do	3 75			
Savage & Co	do	75			
Woods Fair	do	44			
J. W. Cober	do	5 75			
J. A. Angell	do	1 50			
J. H. Walker	do	3 50			
J. Burwash	do	3 50			
F. Watson	Services re sewage	18 32	765 01		
F. Winter	do	91 60			
International Sewage Co.	Ferrozont, do	38 12			
Dominion Express Co.	Changes	80			
Canadian Express Co	do	2 40			
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges	4 76			
				118 04	

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Waterworks Dept.							
Knutcherbocker Ice Co.							
Pay lists							
M. O'Connor							
W. Milligan							
Geo. Evans							
Geo. P. Buckley							
Geo. T. L. Hicks							
Jos. Murphy							
D. Forbes							
Jno. Inglis & Son							
E. Hodgkinson							
J. B. Ellis & Co.							
W. Alexander							
J. B. Smith & Sons							
Roseburgh & Sons							
W. Maguire							
Jas. Morrison							
Jas. F. Ellis & Co.							
W. Alexander							
King & Yorston							
J. Catto & Co.							
T. Clarkson							
J. T. Wilson							
Huoper & Co.							
T. Paton & Co.							
H. A. Nelson & Sons							
W. H. Sparrow							
J. H. Sheaver							
	<i>Brought forward</i>	3,081	58	53,140	99	2,558,887	07
	OSGOODE HALL.—Continued.						
	Water	150	42				
	Ice	13	75				
	Wages, carpenters, bricklayers, laborers, engineers, firemen, etc	2,547	40	3,195	75		
	Painting, glazing, etc.	188	53				
	do	3	03				
	Tinsmithing, etc.	1,162	24				
	Locksmithing	30	40				
	do	3	75				
	Plastering, etc.	103	60				
	Repairing roofs	614	30				
	do boiler	50	35				
	do Furniture	1	00				
	do clocks	1	50				
	do do	15	00				
	Lumber	75	15	4,721	10		
	Hardware	80	65				
	Cement	3	25				
	Castings	8	25				
	Care of clocks	26	50	167	30		
	do	10	00				
	Furniture, etc.	150	35	36	50		
	Furnishings	12	55				
	do	9	50				
	do	40	38				
	do	5	45				
	do	3	00				
	do	18	70				
	do	10	00				
	do	3	25				

P. O'Brien	do	1 00			
Caldwell & Hodgins.....	do	6 05			
Mrs. Sutherland.....	Office cleaning	176 50		260 23	
J. Smith	do	198 00			
D. W. Sutherland.....	do	24 95			
J. Cotton.....	do	6 60			
(P. J. & J. L. O'Malley	Cleaning and laying carpet.....	5 95			
J. Milligan.....	do asphalt ..	9 90			
E. O'Brien.....	do do	11 55			
J. Welch.....	do do	3 30			
T. Hopkins.....	do chimneys.....	9 30			
G. Duthie & Sons.....	Clearing snow from roofs.....	446 05			
Sundry newspapers.....	Advertising <i>re</i> fuel.....	38 00			
		18 00			
		8,882 93			
		890 00			
	Less amount received on account lighting and heating.....			7,992 93	
	Total Repairs and Maintenance				61,133 92
					2,619,970 99

Carried forward.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>					2,619,370	99
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.							
ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO.							
	Lumber, sewage.....		17	75			
	Services as clerk of works.....		108	00			
	Wages of carpenter, steam-fitters and laborers.....		134	55			
					260	30	
FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.							
J. B. Smith & Sons.....	Lumber.....		432	55			
Gall Lumber Co.....	do.....		586	31			
John Robertson & Co.....	Castings, etc.....		65	55			
E. & C. Gurney Co.....	Pipe, etc.....		103	85			
Toronto Hardware Manfg. Co.....	Iron Railing.....		120	00			
Stewart & Wood.....	Paints and oils.....		84	17			
J. Maloney.....	Brick and lime.....		61	81			
C. P. Industries.....	Brick.....		119	40			
John Vokes.....	Stone sills.....		98	13			
A. W. Godson.....	Sand.....		102	00			
Doty Engine Works Co.....	Hot water boilers, etc.....		245	00			
John Inglis & Sons.....	Hot water tank pipe, etc.....		344	17			
Bennett & Wright.....	Radiators.....		315	25			
F. H. Hyde.....	Steam tap, etc.....		88	75			
Boyle & Richardson.....	Sash weights.....		31	47			
Miles & Slater.....	Door frames, etc.....		208	40			
Douglas Bros.....	Metallite ceilings.....		315	00			
B. Watson.....	Masonry.....		435	60			
W. Tucker.....	do.....		418	32			
W. Clarke.....	Carpentry and iron work.....		692	00			
G. Duthie & Sons.....	Slating.....		344	00			
Keith & Fitzsimons.....	Alterations to bath-room and closets.....		556	50			
F. H. Hyde.....	Fittings for bath-room.....		148	42			
Williamson Book Co.....	Books.....		15	00			

James Bain & Son	do etc.	91 82		
T. H. McAllister	Dissolving apparatus, views, etc.	113 40		
Collector of Customs	Duty charges- dissolving apparatus, views, etc.	28 25		
C. W. Irwin	do	50		
Canadian Express Co.	Charges	1 35		
C. Fugers, Sons Co.	Furniture	1,105 55		
Byron & Ryan	do	1,63 70		
C. P. Industries	Steel and epileptic beds	1,175 00		
John Kay, Son & Co.	Carpets and linoleum	717 17		
Alexander & Anderson	do	181 97		
T. G. Foster & Co.	do	94 57		
John Macdonald & Co.	do	60 41		
T. Lajeet	Matting	14 00		
G. F. Spronle	Furnishings	111 80		
Jolliffe & Co.	do	191 20		
C. Zaroni	Busts	64 00		
G. T. Railway Co.	Charges	45		
MIMICO COTTAGES.				
J. & E. Dickenson	On account contract cottages	24,494 63		
Purdy, Mansell & Mashinter	do heating	2,072 26		
W. Clark	do lodge entrance cottages	1,601 25		
Toronto Electrical Works	do lighting cottages	5,488 66		
Garson & Purser	do refractory branch cottages	5,014 52		
A. J. Brown	do sewage disposal	3,588 78		
F. W. Potter & Co.	Apparatus	75 08		
D. Plawes & Co.	Windmill pump, tank, etc., sewage disposal	199 45		
Northey Mfg. Co.	Pump, boiler, etc., do	818 90		
Rice, Lewis & Sons	Rope, pails, etc., do	8 16		
Toronto Rubber Co.	Hose, etc., do	26 25		
Northey Mfg. Co.	Pipe, tools, etc., do	75 73		
Poolle & Co.	Castings, etc., do	372 67		
John Taylor & Co.	Lime, do	13 85		
D. Hutton & Co.	Brute, do	5 00		
C. G. Horetzky	Travelling expenses and disbursements, sewage disposal	20 10		
Robinson & Heath	Duty and freight on machinery, sewage disposal	31 47		
R. Brown	Services, sewage disposal	217 50		
Pay lists	Men employed do	138 70		
J. & E. Dickenson	On account contract drains	3,660 57		
A. J. Brown	do bridge front entrance road	1,000 00		
do	Work and material on water pipe dock	407 34		
do	Cement work on drain	77 42		
do	Plastering, filling up well, etc.	276 29		
do	Building man-holes, etc.	262 69		
do	Putting in sink	65 00		
Purdy, Mansell & Mashinter	Connecting steam kettles	245 00		
do	Pump, etc.	475 00		
do	Castings, etc.	394 40		
				10,682 09
				10,421 79
				46,126 67
				2,619,970 99

Carried forward

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	46,126 67	10,682 09		2,619,970 99
	<i>MIMICO BRANCH.—Continued.</i>				
Sundry newspapers.....	Advertising <i>re</i> tenders.....	10 00			
R. Bond.....	Cab hire.....	24 00			
C. G. Horetzky.....	Travelling expenses.....	25 15			
W. C. Macenzie.....	do.....	2 25			
B. O'Byrne.....	do.....	1 20			
R. Chisholm.....	Services as clerk of works.....	728 00		46,917 27	
	<i>MIMICO COTTAGES.</i>				
	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.				
Geo. Gray.....	Lumber.....	233 09			
J. Thompson.....	Sand.....	1 75			
John Inglis & Son.....	Material and work <i>re</i> gas well.....	4 40			
Gall, Anderson & Co.....	do.....	8 44			
W. Sharpe.....	Work of men.....	30 00			
R. Rennie & Co.....	Slating.....	20 60			
Garrison & Purser.....	Lumber.....	64 66			
M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.....	do.....	45 94			
Casterline & O'Hara.....	Rope.....	125 96			
John Slater.....	Torpedo and gas burner.....	11 45			
Purdy, Mansell & Mashinter.....	do.....	194 40			
McKee & Marwick.....	Castings, etc.....	250 35			
A. R. Williams.....	Pipe, sand, pump, etc.....	67 20			
J. Anderson.....	Rent of hoisting material.....	124 00			
D. Love.....	Services as well fitter and carpenter <i>re</i> gas well.....	47 25			
F. Anderson.....	do.....	113 40			
W. C. McKenzie.....	do.....	292 50			
Laundry Machinery and Supply Association.....	Services as clerk of works.....	1,350 00			
Wheeler & Bain.....	Washing machine and dry closet.....	178 00			
Bramhall, Deane & Co.....	Range, etc.....	729 79			
Collector of Customs.....	Cooking apparatus.....	89 10			
Ontario Pump Co.....	Duty on cooking apparatus.....	40 00			
	Force pump for well, etc.....				

		11,060 36	57,977 63	20,438 58	2,619,970 99
McMahon, Broadfield & Co	Crockery and glassware	115 50			
Wheeler & Bain	Thwars, etc.	155 05			
Byron & Ryan	Furniture, etc.	1,404 74			
McCallum & Hall	do	606 25			
C. Rogers & Sons Co	do	50 00			
Mathews Bros. & Co	Pictures, etc.	194 48			
Jolliffe & Co	do	703 00			
Byron & Ryan	Mattrasses and pillows.	206 50			
G. F. Sproule	Pictures, etc.	144 00			
T. C. Watkins	Quilts, curtains, etc.	226 65			
Jolliffe & Co	Blinds	232 03			
C. P. Industries	Steel beds and blankets	1,769 60			
Malcolm & Souper	Carpets, etc	494 68			
Wheeler & Bain	Furnishings	34 00			
do	Galvanized iron work, etc	209 00			
A. Herod	Plastering and cementing	64 40			
do	Masonry	56 70			
B. Burs	Digging well	124 00			
A. Hepburn	Labouring	22 92			
D. Love	Carpentering	114 75			
W. Burrows	Painting	25 00			
Canadian Express Co.	Charges	8 45			
W. C. McKenzie	Travelling expenses and disbursements	16 38			
			11,060 36		
ASYLUM FOR EASTERN ONTARIO.					
Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co	On account, purchase of site		5,105 61		
B. Jones, G. A. McKenzie and A. Ford	do		9,894 39		
E. Irving	Services re title and disbursements		136 39		
Garson & Purser	On account of contract		3,600 00		
John Briggs & Sons	Stakes and cartage		13 31		
B. J. Saunders	Plan of grounds		10 00		
A. McKenzie	Caretaking of plans, etc		56 00		
K. Tully	Travelling expenses and disbursements		156 30		
M. Wilson	do		23 70		
T. M. Hennessy	do		37 00		
C. G. Horetzky	do		42 33		
B. O'Byrne	do		22 90		
F. B. Heakes	do		45 00		
R. P. Fairbairn	do		92 00		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising re tenders		823 39		
Geo. Thompson	Services as Draughtsman		356 00		
Pay lists	Men employed		24 25		
			11,060 36	20,438 58	2,619,970 99

Carried forward.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	s	c.	£	s	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				89,098	30	2,619,970 99
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON.						
J. Purdon	On account contract slaughter house	2,486	72				
F. W. Selwendmann	do boiler house	200	00				
J. Purdon	do main building	1,489	80				
do	do cottage for butcher	1,800	00				
do	do annexes and dining-rooms	18,000	00				
C. Wilson & Son	do for scales	200	00				
Douglas Bros.	Metallic ceiling	201	25				
J. Purdon	Repairing roof, etc.	215	56				
W. Malloch & Co.	Foundation for pump, etc	450	00				
A. D. Cameron & Son	Cement	3	50				
W. J. Craig	Lumber	11	90				
Hobbs Hardware Co	Pipe, etc	512	52				
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses	9	80				
C. Bodley	do	39	85				
K. Tully	do	27	50				
Sundry newspapers	Advertising for tenders	116	00				
C. Bodley	Services as Clerk of Works	1,256	00				
Pay lists	Men employed steam fitting	192	75				
						27,213	15
	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.						
W. J. Craig	Lumber, etc	1,205	59				
J. H. Belton & Son	do	80	94				
J. Matheson	Door sills	9	00				
Thos. Greene & Co	Frames	118	60				
James Johnston	Brick	920	00				
Rowman & Co	Lime	30	00				
W. J. Bleimont	do	11	90				
James Breen	Stone	285	25				
J. Anderson	Gravel	56	00				
C. P. Industries	Irons for slaughter house.	106	35				
P. Stafford	Services and expenses	41	30				
E. Leonard & Sons	Repairing boiler.	160	86				
Stevens & Burns	Castings, etc.	56	99				

James Reid & Co.	Furnace pipe, etc.	123 52		
do	Hardware, etc.	5 60		
C. P. Industries	Steel beds	233 00		
Bennet Furniture Co.	Benches	805 00		
S. Dunlop	Masonry	91 50		
Wm. Copp	Bricklaying	123 75		
J. Fleming	do	40 00		
E. Fleming	do	31 50		
D. McKenna	do	15 75		
F. Young	do	30 75		
W. Barry	do	15 00		
R. Winslow	do	16 50		
W. Johnston	do			
T. Edwards	do			
			4,691 15	31,904 30
ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.				
F. W. Schwendiman	On account contract farm buildings, etc.	5,803 50		
do	do annexes for dining rooms, etc.	17 100 00		
J. & E. Dickenson	Balance contract water tank, cottages, etc.	3,273 99		
T. H. A. Bogue	Services and expenses as arbitrator re purchase of land	146 52		
E. J. Senker	do	144 00		
H. Taylor	do	107 70		
G. F. Jelf	do	464 91		
City Hamilton	Bill of costs re purchase of land	7,500 00		
J. & E. Dickenson	Allowance for construction of sewer	340 00		
St. James Findley	Bricklaying, masonry, carpentering, etc.	69 00		
E. W. Schwendiman	Repairing roof	492 11		
Laidlaw Mfg. Co.	Manhole covers	114 00		
Killey, Beckett Engine Co.	Pump, etc., for tank	1,530 00		
E. & C. Gurney Co.	Furnace, etc.	138 63		
F. E. Heakes	Travelling expenses	12 95		
C. G. Roretzky	do	17 80		
Kivas Tully	do	19 60		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising for tenders	36 00		
H. G. McMan	Services clerk of works	1,256 00	38,565 71	
				39,839 03
FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.				
Aitchison & Co.	Lumber	145 71		
M. Brennan & Sons	do	175 27		
Stanley Mills Co.	Hardware	10 20		
F. W. Schwendiman	Brick, lime, sand, etc.	79 00		
H. Habron	Masonry	108 37		
Pennington Baker & Co.	Furniture, etc.	531 25		
J. Eastwood & Co.	Books	201 52		
D. T. McAinsh	do	21 00		
			1,272 32	160,841 63
				2,619,970 99
				<i>Carried forward.</i>

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			160,841	63		2,619,370 99
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON.						
J. McLeod	On account of contract, slaughter-house, etc	3,226	16				
C. Wilson & Sons	Scales, slaughter-house, etc	200	00				
W. B. & S. Anglin	Lumber, do	25	00				
E. Wishart	Carpentering do	21	00				
Elliott Bros	On account contract, water supply	1,258	00				
Northey & Co	do pumps	1,050	00				
McKelvey & Birch	Steamfiting, castings, etc	444	88				
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	7	70				
The Donnelly S. & W. Co	Services, etc., of diver	47	61				
Sundry newspapers	Advertising for tenders	12	00				
J. B. Reid	Services, Clerk of Works	836	00			7,128	35
	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.						
S. Anglin	Lumber, etc	1,077	67				
The Bathun Co	do	256	63				
J. McLeod	Sash, doors, etc	16	75				
A. Caldwell & Son	Flooring, etc	108	41				
A. Chown & Co	Hardware, etc	155	58				
A. Strachan	do	202	49				
Rice Lewis & Son	Iron work, etc	516	00				
Douglas Bros	Ceiling iron	161	70				
Elliott Bros	Iron pipe, furnaces, etc	729	39				
Kingston Foundry & Machinery Co	Boiler and tank, etc	234	60				
Barrows Savery Co	Jackot kettle	57	00				
C. P. Industries	Slaughter-house, irons, etc	126	35				
McKelvey & Birch	Filling up furnace, range, etc.	877	09				
do	Steel baths	96	00				
do	Cement, etc	79	98				
W. D. Martin	Tile, etc.	103	12				
Elliott Bros	Tinsmithing	21	70				
G. A. Spotswood	Drilling gas wells	2,352	75				
McKelvey & Birch	Pipe, casting, etc., gas wells	80	03				
James Reid	Furniture	291	00				

H. Braun	do	410 38		
C. P. Industries	Steed and epileptic beds	633 00		
G. F. Sproule	Pictures, etc	100 45		
Matthews Bros. Co.	do	100 45		
J. C. Hardy & Co.	Sheetings	46 83		
Robertson Bros.	Furnishings	111 94		
Thos. McAuley	Books	78 10		
W. Anglin	To pay freight and duty charges	24 41		
J. B. Walker	Purchase of land	2,100 00		
George Noyes	do	1,450 00		
J. L. Whiting	Legal services	25 00		
Pay lists	Wages, masons, carpenters, etc.	900 00	13,527 80	20,656 15
ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORELLIA.				
Douglas Bros	Balance contract, sheet-iron ceilings	600 65		
do	do ventilation on roof	279 00		
A. Tait	Lumber	46 57		
Lonsford Manufacturing Co.	Shingles	21 50		
S. Watson	Brick	4 80		
W. G. Bingham	Hardware	36 02		
D. Love	Carpentering	84 37		
W. Hardy	do	38 50		
T. Taylor	do	21 00		
G. H. Mills	Lathing and plastering	56 00		
J. R. Eaton	Tinsmithing, etc	58 25		
R. Mainer	do	47 54		
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses	7 45		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising for tenders	4 50	1,308 15	
FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.				
A. Tait	Lumber	136 75		
W. Salter	do	13 22		
J. A. Saunders	Carpentering	77 61		
A. Brammer	Gate fastenings	3 75		
W. G. Bingham	Hardware	17 22		
M. Millar	do	17 74		
Garson & Purser	Implementments	46 00		
J. B. Mitchell	Sewing machine	50 00		
Malcom & Souter	Furniture, etc	213 90		
A. F. Fronsquill	Piano	300 00		
Geo. F. Sproule	Pictures, etc	132 05		
Matthews Bros. & Co.	do	124 62		
J. R. Eaton	Picture moulds, etc	42 62		
H. Cooke & Co.	Wall paper, etc.	43 92		
Times Publishing Co	Paper	14 30		
		1,233 71	1,308 15	180,497 78
				2,610,970 99

Carried forward.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§	c.	§	c.	§	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,233	71	1,308	15	180,497	78
	2,619,970						99
ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, OKILLIA.—Continued.							
FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.—Continued.							
Fortice & Jorgood	Papering, etc	30	05				
Crumley Bros	Ticking	8	00				
E. & C. Garney Co	Boiler for greenhouse	252	80				
G. H. Mills	Concreting greenhouse floors	42	75				
S. R. Earle	Air injector and exhauster	40	00				
W. Shea	Work on platform	44	70				
E. Warner	Digging postholes	20	38				
W. H. Town	do	6	18				
do	Work on grounds	597	35				
				2,275	91		
						3,584	05
REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.							
FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.							
J. Craiger & Son	Lumber, etc					189	92
D. Campbell	do					133	20
W. Grier	do					82	00
D. Davidson	do					513	96
C. Beck Mfg Co	do					260	70
Paul Bros. & Davenport	Sash, etc.					83	12
W. Wirt	Brick					134	45
do	do					209	09
A. Tessier	Lime					51	05
Colman Hamilton Co	Cement					47	70
Geo. H. Wright	Hardware, etc					165	00
D. J. Shanaghan	do					34	57
Rice Lewis & Son	Tools, etc					84	96
P. Payette & Co	Castings, etc					111	45
James Morrison	do					123	42
W. J. McGuire & Co	do					211	06
Hamilton & Toronto Sewer Pipe Co	Pipe					65	88
F. Dorwenworth	New roof to boiler room					35	07

G. H. Wright	Repairing eave trough engine house	377 81
G. Duthie & Sons	Slatting roof carpenter shop	512 40
W. Ingram	Bricklaying, etc.	164 25
J. Plaxton	Plumbing	71 32
A. M. Lemoinis	Horse	100 00
D. J. Shanganhan	Wagonette	200 00
P. Grossman & Sons	Musical instruments	210 00
J. Irwin	Carpets etc.	143 21
Pay lists	Wages of men employed	1,830 77
		6,196 36
REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.		
City Toronto	Block-paving and sewerage	513 85
J. James Morrison	Castings, pipe, etc.	393 25
Geo. Evans	Tinsmithing, etc.	78 05
W. Maguire	Cement	6 50
Pay lists	Wages steamfitter, bricklayer, carpenter, etc.	464 17
		1,455 82
FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.		
J. B. Smith & Sons	Lumber	346 83
MacBeth Bros.	do	52 23
Stewart & Wood	Paints, oils, etc.	172 65
W. J. Brown	Castings	9 45
J. Maloney	Cement, lime and sand	18 27
R. Walker & Sons	Carpet, etc.	170 07
Byron & Ryan	Upholstering, etc.	23 25
J. Ross	Carpentering etc.	356 25
A. Campbell	do	236 25
G. W. Gore	Bricklaying	44 00
Bursat Central Prison	Prison labor	133 75
		1,563 01
		3,018 83
CENTRAL PRISON.		
FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.		
J. B. Smith & Sons	Lumber	6,281 05
H. F. Hodgson	Timber	6 20
Ontario Forge & Bolt Co.	Bolts, nails, etc.	130 79
Rice Lewis & Son	Iron and hardware	1,256 93
Lander Bros.	Valves	66 90
H. S. Howland, Sons & Co.	Pulleys, sash, etc.	25 29
John Inglis & Sons	Castings, etc.	522 04
St. Lawrence Foundry Co.	do	92 52
C. Sellers & Co.	do	34 02
J. & A. Bertram	do	63 20
		8,478 91
		194,297 03
		2,619,370 99
	<i>Carried forward</i>	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	8,478	94	194,207	03	2,619,970	99
CENTRAL PRISON—Continued.							
FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.—Continued.							
E. & C. Gurney Co.....	Castings, etc.....	70	00				
Sanderson Pearey & Co.....	Oil, glass, etc.....	495	46				
H. S. Howland, Sons & Co.....	Pulleys, sash, cord, etc.....	50	40				
E. Terry.....	Cement, fire brick, etc.....	133	50				
R. Carroll.....	do.....	66	00				
Ontario Lime Association.....	do.....	176	00				
R. Whillans.....	Sand, stone and lime.....	643	23				
Carroll & Vick.....	Rubble stone.....	322	00				
Toronto Lime Co.....	Lime.....	228	00				
John Aldridge.....	Brick, stone and masonry.....	2,441	00				
W. Maguire.....	Fire clay, pipe, etc.....	123	57				
R. Carroll.....	Tile.....	6	50				
Bertram & Co.....	Sewer pipe.....	101	45				
Robert Reemie.....	Gas pipe, etc.....	372	95				
Metallic Roofing Co.....	Slatting.....	1,467	98				
G. T. Railway Co.....	Brick siding.....	92	66				
A. Campbell.....	Repairing tracks.....	598	33				
John Hutt.....	Carpentering.....	82	50				
McQuillan & Co.....	Work on well.....	123	00				
J. Aldridge.....	do and castings.....	172	68				
Pay lists.....	Work on new buildings.....	350	00				
C. F. Railway Co.....	Wages of carpenters and masons, work on new buildings.....	703	50				
F. B. Polson.....	Freight charges on stone.....	344	48				
Bennet & Wright.....	Tanks and kettle.....	10	00				
Wheeler & Bain.....	Tanks.....	300	00				
A. R. Williams.....	Soap kettle.....	50	00				
Consumers Gas Co.....	Putting in wash tub and sink, etc.....	165	63				
R. J. Brown.....	Flue-troughs, etc.....	229	26				
McGregor, Gourley & Co.....	Pulsmometer, rent of pump, etc.....	147	32				
Miller & Richards.....	Turntable.....	250	00				
A. R. Williams.....	Loading turntable.....	15	00				
	Planer.....	201	88				
	Press and rollers.....	212	50				
	Duplex pump.....	342	00				

John Inglis & Sons	Shafting, etc	144 52
McGregor, Gourley & Co	Woolen machinery	274 55
Sprong & Duckson	do	400 00
Kennyon Bros	Drying and tenting machine	1,675 00
G. T. Railway Co	Freight charges on machinery	211 19
Watson Machine Co	Binder twine machinery	14,000 00
Letheroid Mfg Co	Cordage for binder twine machinery	250 09
Robinson & Heath	Duty and freight charges on binder twine machinery	3,161 45
Collector Customs	Duty on binder twine machinery	3,225 00
James Massie	Travelling expenses re purchase of binder twine machinery	62 33
Mrs M. A. White	Board of man while setting up machinery	10 00
46,915 45		
INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.		
J. Forin	On account contract bakery, etc	3,072 75
James Dempster	Building oven	300 00
Garrison & Purser	On account contract—sewage disposal	2,187 92
Northley & Co	do pump	470 00
Northley Mfg Co	Pipe, valves, etc	94 35
Foster & Foster	Castings, etc	32 46
James Morrison	do	308 39
Pool & Co	do	310 83
International Water & Sew-	Ferozone	343 80
age Co	Cement, bricks, labor, etc	307 33
Co Thomas Hanley	do	156 63
Co J. Dolan	do	117 99
Foster & Foster	Repairing pump, pipe, etc	75 00
Smith Bros	Cart	130 00
Thomas Walsh	Digging trench and laying sewer	133 95
T. Thompson	Opening drains	89 50
W. W. Chown & Co	Plumbing, etc	5 05
Lewis & Sills	Pulleys, etc	3 15
R. Templeton	Varnish, etc	17 50
T. Luscombe	Labor	8 91
T. Hanley	Carpentering	208 58
K. Mathison	To pay freight and duty charges on ferrozone—sewage disposal	227 15
J. Inglis & Son	Water governor and feed pump	182 48
E. & C. Gurney Co	Radiators, etc	46 00
M. Moon	Painting and bronzing radiators	679 13
James Morrison	Pipe castings, etc	1 50
W. Malcolm	do	1 35
G. & J. Brown	do	17 75
H. H. McInriek	do	35
J. W. Walker	Hardware, etc	3 20
Toronto Rubber Co	Hose, etc	6 00
Conger Bros	Candles	1 80
Wallbridge & Clark	do	1 20
Express Co	Charges	1 20
Carried forward		9,571 00
		241,212 48
		2,619,970 99

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	9,571	00	241,212	48	2,619,970	99
	INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE. —Continued.						
M. Hogan	Cartage	7	50				
W. J. Smith	Travelling expenses	6	87				
C. G. Horetzky	do	97	95				
Kivas Tully	do	20	25				
M. McBrearty	do	165	00				
Sundry newspapers	and disbursements	15	00				
Sundry persons	Advertising for tenders	120	00				
W. J. Smith	Board of men	1,044	00				
Pay lists	Service as Clerk of Works	1,197	53				
	Wages steamfitters, etc.			12,185	10		
	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.						
A. M. Pringle	Lumber, etc.	269	90				
Flint & Holton	do	46	36				
C. P. Holton	do	119	25				
J. Forin	Lime, plaster paris, etc.	20	40				
Hart Bros. & Lazier	Pipe, etc.	16	20				
C. B. Scantlebury	Wall paper	34	63				
R. Templeton	Paints, oils, etc.	44	63				
D. M. Waters	do	117	80				
Scarfe & Co.	do	129	50				
F. Dolan	Plastering	55	20				
M. Moore	Painting, graining, etc.	174	00				
Thompson & Co.	Mirrors	11	00				
J. G. Frost	Furniture, etc.	294	70				
Canadian Office and School Furnishing Co.	do	181	95				
C. P. Industries	Steel beds, etc.	381	43				
George Ritchie & Co.	Furnishings	337	15				
M. L. Hughes	do	310	03				
J. A. Conger	do	48	60				
R. J. Orr	do	40	00				
W. W. Chown & Co.	Stoves	62	80				

G. F. Penderith	Dough mixer	125 00		
Gwackin & Son	Printing press, type, etc	888 12		
J. C. Gordon	Electros	18 00		
Derochie Bros	Water motor	100 00		
Bell Telephone Co	Apparatus	25 00		
Oldrieve & Horne	Engine, ma-t, etc	160 00		
W. R. Wilson	Trees	25 00		
R. Gilbert	Gravel	17 60		
James Orr	Teaming gravel	80 00		
D. Appleton & Co	Books	32 75		
Presbyterian News Co.	do	19 60		
Standard Publishing Co.	do	82 95		
Pay lists	Wages of carpenters, painters and laborers	500 00	4,768 75	16,953 85
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.				
Garson & Purser	On account contract gymnasium	61 32		
Treasurer City Brantford	Construction sewer	8,000 00		
Knowles & Not	Ventilator	31 50		
Garson & Purser	Plate for ventilator	7 00		
H. Welch	Sewer pipe, etc	164 00		
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	10 45	8,274 27	
FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.				
Schultz Bros	Lumber	575 96		
John Bishop & Son	Paints and oils	82 66		
J. A. Ritchie	Painting, etc	163 75		
R. C. Chave	do	140 00		
P. C. Allan	Apparatus for gymnasium	281 00		
W. G. Raymond,	Piano	390 60		
Canadian office and school furniture Co	Desks	98 00		
C. P. Industries	Steel beds	164 00		
G. Duncan	Carpet, etc	78 59		
D. Furness	Tree planting	95 00		
J. Furness	Sodding and laying walks	32 50		
Mesmer Bros	Bay mare	100 00	2,205 46	
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.				
J. Damp	On amount contract Convocation Hall, etc	10,369 92		
Keith & Fitzsimous	Gas fittings, etc	345 04		
Burr Bros	Chairs, etc., Convocation Hall, etc	605 60		
E. R. Bollert	Furnishings, do	42 26		
Pay lists	Men employed on grounds, Convocation Hall, etc	207 33	11,570 15	268,646 06
				2,619,970 99

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	c.	£	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	11,570	15	268,646	06
	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GUELPH.—Continued.				
J. Damp	On amount contract soft water tanks, etc.	1,724	33		
Purdy, Mansell & Mashinter	do heating appliances, etc.	2,613	00		
Rice, Lewis & Son	Boiler, etc.	837	00		
A. Clarke	Furnaces	327	00		
J. M. Bond	Iron pipe, etc.	83	45		
James Morrison	Castings, etc.	31	49		
Keith & Fitzsimons	Radiators, etc.	258	37		
Northey & Co	Pump, etc.	97	25		
A. Robertson	Iron work, etc.	44	05		
J. J. Mahoney	Brick bricklaying, etc.	168	67		
L. McCallum	Services at radiators	8	80		
F. J. Hough	On account contract piggery, greenhouse, etc.	2,700	00		
R. Mahoney	Alterations and additions to dairy building and piggery	1,163	76		
J. J. Mahoney	Carpentering	21	55		
R. Stewart	Lumber	1,192	94		
R. H. Barber	do	61	95		
W. Scrivens	do	132	00		
Foster & Rundle	Building brick tank	102	00		
G. B. Morris & Co	do	100	21		
Pringle & Chumis	Hardware, etc.	82	68		
J. M. Bond & Co	do	40	00		
J. Morrison	do	28	14		
Dodgewood Split Pulley Co.	Castings, etc.	155	50		
D. Kennedy & Son	Shafting and pulleys	20	25		
P. Mulrooney	Lime and tile	15	00		
Sundry persons	Sand	873	49		
Lyman Bros & Co	Wages	99	58		
C. Baker	Apparatus, Chemical Laboratory	179	52		
James Morrison	do	86	89		
Keith & Fitzsimons	Microscopes, etc.	20	36		
F. W. Winter	Pipe, etc.	47	48		
Burr Bros	Tank, etc.	7	48		
J. Morrison	Plumbing, castings, etc., sewage disposal	1	00		
	Cartage	35	00		
	Iron stools, Botanical Laboratory	107	55		
	Furniture, do	11	30		
	Pipe, etc., do				
		2,619,970	99		

P. Martin	Blackboard, Botanical Laboratory	10 00
J. McCausland & Son	Painting, glazing, etc., Botanical Laboratory	54 98
J. S. Moffat	Painting, etc., do	8 00
R. Stewart	Lumber, etc.	64 49
G. Howard	Galvanized iron, etc.	8 00
J. J. M. Bond & Co.	Pipes, etc.	11 15
J. Morrison	Castings, etc.	3 00
J. W. Sallows	Bolts, etc.	3 00
D. Kennedy & Son	Cement, pipes, etc.	39 15
P. Mulrooney	Sand, etc.	5 85
H. Ebnadick	Brick, cement, etc.	7 40
W. Sunley	Smokestack, etc.	12 73
Globe Furniture Co.	Settees	189 50
P. Spragg	Furniture	170 75
J. Kay Son & Co.	Curtains, etc.	24 35
C. Potter	Cylinders	88 22
T. J. Day	Plinds	25 00
Quaker City Machine Co.	Furnishings	18 70
J. W. Queen & Co.	do	19 30
P. C. Allan	Apparatus, etc., for Gymnasium	490 50
W. J. Stevenson	do	41 50
P. Spragg	Swords	4 00
G. T. Railway Co.	Matrass	12 29
Express Co.	Freight charges	9 22
F. R. Heakes	Charges	26 45
C. G. Horatzky	Travelling expenses	18 10
Kivas Tully	do	5 50
Sundry newspapers	Advertising for tenders	12 00
Sundry persons	Labouring, etc.	81 07
John Brown	Services as Clerk of Works	1,116 00
	Less refund re tank contract	27,876 76
		720 00
		27,156 76
	EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND NORMAL SCHOOL, TOKONTO.	
R. G. Olinstead	On account contract iron fence	4,554 71
Elliott & Son	do do assembly hall	1,703 00
W. Park	Scaffolding for painters	125 00
J. & A. Bertram	Hardware, glass, etc.	63 35
Hodgde & Son	Plastering	5 91
James Murphy	do	30 00
M. O'Connor	Painting, glazing, etc.	213 00
J. Gray	Travelling expenses	10 00
W. J. Smith	do	10 00
John Drew	Services as Clerk of Works	458 50
	Carried forward	302,976 32
		2,619,970 99

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	c	s	c	c
	<i>Brought forward</i>				2,619,970 99
NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.					
J. J. Lyon	On account contract addition to assembly and class rooms		14,500 00		
Jas. White	On account contract boiler house		630 00		
Purdy Mansell and Mashiner	do do steam heating, addition		3,916 68		
Sanitary Plumbing Co.	Castings, etc.		140 83		
James White	Repairing furnaces, plastering, etc.		541 75		
do	Painting, etc.		565 08		
do	Carpentering, etc.		909 20		
do	Cementing roof		283 50		
W. J. Campbell	Ash pan for boiler		80 00		
F. R. Heakes	Travelling expenses		86 80		
Kivas Tully	do		89 10		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising for tenders		21 20		
A. R. McDonald	Services as Clerk of Works		732 00		
				22,496 14	
SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO.					
E. Howard, Watch & Clock Co	Regulator and chronograph		746 00		
Gertcher Electric Light and Power Co.	Dynamics, etc.		366 59		
A. Harlinmann	Micrometer		53 36		
Troughton & Simons	Theodolite, etc.		560 40		
Map and School Supply Co.	Bottles		561 91		
H. J. Green	Thermometers		39 65		
B. Feress	Apparatus		198 59		
Newton & Co.	do		716 35		
Map and School Supply Co.	Assaying apparatus		891 64		
J. Lawson	Electrical supplies		65 72		
Toronto Construction and Electrical Supply Co.	Supplies		73 62		
Bennet & Wright	do		80 00		
Canadian General Electric Co.	do		21 81		
W. S. Smith	do		9 80		
J. G. Ramsey	Photo supplies		1 50		
Eastman & Co.	do		21 60		
W. F. Petrie	Dynamo stands, etc.		60 10		

John Peison	Hydraulic machinery	491 49
Polson Iron Works Co.	Lathes, etc.	20 91
Robb & Kay	Galvanized iron work, etc.	96 25
Douglas Bros.	Sheet iron work, etc.	215 56
W. Rolston & Son	Foundation for apparatus	278 00
J. E. Ellis & Co.	Placing and adjusting apparatus	45 75
Geo. F. Haworth & Co.	Belting	82 56
Waterous Engine Works	Grip pulleys	36 42
Dodgewood Split Pulley Co.	Pulleys	272 28
G. F. Penderich	do	35 00
Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Co.	Gauges	26 55
Polson Iron Works	Painting engine pump, etc.	84 00
H. W. Petrie	do	43 00
Richie Bros., Testing Machine Co.	Axle tester, etc.	650 00
W. A. Rogers	Yard and metre, etc.	171 75
J. B. Smith & Sons	Lumber, tables etc.	527 74
C. Rogers & Sons Co.	Boxes for minerals	120 00
W. Maguire	Firebrick, etc.	23 51
John Vokes	Stone	50 25
Parrus & McCormack	Gravel	2 00
McColl Bros. & Co.	Oil	11 25
A. E. Foote	Acids	32 75
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	69 12
Geo. Pearsall	do	1 80
Roseburgh & Sons	do	19 25
J. Whitfield	Bolts, washers, etc.	89 56
Trelvar, Blashford & Co.	Castings, etc.	33 93
James Morrison	do	9 18
Wilson & Cousins	do	24 00
Thomas Deane	do	10 33
Northey Manufacturing Co.	do	3 00
John Fensom	do	5 56
Doty Engine Works	do	42 57
Purdy Mansell & Mashinter	Pipe, castings, etc.	612 24
C. Rogers & Sons Co.	Furniture	190 25
Geo. H. Hess, Son & Co.	Window shades, etc.	60 58
R. Kay	Guards and pans	38 00
Coulter & Campbell	Brass hand-rail	45 00
Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Co.	Furnishings	5 65
J. Macdonald & Co.	do	9 20
Gobban Manufacturing Co.	do	71 04
J. Lesker	do	84
G. W. Dent	do	4 00
Fletcher Manufacturing Co.	do	1 75
T. G. Rice	do	19 00
Toronto Rubber Co.	do	3 60
<i>Carried forward</i>		9,156 54
		825,172 46
		2,619,970 99

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	9,156	54	325,472	46	2,619,970	99
	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO.—Continued.						
Furnishings.....		27	45				
do.....		12	00				
G. B. Meadows.....		81	75				
Thomas Henry.....		162	00				
do.....		65	50				
Rowsell & Hutchinson.....		2	70				
Henry & Co.....		181	82				
Duty and freight charges, etc.....		274	00				
Robinson & Heath.....		93	75				
M. O'Connor.....		35	43				
Geo. Evans.....		14	73				
Jas. Murphy.....		752	10				
G. Dunthie & Sons.....				10,808	97		
Pay lists.....							
	OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO.						
File cases, etc.....				275	80		
	GOVERNMENT HOUSE.						
On account contract gardener's cottage.....		649	51				
Brick, etc.....		24	47				
	EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHING NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, FITTING UP GROUNDS, Etc., MAKING ROADS, PAVEMENTS, ETC.						
On account contract, gas and electric fixtures.....		3,685	95				
do.....		7,520	00				
Otis Bros. & Co.....		3,470	00				
Office Specialty Co.....		2,583	00				
W. Simpson.....		240	56				
Canadian General Electric Co.....		190	90				
Toronto Incandescent Light Co.....		190	50				
Royal Electric Light Co.....		241	58				
J. A. Kaummerer.....		128	88				
Toronto Electrical Works.....		4,144	63				
Bennett & Wright.....							

J. H. Scott	do	Covering for electric wires	30 83
Withrow & Hillock	do	Fuel	446 62
Conger Coal Co	do	do	609 40
M. Donnelly	do	do	146 70
Consumers' Gas Co	do	do	77 15
J. B. Smith & Sons	do	Lumber, etc.	205 89
E. Hiron	do	do	24 11
Wm. Best & Co	do	Brick	32 00
W. Maguire	do	Cement, etc.	2,883 75
W. Harrison	do	Sand and lime	238 50
G. B. Meadows	do	do	19 50
Intawa Tolliver	do	Lime whitening	36 00
Carrall, Viek & Co	do	Rubble stone	52 81
Walter Page	do	do	5 63
James Maloney	do	Stone	713 63
Oakley & Holmes	do	do	4 00
Britnell & Co	do	Stone, gravel, etc.	1,248 96
F. McKeown	do	Flagging, curbing, etc.	1,696 28
Carrall & Viek	do	Stone lagging (cut)	1,783 81
S. Hallett	do	Gravel	1 88
J. Hurst	do	do	16 40
J. Hearn	do	do	84 24
Purdy, Mansell & Mashinter	do	Rubber hose, etc.	52 00
A. Jeffrey	do	Coppers	50
Water Works Dept	do	Labor and material, laying mains	3,105 18
Fire Alarm Dept	do	Fire alarm boxes, etc	149 60
G. B. Meadows	do	Wire screens	9 00
T. Crow	do	Bolts, etc.	4 44
Bertram & Co	do	Hardware, etc	1 70
W. Rossburgh & Sons	do	do	384 06
Rice Lewis & Sout	do	Tools, etc	51 11
James Oak	do	Drills, chisols, etc.	9 45
Stewart & Wood	do	White lead, oil, etc	55 80
S. Rogers & Co	do	Oil, etc	12 78
N. L. Piper & Sons	do	Signal oil, etc.	17 05
St. Lawrence Foundry Co.	do	Castings, etc	85 31
Purdy, Mansell & Mashinter	do	Pipes, etc.	51 30
G. T. Railway Co.	do	Freight charges on tools, etc	5 72
A. Williams	do	Use of plow	1 50
G. Forrest	do	Pails, lanterns, etc.	10 70
Pay lists	do	Men employed	8,059 28
			44,770 65
			382,001 86
			2,619,970 99
ALGOMA DISTRICT.			
W. R. Gerrie	do	Building fence, etc., gaol, Sault Ste. Marie	63 00
Joseph Martin	do	Pump for gaol, etc., Gore Bay	10 75
King & Yurston	do	Furniture	71 45
W. R. Grigley	do	Repairing fence	27 16
			172 36
			382,001 86
			2,619,970 99

Carried forward

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Carried forward</i>	172	36	382,001	86	2,619,370	99
ALGOMA DISTRICT.—Continued.							
J. Fraser	Repairing fence for gaol, etc., Gore Bay	21	13				
A. Davidson	do do	3	50				
W. Baufey	do do	26	25	223	24		
	Digging & stonning well						
THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.							
Vigars Bros.	Lumber, gaol, etc., Port Arthur	7	20				
E. Riley	do do	71	50				
M. Dwyer & Co.	Plastering, etc	10	00				
Mathews & Fraser	Furniture do	28	79				
King & Yorston	Carpets, etc. do	93	30				
R. McNab	Matting, etc do	20	00	160	69		
	Building fence, gaol, Fort William.						
MUSKOKA DISTRICT.							
James Craig	On account contract, lock-up, Bracebridge.	1,350	00				
G. P. Buckley	do do	110	10				
J. C. Nelson	Iron work, do	3	00				
J. H. Copeland	Repairing doors, do	20	00				
J. Hunt	Casing doors, do	9	28				
W. W. Kersey	Masonry, etc., do	11	00				
Sundry newspapers	Furniture, do	74	50				
W. C. McKenzie	Advertising for tenders, do	208	00				
do do	Services as Clerk of Works, do	65	80				
J. L. Fenn & Co.	Travelling expenses, do	7	50				
M. C. Drew	Stone, Registry Office, Bracebridge.....	367	55				
F. Frances	On account contract, lock-up, Huntsville.	15	00				
G. Hunt, jr	do do	10	00				
J. Taylor	do do	4	00				
W. C. McKenzie	Painting fence, do	11	00				
	do do	6	25	2,272	98		
	Sand, etc., do						
	Travelling expenses, do						

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT.

W. W. Wolton.....	Papering, etc., court room, Parry Sound.....	7 81
W. G. Howell.....	Repairing chimney, do.....	7 00
Logan & McAllister.....	do roofs, etc., do.....	40 00
Anderson & Co.....	Furniture, etc., do.....	5 00
King & Yorston.....	do and matting, do.....	42 30
C. Farrer.....	Cartage, do.....	75
M. C. Prew.....	On account contract furnace, lock-up, Burks' Falls.....	303 69
do.....	Building woodshed, Parry Sound.....	75 00
W. C. McKenzie.....	Cement, do.....	3 62
do.....	Travelling expenses, do.....	9 45
do.....	Services as Clerk of Works.....	108 00
M. C. Drew.....	Paints and oils, lock-up, Maguetawan.....	14 16
Adams & Broadbent.....	On account contract furniture, lock-up, French River.....	857 00
Geo. Evans.....	Stove, etc., do.....	26 52
W. C. McKenzie.....	Travelling expenses, do.....	57 65
Sundry newspapers.....	Advertising for tenders, do.....	53 60
W. C. McKenzie.....	Services as Clerk of Works, do.....	104 00
		1,715 55

NIPISSING DISTRICT.

Graham & Co.....	On account contract furnace, lock-up, etc., North Bay.....	225 75
Purdy, Mansell & Mashinier.....	Registers, do.....	12 00
Purvis Bros.....	Iron pipe, etc., do.....	33 60
Murray Bros.....	Storm sash, etc., do.....	23 40
W. C. McKenzie.....	Travelling expenses, do.....	12 55
R. Burdette.....	On account contract, lock-up, Sudbury.....	4,600 00
M. Lemieux.....	Building and repairing chimneys, etc., lock-up, Sudbury.....	60 00
E. H. Wilson.....	Sundry repairs, do.....	9 00
F. Cochrane.....	Stove, etc., do.....	8 90
Sundry newspapers.....	Advertising for tenders, do.....	84 40
W. C. McKenzie.....	Services as Clerk of Works, do.....	212 00
do.....	Travelling expenses, do.....	110 00
		5,391 60

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

Ross, Hall & Brown.....	Lumber, lock-up, Rat Portage.....	15 07
W. Oliver.....	Repairing platform, hardware, etc., lock-up, Rat Portage.....	31 34
A. H. Gilham.....	Carpets, etc., do.....	11 22
G. P. Phillips & Bros.....	Ironware, etc., do.....	5 80
H. Elliott.....	Furniture, Registry Office, Rat Portage.....	17 50
Kay Furniture Co.....	do do.....	19 49
The Hudson's Bay Co.....	Matting, do.....	8 85
W. A. McLeod.....	Furnishings, do.....	60
Jacob Hose.....	do do.....	66 67
W. R. Gerrie.....	do do.....	1 00
	Carried forward.....	177 54
		391,765 92
		2,619,970 99

McLennan & Co.	Dynamite, etc.	43 35
W. Hamilton Mfg. Co.	Forging for dredge	4 60
A. Howley	Leather straps	75
R. A. & J. Lamb	Supplies	72 95
W. Ryan	do	81 57
I. Menzies & Co.	do	145 70
Mrs. J. Bell	do	7 40
A. Fourn.	do	3 25
A. Kennedy	do	10 30
J. O'Neill	do	2 50
T. J. Carsadden	do	2 00
H. Irwin	do	1 60
W. Kirk	do	26 84
G. McKnight	do	9 10
J. Baillod	do	1 70
A. Mills	do	2 33
D. F. Burk	do	7 15
A. Fitzger	Board of men	4 65
A. Walton	do	1 75
Muskoka Navigation Co.	Towing	53 10
W. J. Gillespie	do	3 50
S. G. O'Grady	Teaming	6 25
A. Howley	Travelling expenses	11 95
W. Edwards	do	13 90
W. Barnes	do	25 40
A. Ross	do	8 70
A. Mills	do	52 23
George Forrest	do	2 25
T. Walters	do	91 32
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Messages	1 56
G. T. Railway Co.	Freight charges	9 48
Canadian Express Co.	Charges on diving apparatus	6 30
W. M. Kennedy	Care of dredge and scow	30 00
T. Sauret	Services and expenses laying up dredge and scow	10 50
Pay lists	Men employed	1,836 83
		2,814 41
PENINSULA CREEK IMPROVEMENT.		
J. Whiteside	Timber	10 73
J. Milne & Son	Lumber	9 40
H. S. May	Hardware, etc.	20 46
S. Snider	Tools	3 26
H. S. May	Rope	1 86
Thomas Ware	Stone	30 00
T. Walters	Travelling expenses	14 95
George Forrest	do	9 45
W. J. Casselman	Board of men	33 28
J. Cook	do	6 50
		139 89
		2,814 41
		3,013,940 13

Carried forward

PUBLIC WORKS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			2,814	41	3,013,940	13
	PENINSULA CREEK IMPROVEMENT.—Continued.						
B. Hill.....	Board of men.....			139	89		
D. Kernaghan.....	Livery hire.....			1	95		
G. F. March.....	Towing, etc.....			6	00		
A. Denton.....	do.....			30	50		
T. Sacret.....	Services removing logs.....			6	00		
R. Sacret.....	do.....			6	75		
Pay lists.....	Men employed.....			6	00		
				151	13		
				348	22		
	BALSAM RIVER WORKS.						
J. A. Ellis.....	Timber.....			5	76		
R. Kennedy.....	Lumber.....			112	50		
J. Hurd.....	Spikes, rope, etc.....			6	83		
T. Robson.....	Bolts, washers, etc.....			18	57		
S. W. McTealfe.....	Supplies.....			10	01		
J. C. Roy.....	do.....			1	60		
Hurdley & Brady.....	do.....			104	87		
Mrs. W. Brockenshire.....	do.....			5	32		
McDougal & Brandon.....	do.....			4	11		
J. Begg.....	Livery hire.....			2	00		
G. Delaney.....	Travelling expenses and disbursements.....			5	45		
A. Ross.....	Disbursements.....			2	35		
T. Walters.....	Travelling expenses.....			5	00		
P. Grozill.....	do.....			1	30		
S. G. O'Grady.....	do.....			5	36		
E. R. Edwards.....	Teaming.....			4	00		
Pay lists.....	Men employed.....			687	13		
				992	16		
	GULL AND BURNT RIVER WORKS.						
Bertram & Co.....	Dynamite, etc.....			135	00		
J. Conway.....	Supplies.....			16	87		
A. Watson.....	do.....			19	98		

C. H. Gatchell	Teaming	4 50		
George Train	Rent of house for foreman	3 00		
G. Delurey	Travelling expenses	2 56		
A. Ross	do and disbursements	18 65		
T. Walters	do	7 50		
G. T. Railway Co.	Charges	7 72		
Pay lists	Men employed	289 53		500 31
LANDING PIER, PORT ELGIN.				
Treasurer, Village Port Elgin	To aid in repairing public landing pier			750 00
NATION RIVER IMPROVEMENT.				
Treasurer, Stornont, Dundas and Glengarry	Aid in deepening and dredging			3,000 00
LOCKS, DAMS AND SWING BRIDGES.				
LOCKMASTERS' SALARIES.				
W. Prockenshire	Services as Lockmaster, Balsam Lake	240 00		
J. Clarke	do Lindsay Lock	345 00		
A. Denton	do Mary's and Fairy Lakes	240 00		
A. Kenney	do Magan-tawan	240 00		
P. M. Shannon	do Port Carling	300 00		
P. Young	do Young's Point	240 00		
J. Knoepfely	Caretaker, Ah-Mic Lake dam	80 00		
T. Burgess	do Bala works	300 00		
D. Galloway	do Northland and Elliott Falls works	50 00		
A. S. Smith	do Mary's Lake dam	100 00		
James Bayne	do Deer Lake dam	360 00		
E. Cox	Bridge-tenner, Port Sandfield	100 00		
R. McCausland	do South of Lindsay	188 20		
T. Walters	do Superintendent of locks, dams and bridges	1,117 30		
Thomas Stinson	Timber, &c	180 74		
Stephen Otto	do	218 36		
T. McGinness	do	22 00		
C. Parkins	do	1 00		
W. Bragaway	do	80 98		
J. F. Russell	do	60		
R. McDermott	do	2 00		
J. Knoepfely	do	10 00		
Tennant & Rankin	do	2 34		
J. Whiteside	do	2 40		
			3,901 10	3,901 10
			520 22	8,405 10
<i>Carried forward.</i>				3,013,910 13

PUBLIC WORKS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	%	%	%	%	%
	<i>Brought forward</i>	520 22	3,901 10	8,405 10	3,013,940 13	
	LOCKS, DAMS AND SWING BRIDGES.—Continued.					
H. Hobden.....	Timber, etc	18 20				
Sadler, Dundas & Co.....	do	840 31				
R. Kennedy.....	do	220 76				
T. Burgess.....	do	9 00				
C. Russell.....	do	8 75				
J. H. Delamere.....	do	2 25				
J. S. Wallace.....	do	5 14				
Utterson Lumber Co.....	do	24 00				
A. S. Smith.....	do	46 43				
R. Dunsford.....	do	47 98				
R. Robinson.....	Sand and gravel	6 00				
A. Archer.....	Gravel	2 00				
A. B. H. Carl.....	Hardware, etc.	48				
Robertson & Cliff.....	do	80				
J. C. Roy.....	do	5 75				
H. S. May.....	do	29 86				
R. Hurd.....	do	3 45				
P. Jushy.....	do	10 10				
S. Snyder.....	Spikes, etc.	36 30				
J. Welch.....	do	20 25				
Rice Lewis & Son.....	do	3 25				
J. F. Chester.....	Tools, etc.	1 40				
Bertram & Co.....	do	3 05				
McLennan & Co.....	do	191 89				
G. R. Massey.....	do	11 50				
A. Brennan.....	do	1 00				
A. Laddell.....	do	5 26				
W. Hanna & Co.....	Paints, oils, etc	12 84				
A. Kennedy.....	do	1 49				
J. G. Edwards.....	do	47 74				
M. C. Drew.....	do	14 16				
J. F. Young.....	do	32 69				
St. Lawrence Foundry Co.....	Iron beams	70 20				
Toronto Engine Works.....	Girders	153 77				

W. Howe.....	Galvanized iron.....	75 05		
J. Makins.....	Castings, etc.....	607 31		
C. Crowell.....	do.....	3 45		
T. Burgess, sr.....	Dynamite.....	5 18		
W. A. Goodwin.....	Painting.....	13 20		
J. J. Turner.....	Tent, etc.....	8 25		
J. G. Edwards.....	do.....	28 88		
J. F. Kyle.....	Oar locks.....	1 00		
J. Berry.....	Repairing oars.....	1 25		
Toronto Rubber Co.....	Diving dress, etc.....	51 25		
J. C. Roy.....	Supplies.....	110 45		
C. Russell.....	do.....	10 92		
L. B. Dillman.....	do.....	2 25		
T. Godwin.....	do.....	5 62		
E. Notice.....	do.....	48 22		
M. Sweet.....	do.....	5 55		
Hurley & Brady.....	do.....	24 30		
W. Stemkrans.....	do.....	30		
N. McPhaden.....	do.....	48		
C. S. Blackwell & Co.....	do.....	85		
J. Cunway.....	do.....	4 65		
P. M. Shannon.....	do.....	10 53		
W. Brockenshire.....	do.....	37 60		
W. McCully.....	do.....	1 50		
R. O'Brien.....	do.....	23 91		
J. Kyle.....	Board of men.....	71 40		
Mrs. T. Sacret.....	do.....	8 84		
W. Terry.....	do.....	46 00		
C. Boswell.....	do.....	3 00		
Mrs. D. Jones.....	do.....	20 25		
W. J. Casselman.....	do.....	3 57		
J. Cook.....	do.....	12 60		
M. Simpson.....	do.....	24 15		
E. N. Davidson.....	do.....	21 50		
Mrs. Jones.....	do.....	36 45		
A. Fitzer.....	do.....	6 00		
T. Currie.....	do.....	11 56		
D. Bowen.....	do.....	3 65		
W. Walsh.....	do.....	10 20		
T. Graham.....	do.....	12 60		
J. Twomey, jr.....	do.....	3 80		
S. G. O'Grady.....	Travelling expenses.....	74 06		
W. H. Walsh.....	do.....	5 75		
T. Killaby.....	do.....	3 05		
W. Edwards.....	do.....	5 41		
E. Eush.....	do.....	4 40		
W. Barnes.....	do.....	2 15		
P. Grouzell.....	do.....	4 00		
W. Brockenshire.....	do.....	5 50		
	and disbursements.....			
	Carried forward.....	3,890 51	3,901 10	8,405 10
				3,013,940 13

PUBLIC WORKS.—*Concluded.*—COLONIZATION ROADS.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£	¢	£	¢
<i>Brought forward</i>					
LOCKS, DAMS AND SWING BRIDGES.—<i>Continued.</i>					
E. Austin	Travelling expenses and disbursements	8	30		
C. Way	do	21	55		
G. W. Rose	do	169	31		
A. Ross	do	88	72		
G. Delurey	do	34	55		
G. Forrest	do	57	76		
W. H. Walsh	do	10	20		
T. Walters	do	149	35		
D. J. Hartle	do	10	19		
R. Scarlett	Use of jack screws	1	50		
McCormont, Crandell & Co.	Towing	10	00		
E. Shay	Teaming	2	50		
J. Paull	do	2	75		
B. Gunigle	do	34	25		
D. J. Hartle	do	11	00		
D. F. Burke	do	10	00		
J. Kearus	do	2	50		
D. Galloway	do	12	00		
C. Way	do	10	25		
M. Gatchell	do	3	00		
N. Zenfeldt	do	3	80		
W. Howdley	do	1	00		
C. D. Barr	Printing 72 tenders	21	75		
R. S. Porter	Stationery	7	85		
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	Messages	7	48		
Lindsay Post Office	Rent of box	1	50		
Canadian Express Co.	Charges	22	00		
G. T. Railway Co.	Freight charges	23	31		
D. J. Hartle	do	57			
Steamer "Esturion"	do	1	00		
Pay lists	Men employed	4,658	92		
				9,289	67
					13,190
					77
James, Bayne	SURVEYS, INSPECTIONS, ARBITRATIONS AND AWARDS.				
R. McCallum	Services and expenses inspecting Deer Lake dam			10	00
	Travelling expenses			64	68

C. G. Horetzky	do	and disbursements	16 40	228 98	21,824 85
T. Walters	do		137 90		
Total Public Works					
COLONIZATION ROADS.					
On account of work and supplies—					
Wallace Mallory	do	Abinger and Miller T. L. Road	498 13		
A. P. Wickware	do	do	848 00		
	do	do	501 06		
Wm. Lane	do	Almic Harbour and Burk's Falls Road	1,349 06		
Jno. Crosswell	do	do	333 67		
Jno. Gold	do	Alite, 10 and 11 Con. Road	200 00		
Phil. Straus	do	Alsace Road	403 94		
F. Eubhist	do	Anstruther Road (balance of 1891)	11 23		
Jas. Tallon	do	Arden Road	500 00		
Hecker Phillips	do	do	355 24		
I. Watts	do	do	361 56		
A. Hejburn	do	Baysville Bridge	1,210 00	719 80	
Sundry persons	do	do	89 11		
Geo. Cain	do	work and supplies—	1,299 11		
L. Simpson	do	Batchawanning Road	755 62		
J. B. McWilliams	do	Beaver Lake Road	1,350 00		
Geo. Savage	do	Bethmont Road	410 62		
C. Claben	do	Bethune, 10 and 11 S. L. Road	499 16		
C. Legrie	do	Bobaygeon Road	774 08		
Denis Boyvan	do	Bonfield, 4 and 5 Con. Road	480 00		
F. Eubhist	do	Bonfield, 15 and 16 S. L. Road	250 01		
	do	do	13 10		
	do	do	407 49		
Martin Koch	do	Brennan's Creek Bridge	420 59		
J. T. O'Neill	do	Bromley Proof Line Road	100 00		
Alex. McPhail	do	Bruce Mines and Desert Lake Road	152 37		
Hugh Taylor	do	do	598 04		
Robt. Shaw	do	Brunel Road	309 00		
M. E. Sanderson	do	Buckhorn Road	1,198 29		
F. Eubhist	do	Buckhorn and Burleigh Road	173 25		
	do	do	14 50		
	do	do	473 60		
	do	do	488 10		
Carried forward			13,334 67	3,035,764 98	

COLONIZATION ROADS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.
	<i>Brought forward.</i>			13,334 67	3,035,764 98
COLONIZATION ROADS.—Continued.					
I. Champagne	On account of work and supplies, Caldwell Road (balance of 1891)				
do	do		36 00		
Sundry persons.	do		672 83		
M. Menard	do		97 01		
	do		20 00		
M. Nelan	Callender and North Bay			825 84	
Allan Cameron	Calvin, 4th Con. Road			690 00	
Samuel Viverais	Cameron and Papineau S. L. Road			301 06	
J. Campbell, sr.	Carlow Bridge			502 17	
Wm. Dunbar	Cavendish Roads			787 66	
do	do			608 21	
do	do			378 54	
do	do			13 12	
do	do			497 05	
do	do			800 00	
do	do			775 84	
do	do			499 67	
do	do			502 09	
do	do			289 55	
do	do			395 25	
do	do			400 00	
do	do			1,268 51	
do	do			50 00	
do	do			500 00	
do	do			207 00	
do	do			850 00	
do	do		1,310 04		
do	do		87 26		
Jno. Boyd	Echo River Bridge			1,897 30	
Henry Meves	Fraser 5 and 6 S. L. Road			991 14	
C. Cohen	Galway and Cavendish Roads			200 50	
C. O'Connor	Gannon's Narrows Road			859 85	
C. K. Arthurs	German Road			102 30	
Jno. Boyd	Goulais River Bridge		3,108 18		
Sundry persons.	do		424 64		
	do			3,532 82	

J. D. McLennan	do	work and supplies—	Grand Portage Road	.....	814 29
A. Luttrell	do	do	Grassey River Road (balance of 1891)	.....	114 56
P. McNamara	do	do	Gratton and South Algonia Road	.....	400 00
M. McGregor	do	do	Great Northern Road	.....	950 00
B. Kelly	do	do	Hagarty and Brudenel Road	.....	406 82
Loss, Archatt	do	do	do 5 and 6 Con. Road	400 00	
Charles Kitt	do	do	do	300 00	
D. Sullivan	do	do	do 15 and 16 S. L. Road	.....	700 00
D. Kavanagh	do	do	Hastings Road	796 40	
J. Fitzgerald	do	do	do	830 81	
A. Hughson	do	do	Honora Bay Road	.....	1,627 21
D. Moriarty	do	do	Hyde's Chute and Sanson's Road	.....	992 44
S. Spears	do	do	Indian Peninsula Road (balance 1891)	.....	569 61
do	do	do	do	7 47	
Geo. Hayes	do	do	do	600 00	
Ed. Barley	do	do	do	425 00	
Jas. Bickel	do	do	do	202 02	
do	do	do	do	503 90	
J. M. Kennedy	do	do	Indian River Bridge	.....	1,738 39
C. F. Aylesworth	Inspection	do	do	1,492 05	
M. Loomsbury	do	do	do	1,479 85	
H. Smith	do	do	do	52 60	
J. D. Stinson	do	do	do	1,457 05	
J. Jno. Boyd	do	(account of 1891)	do	50 00	
do	do	(do 1892)	do	1,380 00	
M. Dwyer	do	do	do	567 10	
D. McLachlin	do	On account of work and supplies—	Iron Bridge	.....	6,478 65
J. Fuke	do	do	Joly Road	.....	100 35
B. Wickett	do	do	Joseph River Bridge	.....	527 25
A. Holburn	do	do	Kamisaiquia Bridge	.....	121 56
E. Wickett	do	do	Katrine Bridge (balance of 1890)	.....	414 04
August Jahn	do	do	Lake Clear and Lynneboch Koa 1	.....	10 03
J. E. Cayne	do	do	Larchwood Road	.....	504 45
Sunday Watsons	do	supplies	do	623 65	
F. Sinclair	do	do	do	106 63	
R. Barrett	do	work and supplies	Laurier Road	.....	1,472 88
Jas. O'Daly	do	do	Loughboro' Lake Bridge	.....	499 50
Jno. Armstrong	do	do	Lorimer Lake Road	.....	200 00
Thos. Doonally	do	do	Macfar 5 and 6 S. L. Road	.....	66 96
J. Jno. Armstrong	do	do	McKellar 10 and 11 Con. Road	.....	508 83
M. Dwyer	do	do	McKenzie Creek Bridge	.....	488 41
Xavier Pilon	do	do	McKim 4th Con. Road	.....	150 02
S. R. McKowen	do	do	Manitoulin Island Roads	.....	304 50
M. O'Connor	do	do	Mattawa Road	.....	300 45
P. Sunstrum	do	do	do and Callender Road	.....	480 00
				799 14	
					54,204 76
					3,035,764 98

Carried forward

COLONIZATION ROADS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ e.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				3,085,764 98
	COLONIZATION ROADS.—Continued.				
F. Elmirst	On account of work and supplies—Methuen Road (balance 1891).....			54,204 76	
do	do				
Jno. Thompson	Mills and Wilson.....		20 03	350 08	
D. Kavanagh	do		350 00	700 00	
Wm. Donaldson	Mississippi Road (balance 1891).....			19 62	
Matthew Price	do Junction Bridge and Road.....			412 89	
C. Dwyer	do Mountain Grove Road.....			397 13	
P. Stack	do Mud Lake and Killaloe Road.....		511 19		
do	do do		250 00		
do	do Murchison Bridge (balance of 1891).....			761 19	
do	do Muskoka Road.....		382 46	115 89	
do	do do		500 28		
do	do do		479 27		
do	do do		44 75		
do	supplies				
G. Robson	work and supplies—Muskoka and Bobcaygeon Road.....			1,406 76	
do	do Muskowish Road.....			810 50	
do	do New Jerusalem Road.....		455 21	252 70	
do	do do		44 75		
F. Train	work and supplies—New Carlow Bridge.....			499 99	
Ed. Fisher	do Nipissing Road.....			498 98	
Robt. Shaw	do Noyes's Creek Road.....			504 62	
D. F. McDonald	do Northern Road.....			313 67	
do	do Northwest Road.....			500 00	
Jno. Workman	do North Bay and Nipissing Junction Road.....			75 00	
John McLeod	do do Temiscamingue Road.....			400 32	
B. Grafton	do do Widdfield Road.....			601 00	
Robt. Shaw	do North Harvey Road.....			525 77	
A. Savard	do Nosbonsing Road.....		916 40	763 82	
do	do do		81 20		
do	supplies				
J. A. Levesque	work and supplies—Nosbonsing and Southeast Bay Road.....			1,000 60	
B. Wickett	do Oakley Bridge.....		360 00	725 83	
do	do do		89 93	949 93	
do	supplies				

Robt. Kepty	do	work and supplies—	Old Man's Creek Bridge	238 68	206 33
Wm. Colton	do	do	Opeongo Road	278 43	
Jas. Quinn	do	do	do	404 66	
Thos. Oulhane	do	do	do	321 82	
T. Holly	do	do	do		
W. N. Murphy	do	do	Ottawa River & Mattawa 13 & 14 Con. Rd.		1,303 59
A. McFarlane	do	do	do		805 58
Jno. Wingle	do	do	Uninet and Black Bay (balance of 1891)		47 18
Jas. Gilligan	do	do	Palmer Rapids and Snake Creek Road		740 15
Thos. McGowil	do	do	Papineau 12 and 13 Con. Road		499 97
A. Forrest	do	do	Perry Sound Road		490 42
B. Helferty	do	do	Fulton Road		802 11
Fred. Schvitzar	do	do	Peterson Branch Road		400 00
St. Lawrence Foundry	do	do	Petevawa 15 and 16 S. L. Road		200 00
Ed. Treail	do	do	Pile hammer		50 00
A. Hepburn	do	do	Pine River Road (balance 1891)		29 51
Charles Varin	do	do	Point de Menron Bridge		397 14
Sundry persons	do	do	Powassan and Callender Road	874 66	
	do	supplies	do	125 13	
Langton Carr	do	work and supplies—	Pringle Road		999 79
Wm. Dunbar	do	do	Queen's Line Road		513 74
M. Dwyer	do	do	Rabbit Mountain and White Fish Lake Road		322 49
J. A. Tierney	do	do	Rainy River Road (balance of 1891)		1,041 38
R. Smyth	do	do	do	32 83	
M. Dwyer	do	do	Rainy River District Roads	325 00	
	do	do	do	5,917 09	
D. L. Mather	do	do	Rainy River Trail Road		6,274 92
F. Campbell	do	do	Rat Portage and Keewatin Road (balance of 1891)		40 00
H. F. Holmes	do	do	Rat Portage and Keewatin Road		19 42
F. Campbell	do	do	Rat Portage and Rainy River Road (balance of 1891)		598 14
I.aac Hortie	do	do	Rayside Road		14 98
C. Coben	do	do	Road Road		508 90
J. B. McWilliams	do	do	Round Lake Road		219 23
Robt. Shaw	do	do	Sandy Lake Road		208 06
Wm. Adams	do	do	Sequin River Bridge		113 28
B. Wickett	do	do	Shawanaga and Naiscoodynge Bridge		73 15
Wm. Adams	do	do	Simpson Bridge		21 40
Thos. Byrne	do	do	Somersville Bridge		700 00
Jno. G. Quast	do	do	South Algona Bridge		125 08
Thos. Halliday	do	do	South Falls Bridge		402 00
B. Wickett	do	do	South River-B ridge		341 97
Sundry persons	do	do	do	500 60	
	do	supplies	do	44 58	

Carried forward.....

85,845 89

3,035,764 98

COLONIZATION ROADS.—*Concluded.*—CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward.</i>					85,845	89
				125	13		
				835	94		
							3,035,764 98
	COLONIZATION ROADS.—<i>Continued.</i>						
	On account of supplies—Spanish River Road.						
Sundry persons	do						
Wm. Thompson	work and supplies						
Robt. Briscoe	do					961	07
Geo. Copeland	do					508	80
W. H. Reynolds	do					267	32
J. E. McWilliams	do					808	66
Wm. Lang	do					106	75
F. Trudgen	do			33	98		
Thos. McGee	do			550	09		
	do			31	25		
Charles Franch	do					894	32
Thos. Gallagher	do					480	00
	do			39	04		
	do			1,000	09		
E. Belanger	do					1,039	13
Jno. Workman	do					791	35
F. X. Gervais	do					658	40
P. McGregor	do			400	00		
	do			500	00		
F. A. Noble	do					900	00
O. Hinds	do					500	00
	do					327	54
F. Baker	do					198	08
L. Whalen	do					394	77
R. B. Jessop	do					600	00
Thos. Chalmers	do					640	00
Peter Thomson	do					950	00
	do			38	18		
	do			1,780	64		
Sundry persons	supplies			287	31		
	do					2,106	13
Jno. Workman	work and supplies—Webbwood Road.			134	88		
	do			904	09		
M. Conkory	do					1,038	47
	do					300	22

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward..</i>	5,199	45	350	00	3,139,420	37
	AGENTS' SALARIES, COMMISSIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.—Continued.						
	Salary and disbursements.....	209	54				
Hamilton, G.....	do	515	62				
Handy, E.....	do	21	93				
Holland, C. J.....	do	4	14				
Kennedy, J.....	do	204	45				
Kirk, W.....	do	1,960	59				
Macdonald, D. F.....	do	502	40				
Mackay, T.....	do	500	00				
MacPherson, R.....	do	500	00				
McDonald, D. G.....	do	2,373	20				
McWilliams, J. B.....	do	2,437	45				
Margach, W.....	do	1,350	00				
Munro, H.....	do	214	50				
Marsh, R. J. F.....	do	510	30				
Nichols, W. L.....	do	250	00				
Ruttan, J. F.....	do	500	00				
Reeves, J.....	do	511	75				
Ryan, T. J.....	do	36	00				
Soper, M. L.....	do	517	60				
Scarle, J. S.....	do	512	33				
Stewart, C. R.....	do	400	00				
Stewart, J.....	do	507	67				
Tait, J. R.....	do	47	67				
Turner, W.....	do	502	31				
Whelan, J.....	do	200	00				
Wilson, W.....	do	50	00				
J. J. Little.....	do	50	00				
J. H. Willmott.....	do	100	00				
F. J. Moor.....	do	50	00				
N. Clar't.....	do	50	00				
D. Bole.....	do	16	68				
S. R. McLwen.....	do	50	00				
S. A. Huntington.....	do	37	32				
B. McDermott.....	do	50	00				
R. R. Sm'th.....	do	50	00				
F. McCann.....	do	10	00				
	Services as Fishery Overseer, 1891-2.....						

J. A. Johnston.....	do	250 00
J. Emmons.....	do	100 00
W. McKinley.....	do	50 00
R. R. Smith.....	do	3 00
F. J. Moor.....	do	34 63
J. H. Willmott.....	do	40 03
J. M. Ferris.....	do	2 50
F. E. Gounbe.....	do	4 00
J. J. Hamilton.....	do	6 00
P. McSherry.....	do	91 00
P. M. Shannon.....	do	2 00
W. P. Christie.....	do	75 00
J. W. Dill.....	do	1 00
J. D. Cockburn.....	do	7 45
E. Garrow.....	do	211 50
P. C. Christie.....	do	30 00
J. B. McWilliams.....	do	21 80
J. R. Graham.....	do	18 25
E. Handy.....	do	1 00
W. P. Christie.....	do	31 70
W. H. Carpenter.....	do	150 00
T. J. Ryan.....	do	2 00
W. H. Carpenter.....	do	66 90
W. Kirk.....	do	13 85
D. Tassie.....	do	100 00
F. Yeigh.....	do	150 00
W. Galbraith.....	do	18 00
W. Margach.....	do	300 00
W. Margach.....	do	200 00
Geo. Kennedy.....	do	40 00
Aubrey White.....	do	200 00
C. S. Jones.....	do	76 03
Hon. A. S. Hardy.....	do	91 00
T. W. Gibson.....	do	10 15
F. Yeigh.....	do	57 05
T. C. Taylor.....	do	30 00
23,438 74		
FOREST RANGING AND INSPECTION TIMBER LANDS.		
Services and disbursements.....		841 00
do		557 30
do		642 00
do		219 33
do		35 35
do		394 00
do		641 33
do		788 55
do		100 00
do		785 00
5 003 86		
23,788 74		
3,139,420 37		
<i>Carried forward.</i>		

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
	<i>Brought forward</i>	5,003	86	23,788	74	
					3,138,420 37	
	FOREST RANGING, ETC.—Continued.					
	Salary and Disbursements					
Halliday, F	do	1,727	43			
Henderson, C	do	1,205	15			
Harris, J. J.	do	227	00			
Johnson, S. M.	do	1,691	28			
Kennedy, J.	do	1,208	88			
Ludgate, T.	do	1,669	90			
Moore, D. H.	do	1,264	25			
McSherry, P.	do	90	00			
McCaughey, P.	do	1,135	10			
McGowan, W.	do	1,113	18			
McGowan, T.	do	691	71			
Paget, G.	do	1,490	77			
Regan, J.	do	1,089	65			
Russell, W.	do	1,604	24			
Robinson, W.	do	818	10			
Ross, A.	do	225	88			
Smith, J. W.	do	1,482	05			
Smith, A. C.	do	65	66			
Sullivan, J.	do	1,025	00			
Stclair, F.	do	718	95			
Turgeon, J. B.	do	630	00			
White, J. B.	do	805	00			
Wickware, P. A.	do	94	50			
T. Walters	do	7	85			
	Disbursements re Pigeon River Improvement.....			27,084	90	
	FIRE RANGING.					
	Services and disbursements					
Austin, C	do	144	00			
Aissant, T.	do	240	25			
Blanchett, O.	do	240	00			
Ball, J. H.	do	298	00			
Barclay, G.	do	262	00			

Bradley, H.	do	92 00
Brennet, W	do	126 00
Brannan, S	do	84 00
Bowland, J. M.	do	460 75
Boland, A. J.	do	236 00
Bartlett, G. W.	do	288 75
Bromley, T.	do	1,535 27
Bruce, G.	do	254 00
Brooks, E. J.	do	4 00
Britton, L. P.	do	12 00
Colville, M.	do	92 50
Crawford, D.	do	262 00
Cochrane, J.	do	704 75
Couway, James.	do	210 00
Coglan, J.	do	663 00
Cughlan, T.	do	262 00
Cody, L.	do	182 00
Carter, R. C.	do	250 00
Dupuis, L.	do	212 00
Dwyer, J.	do	262 00
Dufond, Ignace.	do	262 00
Dunn, P.	do	1,065 60
Driver, Joseph.	do	258 00
Elmhirst, W.	do	302 50
Elconce, E.	do	216 00
Fenton, J. E.	do	216 00
Gallagher, J.	do	258 00
Gougeon, A.	do	532 00
Grawbarr.	do	472 00
Gow, J.	do	104 00
Gilroy, S.	do	210 00
Hadley, J. J.	do	26 00
Headrick, W.	do	269 50
Heckson, A. H.	do	220 00
Headerson, J.	do	72 00
Hilbs, J.	do	310 25
Higgins, J.	do	210 00
Humphrey, T. W.	do	196 00
Harris, J.	do	262 00
Haley, C.	do	545 00
Inwood, A.	do	152 00
Johnson, R. W.	do	262 00
Johnson, E.	do	396 00
Johnston, W.	do	84 00
Kirby, T.	do	198 00
Latour, F.	do	262 00
Lawson, A.	do	91 50
McEwan, W.	do	72 00
McCoutce H.	do	262 51
Carried forward.....		15,164 13
		50,873 64
		3,139,420 37

Richard, G	do	260 00	
Smith, A. C	do	15 00	
Stable, D.	do	76 00	
Scantlin, J.	do	447 87	
Sage, N.	do	96 00	
Streetfield, L. C.	do	140 00	
Sheehan, P. F.	do	214 06	
Shiels, J. A.	do	159 75	
Smith, G. O.	do	472 00	
Sheehan, P. F.	do	232 00	
Skene, T.	do	1,142 59	
Thomas, R.	do	305 54	
Tough, J.	do	220 00	
Tramblay, O.	do	260 00	
Thivierge, N.	do	262 00	
Thaxter, R.	do	252 00	
Walsh, I.	do	293 25	
Wilson, John.	do	157 50	
Willig, J.	do	21 00	
Willet, E.	do	208 00	
Young, W.	do	258 00	
VanKoughnet, J.	do	56 25	
Vannier, N.	do	210 00	
		31,976 38	
		4,073 83	
		27,902 55	
		23 85	
		28 95	
		44 50	
		12 00	
		13 10	
		27 25	
		31 75	
		24 85	
		55 85	
		35 20	
		67 15	
		40 40	
		43 20	
		64 00	
		74 20	
		39 15	
		32 50	
		31 35	
		13 45	
		50 45	
		743 25	
		78,776 19	
		3,139,420 37	

Loss refunds by owners of timber.....

CULLEERS' ACT.

Services and expenses as Examiner

S. M. Johnson.	do	
E. Garrow.	do	
W. P. Christie	do	
B. J. Gilligan	do	
W. R. Aylsworth	do	
J. Brady	do	
James Dollar	do	
D. H. Moore	do	
E. T. Marsh	do	
W. Russell	do	
P. McCogherty	do	
J. Kennedy	do	
W. B. McKendry	do	
J. B. Tait	do	
T. McGown	do	
T. Ludgate	do	
F. Hallday	do	
S. G. Ritter	do	
J. W. Smith	do	
C. Henderson	do	

Carnet forward.....

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	743	25	78,776	19	3,139,420	37
	CULLERS' ACT.—<i>Continued.</i>						
J. C. Kennedy	Services re examinations.....	16	00				
T. Ludgate	do	8	00				
D. F. McDonald	Disbursements re examinations.....	89	20				
Sunday newspapers.....	do	77	85	934	30		
	CROWN TIMBER AGENCY, QUEBEC.						
J. McKay.....	Services.....	75	00				
B. Nicholson	Services and disbursements	1,754	42				
Thomas Harney	Services as Messenger.....	318	72				
Inland Revenue Dept.....	Rent of offices	125	00	2,273	14		
	CROWN TIMBER AGENCY, OTTAWA.						
W. J. McDonald	Services and disbursements	125	00				
E. J. Darby	do	1,635	22				
S. C. Larose.....	Services as Clerk.....	850	00	2,610	22		
	SURVEYS.						
J. W. Fitzgerald	Survey of townships	4,626	47				
B. J. Saunders	do	2,814	28				
H. R. McEvey	do	580	44				
J. S. Laird	do	609	11				
T. B. Speight	do	1,599	08				
D. L. Sanderson.....	do	893	48				
Jas. Warrin	do	1,621	62				
E. Stewart	do	3,205	72				
Davis & Griffin.....	do	1,600	00				
A. Baird	do	1,628	83				
H. B. Proudfoot	do	1,800	00				
W. B. Burke.....	do	1,983	59				
L. Bolton	do	1,640	46				

E. J. Ramboth	do	505 11
D. Beatty	do	1,641 26
W. Galbraith	do	1,298 38
J. F. Whitson	do	45 70
E. Seager	do	134 50
Jas. Dickson	do	1,214 91
A. Niven	do	5,110 98
E. Stewart	do	31 85
J. McArce	do	1,700 00
T. E. Speight	do	96 00
H. B. Proudfoot	do	244 01
do	do	2,435 11
W. Galbraith	do	61 75
E. Seager	do	110 20
do	do	65 50
M. J. Butler	do	22 50
S. Malcolm	do	285 25
E. Seager	do	4 32
Toronto Lithograph Co	do	451 50
Copp Clark Co	do	1,582 35
J. F. Whitson	do	1,200 00
F. L. Foster	do	5 00
C. B. Kirkpatrick	do	293 50
J. F. Whitson	do	50 00
		43,226 75
		4,043 20
		151,863 80
		3,271,284 17
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Reed & Ryan	Fees as auctioneers, re sale of timber berths.	700 00
Montreal Bill Posting Co.	do	3 00
Sundry newspapers.	do	3,310 20
Total Charges Crown Lands		151,863 80
		3,271,284 17

Carried forward

REFUNDS.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§	c.	§	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				3,271,284 17
	REFUNDS.				
	EDUCATION.				
	Refund Subscription Superannuated Fund.....				
Bunker, T. G.....	do			3 00	
Birch, P. J.....	do			9 00	
Cook, W. R.....	do			38 00	
Cairns, R. H.....	do			28 00	
Campbell, A. D.....	do			19 48	
Dignam, A.....	do			7 00	
Esarett, R.....	do			19 60	
Foy, T. J.....	do			6 00	
Glendenning, H.....	do			22 00	
Gowan, T. J.....	do			6 00	
Leitch, D. L.....	do			57 50	
McAlpin, D.....	do			14 00	
McKinnon, J.....	do			131 27	
McKinnon, N.....	do			147 61	
McLwan, H. J.....	do			6 00	
Perry, R. S.....	do			228 00	
Reesor, F. K.....	do			27 00	
Thompson, J. R.....	do			13 00	
Tremills, I. J.....	do			4 00	
Whittington, R.....	do			1 00	
					786 86
	CROWN LANDS.				
	Refund on land, Aweres.....			200 00	
C. P. Brown.....	do Bedford.....			30 00	
J. B. Deacon.....	do Bright.....			403 50	
J. F. Taylor.....	do Burleigh.....			15 20	
John Leau.....	do Clarendon.....			2,451 00	
W. H. Comstock.....	do Crooks.....			740 00	
Kingsmill, Symons & Co.....	do Coffin.....			25 00	
J. C. Smith.....	do do.....			22 00	
W. J. Muller.....	do do.....				

L. Lansing	do	Caldwell	3 00
A. Ferrin	do	Cavendish	5 00
Omer Roy	do	Craig	40 12
M. Enright	do	do	80 00
J. Wilson	do	Calvin	9 00
W. Mackey	do	do	15 00
P. Brothers	do	Chaffey	11 50
S. A. Willis	do	Carling	68 00
Holmes, Gregory & Lampport	do	Dowling	168 00
S. Chouinard	do	Denison	80 12
J. S. Turnbull	do	Dorton	72 50
J. Troop	do	Egremont	80 00
W. Sage	do	Flos	37 10
W. L. Nichols	do	Galbraith	305 00
W. J. Ross	do	Gillies	10 00
H. Smith	do	Galway	5 00
W. R. Moberly	do	Herchell	49 00
J. Middleton	do	Harvey	25 00
Nelson Beuson	do	island, Rainy River	22 00
J. Smith	do	islands, Rat Portage Bay	10 00
J. M. Savage	do	do	17 50
C. W. Chadwick	do	island, Lake of Woods	20 25
I. Gagne	do	do	15 00
P. L'Hureux	do	islands	15 00
G. N. Parkes	do	laud, Kennebec	58 00
Chown & Cunningham	do	do	200 00
L. D. Williams	do	do	154 50
W. Patterson	do	do	25 00
J. W. Miller	do	do	105 35
A. Sanderson	do	do	12 00
D. Osborne	do	do	45 66
J. Johnston	do	Kinloss	207 60
E. Newall	do	Keewatin	180 00
R. L'Heneux	do	do	10 00
J. Aylworth	do	Kaladar	35 00
J. Kennedy	do	do	108 15
J. Brehan	do	Lutterworth	20 00
C. McKinnon	do	Luther	16 90
C. E. Brewster	do	Labster	188 25
F. N. Gibbs	do	do	322 50
J. Fluker	do	Laarier	3 00
F. Cayley	do	Merritt	1,013 20
J. A. Kennedy	do	Monmouth	51 60
W. J. McKenzie	do	McKimm	929 00
J. Potter	do	do	100 00
E. M. Cathro	do	Neelon	40 00
H. B. Smith	do	Owen Sound	630 00
W. J. Has-kin	do	Palpoonge	89 50
Kingsmill, Symons & Co	do	do	325 60
		Carried forward	9,950 00
			786 86
			3,271,284 17

REFUNDS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			786	86	3,271,	284 17
	CROWN LANDS.—Continued.						
	Refund on land, Paipouge			9,450	00		
J. Brimson	do			10	00		
J. Tonkin	do			200	00		
Jas. Mooney	do			10	00		
D. K. Stewart	Romney			5	00		
F. J. Clarke	Tudor			43	62		
R. Forbes	Tunnel Island			160	00		
R. McLeod	Victoria			80	25		
Crysler & Crysler	Widdfield			99	60		
L. D. Averell	Winchester			10	00		
A. M. Stearns	Waters			90	00		
W. K. Moore, M. P.	Refund on mining location			40	00		
S. S. Scoville	do			40	00		
Russell & Co.	do			150	00		
R. O. McCulloch	do			80	00		
Kingsmill, Symons & Co.	do			485	00		
A. B. Upson	do			4	00		
J. Lacourse	do			27	00		
Georgian Bay Lumber Co.	Refund timber dues			66	29		
A. Luttrell	do			52	50		
J. Warren	do			147	76		
C. Collins	do			8	86		
D. Rycker	do			83	96		
S. Clarke	do			13	20		
J. Booth	do			18	72		
J. Mintie	do			23	00		
J. McDonald	do			35	64		
C. McCague	do			11	50		
J. Brennan	do			14	66		
M. Jamieson	do			2	40		
R. H. Rufford	do			130	28		
Ira Mayhew	do			84	17		
J. Paterson	do			26	58		
J. Martin	do			61	21		
J. Applegate	do			3	87		
A. C. Zarnoski	do			96	38		
C. Wadsworth	do						

J. Gibbon.....	do	49 21
J. Hive.....	do	65 82
N. Moore.....	do	81 55
H. Winton.....	do	5 94
Telfer Bros.....	do	121 05
D. A. Huckins.....	do	83 79
J. A. Hannaford.....	do	28 75
W. Whittington.....	do	33 15
M. Ohlenann.....	do	9 12
P. Errington.....	do	235 37
A. Cooke.....	do	19 32
G. A. McCaig.....	do	13 06
T. B. Cole.....	do	16 92
G. Hannaford.....	do	34 49
W. Payne.....	do	20 19
D. Thomas.....	do	30 85
W. S. Eyre.....	do	7 72
D. Montgomery.....	do	14 25
Peter Summers.....	do	22 37
Patrick Summers.....	do	40 68
G. McCullough.....	do	67 75
T. McCullough.....	do	7 30
J. H. Thornburn.....	do	4 00
A. W. Brundage.....	do	4 00
W. Smith.....	do	4 00
J. A. Sharpe.....	do	4 00
W. J. Jones.....	do	4 00
H. J. Edgington.....	do	4 00
T. N. Smith.....	do	3 00
Bowman & Moore.....	do	1 00
E. B. Leary.....	do	1 00
C. J. Holland.....	do	10 00
Scott & Scott.....	do	82 40
A. Lumsden.....	do	612 00
A. Fraser.....	do	189 00
Corporation of Alice & Fraser.....	do	49 29
Anson.....	do	23 12
Armour.....	do	18 82
Belmont & Methuen.....	do	34 86
Bangor, McClure & Wicklow.....	do	133 03
Barnie.....	do	72 50
Brougham.....	do	21 70
Burlingh, Anstruthers & Chan dos.....	do	145 43
Carden & Dalton.....	do	13 53
Cardiff & Monmouth.....	do	25 57
Cardwell.....	do	20 63
Carlo & Mayo.....	do	13 38
Chaffey.....	do	3 66
<i>Carried forward</i>		14,885 22
		786 86
		3,271,284 17

REFUNDS.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Clarendon and Miller.....							
Dalhousie, N. Sherbrooke and Lavant.....	<i>Brought forward</i>	14,885	22	786	86	3,271,284	17
CROWN LANDS.—Continued.							
Refund on account of road allowance.....							
do		51	07				
Darling.....		4	56				
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby.....		3	73				
Dungannon and Farady.....		198	64				
Draper and Oakley.....		78	31				
Elziver and Grimssthorpe.....		212	70				
Ferris.....		350	23				
Foley.....		10	07				
Galway and Cavendish.....		55	55				
Glamorgan.....		191	86				
Griffith and Mattawatchan.....		17	99				
Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Burns and Richards.....		50	24				
Harvey.....		246	13				
Hinsworth, N.....		25	68				
Humphrey.....		6	22				
Joly.....		40	49				
Kalader, Anglessea and Effingham.....		68	34				
Kennebec.....		97	86				
Laxton and Digby.....		8	39				
Luttenworth and Hindon.....		11	38				
Machar.....		33	16				
Marmora and Lake.....		18	23				
Monteagle and Herschell.....		7	56				
Medora and Wood.....		29	91				
Morrison.....		241	44				
McDougall.....		23	65				
McKellar.....		6	11				
McLean and Ridout.....		2	23				
Orillia and Matchedash.....		67	45				
Olden.....		33	21				
Palmerston and S. Canouso.....		18	40				
Perry.....		39	02				
		27	39				

Radcliffe & Raglan	do				13 19	
Ryde	do				38 55	
Sherbourne	do				65 28	
Somerville	do				6 52	
Stisted	do				11 60	
Strong	do				99 96	
Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick and Cashell	do				95 12	17,492 64
MUNICIPALITIES FUND.						
Treasurer, Ontario	To pay widows' pensions					1,459 92
LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.						
Township—						
Bagot	do	Allowance under 16 Vict., Chap. 159, from proceeds Crown Lands		86		
Bromley	do	do		3 38		
Carrick	do	do		68 63		
Culross	do	do		62 81		
Canonto, S	do	do		30 28		
Carleton	do	do		9 22		
Eldora	do	do		39 16		
Elziver	do	do		18 98		
Greenock	do	do		8 46		
Holland	do	do		48 80		
Howick	do	do		50 67		
Kinloss	do	do		44 37		
Luther, E.	do	do		14 10		
Melancthon	do	do		81 76		
Minto	do	do		39 70		
Osprey	do	do		43 64		
Sydenham	do	do		12 73		
Sherbrooke, S	do	do		6 96		
Somerville	do	do		9 79		
Tisbury, W.	do	do		10 77		
Arran	do	Common School Lands		196 89		
Bruce	do	do		73 72		
Brant	do	do		14 25		
Leontine	do	do		1 17		
Elderslie	do	do		163 35		
Egremont	do	do		90 42		
Elina	do	do		78 37		
Grey	do	do		22 21		
Huron	do	do		207 40		
Holland	do	do		86 20		
Morris	do	do		6 47		
<i>Carried forward.</i>				940 45	605 07	19,739 42
						3,271,284 17

REFUNDS.—*Concluded.*—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Township—		940	45	605	07	19,739	42
Normanby	<i>Brought forward</i>						
Sullivan		102	75				
Sydenham	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.— <i>Continued.</i>	56	12				
Turnberry	Allowance under 16 Vict., Cap. 154, from proceeds Common School Lands.	48	35				
Wawanosh, E.	do	170	51				
	do	111	32				
Proton	do			1,429	50		
	do			121	32		
						2,155	89
	MISCELLANEOUS.						
C. H. Ritchie.....	Refund on Township Rose (Algona lands)			11	80		
Sheriff McKim.....	Refund of amount paid in error, Queen v. Watson, County Wellington.....			5	00		
	Total Refunds					16	80
							21,912 11
	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.						
	CHARGES ON REVENUE.						
L. K. Cameron	Paper <i>re</i> law stamps	1	90				
British American Bank Note Co	Printing do	187	50				
Dominion Express Co.	Charges do	1	15				
Canadian Express Co.	do do	1	25				
D. E. Cameron	Travelling expenses <i>re</i> law stamps.....	25	00				
W. J. Millican	Refund cancelled do	2	90				
Warwick & Sons	Printing and binding <i>re</i> licenses.....	596	17				
W. Barber & Bros	Paper do	18	38				
E. Dickie	do do	133	32				
W. H. Clarke	do do	230	00				

G. W. Duncan	do	175 00	
Allen Kerr	do	20 83	
J. K. Stewart	do	222 39	
J. F. Mowat	do	50 00	
H. Totten	do	6 65	
T. Botham	do	69 00	
Warwick & Sons	do	30 83	
C. H. Ritchie	do	1 63	
A. McDougall	do	250 00	
British American Bank Note Co		300 00	
Bank of Commerce		158 44	
		2,482 34	
		606 10	1,876 24
		1,900 00	
		1,600 00	3,500 00
		378 79	
		2 50	
		9 70	390 99
			1,000 00
			500 00
			7,856 45
			15,123 68
			3,298,196 28

Less refunds on account printing, etc., re licenses

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MIMICO.

Legislative grant.
Purchase of land

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Printing and binding
Stationery
Charges

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Legislative grant.
Legislative grant.

ONTARIO ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS.

Costs as Returning Officer, Kingston.
Peel
Kenfrew, North
Toronto
Printing ballots, etc
Paper
Postage stamps
Charges
Canadian Express Co.
do
Cab hire

Carried forward

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			15,123	68			3,293,196	28
	REVISION OF VOTERS' LISTS.								
His Honour Judge Johnston.....	Services and expenses, Algoma.....								
do Barrett.....	do Bruce.....			14	20				
do McCarthy.....	do Dufferin.....			41	65				
do Hughes.....	do Elgin.....			34	43				
do Frimatinger.....	do do.....			37	70				
do Horne.....	do Essex.....			25	80				
do Price.....	do Frontenac.....			86	10				
do Morrison.....	do Grey.....			71	80				
do Upper.....	do Haldimand.....			44	75				
do Kingsmill.....	do Halton.....			65	42				
do Toms.....	do Huron.....			54	20				
do Doyle.....	do do.....			14	80				
do Fraick.....	do Hastings.....			82	40				
do Bell.....	do Kent.....			30	20				
do Reynolds.....	do Leeds and Grenville.....			444	82				
do Wilkinson.....	do Lennox and Addington.....			139	00				
do Mackenzie.....	do Lambton.....			15	30				
do Senkler.....	do Lincoln.....			26	70				
do Davis.....	do Middlesex.....			13	50				
do Elliott.....	do do.....			83	95				
do Mahaffe.....	do Muskoka.....			44	60				
do Benson.....	do Northumberland and Durham.....			94	80				
do Ketchum.....	do do.....			45	95				
do Robb.....	do Norfolk.....			59	97				
do Dartnell.....	do Ontario.....			85	50				
do Burnham.....	do do.....			75	85				
do McCarthy.....	do Peel.....			18	88				
do Kingsmill.....	do do.....			33	07				
do O'Brian.....	do Prescott and Russell.....			15	05				
do Weller.....	do Peterborough.....			26	45				
do Woods.....	do Perth.....			22	10				
do Deacon.....	do Renfrew.....			16	60				
do Ardagh.....	do Simcoe.....			104	10				
do Carman.....	do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....			94	83				
do LaCourse.....	do Waterloo.....			5	70				
do Baxter.....	do Welland.....			41	79				

do Jamieson	Wellington	31 15	
do Chadwick	do	18 15	
do Muir	Wentworth	52 60	
do Morgan	York	144 42	
P. McCherry, S. M	Parry Sound	36 60	2,444 78
GRATUITIES.			
S. B. Clark	Allowance on retiring from position of Taxing Officer, Osgoode Hall	2,000 00	
H. S. Crewe	do First Officer Registrar - General's Branch	2,000 00	
E. Holmes	do Assistant Librarian	406 25	
E. W. Murphy	do Protestant School Teacher, Boys' Reformatory	1,050 00	
L. Hunt	do Guard, Central Prison	500 00	
J. H. Weaver	do do	700 00	
D. Kirkpatrick	do do	60 00	
James Blacker	do Tailor, Toronto Asylum	156 25	
John Kelly	do Supervisor, Toronto Asylum	150 00	
Joseph Wilson	do Engineer, Orillia Asylum	700 00	
James Patterson	do Watchman, Mercer Reformatory	490 00	
James Kenny	do Matron, Kingston Asylum	282 50	
Miss E. M. Kirkpatrick	do do	2,500 00	
Miss E. J. Notman	Allowance to family of late John Notman, Queen's Printer	670 00	
Mrs. J. W. Manning	do J. W. Manning, Provincial License Inspector		
Mrs. M. McCallum	do R. McCallum, Engineer, Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	680 00	
Mrs. K. McKenzie	do A. McKenzie, Bursar, Mimico Asylum	300 00	
Mrs. M. A. Grisdale	do G. Grisdale, Constable, N. F. Police Force	120 67	
Estate late Col. Gillmor	One year's salary of late Clerk of the House	1,800 00	
W. M. Kelly	Further allowance, Ex-Warden, Boys' Reformatory	500 00	
George Smith	Special grant for injury received in public service	200 00	15,745 67
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN ONTARIO.			
James Bain, jr	Legislative grant	1,000 00	
TELEPHONE SERVICES.			
Bell Telephone Co	Rent of instruments	1,337 32	
REMOVAL OF PATIENTS.			
P. Simser	Services and expenses as Bailiff	2,515 00	
J. Waddell	do	1,481 00	
Mrs. Johnston	do	2,281 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		6,283 00	35,651 45
			3,243,196 28

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		6,283 00	35,651 45	3,293,196 28
	REMOVAL OF PATIENTS.—Continued.				
Sheriff Carpenter.....	Expenses <i>re</i> transfer of prisoners from Rainy River to Toronto Asylum.....		96 00		
G. T. Railway Co.	Transfer of patients to Minnico Asylum.....		296 80		
C. A. Sippi.....	do.....		54 75		
T. C. Wilson.....	Hire of van.....		2 00		
Dr. J. Robinson.....	Travelling expenses.....		8 35		
W. & D. Dineen.....	Clothing for Bailiffs.....		6 00		
F. Hall & Son.....	do.....		2 00		
McMaster & Co.....	do.....		57 70		
C. F. Industries.....	Club and bag.....		45 50		
Lagsdin & Barnett.....	Postage stamps.....		5 50		
Mrs. Hubertus.....	Stationery.....		15 00		
L. K. Cameron.....	Services <i>re</i> collections from countries.....		2 25		
E. Jenkinson.....			100 00	6,974 85	
	PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.				
A. M. Rosebrugh.....	Legislative grant.....			1,000 00	
	SANITARY INVESTIGATIONS AND HEALTH CONFERENCES.				
Dr. P. H. Bryce.....	Travelling expenses.....		370 00		
W. Coping.....	Guelph <i>re</i> water.....		8 40		
G. Burden.....	<i>re</i> Health Act, Algoma District.....		36 79		
R. Bush.....	do.....		14 60		
J. L. McKenzie.....	Health Conference, Niagara Falls.....		4 95		
T. McGillcuddy.....	do.....		8 50		
J. Henry.....	Services and expenses <i>re</i> inquiry into Anthrax Act, Acton.....		13 10		
H. E. Clarke & Co.....	Hire of boat <i>re</i> inspection Ashbridge's Bay.....		1 00		
T. McGillcuddy.....	Bag for dissecting apparatus.....		4 50		
Warwick & Sons.....	Reporting proceedings of Health Conference.....		30 00		
	Printing and binding report Health Conference.....		240 32	732 16	

OUTBREAK OF EPIDEMICS.

Dr. Hodgkiss.....	Services and expenses <i>re</i> outbreak of diphtheria.....	235 20
P. H. Bryce.....	Travelling expenses.....	242 00
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing and binding report <i>re</i> disposal of sewage.....	38 18
do.....	Printing circulars <i>re</i> Cholera.....	108 16
		623 54

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, "LADIES' DEPARTMENT."

Miss L. Salter.....	Twelve months' salary as Matron.....	500 00
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VACCINE FARM.

A. Stewart, M.D.....	Legislative grant.....	375 00
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EXPENSES *re* FACTORIES ACT.

J. R. Brown.....	Twelve months' salary as Inspector.....	1,000 00
R. Barber.....	do.....	1,000 00
O. A. Kocque.....	do.....	1,000 00
J. E. Brown.....	Travelling expenses.....	528 70
R. Barber.....	do.....	628 70
L. K. Cameron.....	Stationery.....	24 58
Labor Directory Publishing Co.....	Advertising.....	2 00
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing and binding.....	32 10
W. Barber & Bros.....	Paper.....	14 35
		4,227 43

ARBITRATION WITH CANADA AND QUEBEC.

E. Irving.....	Legal services.....	350 00
J. R. Forsyth.....	Services as stenographer.....	600 00
J. M. Plunkett.....	do Typewriting.....	15 00
G. G. Kezar.....	do.....	7 50
W. Strachey.....	do.....	4 00
H. A. May.....	do.....	1 50
William Laux.....	do.....	1 00
J. McElroy.....	do.....	1 00
Keating & Frazer.....	do.....	2 00
Holland Bros.....	Copying documents.....	14 20
G. Bengough.....	Rent of typewriter.....	25 00
R. A. Baldwin.....	Copies of maps.....	4 00
L. K. Cameron.....	Stationery.....	10 15
G. M. Rose.....	Postage stamps.....	3 00
J. P. McDonnell.....	Travelling expenses, <i>etc.</i>	218 46
Hon. Sir O. Mowat.....	Travelling expenses.....	21 00
		1,277 81

Carried forward.....

51,362 24

3,293,196 28

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			51,362	24	3,293,196	28
DRAINAGE COMMISSION.							
J. B. Rankin.....	Services and expenses as Commissioner.....	1,603	69				
W. G. McGeorge.....	do.....	1,201	95				
A. McIntyre.....	do.....	677	60				
A. Lamarch.....	do.....	696	70				
E. J. Scully.....	Travelling expenses.....	67	20				
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing and binding Drainage Laws.....	106	37				
W. Barber & Bros.....	Paper.....	9	12				
L. K. Cameron.....	Stationery.....	15	70				
A. Bellamy.....	Advertising.....	3	20				
Dominion Express Co.....	Charges on stationery.....		35	4,381	88		
EXHIBIT FOR IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.							
D. Boyle.....	Services, expenses and disbursements re collection of exhibits.....	760	73				
W. J. Morris.....	do.....	256	50				
P. McGregor.....	do.....	19	85				
P. McKellar.....	do.....	551	98				
E. F. Coxwell.....	do.....	102	75				
J. J. Withrow.....	Services as Commissioner.....	50	00				
J. F. Boyle.....	Services.....	107	00				
A. P. Coleman.....	do.....	25	00				
J. N. Lyons & Co.....	Map of Ontario.....	1,299	59				
Elliott & Son.....	Show cases.....	429	00				
Withrow & Hillock.....	Packing boxes, stand, etc.....	102	80				
Sir J. R. Somers, Vine.....	Proportion of cost re furnishing conference room.....	497	54				
Alex. Parks.....	Mineral specimens.....	35	00				
G. B. Robson.....	Photos of oil wells, etc.....	12	00				
Canada Granite Co.....	Dressing and polishing samples.....	382	60				
D. Macintosh & Son.....	do.....	4	00				
J. White & Son.....	do.....	11	75				
Imperial Oil Co.....	Packing samples.....	8	00				
James Bell.....	Teaming phosphate.....	1	75				
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing circulars.....	3	75				
L. K. Cameron.....	Stationery.....	33	23				

A. Rains	Rent of office	100 00		
G. T. Railway Co.	Freight charges.....	42 67		
Hon. G. W. Ross.....	Travelling expenses.....	812 44		
P. O'Byrne.....	Expenses and disbursements.....	769 55	6,419 48	
DOMINION TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.				
E. W. Arthy, Treasurer	Legislative grant.....		500 00	
CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE.				
W. K. Miles, Treasurer	Legislative grant.....		100 00	
COLUMBIA EXHIBITION.				
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing	32 57		
Mail Printing Co.....	do	34 75		
P. C. Allan	Postage stamps.....	22 50		
P. Strlton	do	6 00		
H. C. Dixon	do	99 00		
L. K. Cameron.....	Stationery.....	69 07		
Brown Bros.....	do	4 85		
Warwick & Sons	do	2 80		
Presbyterian News Co.....	do	1 00		
J. E. Bryant Co	Book	15 00		
J. R. Lumdy	Cases, crates, etc	22 69		
W. G. Guest	do	10 00		
W. H. Hill	do	28 89		
Bowman Hardware Co.....	do	6 10		
R. Mitchell	do	2 75		
Whithall, Tatam & Co.....	Bottles, jars, etc.....	738 39		
Dominion Paper Co.....	Boxes	1 20		
Kilgour Bros	do	9 75		
Wright & Co.....	Mantles	40 00		
A. R. Willet	Designs for courts	125 00		
J. A. Bruce	Sample bags	7 06		
Dick, Ridout & Co.....	do	90		
M. J. Hughes	Material, etc., for packing exhibits	29 31		
T. C. Watkins	do	12 05		
Pratt & Watkins	do	4 18		
M. Brennan & Sons	do	1 60		
J. A. Marshall	do	20 00		
J. E. Townsend	do	15 48		
Fee & Mackey	do	25 00		
E. H. Roberts	do	50		
Stanley, Mills & Co.....	Hardware	11 49		
<i>Carried forward</i>		1,399 88	62,763 60	3,293,196 28

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	%	c.	%	c.
P. Bertram.....	Hardware.....			1,399	88
J. H. Fleming.....	Collection of birds.....				
Thurston & Spurrer.....	do.....			6	04
W. G. Kidd.....	Loan of mineral specimens.....			187	90
Canada Granite Co.....	Polishing marble, etc.....			25	00
G. F. Boswick.....	Desk.....			50	00
G. T. Railway Co.....	Freight charges.....			172	00
C. P. Railway Co.....	do.....			20	00
J. J. Withrow.....	To pay freight charges on lumber, samples, etc.....			113	09
Dominion Express Co.....	Changes.....			200	00
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.....	Messages.....			90	10
C. P. R. Telegraph.....	do.....			9	30
Bell Telephone Co.....	Rent of instrument.....			22	15
G. Bengough.....	Rent of typewriter.....			22	50
E. H. Brown.....	Services as typewriter.....			32	50
M. Ure.....	do.....			252	00
G. Stafford.....	do.....			9	00
C. Brown.....	Cab hire.....			23	00
W. J. Morris.....	do.....			34	75
S. May.....	do.....			20	00
A. W. Carscallen.....	Cartage.....			20	00
A. Parkes.....	do.....			4	50
T. A. Walker.....	do.....			3	50
Roose Cartage Co.....	do.....			6	00
J. McDonald.....	do.....			1	25
W. Charters.....	do.....			1	00
W. K. Colville.....	do.....			1	00
N. Awrey.....	Travelling expenses and disbursements.....			8	00
A. H. Pettit.....	do.....			2,839	08
D. Boyle.....	do.....			1,145	14
R. Gibson.....	do.....			152	73
J. A. Marshall.....	do.....			119	45
J. Geddes.....	do.....			180	10
J. C. Snell.....	do.....			58	27
W. R. Aylesworth.....	do.....			52	00
				270	87
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>			62,763	60
				3,293,196	28

COLUMBIA EXHIBITION.—Continued.

James Barclay.....	do	48 35
E. F. Coxwell.....	do	81 40
E. J. Guy.....	do	91 79
S. Mackey.....	do	13 75
Sundry persons.....	do	398 96
Hon. A. S. Hardy.....	do	65 30
N. Awrey.....	do	2,230 00
D. Boyle.....	do	852 50
A. H. Pettit.....	do	680 00
E. J. Guy.....	do	108 00
S. Mackay.....	do	80 00
R. Gibson.....	do	74 00
J. A. Marshall.....	do	342 00
Isaac Geddes.....	do	100 00
J. C. Snell.....	do	72 00
W. R. Aylessworth.....	do	125 00
James Barclay.....	do	81 00
E. F. Coxwell.....	do	77 50
Sundry persons.....	do	761 91
do	do	111 01
do	do	35 40
Sundry newspapers.....	do	14,110 12
REMOVAL TO NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.		
D. Dunn.....	do	27 10
M. C. Roblin.....	do	138 00
E. J. Barton.....	do	125 15
C. B. Gamble.....	do	80 00
W. J. McCutcheon.....	do	50 00
R. Brown.....	do	132 50
James Kanaen.....	do	11 50
John Kanaen.....	do	17 50
F. O'Byrne.....	do	7 00
T. Fahy.....	do	21 00
A. Williams.....	do	21 00
P. Kewan.....	do	6 00
John Watson.....	do	51 00
A. Budd.....	do	24 00
J. Burch.....	do	55 70
W. R. Ledger.....	do	47 15
J. F. Sharpe.....	do	47 15
S. Ross.....	do	6 00
J. J. Walsh.....	do	10 00
J. Hughes.....	do	20 00
W. Power.....	do	9 00
M. J. O'Neil.....	do	6 00
W. Ryan.....	do	30 00
<i>Carried forward</i>		918 75
		76,903 72
		3,294,196 28

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward.</i>							
REMOVAL TO NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—Continued.							
F. Hughes	Services.			948	75		
A. S. Lane	do			13	50		
G. Crocknell	do			9	00		
Rose Cartage Co.	Cartage			7	50		
Verral Transfer Co	do			293	70		
G. P. Buckley	Removing shutters and bars <i>re</i> safes.			73	25		
C. W. Coleman	Removing clock.			5	00		
C. Wilson	Removing and replacing scales.			2	50		
R. Walker & Sons.	Packing cases.			38	50		
Barclard & Co	do			4	00		
W. H. Sparrow	Brush.			44	04		
				1	50		
						1,441	24
FISH AND GAME WARDENS.							
A. D. Stewart	Services as Chief Warden.			448	66		
J. H. Willmott	do			47	40		
J. A. Gill	do			14	40		
H. K. Smith	do			47	40		
F. C. Quallins	do			44	40		
W. Unwin	do			15	00		
W. G. Wheeler	do			7	50		
C. N. Chapman	do			10	00		
F. Mills	do			8	00		
J. A. Barron	Legal services and expenses <i>re</i> prosecutions.			51	60		
Briggs & Swazie.	Special services and expenses <i>re</i> Indian reserve.			99	50		
M. Stewart	Services as Stenographer			32	00		
				825	86		
Warwick & Sons	Printing abstracts, laws, etc			1,157	87		
Dorrien Mfg & Plating Co.	Wardens' badges.			106	25		
A. F. Campaign	Travelling expenses			6	85		
W. G. Wheeler	do			3	00		
C. N. Chapman	do			7	75		
W. Unwin	do			13	00		
F. Mills	do			12	05		
				1,261	12		
				76,903	72		
				948	75		
						3,293,196	28

J. A. Gills	do	and disbursements	8 00		
H. K. Smith	do	do	70 37		
J. H. Willmott	do	do	168 84		
F. C. Quallins	do	do	156 84		
A. D. Stewart	do	do	351 86	798 51	2,888 49
Lakefield Lumber Mfg Co	Proportion of costs,.....				
	COSTS, SHARPE v. LAKEFIELD LUMBER CO.				
	Bounty for destruction of wolves,.....				
	BOUNTY FOR DESTRUCTION OF WOLVES.				
George Sawyers	Bounty	do	10 00		
J. W. McFarlane	do	do	10 00		
A. McConnell	do	do	10 00		
P. Aubin	do	do	10 00		
R. Jessop	do	do	10 00		
E. Riley	do	do	10 00		
A. Jenkins	do	do	20 00		
T. Archer	do	do	10 00		
W. Hood	do	do	20 00		
W. McIntyre	do	do	10 00		
O. Tremblay	do	do	20 00		
J. Bice	do	do	10 00		
J. K. Byres	do	do	10 00		
J. Binnie	do	do	10 00		
A. G. Grover	do	do	10 00		
J. Wingle	do	do	4 00		
J. McGhee	do	do	4 00		
J. Miller	do	do	12 00		
M. Sheedy	do	do	4 00		
J. A. Ellis	do	do	4 00		
	CENTENARY CELEBRATION, NIAGARA AND TORONTO.				
W. Reynie	Legislative grant				
	DEHORNING COMMISSION.				
Hon. Chas. Drury	Services, expenses and disbursements as Commissioner				
A. Glendenning	do				
D. M. Macpherson	do				
R. Gibson	do				
Andrew Smith, V. S.	Services as Commissioner				
	<i>Carried forward</i>				
			1,780 05	84,691 45	3,253,196 28
				208 00	
				2,000 00	

D. Dunn.....	do	174 00		
Mrs. J. Lovett	do	11 50		
W. H. Stone	Expenses re funeral late Lieutenant-Governor Campbell	1,200 00	2,990 50	
F. C. Law	To pay sundry expenses,	495 92		
Band Committee, Q. O. R.	do	86 00		
(P. A.) Royal Insurance Co.	Premium on farm buildings, Guelph.....	75 00	1,781 92	
Lancashire Insurance Co.	do	75 00		
Warwick & Sons.....	Printing and binding report, Mining Commission, 1891		150 00	
W. Magill	Subscription re protest closing up Simcoe street.....		262 50	
E. C. Young	Services as Registrar, Haliburton.....		50 00	
McCarthy, Osler & Hoskin	Services and disbursements, C. Kelly v. Dr. Clark, Sup't. Toronto, L. A.		200 00	
E. B. Borron	Expenses of enquiry re Indian annuities, etc	750 00	130 74	
W. Barber & Bros	Paper re Borron's report, water powers	5 57		
Thomas Marrin.....	Further compensation for injuries received while acting as Sessional Messenger.....		755 57	
L. McDonald	Compensation for injuries at Experimental Farm.....		100 00	
Miss Annie MacIntyre	Compensation for injuries received in Laundry, Agricultural College.....		100 00	
Union Bank of Newfoundland	Grant to sufferers by St. John's fire.....		250 00	
Kelph, Smith & Co.	Engraving railway certificates.....	37 50	10,000 00	
do	do	62 50		
Sundry newspapers.....	Advertising re annuities		100 00	
			455 40	
			30,354 03	
	Total Miscellaneous Expenditure		117,815 98	
	Total Expenditure under Supply Bill		3,411,012 26	
RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND.				
Credit Valley Railway.....	(Authority for payment, 35 Vic., cap. 24 and 37 Vic., cap. 27.) On account of grants in aid of lines from Toronto to Brock Road and Streetsville to Alton. Payment due 30th June, 1892.....	908 46		
	do	908 46		
	do		1,816 92	
Grand Junction Railway.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from Sterling to Ashburnham—45.86 miles. Payment due 30th June, 1892.....	3,967 80		
	do	3,967 80		
	do		7,935 60	
Canada Atlantic Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from the boundary line to Ottawa—65.72 miles. Payment due 30th June, 1892.....	5,686 09		
	do	5,686 09		
	do		11,372 18	
	<i>Carried forward</i>		21,124 70	
			3,411,012 26	

RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			21,124	70			3,411,012	26
	RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND.—Continued.								
	(Authority for payment, 39 Vic., cap. 22 and 42 Vic., cap. 28.)								
Credit Valley Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from Brook Road to Ingersoll and from Cataract to Elora.			4,499	04				
	Payment due 30th June, 1892			4,499	04				
	do 31st December, 1892					8,908	08		
Belleville & North Hastings Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from Grand Junction Railway to Moore Mine—22 miles.			2,855	16				
	Payment due 30th June, 1892			2,855	16				
	do 31st December, 1892					5,710	32		
Grand Junction Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from Sterling to Ashburnham—45.86 miles.			1,983	89				
	Payment due 30th June, 1892			1,983	89				
	do 31st December, 1892					3,907	78		
Canada Atlantic Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from the boundary line to Ottawa—65.72 miles.			2,843	05				
	Payment due 30th June, 1892			2,843	05				
	do 31st December, 1892					5,686	10		
	(Authority for payment, 40 Vic., cap. 24.)							24,362	28
Victoria Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from Kinnmount to Haliburton—22.31 miles.			7,721	04				
	Payment due 30th June, 1892			7,721	04				
	do 31st December, 1892					15,442	08		
Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from Port Perry to Lindsay—25.945 miles.			2,244	76				
	Payment due 30th June, 1892			2,244	76				
	do 31st December, 1892					4,489	52		

Prince Arthur's Landing & Kamistiouia Railway ..	On account of grant in aid of lines from Prince Arthur's Landing to Fort William—5,996 miles. Payment due 30th June, 1892..... do 31st December, 1892.....	518 68 518 68	1,037 36	
Credit Valley Railway	On account of grant in aid of lines from Toronto to Ingersoll, Streetsville to Alton and Cataract to Elora—151,837 miles. Payment due 30th June, 1892..... do 31st December, 1892.....	6,621 41 6,621 41	13,242 82	
Kingston & Pembroke Railway.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from Mississippi to Madawaska River—28,42 miles. Payment due 30th June, 1892..... do 31st December, 1892.....	9,835 58 9,835 58	19,671 16	
Canada Atlantic Railway.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from the boundary line to Ottawa—65,72 miles. Payment due 30th June, 1892..... do 31st December, 1892.....	2,843 05 2,843 05	5,686 10	
Hamilton & Northwestern Railway.....	(Authority for payment, 41 Vic., cap. 16.) On account of grant in aid of lines from Jarvis to Port Dover—8,975 miles. Payment due 30th June, 1892..... do 31st December, 1892.....	776 51 776 51	1,553 02	
North Simcoe Railway.....	On account of grant in aid of lines from Penetanguishene to Harrison's Crossing—33,343 miles. Payment due 30th June, 1892..... do 31st December, 1892.....	3,606 04 3,606 04	7,212 08	68,334 14
Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay & Lake Erie Railway	(Authority for payment, 44 Vic., cap. 23.) On account of grant in aid of lines from Harrison to Warton and Mount Forest to Durham—78,51 miles. Payment due 30th June, 1892..... do 31st December, 1892.....	5,746 65 5,746 65	11,493 30	
Erie & Huron Railway.....	On account of grant in aid of line from Hordau to Wallaceburg—39,74 miles. Payment due 30th June, 1892..... do 31st December, 1892.....	3,055 01 3,055 01	6,110 02	17,608 32
	<i>Carried forward</i>			131,424 41
				3,411,012 26

Mosa	do	800 00				
Tilbury, East.....	do	1,012 00				
Warwick	do	488 00				
Zone	do	1,257 00				
Zorra, East.....	do	1,761 20				
Zorra, West	do	1,001 22				
						33,193 64
TILE DRAINAGE.						
The Treasurer—						
Buxanquet	Debitures issued by the Municipality for the Construction of Tile Drain-					
Brooke	age Works.....					
Bayham	do	400 00				
Camden	do	1,200 00				
Colchester, North.....	do	1,200 00				
Ekfrid	do	600 00				
Harwich	do	500 00				
Howard	do	200 00				
Malahide.....	do	600 00				
Moore	do	600 00				
Morris	do	500 00				
Mosa	do	500 00				
Opa	do	200 00				
Orford	do	300 00				
Plympton	do	100 00				
Sombra	do	500 00				
Sarnia	do	700 00				
Southwold	do	700 00				
Warwick	do	400 00				
Yarmouth	do	400 00				
						10,400 00
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.						
Board of Trustees.....	On account rebuilding					60,000 00
	(Authority for payment, 53 Vic., cap. 73)					
LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.						
Arthur	Township					
Arthur	Village	495 20				
Alvinston	do	60 00				
Barrie	Town	16 27				
Brooke	Township	37 50				
Erin	do	292 90				
		61 49				
	<i>Carried forward</i>	963 36				3,742,995 48

LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.—*Concluded.*—NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			963	36		
	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.—Continued.						
Forest	Town					83	
Maidstone	Township			84	26		
Meaford	Town			23	15		
Pembroke	Township			5	59		
Plympton	do			187	41		
Stafford	do			137	90		
Sydenham	do			281	60		
St. Vincent	do			115	74		
Tecumseth	do			136	16		
Vespra	do			122	49		
Wyoming	Village			1	25		
							2,049 74
	NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.						
	(Authority for payment, 54 Vic., cap. 4.)						
Carroll, Gaylord & Vick	On account contract			83,291	54		
Estate of Lionel Yorke	Masonry, etc.			27,198	88		
St. Lawrence Foundry Co.	Carpentering, etc.			7,461	92		
Purdy, Mansell & Mashinter.	do			47,787	07		
Douglas Bros	do			18,007	49		
A. H. Rundle	do			24,150	30		
Wagner, Zeidler & Co.	do			64,523	53		
R. J. Hovenden	do			18,263	12		
H. C. Harrower	do			16,898	51		
W. J. McGuire & Co.	do			1,102	70		
Garson & Pureer	do			4,761	01		
R. A. Waite	do			9,500	00		
J. Drew	On account services as Architect.			234	50		
Sundry newspapers	Services as Clerk of works outer drainage			51	60		
	Advertising for tenders						
	STATIONERY OFFICE.						
	Amount of purchases			14,248	32		
	Less distribution to Departments			13,554	03		
	Total Expenditure						323,212 17
							694 29
							4,068,451 68

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 10th, 1893.

O. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

No. 12.

Being Statement of Expenditures (under authority of 43 Vic. Cap. 2, and amending Acts, 48 Vic. Cap. 6, 50 Vic. Cap. 3; and 54 Vic. Cap. 4.) on account of erection and construction of the new Parliament and Departmental Buildings, and shewing (1) the total of such expenditure to the 31st December, 1891; (2) the additional expenditure for the year 1892; and (3) the grand total of expenditure to 31st December, 1892.

NOTE.—For miscellaneous expenditures in respect of grading, filling up and laying out of grounds, etc., making of roads and pavements, etc., and equipment, furnishing and fitting up, etc., of the buildings, see Statement No. 13. For preliminary expenditures in respect of competitive plans, etc., see Note B, at foot of this statement.

To Whom Paid.	For what work, etc.	Expenditures to 31st December, 1891.		Additional Expenditures for Year 1892.		(Grand Total of Expenditures to 31st December, 1892.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Lionel Yorke	Excavating, concreting, masonry, brickwork, etc.	250,370	77			250,370	77
Carroll, Gaylord & Vick	Bricks not supplied by Central Prison (see Note A).	307,884	99	83,291	54	651,497	30
Lionel Yorke	Bricks furnished contractors (see Note A).	12,637	05			12,637	05
Central Prison	Iron work, etc., ground floor and basement of west wing.	30,000	00			30,000	00
Lionel Yorke	Carpenter work, etc., other than ground floor and basement of west wing.	4,613	00			4,613	00
Lionel Yorke	Iron work, etc.	4,062	53			4,062	53
Margaret Yorke, Administratrix, etc.	Iron work, etc.	44,914	48	27,198	88	76,205	89
St. Lawrence Foundry Co.	Plastering, etc.	39,575	92	7,461	92	47,037	84
A. H. Rundie	Plumbing, steamheating, etc.	9,315	02	24,190	30	33,505	32
Douglas Bros.	Slate and copper roofing, etc.	15,595	90	47,787	07	63,382	97
Wagner, Zeidler & Co.	Interior wood work, etc.	24,721	04	18,007	49	42,728	53
R. J. Hovenden	" " painting, glazing, etc.	1,538	33	64,523	53	66,061	86
H. C. Harrower	Grand stair case, grille work, etc.			18,203	12	18,203	12
Garrison & Purser	Outer drainage, etc.			16,898	51	16,898	51
Wm. J. McGuire & Co.	Interior fire hydrants, piping, etc.			4,761	01	4,761	01
R. A. Waite	Payment of architect's fees.			1,102	70	1,102	70
Sundry other expenditures	For water mains, drains, advertising tenders, etc.			9,500	00	9,500	00
				286	10	6,032	07
	Totals	784,388	00	323,212	17	1,107,600	17

NOTE A.—By the terms of the original contract for excavating, concreting, masonry, brickwork, etc., approved of by the Provincial Legislature, the contractor was to receive (1) \$671,250, and (2) thirteen and one-half million of brick from the Central Prison. If less than this amount of brick was supplied from the Central Prison he was to be paid at the rate of six dollars per thousand for the difference between the quantity supplied and said thirteen and one-half millions. The actual quantity of brick supplied from the Central Prison to the contractors was only 10,454,450.

NOTE B.—The preliminary expenditures for and in connection with the competitive and other plans, etc., prior to those prepared by Mr. Waite, and which preliminary expenditure amounted to a total of \$17,876.76, are omitted from this statement, as they form no part of the actual cost of the erection and construction of these buildings under Mr. Waite's plans.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

TORONTO, March 10th, 1893.

No. 13.

Shewing miscellaneous expenditures (a) to 31st December, 1891; (b) for the year 1892; and (c) the grand total of such expenditures to 31st December, 1892, in connection with the New Parliament and Departmental Buildings for (1) Old Hospital premises; (2) Outside fire hydrants, water mains for grounds, etc.; (3) Grading, levelling, filling up and laying out of the grounds and making of roads, pavements, etc.; (4) Equipping, furnishing and fitting up the buildings with passenger elevators, combination electric and gas fittings, and interior wiring for electric power and lighting; (5) Book stacks, shelving, reading desks, tables, etc., for library, members' reading-room, etc.; (6) Metal files, pigeon holes, and other fittings for vaults, offices, etc.; and (7) Such additional fittings, furnishings, equipment and other matters as are not included in the statement of expenditures for the erection and construction of these buildings.

NOTE.—For expenditures in respect of the erection and construction of the buildings, see Statement No. 12.

	To whom paid.		For what paid.	Expenditure to 31st December, 1891.		Expenditures 31st December, 1892.		Grand Total.
	\$	c.		\$	c.	\$	c.	
Toronto University				30,000	00			
Bennett & Wright			Old Hospital premises			3,685	95	
Osis Bros. & Co.			Combination electric and gas light fittings			7,620	00	
Office Specialty Co.			Electric elevators			3,470	00	
Win. Simpson			Vault files, pigeon holes, etc.			2,583	00	
Conger Coal Co.			Book stacks, tables, reading desks, etc., for library, reading-room, etc.			609	40	
M. Donnelly			Coal and wood			146	70	
Consumers' Gas Co.			Colts			77	15	
Toronto Fire Department			Fire alarm box			149	60	
Andrew Jeffrey			Copperas				50	
O. Tolliver			Whitewashing vaults, etc.			36	00	
Stewart & Wood			Paint for vault floors			55	80	
A. Williams			Use of plow in grounds			1	50	
Water Works Department			Outside fire hydrants, etc.			3,105	18	
Purdy, Mansell & Washinter			Hose couplings, etc.			103	30	
Grand Trunk Railway			Freight			5	72	
Oakley & Holmes			Materials for pavements, roads, concrete, etc.				4	00
Carroll & Vick			"			1,836	62	
Frederick McKeown			"			1,696	28	

James Maloney.....	Material for pavements, roads, concrete, etc.	713 63
Walter Page.....	"	5 63
Wm. Best & Co.....	"	32 00
J. B. Smith & Sons.....	"	205 89
E. Hiron.....	"	24 11
Geo. B. Meadows.....	"	28 50
Wm. Harrison.....	"	238 50
Britnell & Co.....	"	1,248 96
John Hurst.....	"	16 40
John Hearne.....	"	84 24
S. Hallett.....	"	1 88
Wm. Maguire.....	"	2,863 75
St. Lawrence Foundry Co.....	Iron cover plates, etc.	85 31
Bertram & Co.....	Tools, hardware, etc.	1 70
G. Crow.....	"	4 44
G. Forrest.....	"	10 70
Rice Lewis & Son (Ltd.).....	"	51 11
James Oag.....	"	9 45
Wm. Rosebrough & Sons.....	"	334 67
S. Rogers & Co.....	Oil, etc.	12 78
N. L. Piper & Son.....	"	17 05
Toronto Incan. Elec. Light Co.....	Material for electric light and power wiring, etc.	190 90
Canadian Elec. Light Co.....	"	240 56
Royal Electric Co.....	"	190 59
Toronto Electrical Works.....	"	128 88
J. A. Kauninger.....	"	241 58
Pennett & Wright.....	"	4,144 63
Withrow & Hillock.....	"	446 62
James Scott.....	"	30 83
Pay lists of men.....	Work on roads, pavements, grounds, electric wiring, etc.	8,059 28
Totals.....		44,770 65
		30,000 00
		74,770 65

NOTE.—This statement does not embrace (1) The expenditure of \$17,876.75 for and in connection with the competitive and other plans, etc., submitted prior to those prepared and designed by Mr. Waite, as to which latter expenditures, see note "B" to Statement No. 12; nor (2) the expenditure of \$1,258.06 in connection with the sale of lands set apart by Act to form New Parliament Buildings Fund. The amount realized from the sale of these lands to 31st December, 1892, was \$174,210.04.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, March 10th, 1893.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

No. 14.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE by the Treasurer of Ontario, showing the amounts Unexpended and Over-expended during the twelve months ended December 31st, 1892.

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	Appropriation.		Expended.		Unexpended.		Over-expended.		Overdrafts of appropriations.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Civil Government	Government House—expenses	1,950	00	1,950	00						
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office—salaries	2,480	00	2,403	40	76	60				
	do —expenses	1,500	00	1,500	00						
	Attorney-General's Department—salaries	17,050	00	17,026	33	23	67				
	do —expenses	3,230	00	3,196	97	33	03				
	Education Department—salaries	16,750	00	16,620	00	130	00				
	do —expenses	2,400	00	2,556	43						
	Crown Lands Department—salaries	40,800	00	40,485	25	314	75			150	43
	do —expenses	11,580	00	9,040	10	2,539	90				26
	Bureau of Mines—salaries	4,550	00	4,550	00						
	do —expenses	1,250	00	1,611	71					301	71
	Public Works Department—salaries	19,100	00	19,100	00						
	do —expenses	1,800	00	1,634	50	165	50				
	Treasury Department—salaries	12,325	00	12,325	00						
	do —expenses	2,570	00	2,639	62						
	Provincial Auditor's Office—salaries	5,750	00	5,750	00						
	do —expenses	800	00	586	91	213	09				
	License Branch—salaries	8,650	00	8,504	16	145	84				
	do —expenses	650	00	483	92	166	08				
	Secretary and Registrar's Department—salaries	15,800	00	15,800	00						
do —expenses	3,835	00	3,833	08	1	92					
Public Institutions—salaries	9,075	00	9,075	00							
do —expenses	2,700	00	2,686	58	13	42					
Agricultural Department—salaries	14,250	00	14,250	00							
do —expenses	1,600	00	1,725	85					125	85	
Registrar-General's Department—salaries	6,440	00	6,940	00					500	00	
do —expenses	6,025	00	5,154	32	870	68					
Immigration Department—salaries	1,350	00	1,350	00							
do —expenses	300	00	223	35	76	65					
Board of Health—salaries	5,650	00	5,644	00	6	00					
do —expenses	2,700	00	2,431	98	268	02					
		224,930	00	221,078	46	5,065	15			1,213	61

Official Gazette	3,000 00	2,596 69	403 31	
Queen's Printer's Office—salaries	2,600 00	2,600 00		
do —expenses	350 00	312 22	37 78	
Inspection Registry Offices	1,900 00	1,900 00		
do Insurance do —salaries	4,133 33	4,133 33	66 67	39 91
do do —expenses	1,500 00	1,539 91		
Special Clerk—salary	1,600 00	1,600 00		
	15,150 00	14,682 15	507 76	39 91
Total Civil Government	240,080 00	235,760 61	5,572 91	1,253 52
Legislation				
Salaries	16,100 00	13,333 00	2,767 00	2,819 35
Sessional Writers	11,000 00	13,819 35		
Postages	3,500 00	1,936 94	1,563 06	9,694 97
Stationery, printing and binding	25,000 00	34,694 97		
Printing bills, etc	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Library	3,000 00	1,727 72	1,272 28	
Indemnity to Members	57,000 00	56,699 80	300 20	
Expenses	5,000 00	6,385 98		1,385 98
Total Legislation	124,600 00	132,597 76	5,902 54	13,900 30
Administration of Justice				
Supreme Court	25,125 00	26,186 51		1,061 51
Appeal Court	1,830 00	1,965 67		135 67
High Court	3,700 00	4,066 52		366 52
Chancery Division	12,320 00	12,945 99		625 99
Queen's Bench Division	7,798 00	7,549 50	252 50	
Common Pleas do	6,985 00	5,966 02	18 98	
Surrogate Judges, etc	56,758 00	58,676 21	271 48	2,189 69
	25,960 00	24,936 33	623 67	
Crown Counsel Prosecutions	10,000 00	8,882 44	1,117 56	3,085 47
Criminal Justice	155,000 00	158,085 47		
Inspection Legal Offices	4,000 00	4,167 06	432 94	
Special Services	5,900 00	3,900 00	2,000 00	
Inspection Division Courts	4,850 00	4,811 40	38 60	
Sheriffs Fees	6,000 00	4,899 05	1,100 95	
Swals and other Contingencies	300 00	185 90	114 10	
Constitutional questions	12,000 00	1,982 87	10,017 13	
Expenses of Judges in grouped counties	1,800 00	1,830 77		30 77

Carried forward

No. 14.—STATEMENT, ETC.—Continued.

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	Appropriation.		Expended.		Unexpended.		Over-expended.		Overdrafts of appropriations.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Administration of Justice— <i>Continued</i>	<i>Brought forward</i>										
	Ditches and Water Courses Act	500	00	111	50	388	50				
	Shorthand Reporters	10,700	00	10,700	00						
	County Law Associations	1,000	00	1,000	00						
	Deputy Clerks of Crown and Pleas	17,100	00	17,100	00						
	Local Registrars	5,275	00	5,275	00						
	Land Titles Office	7,350	00	7,192	78	157	22				
	Drainage Act	5,700	00	4,935	63	764	37				
	Local Masters of Titles	3,002	20	3,364	09		61	89			
	District of Algoma	16,500	00	16,191	97	305	03				
	do Thunder Bay	8,800	00	9,905	05		1,105	05			
	do Rainy River	10,054	47	10,825	03		770	56			
	do Nipissing	6,400	00	6,693	59		293	59			
	do Maskoka and Parry Sound	13,200	00	15,056	35		1,856	35			
	do Haliburton	150	00	170	60		20	60			
	do Manitowlin	2,800	00	1,411	20	1,388	80				
	Provincial Police	9,500	00	8,796	51	703	49				
		319,381	67	308,077	26	18,528	69	7,224	28		
		401,659	67	391,689	80	19,423	84	9,413	97		
	Total Administration of Justice										
Education	Public and Separate Schools	241,776	92	240,525	57	1,251	35				
		35,000	00	31,405	21	3,594	79				
	do Kindergarten	3,000	00	1,185	75	1,814	25				
	do Night	1,000	00	175	00	825	00				
	Public Schools, Leaving Examinations	3,000	00	855	00	2,145	00				
	High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	100,000	00	100,000	00						
	Model Schools	9,000	00	9,000	00						
	French Training Institutes	800	00	800	00						
	Training District Teachers	1,000	00	1,000	00						
	Teachers' Institutes	2,300	00	2,262	28	37	72				
	Ontario School of Pedagogy	6,400	00	6,125	30	274	70				
	Inspection of Schools	55,050	00	54,893	44	156	56				
	Departmental Examinations	18,000	00	20,750	01						
	Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	21,540	00	21,474	00	66	00				
	do do —salaries	1,950	00	2,027	93						
	do do Ottawa—salaries	20,290	00	20,240	00	50	00				
	do do do —expenses	2,100	00	1,982	19	117	81				
								2,750	01		2,750
								77	93		11
											93

Library and Museum—salaries	3,150 00	3,150 00	185 26	
do —expenses	2,150 00	1,964 74	440 00	
School of Practical Science—salaries	12,550 00	12,110 00		731 23
do —expenses	3,220 00	4,391 23		
Mechanics' Institutes	43,350 00	43,159 13	190 87	
Art Schools, etc	4,900 00	4,715 75	186 25	
Literary and Scientific	2,200 00	2,200 00		
Miscellaneous	2,500 00	3,020 33		
Superannuated Teachers	59,800 00	63,750 60		520 33 3,950 60
Total Education	656,026 92	653,161 46	11,335 56	8,470 10
Toronto Asylum	100,442 00	99,597 56	844 44	
Mimico Branch	67,158 00	73,848 92		
London Asylum	130,996 00	130,996 00		
Kingsdon do	74,972 00	79,672 00		
Hamilton do	122,857 00	109,454 29	13,402 71	
Orillia do	65,002 00	57,632 85	7,369 15	
Central Prison	64,510 00	36,354 88	28,155 12	
do industries	58,250 00	65,812 97	7,562 97	
Boys' Reformatory	38,050 00	38,049 63	37	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	43,971 00	43,971 00		
Blind Institute	35,624 00	35,623 41	59	
Mercer Reformatory	29,206 00	26,842 26	2,363 74	
Total Public Institutions Maintenance	835,778 00	818,435 77	31,586 12	14,243 89
Agencies in Europe	4,400 00	4,080 66	319 34	
do Ontario	600 00	600 00		
Incidentals	5,000 00	3,654 20	1,345 80	
Total Immigration	10,000 00	8,334 86	1,665 14	
Electoral Division Societies	73,550 00	72,200 00	1,350 00	
Grants to Associations	18,700 00	18,716 45		16 45
Farmers' Institutes	6,200 00	8,191 03		1,991 03
Incidentals	8,000 00	8,458 80		458 80
Forestry	2,000 00	1,881 23	118 77	
Tree Planting	1,000 00	773 70	226 30	
Bureau of Statistics	6,900 00	3,844 11	2,555 89	
Agricultural College	23,645 00	22,205 70	1,439 30	
Farm—Farm proper	11,935 00	9,467 71	2,467 29	
do Experiments	6,140 00	5,534 47	605 53	
do Dairy	9,350 00	10,093 61		743 61
do Poultry	900 00		900 00	
do Garden	5,975 00	4,611 41	430 56	
do Mechanical	1,600 00	1,270 86	329 14	
Total Agriculture	174,595 00	167,282 14	10,522 78	3,209 92

No. 14.—STATEMENT, ETC.—Continued.

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	Appropriation		Expended.		Unexpended.		Over-expended.		Overdrafts of Appropriations.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Hospitals and Charities		151,715	73	151,574	67	141	06				
Repairs and Maintenance.....		7,500	00	9,130	55			1,630	55	1,630	55
	Government House	9,900	00	8,468	82	1,431	18				
	Main Building	1,800	00	1,708	18	91	82				
	West Wing	3,050	00	3,080	40	19	60				
	East do	9,200	00	9,008	68	191	32				
	Educational Buildings	2,700	00	2,628	18	71	82				
	Simcoe Street premises	1,550	00	1,317	89	232	11				
	Wellington Street do	3,208	00	3,619	00			491	00	491	00
	Miscellaneous	3,350	00	3,836	65	13	35				
	Normal School, Ottawa	2,000	00	2,916	00			916	00	916	00
	School of Practical Science	6,350	00	7,247	17			897	17	897	17
	Agricultural College	650	00	649	47	53					
	do Hall					647	07				
	do do	8,640	00	7,992	93						
	Total Repairs and Maintenance	59,898	00	61,133	92	2,698	80	3,934	72		
Public Buildings		200	00	260	30			60	30		
	Toronto Asylum	10,730	00	10,421	79	308	21				
	do Inspector	46,000	00	46,917	27			917	27		
	Mimico Branch	12,612	00	11,060	36	1,551	64				
	do Inspector	70,000	00	20,438	58	49,561	42				
	Brockville Asylum	33,000	00	27,213	15	5,786	85				
	London Asylum	5,750	00	4,691	15	1,058	85				
	do Inspector	38,500	00	38,566	71			66	71		
	Hamilton Asylum	4,000	00	1,272	32	2,727	68				
	do Inspector	9,500	00	7,198	35	2,371	65				
	Kingston Asylum	14,010	00	13,527	80	482	20				
	do Inspector	1,750	00	1,808	15			441	85		
	Orillia Asylum	2,350	00	2,275	91	74	09				
	do Inspector	1,400	00			1,400	00				
	Boys' Reformatory	4,800	00	6,196	36			1,396	36		
	do Inspector										

Mercer Reformatory	1,614 00	1,455 82	158 18	
do Inspector	1,750 00	1,563 01	186 99	
Central Prison	500 00		500 00	
do Inspector	47,050 00	46,915 45	134 55	3,373 85
do Deaf and Dumb Institute	8,800 00	12,185 10		
do Inspector	4,780 00	4,768 75	11 25	
Blind Institute	9,800 00	8,274 27	1,525 73	
do Inspector	2,210 00	2,205 46	4 54	
Agricultural College	293,300 00	27,156 76	2,143 24	
Education Buildings	3,000 00	7,173 50	1,826 50	
Normal School, Ottawa	22,500 00	22,496 14	3 86	
School of Practical Science	10,800 00	10,808 97		8 97
Osgoode Hall	3,350 00	275 80	3,074 20	
Government House	700 00	673 98	26 02	
Parliament Buildings	60,000 00	44,770 65	15,229 35	
Algoma District	2,350 00	223 24	2,126 76	
Thunder Bay District	875 00	160 69	714 31	
Rainy River	4,000 00	2,203 22	1,796 78	
do do	3,500 00	2,272 98	1,227 02	
do do	2,900 00	1,715 55	1,184 45	
do do	3,800 00	5,391 60	4,408 40	
do do	275 00		275 00	
Miscellaneous				
Total Public Buildings	490,456 00	393,969 14	102,321 57	5,834 71
Public Works				
Magnetawan River Improvement	5,510 00	2,814 41	2,695 59	
Peninsula Creek	418 00	348 22	69 78	
Balsam River Works	1,000 00	992 16	7 84	
Gull and Burnt River Works	500 00	500 31		31
Landing Pier, Port Elgin	750 00	750 00		
Ottawa River Bridge	4,000 00		4,000 00	
Landing Pier, Southampton	800 00		800 00	
Mississippi River Improvement	2,000 00		2,000 00	
Nation River Improvement	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Lockmasters' salaries	4,000 00	3,401 10	598 90	
Maintenance locks, dams, etc	10,000 00	9,289 67	710 33	
Surveys, inspections, etc	5,000 00	228 98	4,771 02	
Total Public Works	36,978 00	21,824 85	15,153 46	31
Colonization Roads	106,050 00	103,655 39	2,394 61	

No. 14.—STATEMENT, ETC.—Concluded.

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	Appropriation		Expended.		Unexpended.		Over-expended.		Overdrafts of appropriations.		
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
Charges on Crown Lands	Board of Surveyors	400	00	350	00	50	00					
	Agents' salaries	29,438	74	23,438	74	6,211	26			2,084	90	
	Forest Ranging	25,000	00	27,084	90					902	55	
	Fire do	27,000	00	27,902	55							
	Special timber inspection	3,000	00			3,000	00					
	Cullers' Act	500	00	531	30					434	30	
	Quebec Agency	2,050	00	2,273	14					223	14	
	Ottawa do	4,109	00	2,610	22			1,498	78			
	Surveys	39,500	00	43,296	75					3,796	75	
	Miscellaneous	4,000	00	4,043	20					43	20	
	Total Charges on Crown Lands	135,209	00	131,863	80	10,760	04			7,414	84	
	Refunds	Education	1,000	00	786	86	213	14				
		Crown Lands	18,500	00	17,492	64	1,007	36				
		Miscellaneous			16	80					16	80
Municipalities' Fund		1,459	92	1,459	92							
Land Improvement Fund		2,155	89	2,155	89							
Total Refunds		23,115	81	21,912	11	1,220	50			16	80	
Miscellaneous	Charges on Revenue	2,000	00	1,876	24	123	76					
	Industrial School, Mimico	3,500	00	3,500	00							
	Marriage Licenses	500	00	390	99	109	01					
	Ontario Rifle Association	1,000	00	1,000	00							
	do Artillery do	500	00	500	00							
	Expenses of Elections	6,000	00	7,856	45					1,856	45	
	Voters' Lists	2,700	00	2,444	78	255	22					
	Gratuities	15,480	00	15,745	67					245	67	
	Archaeological Researches	1,000	00	1,000	00							
	Telephone Service	1,300	00	1,337	32					37	32	
	Removal Fund	7,500	00	6,974	85	525	15					
	Prisoners' Aid Society	1,000	00	1,000	00							
	Sanitary Investigations	500	00	732	16					232	16	

Outbreak of epidemics ..	1,500 00	623 51	876 46	
University College.....	500 00	500 00		
Vaccine farm.....	375 00	375 00		
Factories' Act.....	4,500 00	4,227 43	272 57	
Arbitration, Canada and Quebec	10,000 00	1,277 81	8,722 19	
Drainage Commission.....	3,000 00	4,381 88		1,381 88
Imperial Institute	5,500 00	6,419 48		919 48
Dominion Teachers' Association	500 00	500 00		
Canadian Military Institute.....	100 00	100 00		
Columbia Exhibition.....	15,000 00	14,110 12	859 88	
Removal to New Buildings.....	5,000 00	1,411 24	3,588 76	
Fitting up Library	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Fish and Game Wardens.....	2,000 00	2,888 49		888 49
Costs re Sharp & Lakefield Co.....	1,250 00	1,250 00		
Bounty re destruction of wolves	500 00	208 00	292 00	
Centenary celebration, Niagara and Toronto	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Dehorning Commission	2,000 00	2,770 50		770 50
School of Mines, Fort Arthur.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Unprovided	50,000 00	30,354 03	19,645 97	
Total Miscellaneous	153,705 00	117,813 98	42,240 97	6,351 95
Grand Totals	3,599,907 13	3,411,012 26	263,169 90	74,275 03
Aid to Railways.....				
Annuities				
Drainage Debentures (Municipal)		158,183 58		
Drainage Debentures (Till)		70,200 00		
New Parliament Buildings.....		33,183 61		
Land Improvement Fund		10,400 00		
(Special)		323,222 17		
University of Toronto		2,049 74		
Stationery purchased		60,000 00		
do distributed		14,218 32		
do		13,554 03		
Total Expenditures		4,068,451 68		

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 10th, 1893

No. 15.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.			EXPENDITURE, 1891.			EXPENDITURE, 1892.		
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Civil Government									
	Government House—expenses	1,950	00					1,950	00
	Lieutenant-Governor's office—salaries	2,480	00					2,480	00
	do expenses	1,500	00					1,500	00
	Attorney-General's Department—salaries	14,604	50					17,026	33
	do expenses	3,187	61					3,196	37
	Education Department—salaries	16,919	00					16,620	00
	do expenses	1,858	29					2,556	43
	Crown Lands Department—salaries	39,662	66					40,485	25
	do expenses	11,071	30					9,040	10
	Bureau of Mines—salaries							4,550	00
	do expenses	18,750	00					1,611	71
	Public Works Department—salaries	1,293	21					19,100	00
	do expenses	11,900	00					1,634	50
	Treasury Department—salaries	2,587	20					12,325	00
	do expenses	5,600	00					2,639	62
	Provincial Auditor's Office—salaries	755	27					5,730	00
	do expenses	8,200	00					586	91
	License Branch—salaries	548	37					8,504	16
	do expenses	15,700	00					483	92
	Provincial Secretary's Department—salaries	2,786	97					15,800	00
	do expenses	9,100	00					3,833	08
	Public Institutions Office—salaries	2,823	44					9,075	00
	do expenses	14,115	00					2,685	58
	Agricultural Department—salaries	1,408	17					14,250	00
	do expenses	6,600	00					1,725	85
	Registrar (General's Department—salaries	2,772	24					6,940	00
	do expenses	1,300	00					5,154	32
	Immigration Department—salaries	205	18					1,350	00
	do expenses	5,150	00					223	35
	Board of Health—salaries	3,146	13					5,644	00
	do expenses							2,431	98
	Miscellaneous:—								
	Official Gazette	3,300	01					2,595	69
	Queen's Printer's Office—salaries	2,500	00					2,600	00
	do expenses	402	92					312	22
	Inspection of Registry Offices	1,900	00					1,900	00

Inspection of Insurance Offices - salaries	2,900 00	221,126 28	4,133 33
do do expenses	518 81		1,539 91
Special Clerk re Investigations	1,600 00		1,600 00
			235,760 61
Legislation			
Salaries	12,850 00	123,601 03	13,333 00
Sessional clerks, etc	13,103 00		13,819 35
Postages and cost of House Post Office	4,271 05		1,936 94
Stationery, Printing and Binding	21,120 09		34,691 97
Printing Bills and distributing Statutes	3,440 57		4,000 00
Library	2,587 00		1,727 72
Indemnity to Members	59,168 80		56,699 80
Contingencies	6,660 52		6,385 98
			132,597 76
Administration of Justice			
Supreme Court of Judicature	23,495 19		26,186 51
Court of Appeal	1,739 72		1,965 67
High Court	3,729 05		4,066 52
Chancery Division	11,661 65		12,945 99
Queen's Bench Division	7,453 55		7,545 50
Common Pleas Division	5,573 69		5,966 02
Surrogate Judges and Local Masters	24,641 95		24,936 33
Crown Counsel Prosecutions	6,822 73		8,882 44
Criminal Justice	176,293 79		158,085 47
Inspection of Legal Offices	4,358 70		4,167 06
Special Services	3,150 00		3,900 00
Inspection of Division Courts	4,983 70		4,811 40
Sheriffs' Fees etc	5,319 87		4,899 05
Seals and other contingencies	1,794 40		185 90
Constitutional Questions	1,402 40		1,982 87
Expenses of Judges in Grouped Counties	1,885 10		1,830 77
Hitchhires and Watercourses Act	121 05		111 50
Shorthand Reporters	10,700 00		10,700 00
County Law Associations	1,000 00		1,000 00
Deputy Clerks of the Crown	16,733 00		17,100 00
do Local Registrars	6,625 00		6,275 00
Land Titles Act	7,562 51		7,192 78
Drainage Act	3,928 83		4,935 63
Local Masters of Titles	17,251 82		3,961 09
District of Algoma	8,547 15		16,194 97
do Thunder Bay	9,277 24		9,905 05
do Rainy River	6,281 76		10,825 03
do Nipissing	15,271 48		6,493 59
do Muskoka and Parry Sound			15,056 35
	387,645 33		381,311 49
			Carried forward

No. 15.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Continued.

SERVICE.	J.B-SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1891.		EXPENDITURE, 1892.		
		\$	c.	\$	c.	
Administration of Justice.—						
Continued.....	<i>Brought forward</i>	387,645	33	381,311	49	
District of Haliburton.....	District of Haliburton.....	150	00	170	60	
do Manitoulin.....	do Manitoulin.....	1,290	00	1,411	20	
Provincial Police.....	Provincial Police.....	9,883	44	8,796	51	
			398,968	79	391,689	80
Education.....	Public and Separate Schools.....	242,858	29	240,525	57	
	Poor Schools.....	31,039	61	31,465	21	
	Kindergarten Schools.....	2,595	00	1,185	75	
	Night Schools.....	577	05	175	00	
	Grant to French Training Schools.....			800	00	
	do Training District Teachers.....			1,000	00	
	Public School Leaving Examinations.....	1,800	00	855	00	
	High School and Collegiate Institute.....	93,782	35	100,000	00	
	Model Schools.....	9,300	00	9,000	00	
	Teachers' Institutes.....	2,276	35	2,262	28	
	School of Pedagogy.....	5,846	61	6,125	30	
	Inspection of Schools.....	54,033	01	54,853	44	
	Departmental Examinations.....	18,025	17	20,750	01	
	Normal and Model Schools, Toronto, salaries.....	20,401	00	21,474	00	
	do do expenses.....	1,901	39	2,027	93	
	do do Ottawa, salaries.....	19,440	00	20,240	00	
	do do expenses.....	2,067	77	1,982	19	
	Library and Museum, salaries.....	3,100	00	3,150	00	
	do do expenses.....	1,886	81	1,964	74	
	School of Practical Science, salaries.....	10,545	00	12,110	00	
	do do expenses.....	2,727	05	4,891	23	
	Mechanics' Institutes.....	41,129	84	43,149	13	
	Art Schools, etc.....	4,577	57	4,713	75	
	Literary and Scientific.....	2,200	00	2,200	00	
	Miscellaneous.....	2,832	96	3,020	53	
	Superannuated Teachers.....	61,052	40	63,750	60	
			645,115	23	653,161	46

Public Institutions, Maintenance	99,459 63	820,516 68	818,435 77
Toronto Asylum	54,207 69		
Mimico Branch	131,056 98		
London Asylum	84,138 33		
Kingston do	122,851 62		
Hamilton do	56,917 16		
Orillia do	63,945 89		
Central Prison, Toronto	59,574 86		
do Industries	37,169 58		
Boys' Reformatory	43,960 21		
Deaf and Dumb Institute	35,991 33		
Blind Institute	29,244 00		
Mercer Reformatory			26,842 26
Agencies in Europe	4,409 97		4,080 66
do Ontario	558 00		600 00
Incidentals	1,660 37	6,628 94	3,454 20
Agriculture and Arts		149,555 42	167,282 14
Hospitals and Charities		134,992 89	151,574 67
County Houses of Refuge		32,750 00	
Repairs and Maintenance		59,667 39	61,133 92
Public Buildings		412,243 77	393,969 14
Public Works		35,126 67	21,824 85
Colonization Roads		98,312 31	103,655 39
Charges on Crown Lands		171,666 47	131,863 80
Refunds			
Education	1,067 37		786 86
Crown Lands	23,142 38		17,492 64
Municipalities' Fund	1,459 92		1,459 92
Land Improvement Fund	2,881 79		2,135 89
Miscellaneous	12 28		16 80
Charges on Revenue	2,021 85	30,563 71	21,912 11
Industrial School, Mimico	3,500 00		1,876 24
Marriage Licenses	333 74		3,500 00
Ontario Rifle Association	1,000 00		390 99
do Artillery Association	500 00		1,000 00
Expenses of elections	6,340 32		500 00
do contested elections	2,932 43		7,856 45
Voters' lists	2,721 93		
Gratuities	18,418 60		2,444 78
Archaeological Researches	1,000 00		15,745 67
Telephone service	1,490 00		4,000 00
Removal of patients	7,937 24		1,337 32
Prisoners' Aid Society	1,000 00		6,974 85
Sanitary investigations	1,105 63		1,000 00
Carried forward	50,301 74		732 16
			44,358 46

ESTIMATES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,

1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1893.

SUMMARY

Of the Estimated Expenditure of the Province of Ontario for the Financial Year ending
31st December, 1893.

No.	SERVICES.	Page.	To be Voted.		
			For Current Expenditure.	On Capital Account.	For other purposes.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
I.	Civil Government	5	248,975 00		
II.	Legislation	12	121,700 00		
III.	Administration of Justice	13	400,702 00		
IV.	Education	17	668,746 55		
V.	Public Institutions Maintenance	22	783,614 00		
VI.	Immigration	33	8,160 00		
VII.	Agriculture	34	176,837 00		
VIII.	Hospitals and Charities	37	164,949 34		
IX.	Maintenance and Repairs of Government and Departmental Buildings	38	71,480 00		
X.	Public Buildings	40			
	(1) Repairs		15,330 00		
	(2) Capital Account			476,316 00	
XI.	Public Works	45			
	(1) Repairs		15,100 00		
	(2) Capital Account			18,495 00	
XII.	Colonization Roads	46		95,350 00	
XIII.	Charges on Crown Lands	51	125,309 00		
XIV.	Refund Account	52			23,501 15
XV.	Miscellaneous Expenditure	54	94,620 00		
XVI.	Unforeseen and Unprovided	54	50,000 00		
	Total		2,945,522 89	590,161 00	23,501 15
	1. Current Expenditure for 1893				2,945,522 89
	2. On Capital Account				590,161 00
	3. Other purposes				23,501 15
	Amount of Estimates				3,559,185 04

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR 1893.

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

To be voted per Statement (A)..... \$248,975 00

No. of Vote.	A.	1892.	1893.	Compared with Estimates of 1892.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>To Salaries and Contingencies of the following Departments and Officers.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Government House	1,950 00	1,950 00		
2	Lieutenant-Governor's Office	3,980 00	3,980 00		
3	Executive Council and Attorney-General's De- partment	20,300 00	20,650 00	350 00	
4	Department of Education	19,150 00	19,950 00	800 00	
5	“ Crown Lands	58,180 00	58,600 00	420 00	
6	“ Public Works	20,900 00	21,650 00	750 00	
7	Treasury Department	43,210 00	42,515 00		695 00
8	Provincial Board of Health	8,350 00	8,350 00		
9	Provincial Secretary's Department	19,635 00	19,755 00	120 00	
10	Public Institutions	11,775 00	15,625 00	3,850 00	
11	Insurance Branch	5,700 00	6,100 00	400 00	
12	Department of Agriculture	15,850 00	18,400 00	2,550 00	
13	Department of Immigration	1,650 00	1,800 00	150 00	
14	Miscellaneous	9,450 00	9,650 00	200 00	
		240,080 00	248,975 00	9,590 00	695 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	DETAILS.		
1	GOVERNMENT HOUSE.		
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Gardener and Caretaker	500 00	500 00
	Fireman and Assistant Gardener	550 00	550 00
	Assistant Gardeners	900 00	900 00
		1,950 00	1,950 00
2	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	Official Secretary	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Private Secretary	800 00	800 00
	Messenger	480 00	480 00
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Contingencies	1,500 00	1,500 00
		3,980 00	3,980 00
3	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	Attorney-General and Premier	7,000 00	7,000 00
	Clerk of Executive Council and Deputy Attorney-General	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Law Secretary of Department	800 00	800 00
	Clerk and Premier's Secretary	1,750 00	1,750 00
	Assistant Clerk of Executive Council	1,550 00	1,600 00
	Clerk and Shorthand-writer	1,150 00	1,250 00
	Clerk	850 00	900 00
	Clerk	550 00	650 00
	Messenger	400 00	400 00
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Messenger and Caretaker in charge of office, cleaning, etc	550 00	600 00
	Fireman	400 00	
	Contingencies	2,300 00	2,300 00
	Furniture, shelving, typewriter, etc		400 00
		20,300 00	20,650 00
4	EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	Minister of Education	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Deputy Minister	2,200 00	2,300 00
	Chief Clerk and Accountant	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Clerk and Minister's Secretary	1,300 00	1,350 00
	"	1,250 00	1,300 00
	"	1,250 00	1,300 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4	EDUCATION DEPARTMENT— <i>Continued.</i>		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	Clerk	1,100 00	1,100 00
	“	1,100 00	1,100 00
	“	750 00	800 00
	Junior Clerk	750 00	800 00
	“	750 00	750 00
	Clerk and Messenger	700 00	750 00
	Stenographer		400 00
	Caretaker, including all allowances for cleaning office, museum, etc	500 00	500 00
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Postage	550 00	550 00
	Printing, paper for circulars and blanks	500 00	500 00
	Office stationery and account books	300 00	300 00
	Books, periodicals, papers, law and other reports, and advertising	200 00	200 00
	Contingencies	150 00	150 00
	Travelling and other expenses	200 00	200 00
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.	19,150 00	19,950 00
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
5	Commissioner	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Assistant Commissioner	2,800 00	2,800 00
	Law Clerk	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Clerk and Commissioner's Secretary \$1,250 00	1,250 00	1,400 00
	do Inspector of Agencies, formerly under Inspection of Agencies 150 00		
	<i>Land Sales and Free Grants:—</i>		
	Chief Clerk	1,900 00	1,900 00
	Clerk	1,400 00	1,400 00
	“	950 00	950 00
	“	750 00	800 00
	“	700 00	750 00
	<i>Surveys, Patents and Roads:—</i>		
	Director of Surveys	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Draughtsman	1,300 00	1,300 00
	Clerk of Patents	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Clerk	1,250 00	1,250 00
	“	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Superintendent, Colonization Roads	1,900 00	1,900 00
	Clerk	1,150 00	1,150 00
	“	850 00	850 00
	<i>Woods and Forests:—</i>		
	Chief Clerk	1,650 00	1,750 00
	Clerk	1,350 00	1,400 00
	“	1,100 00	1,100 00
	“	950 00	950 00
	“	850 00	850 00
	“	850 00	850 00
	“	1,000 00	1,000 00
	<i>Accounts:—</i>		
	Accountant and Book-keeper	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Clerk	1,200 00	1,200 00
	“	850 00	850 00
	“	1,100 00	1,100 00
	Registrar (former Registrar \$1,600)	1,500 00	1,500 00
		40,800 00	41,200 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.		
		1892.	1893.	
5	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.			
	BUREAU OF MINES.			
	<i>Salaries.</i>			
	Director of Mines	2,500 00	2,500 00	
	Secretary of Bureau and Shorthand Writer	1,300 00	1,400 00	
	Inspector.	750 00	750 00	
	<i>Expenses.</i>	4,550 00	4,650 00	
	Printing and Stationery.....	250 00	250 00	
	Books	100 00	100 00	
	Travelling expenses.....	600 00	600 00	
	Postage and telegrams	150 00	250 00	
	Sundries	150 00	150 00	
		5,800 00	6,000 00	
	Messenger and Caretaker in charge of office cleaning, etc	500 00	600 00	
	<i>Fireman</i>	500 00	.....
	Messenger and telephone boy.....	500 00	300 00	
	<i>Night Watchman</i>	500 00	.....
	Contingencies	9,500 00	8,500 00	
	Furniture and furnishings .....	.....	2,000 00
	<i>Typewriter</i>	80 00	.....
		58,180 00	58,600 00	
	6	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
		<i>Salaries.</i>		
Commissioner		4,000 00	4,000 00	
Architect.....		2,400 00	2,500 00	
Engineer		2,000 00	2,100 00	
Secretary, Public Works.....		2,100 00	2,200 00	
Accountant and Law Clerk		1,250 00	1,300 00	
Architectural Draughtsman		1,350 00	1,400 00	
Engineering		1,300 00	1,350 00	
Assistant Architectural Draughtsman		1,000 00	1,050 00	
Assistant Engineering Draughtsman.....		1,050 00	1,100 00	
First Clerk and Shorthand Writer		1,100 00	1,200 00	
Clerk and Paymaster of outlying works.....		1,000 00	1,050 00	
Messenger and Caretaker in charge of office cleaning, etc		550 00	600 00	
<i>Expenses.</i>				
Contingencies		1,800 00	1,800 00	
		20,900 00	21,650 00	
7		TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
		<i>Salaries.</i>		
		Treasurer	4,000 00	4,000 00
		Assistant Treasurer.....	2,200 00	2,300 00
		Chief Clerk.....	1,350 00	1,350 00
		Minister's Secretary and Clerk of Algoma Taxes.....	1,550 00	1,550 00
	Clerk and Cashier	1,100 00	1,150 00	
	Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00	
	“	750 00	750 00	
	“	750 00	750 00	
	Messenger and Clerk.....	375 00	400 00	

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
7	TREASURY DEPARTMENT— <i>Continued.</i>		
	<i>Audit Branch.</i>		
	Auditor	\$ cts. 2,400 00	\$ cts. 2,400 00
	Book-keeper	1,450 00	1,500 00
	Clerk	950 00	950 00
	"	950 00	950 00
	Contingencies	800 00	800 00
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Messenger and Caretaker in charge of office cleaning, etc	200 00	600 00
	<i>Firman (half charged under Provincial Secretary's Department)</i>	250 00	
	Contingencies	2,000 00	2,200 00
	<i>Typewriter</i>	120 00	
	LICENSE AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACCOUNTS BRANCH.	21,445 00	21,900 00
	LICENSE BRANCH.		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	First Officer	1,900 00	2,000 00
	Provincial Inspector and Accountant	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Provincial Inspector (heretofore paid out of appropriation <i>re</i> Scott Act)	1,750 00	1,750 00
	Assistant Accountant	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Messenger (Youth)		250 00
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACCOUNTS BRANCH.		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	Clerk	1,400 00	1,400 00
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Stationery	\$300 00	
	Postage and telegraph	300 00	
	Sundries	50 00	
		650 00	650 00
	REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S BRANCH.	9,300 00	9,650 00
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	Deputy Registrar-General (also Secretary Board of Health)	500 00	500 00
	Inspector	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Clerk	900 00	900 00
	"	900 00	900 00
	Clerk	900 00	900 00
	"	800 00	800 00
	"	800 00	800 00
	Shorthand Writer, half time	200 00	200 00
	Youth, messenger	210 00	210 00
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	For supply of blank forms to Postmaster	300 00	300 00
	Indices	200 00	200 00
	Schedules, slips, circulars, stationery and printing	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Postage and express charges	325 00	325 00
	Travelling expenses inspecting District Registrars	500 00	500 00
	Contingencies	200 00	200 00
	To bring up arrears of work	2,500 00	1,000 00
		12,465 00	10,965 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.		
		1892.	1893.	
8	PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.			
	Chairman	\$ 400 00	400 00	
	Secretary	2,000 00	2,000 00	
	Laboratory Assistant	1,100 00	1,100 00	
	First Clerk	950 00	950 00	
	Second "	800 00	800 00	
	Printing, binding, stationery, etc.	1,200 00	1,200 00	
	Per diem allowance of members of Board when attending meetings of Council and Committees	700 00	700 00	
	Travelling expenses of members of Board and Secretary	600 00	600 00	
	Message and type-writing service	400 00	400 00	
	Rent of offices, sanitary analyses	200 00	200 00	
		8,350 00	8,350 00	
	9	PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
		<i>Salaries.</i>		
Secretary and Registrar		4,000 00	4,000 00	
Assistant Secretary		2,200 00	2,300 00	
Clerk		1,200 00	1,200 00	
"		1,100 00	1,100 00	
"		1,000 00	1,000 00	
Deputy Registrar		1,400 00	1,400 00	
Clerk		900 00	900 00	
"		850 00	850 00	
Clerk and Minister's Secretary		1,250 00	1,300 00	
Clerk and Shorthand Writer		750 00	800 00	
Engrossing Clerk		700 00	700 00	
Messenger and Caretaker in charge of office cleaning, etc.		450 00	600 00	
Messenger and telephone boy			180 00	
<i>Expenses.</i>				
Houskeeper (half charged to Treasury Department)		200 00		
Fireroman		250 00		
Printing and Binding		800 00	800 00	
Stationery		800 00	800 00	
Postage and telegraph		750 00	750 00	
Comp eting set of Statutes from 1792 down, and binding (revote in part)		275 00	75 00	
Contingencies		750 00	1,000 00	
10	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	19,635 00	19,755 00	
	<i>Salaries.</i>			
	Inspector of Asylums	2,600 00	2,600 00	
	Inspector of Prisons and Charities	2,200 00	2,500 00	
	Additional Inspector		2,400 00	
	Chief Clerk	1,300 00	1,300 00	
	Clerk and Shorthand Writer	1,100 00	1,150 00	
	Clerk	850 00	850 00	
	Clerk	700 00	750 00	
	Messenger, youth	325 00	325 00	
	<i>Expenses.</i>	9,075 00	11,875 00	
	Travelling	1,100 00	1,100 00	
	Postage and telegraph	550 00	550 00	
	Printing	500 00	500 00	
	Stationery	300 00	300 00	
	File boxes, indices, etc		700 00	
	Contingencies	250 00	600 00	
		2,700 00	3,750 00	
		11,775 00	15,625 00	

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
	INSURANCE BRANCH.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
11	Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies	2,800 00	2,800 00
	Assistant Registrar of Friendly Societies (part in 1892)	600 00	1,000 00
	Clerk	800 00	800 00
	Contingencies, including travelling expenses, printing, books, stationery files, and occasional services of shorthand writer etc	1,500 00	1,500 00
	{ Receipts from Insurance Companies for license and statement fees	\$3,800	
	{ Receipts from Friendly Societies and insurance agents	12,850	
	\$16,650	5,700 00	6,100 00
12	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	Minister	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Deputy Minister and Secretary of Bureau of Industries	2,200 00	2,200 00
	Assistant Secretary	1,700 00	1,700 00
	Chief Clerk	1,250 00	1,350 00
	Clerk	900 00	900 00
	"	900 00	900 00
	"	900 00	900 00
	"	900 00	700 00
	" and Shorthand Writer	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Minister's Secretary	900 00	900 00
	Messenger and caretaker in charge of office cleaning, etc	500 00	600 00
	Fireman (4 months, 7 months last year)	350 00	200 00
	Vault fittings, shelving, etc		1,700 00
		14,600 00	17,050 00
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Contingencies	1,250 00	1,350 00
		15,850 00	18,400 00
13	IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.		
	Secretary and Intelligence Officer	1,350 00	1,500 00
	Contingencies	300 00	300 00
		1,650 00	1,800 00
14	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Cost of Official Gazette	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Queen's Printer's Salary	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Assistant Queen's Printer	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Messenger	50 00	50 00
	Stock-taking	200 00	200 00
	Contingencies, including stationery, postage, etc.	100 00	700 00
	Inspector of Registry Offices	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Travelling expenses	400 00	400 00
	Clerk for special services <i>re</i> investigations	1,600 00	1,800 00
		9,450 00	9,650 00

II.—LEGISLATION.

To be voted per Statement (A).....\$121,700 00

No. of Vote.	A.	1892.	1893.	Compared with Estimates of 1892.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
15	Legislation	124,600 00	121,700 00	.....	2,900 00
No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.			
		1892.	1893.		
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
15	DETAILS.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Salaries.</i>				
	Mr. Speaker's salary.....		1,250 00		1,500 00
	Clerk of the House, salary.....		1,800 00		1,800 00
	<i>One year's salary of late Clerk, Col. Gillmor</i>		1,800 00		
	Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Routine.....		1,500 00		1,500 00
	Law Clerk, former salary, \$1,000.....		700 00		800 00
	Clerk and Postmaster.....		1,000 00		1,000 00
	Librarian.....		1,600 00		1,600 00
	Assistant Librarian.....		750 00		750 00
	Accountant of the House and Stationery Clerk (also Queen's Printer) ...		400 00		400 00
	Sergeant-at-Arms.....		600 00		600 00
	Housekeeper and Chief Messenger.....		700 00		700 00
	Five Messengers.....		2,550 00		2,550 00
	<i>Fireman</i>		450 00		
	<i>" and Messenger</i>		500 00		
	<i>Nightwatchman</i>		500 00		
	Sessional Clerks, Writers, Messengers and Pages.....		11,000 00		12,000 00
	<i>Expenses.</i>				
	Postage and Cost of House Post Office.....		3,500 00		2,500 00
	Stationery, including printing paper, printing and binding.....		25,000 00		25,000 00
	Printing Bills and distributing Statutes.....		4,000 00		4,000 00
	Library, for books and binding, etc.....		3,000 00		3,000 00
	Indemnity to Members, including mileage.....		57,000 00		57,000 00
	Subscription to newspapers and periodicals.....		1,000 00		1,000 00
	Contingencies.....		4,000 00		4,000 00
			124,600 00		121,700 00

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To be voted per Statement (A)\$400,702.00

No. of Vote.	A.	1892.	1893.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
16	Supreme Court of Judicature	56,758 00	56,756 00	
17	Surrogate Judges and Local Masters	25,560 00	23,612 00	
18	Miscellaneous Criminal and Civil Justice	319,381 67	320,334 00	
		401,699 67	400,702 00	
No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.		
		1892.	1893.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
16	DETAILS.			
	SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.			
	Heir and Devisee Commissioners	5,000 00	5,000 00	
	Registrar of Supreme Court and Court of Appeal	2,000 00	2,200 00	
	Contingencies, printing, etc.....	75 00	75 00	
	Master in Chambers	4,000 00	3,000 00	
	Clerk	1,200 00	1,200 00	
	Assistant Clerk	850 00	900 00	
	Entering Clerk	550 00	550 00	
	Contingencies	350 00	350 00	
	Master in Ordinary.....	3,900 00	3,900 00	
	Chief Clerk	1,800 00	1,800 00	
	Shorthand Writer	800 00	800 00	
	(This is besides certain fees, and an allowance as reporter to Judges).			
	Contingencies	200 00	200 00	
	Taxing officer pro tem	800 00		
	Taxing Officers	1,900 00	1,900 00	
	Junior Taxing Officers, besides commission <i>re</i> Shorthand Writer's Fund	1,700 00	1,700 00	
		COURT OF APPEAL.		
	Clerk	950 00	1,000 00	
	Usher and Messenger	600 00	600 00	
	Judge's Library	100 00	100 00	
	Contingencies	180 00	180 00	
		HIGH COURT.		
	Clerk of the Process and of the Heir and Devisee Commission.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	
	Clerk in his office	1,000 00	1,000 00	
	Printing writs, forms, etc. (formerly paid out of general vote)		300 00	
Contingencies	50 00	50 00		
Clerk of Assize	1,200 00	1,200 00		
Contingencies	50 00	50 00		

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.					
		1892.	1893.				
16	CHANCERY DIVISION.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
	Registrar and Judgment Clerk.....	2,100 00		2,100 00			
	<i>(The Registrar has also \$600 from Suitor's Fund).</i>						
	Assistant Registrar and Judgment Clerk.....	1,600 00		1,600 00			
	Entering Clerk.....	750 00		750 00			
	Clerk of Records and Writs.....	1,600 00		1,600 00			
	Clerk in Records Office.....	500 00		550 00			
	Copying Clerk.....	400 00		450 00			
	Usher (and Stenographer).....	600 00		500 00			
	Type-writing machine.....			120 00			
	Messenger.....	400 00		400 00			
	Housekeeper.....	350 00		300 00			
	Assistant.....	300 00		300 00			
	Extra services <i>pro tem</i>			400 00			
	Judge's Library.....	200 00		200 00			
	Surrogate Clerk.....	2,000 00		2,000 00			
	Clerk in Surrogate Office.....	750 00		750 00			
	Contingencies.....	20 00		20 00			
	Contingencies for office of Registrar and Clerk of Records and Writs....	750 00		750 00			
	QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.						
	Registrar.....	2,000 00		2,000 00			
	<i>(The Registrar has also \$500 from Suitor's Fee Fund).</i>						
	Clerk.....	1,500 00		1,600 00			
“.....	1,050 00		1,150 00				
“.....	600 00		650 00				
Housekeeper and Messenger.....	600 00		600 00				
Two Assistants.....	588 00		648 00				
Message Youth.....	250 00		208 00				
Judge's Library.....	100 00		100 00				
Usher and Messenger for Judges.....	450 00		550 00				
Usher and Crier.....	160 00						
Contingencies.....	500 00		450 00				
16	COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.						
	Registrar.....	2,500 00		2,500 00			
	<i>(The Registrar has also \$200 from Suitor's Fund).</i>						
	Travelling expenses.....	110 00		110 00			
	Clerk.....	1,300 00		1,300 00			
	“.....	900 00		950 00			
	“.....			520 00			
	Usher and Messenger.....	575 00		575 00			
	Judge's Library.....	100 00		100 00			
	Contingencies.....	500 00		500 00			
		56,758 00		56,756 00			
17	SURROGATE JUDGES, LOCAL MASTERS, ETC.						
	Allowances payable to Judges of Surrogate upon commutation of fees....	12,292 00		11,344 00			
	Allowance to Local Masters on commutation of their fees.....	13,268 00		12,268 00			
		25,560 00		23,612 00			
18	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.						
	Crown Counsel.....	10,000 00		10,000 00			
	Administration of Criminal Justice.....	155,000 00		155,000 00			
	Inspector of Legal Offices.....	2,800 00		2,400 00			
	Clerk and Shorthand Writer.....	1,000 00		1,050 00			
	Travelling and other expenses.....	800 00		700 00			
	Salaries, Provincial Detectives.....	3,750 00		4,000 00			
	<i>(3rd Detective last year was paid for nine months).</i>						
	Allowance for clothing do.....	150 00		225 00			
	<i>(Allowance made for two only last year).</i>						
Special services.....	2,000 00		2,000 00				
		175,500 00		175,375 00			

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
18	DIVISION COURTS INSPECTION.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Inspector of Division Courts	1,800 00	1,800 00
	“ Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
	“	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Travelling expenses and contingencies	1,050 00	1,200 00
	(Receipts from fees, 1892, \$6,865.06).		
		4,850 00	5,000 00
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.		
	To pay Sheriffs, Criers and Constables in attending Courts of Chancery and County Courts, Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas attending Assizes, and their postages, etc.	6,000 00	6,000 00
	Seals and other contingencies.....	300 00	300 00
	Litigation of Constitutional questions.....	12,000 00	12,000 00
	Expenses of County Judges in grouped Counties.....	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Judge's travelling expenses <i>re</i> Ditches and Watercourses Act	500 00	500 00
	For employment of Shorthand Reporters of evidence on trials at the Assizes and Election Courts.....	10,700 00	10,700 00
	Towards outer Counties' Libraries (Circuit and County Judges).	1,000 00	1,000 00
		32,300 00	32,300 00
	Deputy Clerks of the Crown	17,100 00	17,100 00
	“ “ as Local Registrars	5,275 00	5,275 00
	LAND TITLES OFFICE.	22,375 00	22,375 00
	Master of Titles	3,800 00	3,800 00
	Chief Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Clerk	800 00	800 00
	“	800 00	800 00
	“ (six months)	350 00	
	Youth	300 00	312 00
	Registers and Index Books	200 00	100 00
	Stationery and contingencies	100 00	100 00
	Additional iron shelving and furniture		100 00
	<i>The fees received since the establishment of the office are as follows: In 1885 and 1886 together, \$2,656.12; in 1887, \$4,307.51; in 1888, \$5,855.80; in 1889, \$10,119.78; in 1890, \$9,062; in 1891, \$6,470.10 and in 1892, \$4,863.</i>	7,350 00	7,012 00
	OFFICES OF LOCAL MASTERS OF TITLES IN THE DISTRICTS.		
	Master at Sault Ste. Marie	1,037 45	512 00
	“ Parry Sound.....	587 55	390 00
	“ Bracebridge.....	475 10	364 00
	“ Port Arthur	670 00	718 00
	“ North Bay	832 10	466 00
	“ Rat Portage		250 00
	Registry and Index Books	300 00	300 00
	Forms and other contingencies.....	300 00	500 00
	Travelling expenses.....	200 00	200 00
	Rent of office at Sault Ste. Marie for 1893, and for ten months of 1892, at \$6 a month.....		132 00
	Safe for office at Sault Ste. Marie		250 00
	DRAINAGE ACT.	3,902 20	4,022 00
	Salary of Referee	3,500 00	3,500 00
	“ Clerk and Shorthand Writer	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Expenses	1,000 00	1,000 00
		5,700 00	5,700 00

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.			
		1892.	1893.		
18	<i>District of Algoma.</i>		\$	cts.	
			\$	cts.	
		Sheriff's salary	1,400 00	1 400 00	
		Registrar's salary.....	800 00	800 00	
		Clerk of the District Court	600 00	600 00	
		Magistrate at Sudbury.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	
		Magistrate at Algoma Mills	1,400 00	1,400 00	
		Administration of Justice, etc	10,900 00	10,900 00	
			16,500 00	16,500 00	
		<i>District of Thunder Bay.</i>			
		Sheriff's salary	1,000 00	1,000 00	
		House, fuel and light	250 00	250 00	
		Clerk of the District Court	450 00	450 00	
		Chief Constable	400 00	400 00	
		Police Magistrate at Fort William and West including expenses	800 00	1,000 00	
		<i>Travelling expenses</i>	200 00		
		Police Magistrate at Port Arthur and East including expenses (last year's vote was for expenses only).....	400 00	800 00	
		Administration of Justice, etc	5,900 00	5,900 00	
			9,400 00	9,800 00	
		<i>District of Rainy River.</i>			
		Stipendiary Magistrate, salary	1,600 00	1,600 00	
		Sheriff, salary.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	
		Registrar and Clerk of District Court.....	700 00	700 00	
		Administration of Justice	6,154 47	6,000 00	
			9,454 47	9,300 00	
		<i>District of Nipissing.</i>			
		Stipendiary Magistrate for Southern Nipissing, salary.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	
	“ “ Northern Nipissing, salary.....	1,300 00	1,300 00		
	Administration of Justice, etc	3,500 00	3,500 00		
		6,400 00	6,400 00		
	<i>District of Muskoka and Parry Sound.</i>				
	Stipendiary Magistrate, Parry Sound.....	1,800 00	1,800 00		
	Sheriff (Muskoka) salary.....	500 00	500 00		
	“ (Parry Sound), salary.....	500 00	500 00		
	Clerk of the Peace and District Attorney, salary.....	400 00	400 00		
	Police Magistrate, salary and travelling expenses	500 00	500 00		
	Clerk, District Court Parry Sound	450 00	450 00		
	Clerk (Bracebridge)	450 00	450 00		
	Administration of Justice, etc.....	8,600 00	8,600 00		
		13,200 00	13,200 00		
	<i>Provisional County of Haliburton.</i>				
	Police Magistrate for Haliburton and parts north, including expenses....	150 00	800 00		
	Administration of Justice.....		150 00		
		150 00	950 00		

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Concluded*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
18	<i>District of Manitoulin.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Administration of Justice.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Salary of Registrar of Deeds and Master of Titles, Manitoulin	500 00	600 00
	Salary of Clerk of District Court and Surrogate Court, Manitoulin Island.....	300 00	300 00
		2,800 00	2,900 00
	<i>Provincial Police on Niagara and Detroit Rivers.</i>		
	Salary of Police Magistrate on Niagara River	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Administration of Justice	5,800 00	5,800 00
	“ “ Detroit River	2,500 00	2,500 00
		9,500 00	9,500 00

IV.—EDUCATION.

To be voted per Statement (A)\$668,746 55.

No. of Vote.	A.	1892.		1893.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	GRANTS TO SCHOOLS.				
19	Public and Separate Schools	241,776	92	242,197	21
20	Schools in Unorganized Districts and Poor Schools	35,000	00	35,000	00
21	Kindergarten Schools	3,000	00	4,286	25
22	Night Schools	1,000	00	1,518	00
23	Public School Leaving Examinations	3,000	00	3,000	00
24	High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	100,000	00	100,000	00
25	Model Schools	9,000	00	9,150	00
26	Special grant to French Training School	800	00	800	00
27	“ Public Schools in unorganized districts for training District Teachers	1,000	00	1,000	00
28	Teachers' Institutes	2,300	00	2,400	00
29	Ontario School of Pedagogy (grant)	1,500	00		
30	Inspection of Schools	55,050	00	58,300	00
31	Departmental Examinations	18,000	00	19,150	00
32	Ontario School of Pedagogy	1,900	00	6,750	00
33	Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	23,450	00	23,510	00
34	“ “ Ottawa	22,500	00	22,440	00
35	Library and Museum	5,300	00	5,350	00
36	School of Practical Science	15,770	00	18,800	00
37	Mechanics' Institutes, Art Schools, Literary and Scientific	50,450	00	51,700	00
38	Miscellaneous	2,500	00	2,000	00
39	Superannuated and Public and High School Teachers	59,800	00	61,800	00
		666,026	92	668,746	55

IV.—EDUCATION.—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses	
		1892.	1893.
	GRANTS TO SCHOOLS.		
	DETAILS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
19	PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS	240,000 00	240,000 00
	Add from Municipalities Fund	1,776 92	2,197 50
		241,776 92	242,197 50
20	SCHOOLS IN UNORGANIZED DISTRICTS AND POOR SCHOOLS	35,000 00	35,000 00
21	KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS, re-vote 1892, \$1,286.25	3,000 00	4,286 25
22	NIGHT SCHOOLS, re-vote 1892, \$518	1,000 00	1,518 60
23	PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATIONS	3,000 00	3,000 00
24	129 HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES including special to Port Arthur and Gravenhurst (125 last year)	100,000 00	100,000 00
25	61 MODEL SCHOOLS (60 last year)	9,000 00	9,150 00
26	SPECIAL GRANT TO FRENCH-ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL	800 00	800 00
27	GRANT TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN UNORGANIZED DISTRICTS FOR TRAINING DISTRICT TEACHERS	1,000 00	1,000 00
28	TEACHERS' INSTITUTES	2,300 00	2,400 00
29	<i>Ontario School of Pedagogy (arrear of 1891, \$500)</i>	1,500 00	.....
30	INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.		
	6,200 Public Schools (including Model Schools) 6,100 last year	30,500 00	31,000 00
	Public Schools in cities and towns separated from county	5,500 00	6,000 00
	Two Inspectors of High Schools	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Two Inspectors of Separate Schools	3,400 00	3,400 00
	Two Inspectors in Unorganized Districts	3,000 00	3,000 00
	One Inspector of Model Schools	1,850 00	1,850 00
	One Director of Teachers' Institutes . . . . .	.....	1,850 00
	Allowance to Inspectors in Muskoka, Bruce and Hastings	1,100 00	1,100 00
	Travelling expenses eight Inspectors (7 last year)	2,800 00	3,200 00
	Stationery, postage and incidentals	1,900 00	1,900 00
		55,050 00	58,300 00
31	DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.		
	Examiners for High School Entrance and Leaving, Normal and County Model School examinations (reimbursed by fees)	14,500 00	15,500 00
	Stationery, postage and incidentals	500 00	500 00
	Salary of Printer	950 00	950 00
	Material for printing office and assistant	1,100 00	1,100 00
	Salary of Clerk	750 00	800 00
	Secretary Joint Board of Examiners	200 00	300 00
		18,000 00	19,150 00
32	ONTARIO SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.		
	Principal and Professor of Psychology	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Lecturers on Methods	500 00	2,500 00
	Instructor in Reading and Elocution	400 00	250 00
	Instructors in Stenography and Hygiene	250 00	2 00
	Instructor in Drill and Calisthenics	250 00	250 00
	Printing and incidentals	500 00	500 00
		4,900 00	6,750 00

IV.—EDUCATION.—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.		
		1892.	1893.	
33	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.			
	<i>Salaries.</i>			
	The Principal.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	
	Second Master.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	
	Drawing Master.....	800 00	850 00	
	French Teacher.....	150 00	150 00	
	Music Teacher.....	900 00	950 00	
	Drill and Gymnastic Master.....	580 00	580 00	
	Head Master of Boys' Model School.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	
	Four Assistants.....	3,650 00	3,700 00	
	Head Mistress of Girl's Model School.....	1,100 00	1,150 00	
	Four Assistants.....	2,950 00	3,150 00	
	Teacher of Kindergarten.....	900 00	850 00	
	Assistant Teacher of Kindergarten.....	480 00	480 00	
	Teacher of Reading and Elocution.....	300 00		
	Head Gardener (including \$250 in lieu of house).....	660 00	660 00	
	Assistant Gardener.....	400 00	400 00	
	First Engineer, including \$200 for house and fuel.....	610 00	610 00	
	Second ".....	400 00	400 00	
	Third ".....	400 00	400 00	
	Janitor of Normal School, including cleaning.....	510 00	510 00	
	" Boys' Model School.....	400 00	400 00	
	" Girls' ".....	400 00	400 00	
		21,540 00	21,500 00	
		<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Text and reference book for Masters, and reading room for Students.....	260 00	200 00	
	Stationery, chemicals and contingencies.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Text-books for Model School pupils.....	609 00	600 00		
Supplies for Kindergarten.....	150 00	150 00		
	23,400 00	23,540 00		
34	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, OTTAWA.			
	<i>Salaries.</i>			
	The Principal.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	
	Second Master.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	
	Drawing Master.....	900 00	950 00	
	French Teacher.....	150 00	150 00	
	Music Master.....	900 00	900 00	
	Clerk and Accountant.....	600 00	600 00	
	Drill and Gymnastic Master.....	300 00	300 00	
	Head Master of Boys' Model School.....	1,300 00	1,500 00	
	Three Assistants.....	3,050 00	3,150 00	
	Head Mistress of Girl's Model School.....	1,100 00	1,150 00	
	Three Assistants.....	2,450 00	2,500 00	
	Teacher of Kindergarten.....	900 00	950 00	
	Assistant Teacher of Kindergarten.....	480 00	480 00	
	Teacher of Reading and Elocution.....	300 00		
	First Engineer and Gardener.....	600 00	600 00	
	Second ".....	400 00	400 00	
	Laborer on grounds.....	400 00	400 00	
	Janitor, Normal School, salary with allowance for cleaning.....	510 00	510 00	
	" Boys' Model School, salary.....	400 00	400 00	
	" Girls' ".....	300 00	400 00	
	Night Watchman.....	400 00	400 00	

IV.—EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	S E R V I C E.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
		\$	cts.
34	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, OTTAWA— <i>Continued.</i>		
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Text and reference books for masters, and reading room for students....	200	00
	Stationery, chemicals and supplies.....	1,150	00
	Text-books for Model School pupils.....	600	00
	Supplies for Kindergarten.....	150	00
		22,390	00
35	LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.		
	<i>Salaries and Expenses.</i>		
	Librarian and Historiographer.....	2,000	00
	Assistant Librarian.....	550	00
	Clerk.....	600	00
	Postage and stationery.....	100	00
	Incidentals and purchases.....	650	00
	Binding books and periodicals.....	200	00
	Educational and technical books for reference.....	500	00
	Binding pamphlets, Library.....	200	00
	Museum.....	500	00
		5,300	00
36	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	Professor in Engineering and Principal.....	2,800	00
	“ Applied Chemistry.....	1,500	00
	“ Metallurgy and Assaying.....	1,800	00
	Lecturer in Surveying.....	1,200	00
	“ Architecture.....	1,200	00
	“ Electrical Engineering.....	1,200	00
	“ Sanitary.....	1,200	00
	Fellow in Civil Engineering.....	500	00
	“ Mechanical.....	500	00
	“ Chemistry.....	500	00
	“ Metallurgy and Assaying (half year in 1892).....	250	00
	“ Surveying.....	500	00
	Attendant in Chemistry.....	200	00
	“ Metallurgy.....	200	00
	Caretaker, including allowance for house.....	750	00
	Engineer.....	720	00
	Fireman.....	400	00
	<i>Expenses.</i>	14,420	00
	Chemical Laboratory.....	500	00
	Electrical.....	500	00
	Assaying.....	200	00
	Physical.....	200	00
	Engineering.....	500	00
	Printing, advertising and incidentals.....	600	00
	Telephone.....	50	00
	Arrears, 1892.....		645
		16,470	00
			18,865

IV.—EDUCATION—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
37	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, ART SCHOOLS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Superintendent Mechanics' Institutes.....	1,700 00	1,700 00
	Clerk " ".....	650 00	700 00
	258 Mechanics' Institutes (242 in 1892).....	41,000 00	42,000 00
	Art School Examinations.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Ontario Society of Artists.....	500 00	500 00
	Eight Art Schools.....	3,200 00	3,200 00
	Canadian Institute, Toronto.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Institut Canadien, Ottawa.....	400 00	400 00
	Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society.....	400 00	400 00
	Hamilton Association.....	400 00	400 00
	Astronomical Society, Toronto.....		200 00
		50,450 00	51,700 00
38	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	For cost of Minister's Report.....	500 00	500 00
	School Registers.....	1 000 00	1,000 00
	School Act to be sold to Trustees, etc.....	1,000 00	500 00
		2,500 00	2,000 00
39	SUPERANNATED PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.		
	Annual Retiring allowance to Teachers and Inspectors.....	59,500 00	61,000 00
	Medical Examination fees, printing paper and incidentals.....	300 00	300 00
		59,800 00	61,300 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.

To be voted per Statement (A)\$783,614 00

No. of Vote.	A	Voted for 1892.	To be Voted for 1893.	Compared with Estimate of 1892.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
40	Asylum for Insane, Toronto	100,442 00	99,961 00		481 00
41	Mimico Branch.....	67,158 00	73,168 00	6,010 00	
42	Asylum for Insane, London.....	130,996 00	130,328 00		668 00
43	“ “ Kingston	79,672 00	80,273 00	601 00	
44	“ “ Hamilton.....	122,857 00	115,921 00		6,936 00
45	“ “ Idiots, Orillia.....	65,002 00	62,261 00		2,741 00
46	Central Prison, Toronto.....	122,800 00	75,145 00		47,655 00
47	Ontario Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	38,050 00	37,350 00		700 00
48	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.	43,971 00	45,419 00	1,448 00	
49	“ “ Blind, Brantford	35,624 00	35,432 00		192 00
50	Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Women and Refuge for Girls, Toronto.....	29,206 00	28,356 00		850 00
		835,778 00	783,614 00	8,059 00	60,223 00

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
40	DETAILS. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO. (For 710 patients.)		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	No. of Officers and Employees.		
	Medical Superintendent	1	2,000 00
	Assistant “	1	1,100 00
	Second Assistant	1	800 00
	Bursar	1	1,400 00
	Bursar's Clerk.....	1	675 00
	Steward.....	1	750 00
	Storekeeper	1	800 00
	Assistant Storekeeper.....	1	700 00
	Engineer	1	740 00
	Stokers	3	828 00
	Engine-driver for laundry	1	300 00
	Bricklayer and Mason	1	625 00
	Carpenters	2	1,150 00
	Gardener	1	400 00
	Assistant Gardener.....	1	300 00
	Porter	1	275 00
	Baker	1	400 00
	Assistant Baker	1	216 00
	Tailor.....	1	600 00
	Teamster	1	240 00
	Night Watchers.....	4	1,008 00
	Chief Attendants (8 in 1892).....	9	2,400 00
	Ordinary Male Attendants (19 in 1892).....	18	4,560 00
	Painter and Jobber.....	1	575 00
	Attendant tradesman.....	1	300 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892	1893.
40	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO—Continued.		
	FEMALES.		
	No. of Officers and Employees.	\$	cts.
	Matron	500	00
	Assistant Matron	300	00
	Chief Attendants	996	00
	Ordinary "	3,150	00
	Night "	600	00
	Trained Nurse	1	210
	Cooks	672	00
	Laundresses	684	00
	Housemaids	396	00
	Seamstress	132	00
	Dairymaid	120	00
	<i>Expenses.</i>	30,392	00
	Medicine and Medical comforts	570	00
	Fuel	10,400	00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	15,000	00
	Flour, meal, etc	6,500	00
	Butter	3,500	00
	Gas and Oil	2,500	00
	Water Supply	2,800	00
	Groceries	9,500	00
	Fruit and vegetables	4,000	00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes	4,500	00
	Furniture and furnishings	1,500	00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning	1,200	00
	Farm, feed and fodder	4,000	00
	Miscellaneous	900	00
	Repairs and alterations	2,500	00
	Printing, postage and stationery	700	00
		100,442	00
41	MIMICO BRANCH.		
	(For 560 patients.)		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	No. of Officers and Employees.	\$	cts.
	Assistant Superintendent	1,400	00
	Assistant Physician	800	00
	Bursar	1,000	00
	Storekeeper	1	600
	Steward	500	00
	Farmer and Assistant	752	00
	Engineer at pump house	500	00
	Assistant Engineer	300	00
	Electrician	300	00
	Attendant at sewage works	240	00
	Carpenter	500	00
	Jobber and Carpenter	131	00
	Baker	400	00
	Firemen	720	00
	Male Supervisors	1,440	00
	Male Attendants	2,640	00
	Gardener	300	00
	Night Watches (only 1 in 1892)	240	00
	Messenger	240	00
	Laundryman	1	240
	Matron	350	00
	Assistant Matron	250	00
	Supervisors	810	00
	Attendants	1,800	00
	Laundresses (3 in 1892)	30	00
	Night Watches	300	00
	Cooks	498	00
	Tailoress	1	360
	Seamstress	264	00
	<i>Expenses.</i>	16,858	00
	Medicine and medical comforts	500	00
	Fuel	13,000	00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
41	INSANE ASYLUM, TORONTO (MIMICO BRANCH)—Continued. <i>Expenses—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	£ cts.
	Butcher's meat, fish and fowl	10,000 00	12,000 00
	Flour, meal, etc	5,000 00	4,500 00
	Butter	2,400 00	2,500 00
	Lighting	700 00	700 00
	Groceries	7,000 00	6,800 00
	Fruit and vegetables	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes	5,000 00	4,000 00
	Furniture and furnishings	1,200 00	3,500 00
	Farm feed and fodder	1,500 00	2,000 00
	Printing, postage and stationery	300 00	300 00
	Laundry, soap, etc	700 00	1,000 00
	Miscellaneous	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Repairs and alterations	500 00	1,500 00
42	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON. (For 1,008 patients.)	67,158 00	73,168 00
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	Medical Superintendent	2,000 00	2,000 00
	First Assistant Physician	1,100 00	1,100 00
	Second "	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Third "	700 00	750 00
	Bursar	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Bursar's Clerk	800 00	800 00
	Storekeeper	800 00	800 00
	Assistant Storekeeper	600 00	600 00
	Engineer	700 00	740 00
	Assistant Engineer	400 00	400 00
	2nd do	300 00	300 00
	Stokers	7 1,776 00	1,776 00
	Bricklayer and Plasterer	1 600 00	600 00
	Carpenters	2 1,050 00	1,050 00
	Tailor	1 460 00	460 00
	Gardener	1 450 00	450 00
	Assistant Gardener	1 300 00	300 00
	Butcher	1 240 00	240 00
	Yardman	1 216 00	216 00
	Porter and Messenger	1 216 00	216 00
	Baker	1 400 00	400 00
	Assistant Baker	1 216 00	216 00
	Farmer	1 600 00	600 00
	Assistant Farmer	1 360 00	360 00
	Ploughmen	2 432 00	432 00
	Chief Attendants	3 936 00	936 00
	Supervisors	8 2,148 00	2,148 00
	Ordinary Male Attendants (30 in 1892)	32 7,260 00	7,440 00
	Cowman	1 216 00	216 00
	Laundryman	1 240 00	240 00
	<i>FEMALES.</i>		
	Matron	1 500 00	500 00
	Assistant Matron	1 300 00	300 00
	Chief Attendant	1 1 1	1 1 1
	Nurse	1 1 1	1 1 1
	Supervisors	6 5,586 00	5,578 00
	Ordinary Female Attendants	24 1 1	1 1 1
	Night Attendants	3 1 1	1 1 1
	Cooks and Assistant Cooks	5 660 00	696 00
	Laundresses	4 564 00	564 00
	Housemaids (9 in 1892)	10 1,032 00	1,152 00
	Dairymaid	1 120 00	120 00
	Seamstresses (only 1 in 1892)	2 144 00	288 00
	Portress, type writer, etc	1 144 00	144 00
		138	
		36,666 00	37,528 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
42	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON—Continued.		
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Medicine and medical comforts	700 00	700 00
	Fuel	15,500 00	15,000 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	15,000 00	16,000 00
	Flour	8,500 00	7,500 00
	Butter	7,000 00	7,000 00
	Gas and oil	2,500 00	3,000 00
	Groceries	11,000 00	12,000 00
	Fruit and Vegetables	600 00	600 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes	15,500 00	13 000 00
	Furniture and furnishings	3,500 00	4,000 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Farm, feed and fodder	4,500 00	4,000 00
	Miscellaneous	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Repairs and alterations	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Printing, postage and stationery	1,000 00	1,000 00
		130,966 00	130,328 00
43	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.		
	(For 550 Patients.)		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
		No. of Officers and Employés.	
	Medical Superintendent	1	2,000 00
	Assistant Physician	1	1,100 00
	Second Assistant Physician	1	750 00
	Bursar	1	1,300 00
	Clerk	1	800 00
	Steward	1	600 00
	Storekeeper	1	700 00
	Engineer	1	740 00
	Assistant Engineer	1	300 00
	Carpenter	1	500 00
	Baker	1	400 00
	Tailor	1	500 00
	Chief Attendant	1	336 00
	Supervisors	7	7,036 00
	Attendants	14	
	Night Watches	2	
	Farmer	1	400 00
	Gardener	1	400 00
	Butcher	1	240 00
	Stokers	2	425 00
	Assistant Gardener	1	360 00
	Laundryman	1	240 00
	Stableman and Messenger	1	216 00
	FEMALES.		
	Matron	1	450 00
	Assistant Matron	1	275 00
	Trained Nurse for Infirmary	1	210 00
	Seamstress	1	120 00
	Supervisors	6	2,982 00
	Attendants	13	
	Porteress	1	120 00
	Cooks	2	408 00
	Laundresses	2	264 00
	Servants, Dairymaid, etc.	4	336 00
		76	24,172 00
			25,373 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE. —Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
43	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON—Continued.		
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Medicines	600 00	600 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	10,000 00	10,000 00
	Butter	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Flour, bread, etc	5,500 00	5,500 00
	Fuel	11,000 00	11,000 00
	Gas and oil	800 00	800 00
	Groceries	7,500 00	7,500 00
	Fruit and vegetables	2,000 00	1,500 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes	4,500 00	4,500 00
	Furniture and furnishings	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning	900 00	1,200 00
	Printing, postage and stationery	900 00	900 00
	Farm, feed and fodder	2,500 00	3,000 00
	Repairs	2,400 00	2,400 00
	Miscellaneous	1,500 00	1,800 00
	Unpaid rent of Regiopolis College	1,200 00	
		79,672 00	80,273 00
44	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.		
	(For 950 patients.)		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	<i>No. of Officers and Employés.</i>		
	Medical Superintendent	1	2,000 00
	Assistant Physician	1	1,100 00
	Second Assistant Physician (in new building)	1	900 00
	Third do	1	800 00
	Bursar	1	1,400 00
	Bursar's Clerk	1	800 00
	Storekeeper	1	800 00
	Engineer	1	650 00
	Assistant Engineer	1	300 00
	Stokers	5	1,200 00
	Carpenters	2	1,050 00
	Baker	1	450 00
	Gardener	1	500 00
	Assistant in store	1	600 00
	Porter and Gatekeeper	1	250 00
	Chief Attendant	1	300 00
	Night Watch, Chief	1	365 00
	do	2	480 00
	Male Attendants (28 in 1892)	30	6,972 00
	Tailor	1	500 00
	Farmer	1	600 00
	Butcher	1	240 00
	Ploughman	1	240 00
	Messenger and Stableman	1	240 00
	Yardman	1	240 00
	Farm hand	1	180 00
	Laundryman	1	300 00
	Shoemaker	1	300 00
	Cowman	1	180 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
		\$	cts.
44	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON— <i>Continued.</i>		
	FEMALES.		
	No. of Officers and Employes.		
	Matron	500	00
	Assistant Matron	300	00
	Second Assistant Matron	240	00
	Chief Attendant	250	00
	Supervisors (9 in 1892)	1,566	00
	Ordinary Female Attendants (17 in 1892)	2,550	00
	Night Watchers	450	00
	Cooks	888	00
	Laundresses	384	00
	Housemaids	444	00
	Seamstresses	288	00
	113	31,557	00
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Medicines and medical comforts	600	00
	Fuel	17,500	00
	Butcher's meat, fish and fowl	15,500	00
	Flour, bread, etc	8,000	00
	Butter	7,000	00
	Gas and oil	3,000	00
	Groceries	14,500	00
	Fruit and vegetables	1,800	00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes	8,000	00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning	2,000	00
	Furniture and furnishings	2,000	00
	Farm, feed and fodder	1,500	00
	Repairs and alterations	3,500	00
	Miscellaneous, including rents, etc	3,500	00
	Water supply	1,700	00
	Printing, postage and stationery	1,200	00
		122,857	00
		115,921	00
45	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.		
	(For 525 patients.)		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	No. of Officers and Employes.		
	Medical Superintendent	1,800	00
	Assistant Physician	500	00
	Bursar	1,100	00
	Storekeeper	700	00
	Engineers	1,100	00
	Gardener	300	00
	Baker	400	00
	Chief Attendant	300	00
	Night Watchers	605	00
	Ordinary Male attendants (8 in 1892)	1,920	00
	Messenger, Porter and Stable-keeper	480	00
	Carpenter	500	00
	Farmer	450	00
	Stokers	960	00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		Salaries and Expenses.	
			1892.	1893.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
45	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA— <i>Continued.</i>			
	FEMALES.	No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Matron	1	450 00	450 00
	Assistant Matron	1	300 00	300 00
	Teachers for feeble-minded children, (one additional)	6	1,550 00	1,850 00
	Ordinary Female Attendants	9	1,950 00	1,350 00
	Night Attendants	2	300 00	300 00
	Cooks	2	528 00	288 00
	Laundresses	3	264 00	596 00
	Housemaids	8	1,080 00	912 00
	Seamstresses	2	300 00	300 00
	Dairymaid	1	120 00	120 00
		62	17,357 00	17,741 00
	<i>Expenses.</i>			
	Medicine and medical comforts		120 00	120 00
	Fuel		15,500 00	14,500 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl		5,000 00	5,000 00
	Flour, bread, etc		5,500 00	4,000 00
	Butter		2,500 00	3,000 00
	Gas and oil		600 00	600 00
	Groceries		4,000 00	3,500 00
	Fruit and vegetables		2,000 00	1,500 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes		4,000 00	4,000 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		1,200 00	1,200 00
	Furniture and furnishings		1,250 00	1,250 00
	Farm, feed and fodder		2,125 00	2,000 00
	Repairs		1,600 00	1,600 00
	Miscellaneous		1,500 00	1,500 00
	Printing, postage and stationery		750 00	750 00
			65,002 00	62,261 00
46	CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.			
	(For 345 Prisoners.)			
	<i>Salaries.</i>	No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Warden	1	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Deputy Warden	1	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Bursar	1	1,300 00	1,300 00
	Physician	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Clerk and Prison Librarian	1	850 00	850 00
	Steward and Storekeeper	1	800 00	800 00
	Clerk (one-half charged to Industrial Department)	1	400 00	400 00
	Guards	22	11,200 00	11,225 00
	Engineer	1	890 00	950 00
	Baker	1	600 00	650 00
		31	20,440 00	20,575 00
	<i>Expenses.</i>			
	Hospital expenses and medicines		400 00	450 00
	Butchers' meat and fish		8,500 00	6,500 00
	Flour, bread and meal		5,500 00	5,000 00
	Groceries		5,000 00	4,000 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes		6,000 00	5,000 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
46	CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO— <i>Continued.</i>		
	<i>Expenses—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Fuel	6,000 00	6,300 00
	Gas and oil	1,100 00	1,300 00
	Water supply	2,000 00	1,000 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning	2,000 00	2,300 00
	Stationery, advertising, printing and postage	550 00	400 00
	Library, schools and expenses of religious services	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Furniture and furnishings	800 00	700 00
	Stable, forage, etc	1,200 00	1,000 00
	Grounds	450 00	470 00
	Repairs, etc	1,600 00	1,700 00
	Unenumerated	2,000 00	2,000 00
		64,540 00	59,475 00
	INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Book-keeper	1	800 00
	Clerk (one-half charged to Maintenance)	1	400 00
	Shoemaker, without allowance for rent	1	800 00
	Tailor do do	1	800 00
	Foreman and Instructors	16	9,850 00
	Night Watch and Assistant Engineer	1	600 00
	Material		45,000 00
	For use of patents, wire beds, etc		810 00
		21	122,800 00
			75,145 00
47	ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE.		
	For 168 Inmates.		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
	No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Superintendent	1	1,800 00
	Assistant Superintendent	1	950 00
	Bursar	1	900 00
	Surgeon	1	700 00
	Chaplains	2	1,200 00
	Steward and Storekeeper	1	800 00
	Chief Guard (for night duty)	1	500 00
	School Teachers	3	1,650 00
	Carpenter Instructor	1	600 00
	Engineer	1	600 00
	Baker and Cook	1	450 00
	Instructors in shoe and tailor shop	2	1,150 00
	Farmer	1	450 00
	Gardener	1	400 00
	Ordinary Guards	4	1,700 00
	Night Guards	4	1,600 00
	Guard at out-buildings	1	400 00
	Gate-keeper	1	400 00
	Organists	2	160 00
	FEMALES.		
	Laundress, etc	1	240 00
		31	16,650 00
			16,650 00

V—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
47	ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	cts.
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Rations	5,800 00	5,000 00
	Clothing	4,600 00	5,000 00
	Farm, farm stock and stables	2,000 00	1,800 00
	Hospital	100 00	150 00
	Library and schools	400 00	350 00
	Fuel	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Cleaning, light and laundry	500 00	300 00
	Furniture, tools and shop fixtures	800 00	900 00
	Workshops, tools and fixtures	300 00	360 00
	Repairs, ordinary	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Incidentals (recaptures, freight, rent, etc)	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Postage and stationery, printing and advertising	400 00	400 00
		38,050 00	37,350 00
48	INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.		
	For 261 pupils.		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
		No. of Officers and Employés.	
	Superintendent	1	1,800 00
	Physician	1	650 00
	Bursar	1	850 00
	Matron and Housekeeper	1	450 00
	Teachers	15	9,100 00
	Storekeeper and Clerk	1	650 00
	Engineer	1	600 00
	Stoker	1	300 00
	Farmer	1	400 00
	Teacher	1	240 00
	Gardener	1	300 00
	Baker	1	425 00
	Night Watchman	1	300 00
	Carpenter and Assistant	2	750 00
	Shoemaker	1	550 00
	Messenger	1	192 00
	Cook	1	168 00
	Small Boy's and Girl's Nurses	2	240 00
	Maid, Laundresses and Cook's Assistant	12	1,356 00
	Supervisor of Boys	1	550 00
	Printing Instructor and Assistant Supervisor of Boys	1	550 00
	Seamstress and Supervisor of Girls	1	300 00
		49	20,721 00
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Medicine and Medical Comforts		200 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl		4,200 00
	Flour		2,200 00
	Butter		2,300 00
	Groceries		2,500 00
	Fruit and vegetables		500 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes		900 00
	Fuel		3,800 00
			20,619 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
48	INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE—Continued.	\$	cts.
	<i>Expenses—Continued.</i>		
	Gas and oil.....	1,200 00	1,150 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	400 00	500 00
	Furniture and furnishings.....	600 00	600 00
	Farm, feed and fodder.....	700 00	700 00
	Repairs and alterations.....	900 00	900 00
	Advertising, printing, stationery and postage.....	650 00	650 00
	Books, apparatus and appliances.....	700 00	700 00
	Unenumerated.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Sewage works, chemicals.....		300 00
	Water supply under contract.....		900 00
		43,971 00	45,419 00
49	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.		
	(For 130 pupils.)		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
		No. of Officers and Employés.	
	Principal.....	1	1,800 00
	Physician.....	1	600 00
	Bursar.....	1	900 00
	Matron.....	1	400 00
	Teachers (16 in 1892).....	15	7,000 00
	Trade Instructor.....	1	1,100 00
	Visitors' attendant.....	1	156 00
	Carpenter.....	1	424 00
	Engineer.....	1	600 00
	Assistant Engineer.....	1	500 00
	Fireman in winter and farm hand in summer.....	1	300 00
	Gardener.....	1	400 00
	Farmer and Teamster.....	1	312 00
	Porter and Messenger.....	1	216 00
	Cook and Baker.....	2	568 00
	Cook's Assistant.....	1	120 00
	Maids.....	10	984 00
	Laundress.....	1	168 00
	Laundress' Assistant.....	2	216 00
	Nurses.....	3	410 00
	Nightwatchman.....	1	350 00
	Temporary assistance, including extra farm hands in summer.....		300 00
		48	17,824 00
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Medicine and medical comforts.....		200 00
	Butcher's meat, fish and fowl.....		3,200 00
	Flour, bread, etc.....		1,000 00
	Butter.....		1,100 00
	General groceries.....		2,000 00
	Fruit and vegetables.....		300 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes.....		700 00
	Fuel.....		3,000 00
	Gas, oil and candles.....		1,100 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning.....		300 00
	Furniture and furnishings.....		500 00
	Farm, feed and fodder.....		800 00
	Repairs and alterations.....		600 00
	Advertising, printing, stationery and postage.....		600 00
	Books, apparatus and appliances.....		1,000 00
	Unenumerated.....		1,400 00
	Supplies fittings at the churches.....		200 00
	Rent for water hydrants.....		100 00
			35,452 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
50	ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS, TORONTO. (For 121 inmates.)		
	<i>Salaries</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Superintendent	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Deputy Superintendent	600 00	600 00
	Secretary	350 00	350 00
	Physician	800 00	800 00
	Bursar and Storekeeper	900 00	900 00
	Teacher and Housekeeper for Refuge	550 00	550 00
	Attendants and servants	2,356 00	2,356 00
	Engineer	600 00	600 00
	Assistant Engineer	500 00	500 00
	Night Watch	400 00	400 00
	Messenger	400 00	400 00
	Outside Night Watch	400 00	400 00
	Gardener	400 00	450 00
	26	9,256 00	9,306 00
	<i>Expenses.</i>		
	Hospital expenses and medicines	200 00	200 00
	Butchers' meat and fish	2,000 00	1,650 00
	Flour, bread and meal	1,500 00	1,400 00
	Groceries	3,500 00	3,500 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes	2,000 00	1,600 00
	Fuel	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Gas and oil	600 00	600 00
	Laundry, soap, cleaning and water	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Stationery, advertising, postage, etc.	350 00	300 00
	Library, schools and lectures	400 00	400 00
	Furniture and furnishings	600 00	600 00
	Grounds and garden	800 00	800 00
	Repairs	400 00	400 00
	Unenumerated	1,200 00	1,200 00
	For manufacturing operations	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Feed and forage	300 00	300 00
		29,206 00	28,356 00

VII.—AGRICULTURE.

To be voted per Statement (A).....\$176,837.00.

No. of Vote.	A	1892.	1893.
52	Agriculture	\$ cts. 174,595 00	\$ cts. 176,837 00

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
52	<p>DETAILS.</p> <p>(a) AGRICULTURE.</p> <p>Electoral Division Societies, 87 at \$700 (86 in 1891)</p> <p>“ “ 1 at 550</p> <p>“ “ 4 at 350</p> <p>“ “ Outlying Districts</p> <p>Additional grant to 87 Electoral District Societies</p> <p>Fruit Grower's Association</p> <p>Entomological Society</p> <p>Dairymen's Associations</p> <p>Agricultural and Arts Association</p> <p>Dominion Sheep-Breeder's Association</p> <p>Swine-Breeder's Association</p> <p>Ontario Experimental Union</p> <p>Ontario Creameries Association</p> <p>Poultry Associations</p> <p>Beekeeper's Association and inspection</p> <p>Travelling expenses of Professors attending Farmers' Institutes, conventions, etc.</p> <p>Travelling expenses and allowances for other Lecturers at Farmer's Institutes</p> <p>Farmers' Institutes, a grant of \$25 to one Institute in each Electoral District, on condition that an equal sum be granted by the County Council, and on such further conditions as may be imposed by regulations of Commissioner of Agriculture</p> <p>Provincial Institute</p> <p>For sundry services in connection with Agriculture and Arts—such as investigations of disease in animals and crops, and of ravages of insects; printing and distributing reports and bulletins, and for agricultural instruction, dairy products, travelling expenses and contingencies, not otherwise provided for</p> <p>Forestry</p> <p>Tree-planting—Bonus to Municipalities under 46 Vic., chap. 36.</p> <p>BUREAU OF STATISTICS.</p> <p>Printing, stationery, postage, and collection of statistics</p> <p>ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM. (130 Students). <i>I. College.—(a) Salaries and Wages.</i></p> <p>President</p> <p>Professor of Agriculture and Farm Superintendent</p>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		60,900 00	60,900 00
		550 00	550 00
		1,400 00	1,400 00
		2,000 00	2,000 00
		8,700 00	8,700 00
		1,800 00	1,800 00
		1,000 00	1,000 00
		5,500 00	5,500 00
		5,500 00	5,800 00
		300 00	300 00
		300 00	300 00
		400 00	650 00
		1,500 00	2,000 00
		1,300 00	1,300 00
		1,100 00	1,100 00
		800 00	1,000 00
		1,800 00	2,500 00
		2,000 00	2,200 00
		1,600 00	1,200 00
		8,000 00	9,000 00
		2,000 00	2,000 00
		1,000 00	1,000 00
		6,500 00	6,500 00
		115,950 00	118,700 00
		2,000 00	2,000 00
		2,000 00	2,000 00

VII.—AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Voted for.	
		1892.	1893.
52	ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—Continued.		
	(a) <i>Salaries and Wages.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Professor of Chemistry	1,500 00	1,600 00
	“ Geology and Natural History	1,800 00	1,800 00
	“ Dairy Husbandry	1,300 00	1,400 00
	“ Veterinary Science (part time)	1,000 00	800 00
	Mathematical and Assistant Resident Master	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Assistant in the Department of Chemistry	850 00	900 00
	Assistant in Department of Natural History, Librarian, etc.		500 00
	Instructor in Drill and Gymnastics (part time)	200 00	300 00
	Bursar	950 00	1,000 00
	Shorthand writer and tutor	500 00	600 00
	Physician	300 00	300 00
	Matron and Housekeeper	400 00	400 00
	Engineer	800 00	800 00
	Stokers	432 00	432 00
	Janitor and Messenger	288 00	300 00
	Night Watchman and Assistant in looking after Students in Boarding-house (nine months in 1892; 12 months in 1893)	225 00	300 00
	Temporary assistance	100 00	100 00
	Summer course of lectures for Public School Teachers		500 00
		15,645 00	17,032 00
	(b) <i>Expenses of Boarding House.</i>		
	Meat, fish and fowl	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Bread and biscuit	800 00	800 00
	Groceries, butter and fruit	4,000 00	4,500 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning	300 00	300 00
	Women servants for boarding-house—Cooks, laundresses, etc.	1,700 00	1,800 00
	Advertising, printing, postage and stationery	800 00	900 00
	Maintenance of chemical and botanical laboratories	300 00	450 00
	Library (books, papers and periodicals)	300 00	300 00
	Medals	100 00	100 00
	Unenumerated	700 00	700 00
		28,345 00	30,882 00
	Less estimated revenue	5,000 00	6,000 00
	II.—EXPERIMENTAL FARM.	23,645 00	24,882 00
	(a) <i>Farm Proper.</i>		
	1. Permanent improvements—fencing, under-draining, paving sheep court, etc.	3,586 00	1,038 00
	2. Farm maintenance—		
	Salary of Farm Foreman (\$100 for instruction)	\$ 850 00	\$ 850 00
	Herdsmen (\$150 for instruction)	500 00	500 00
	Assistant herdsman	300 00	360 00
	Wages	3,005 00	2,814 00
	Hire of horse labor	100 00	.....
	Live stock	4,012 00	2,000 00
	Maintenance of stock	4,950 00	2,240 00
	Seed	240 00	240 00
	Manure (fertilizers)	100 00	60 00
	Binding twine	50 00	50 00
	Repairs and alterations	372 00	450 00
	Furniture and furnishings	250 00	250 00
	Tools and implements	310 00	480 00
	Advertising, printing, postage and stationery	530 00	500 00
	Fuel, light, etc.	250 00	250 00
	Contingencies	500 00	500 00
		16,349 00	11,544 00
	Less estimated revenue	8,000 00	6,000 00
		8,349 00	5,544 00
		11,935 00	6,582 00

VII.—AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Voted for.	
		1892.	1893.
52	II.—EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(b) Experiments.		
	Salaries and wages—		
	Experimentalist	\$ 1,200 00	\$ 1,300 00
	Experimental Foreman (9 months).....	420 00	300 00
	Experimental feeder.....	450 00	450 00
	Assistant experimental feeder.....		360 00
	Head Teamster (\$120 chargeable to farm and \$100 to instruction).....		420 00
	Teamster (7 months in 1892).....	210 00	300 00
	2 regular laborers.....	600 00	625 00
	1 laborer (4 months)		128 00
	Additional labor.....	1,045 00	800 00
		3,925 00	4,683 00
	Seeds	400 00	400 00
	Manure and special fertilizers.....	175 00	250 00
	Stock for feeding	350 00	60 00
	Furniture, furnishing and repairing	400 00	400 00
	Printing, postage and stationery	125 00	175 00
	Implements	415 00	414 00
	Feed and fodder.....	50 00	50 00
	Exhibitions.....	50 00	50 00
	Contingencies	250 00	100 00
			6,140 00
	6,582 00		
	III.—EXPERIMENTAL DAIRY.		
	(a) Maintenance.		
	Salary of assistant—to make butter, instruct students, etc	500 00	600 00
	Laborers for milking and feeding stock, etc	460 00	660 00
	Temporary assistance	150 00	100 00
		1,110 00	1,360 00
	Purchase of cows and pigs.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Feed for do do	900 00	1,000 00
	Furniture, furnishing and repairs.....	200 00	300 00
	Laboratory expenses, gas, chemicals, etc.	50 00	50 00
	Advertising, printing, postage and stationery ..	150 00	150 00
	Fuel		200 00
	Contingencies	140 00	200 00
		3,550 00	4,260 00
	Less estimated revenue.....	1,000 00	1,260 00
			2,550 00
	3,000 00		
	(b) Special Dairy School.		
	Wages of Instructors.....		700 00
	Purchase of milk		4,500 00
	Dairy appliances—butter extractor, Babcock tester, oil test churn, 100 large milk cans, etc		1,000 00
			6,200 00
	Less estimated revenue		2,200 00
			4,000 00
	(c) Capital Account.		
	Dairy appliances—for fitting up new butter and cheese rooms, extractor, accumulator, sepa- rator, curd mill, vats, etc	1,200 00	
	Expenses re travelling dairy.....	5,600 00	5,600 00
			6,800 00
			5,600 00

**IX.—MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF GOVERNMENT AND
DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.**

To be voted per Statement (A).....\$71,480 00

No. of Vote.	A.	1892	1893
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
54	Government House	7,500 00	7,500 00
55	Old Parliament Buildings		1,200 00
56	New Parliament and Departmental Buildings	14,750 00	28,180 00
57	Education Department (Normal School Building)	9,200 00	9,200 00
58	Miscellaneous	3,208 00	3,260 00
59	Normal School, Ottawa	3,350 00	3,750 00
60	School of Practical Science	2,000 00	3,000 00
61	Agricultural College	6,350 00	6,750 00
62	Osgoode Hall	8,640 00	8,640 00
	<i>Rented premises, Simcoe and Wellington Streets</i>	4,250 00	
	<i>Agricultural Hall</i>	650 00	
		59,898 00	71,480 00
No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892	1893
	DETAILS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
54	<i>Government House.</i>		
	Water	650 00	650 00
	Gas	1,350 00	1,350 00
	Fuel	2,200 00	2,200 00
	Repairs	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Furnishings	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Planting and plants	500 00	500 00
	Contingencies (clearing away snow, carting ashes, etc.)	300 00	300 00
55	<i>Old Parliament Buildings.</i>	7,500 00	7,500 00
	Fuel, light and water for Immigration Office, caretaker, etc., repairs, snow clearing, care of grounds, etc.		1,200 00
56	<i>New Parliament and Departmental Buildings.</i>		1,200 00
	<i>Estimates, 1892, Old Parliament Buildings, including East and West Wings</i>	14,750 00	
	<i>Estimates, 1892, Rented premises, Simcoe and Wellington Streets</i>	4,250 00	
	“ 1892, “ Department of Agriculture	650 00	
	NOTE.— <i>Estimates of 1892 for Legislation also provide \$1,450 for Night Watchman, Messenger and Fireman. See items under head of “Legislation.”</i>		
	Water		1,200 00
	Electric power, and electric and other lighting		2,500 00
	Fuel (in part used in 1892)		11,500 00
	Supplies, tools, etc., for engine room, boiler house, etc.		600 00
	Engineer in charge of steam-heating, ventilating and electric plant machinery, etc (also inspector of boilers in Provincial Institutions) ..		1,200 00
	Assistant engineer and steam-fitter		720 00
	Firemen in boiler room (3)		1,620 00
	Passenger elevator attendants (2)		840 00
	Hall Porters and Messengers, in charge of main entrances, public corridors, etc. (4)		2,000 00
	Repairs, care-takers of grounds and sidewalks, snow clearing, scrubbing, and general cleaning of buildings, etc.		6,000 00
		19,650 00	28,180 00

IX.—MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
	<i>DETAILS.—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
57	<i>Education Department, Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.</i>		
	Furniture and furnishings	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Expenses of grounds	800 00	800 00
	Fuel and light	3,800 00	3,800 00
	Water	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Repairs, including museum, etc.	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Carpenter (formerly paid out of contingencies)	600 00	600 00
		9,200 00	9,200 00
58	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
	General Clerk of Works and repairs to Public Institutions	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Carpenter (engaged in Government Buildings)	720 00	720 00
	Plumber and assistant do	1,288 00	1,340 00
		3,208 00	3,260 00
	<i>Normal School, Ottawa.</i>		
	Expenses of grounds	400 00	400 00
	Fuel and light	1,600 00	2,000 00
	Water	600 00	600 00
	Repairs, furniture and incidentals	750 00	750 00
		3,350 00	3,750 00
60	<i>School of Practical Science.</i>		
	Gas	200 00	350 00
	Fuel	1,000 00	1,500 00
	Water	200 00	250 00
	Electrical current for power, etc		100 00
	Repairs, furniture and incidentals	600 00	800 00
		2,000 00	3,000 00
61	<i>Agricultural College.</i>		
	Furniture and furnishings	600 00	700 00
	Repairs and alterations	600 00	700 00
	Fuel	3,200 00	3,400 00
	Light	1,100 00	1,100 00
	Water	650 00	650 00
	Sewage disposal	200 00	200 00
		6,350 00	6,750 00
62	<i>Osgoode Hall.</i>		
	Fuel and light	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Salaries of engineer and fireman	1,140 00	1,140 00
	Water	500 00	500 00
	Repairs and furniture	2,000 00	2,000 00
		8,640 00	8,640 00

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

To be voted per Statement (A).....\$491,646.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1893.	
		Revote estimated.	New Vote.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
63	Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	300 00	7,245 00
64	“ “ Mimico	700 00	17,780 00
65	“ “ Brockville	49,500 00	100,000 00
66	“ “ London	5,700 00	20,835 00
67	“ “ Hamilton	1,100 00	26,600 00
68	“ “ Kingston	2,800 00	11,850 00
69	Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	400 00	3,700 00
70	Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	500 00	6,105 00
71	“ “ Females	150 00	2,495 00
72	Central Prison, Toronto	500 00	63,090 00
73	Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville .....	.....	15,055 00
74	Blind Institute, Brantford	500 00	1,530 00
75	Agricultural College, Guelph	2,100 00	15,500 00
76	Education Department, Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	1,800 00	1,000 00
77	Normal School, Ottawa .....	.....	6,000 00
78	School of Practical Science, Toronto .....	.....	13,720 00
79	Osgoode Hall, Toronto	3,000 00	500 00
80	Government House, Toronto .....	.....	5,000 00
81	New Parliament and Departmental Buildings .....	.....	87,891 00
82	Algoma District	600 00	1,900 00
83	Thunder Bay “	500 00	1,300 00
84	Muskoka “	900 00	700 00
85	Parry Sound “	600 00	1,000 00
86	Nipissing “	2,400 00	2,100 00
87	Rainy River “	600 00	3,900 00
88	Miscellaneous	200 00	.....
		74,850 00	416,796 00
	Revotes included in above	74,850 00	
	Expenditure on capital account (new)	401,466 00	
	“ “ repairs	15,330 00	
	Total estimate for 1893	491,646 00	
	(Voted for 1892, \$430,456.)		

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1893.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	DETAILS.		
63	Asylum for Insane, Toronto,	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	General repairs, drains, etc.	500 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector), partly revote	3,714 00	
	Library	175 00	
	Garden, grounds and stables	536 00	
	Engineer's and Carpenter's Departments	2,000 00	
	Paints, oils, etc	620 00	
			7,545 00

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1893.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	DETAILS.— <i>Continued.</i>		
64	<i>Asylum for Insane, Minico.</i>		
	General repairs, drains, etc.	500 00	
	Filter-house and polarite, sewage disposal.	5,500 00	
	Auxiliary electric plant, steam boiler, engine and dynamo	3,000 00	
	Storm-sashes for refractory cottages and main building	1,000 00	
	Root-house, and addition to cow-stables, farm buildings	2,000 00	
	Furniture and furnishings, to complete cottages (Inspector)	1,750 00	
	Material for hot-water heating, refractory cottages	1,400 00	
	Wire guards for stairways	300 00	
	Telephone system	500 00	
	Washing machine for laundry	200 00	
	Greenhouse	730 00	
	Engineer's Department (partly revote)	550 00	
	Paints and oils	500 00	
	Carpenter's supplies (partly revote)	550 00	
			18,480 00
65	<i>Asylum for Insane, Brockville.</i>		
	Revote of part of unexpended balance	49,500 00	
	Further amount required for this year's operations	100,000 00	
			149,500 00
66	<i>Asylum for Insane, London.</i>		
	Revote of part of unexpended balance	5,700 00	
	New cast-iron sewage discharge pipe	1,600 00	
	Repairs to roofs and eaves of cottages	1,800 00	
	Steam-heating and radiators, dining-room annexes	2,400 00	
	Material for heating Superintendent's house with hot water	800 00	
	Addition to rear of Bursar's house	1,200 00	
	“ boiler-house and coal-shed, north building	1,000 00	
	Building porch at front door, north building	300 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector), partly revote	3,680 00	
	Materials for glass partitions, hardwood flooring, fences, etc	2,005 00	
	Gravel for repairing roads, repairs to closets, Engineer's house, etc	350 00	
	Material to complete farm buildings on new site	4,935 00	
	Engine, boiler, cutting-box, etc., for silo	765 00	
			26,535 00
67	<i>Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.</i>		
	To complete dining-room annexes, covered ways, etc.	5,500 00	
	Hot-water boilers and apparatus for “	4,700 00	
	Alteration of old dining-room to dormitories	1,800 00	
	Repairs to underground water-tanks, and new coal shed	1,300 00	
	Enlargement of water pipes, main building, fire protection	600 00	
	New portico and steps, main building	400 00	
	Addition to Superintendent's house, completing stone cottage, etc	800 00	
	Workshop for Engineer, rebuilding ice-house (revote)	850 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	3,500 00	
	Telephone service (revote)	250 00	
	Library	200 00	
	Purchase of Andrew's property (revote in part)	8,000 00	
			27,700 00
68	<i>Asylum for Insane, Kingston.</i>		
	Revote of unexpended balance	2,350 00	
	Infirmiry building, 20 patients (with asylum labor)	8,000 00	
	Repairs to Laundry roof	750 00	
	Newcourt farm buildings	1,000 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	550 00	
	Material for bath and store-room, Newcourt, and telephone	350 00	
	do repairs on the Walkem property	300 00	
	Baking oven and elevator for Laundry (partly revote)	550 00	
	Flooring for centre building, material for roothouse, etc	800 00	
			14,650 00

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for	
		1893.	
		\$	cts.
	<i>DETAILS.—Continued.</i>		
69	<i>Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.</i>		
	Revote of unexpended balance	400	00
	Addition to farm buildings	1,000	00
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	800	00
	Farm stock and implements	700	00
	Garden and grounds	1,600	00
	Wire guards	200	00
			4,100 00
70	<i>Reformatory for Boys, Pentanguishene.</i>		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance	500	00
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	750	00
	New ice-house, addition to root-house, fencing, etc.	700	00
	New roofs for playroom and guards' houses, painting, etc	1,800	00
	Repairs to Corliss engine, and tools for blacksmith shop	350	00
	Sewing machine and refrigerator	165	00
	To purchase stock, sheep, harness, etc	240	00
	Garden and grounds, planking for sidewalks, etc	100	00
	Putting in electric light and water for all purposes	2,000	00
			6,605 00
71	<i>Reformatory for Females.</i>		
	Revote of unexpended balance	150	00
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector) ..	657	50
	Finishing repairs to greenhouse and sewer	400	00
	Sheeting ceilings in corridors	300	00
	Reconstructing drying room and repairs to floor	277	50
	Repairing refrigerator, water closet for children, etc	370	00
	Rebuilding furnaces, sidewalk and fences	190	00
	Labor hardware, etc., for repairs	300	00
			2,645 00
72	<i>Central Prison, Toronto.</i>		
	Revote of unexpended balance	500	00
	Cordage shop—1 breaker, 26 jennies, and 6 balling machines	12,300	00
	Rope-former, calendar, head tow card, dusting machine, etc	8,160	00
	Lumber and other material for roofing, etc., broom shop	5,200	00
	North shop—sticker and two self-feeding frames	750	00
	Machine shop—drilling machine and elevator	480	00
	Slatting roofs of hardware and broom shop	2,550	00
	South shop—2 benches, 4 steam boilers, waste card, etc	4,350	00
	Renewing gas pipes and worn out pipes	4,500	00
	Iron pipe for well, 1,500 feet	1,000	00
	Electric alarm, general repairs, new piggery, etc	3,300	00
	Removing old Hospital and utilizing material for houses	1,500	00
	Restoration of north shop partially destroyed by fire	5,000	00
	Machinery, line shafting pulleys and belting, including repairs to damaged machinery	10,500	00
	Automatic sprinklers in the several workshops of prison	3,500	00
			63,590 00
73	<i>Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.</i>		
	To complete sewage disposal works	1,600	00
	Isolated Hospital and furnishings	4,000	00
	Barn for stock, roots and hay, new piggery, etc	3,000	00
	Completion of steam heating, grates, etc	1,500	00
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector) ..	950	00
	Books for library, etc	300	00
	Lumber for flooring, paints and oils, plastering, etc	1,000	00
	Re-arranging and repairing rooms over kitchen, etc	1,000	00
	Engineer's Department, branches for hose, dies, tools, etc	805	00
	Garden and grounds, fencing, gravel for roads, etc	900	00
			15,055 00

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS,—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE	To be voted for	
		1893.	
		§ cts.	§ cts.
	DETAILS.— <i>Continued.</i>		
74	<i>Blind Institute, Brantford.</i>		
	Revote of unexpended balance	500 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	530 00	
	Repairs and alterations, hardwood floors, etc	460 00	
	Garden and grounds, for one team, etc	540 00	
			2,030 00
75	<i>Agricultural College, Guelph.</i>		
	Revote of unexpended balance	2,100 00	
	Completion of Convocation Hall, green houses, etc	5,000 00	
	Furniture and furnishings	500 00	
	Special apparatus for Chemical Laboratory	500 00	
	Engine, steam pump, sewage tank, etc., Dairy School	1,500 00	
	Materials, labour, etc., completion of Dairy stables	1,000 00	
	do enlargement of Dairy building	2,500 00	
	do houses for foreman, cattleman, etc	2,500 00	
	do for poultry buildings, fencing of yards, etc	2,000 00	
			17,600 00
76	<i>Education Department, Normal and Model Schools Toronto.</i>		
	Revote of unexpended balance	1,800 00	
	General repairs, drains, etc	500 00	
	Furniture and furnishings	500 00	
			2,800 00
77	<i>Normal School, Ottawa.</i>		
	To complete additions, furniture for Class rooms, etc	3,500 00	
	General repairs, drains, etc	2,000 00	
	Furniture and furnishings	500 00	
			6,000 00
78	<i>School of Practical Science, Toronto.</i>		
	General repairs, drains, etc	1,000 00	
	Two new steam boilers and fittings, steam heating	1,800 00	
	Furniture and furnishings	500 00	
	Deafening ceilings for six lecture rooms	400 00	
	New furniture, desks, tables, cases, etc., for rooms	500 00	
	Castings, valves and electric wiring, engineering laboratory	120 00	
	Fitting and appliances for Engineering Laboratory	1,900 00	
	do do Applied Chemistry Laboratory	1,200 00	
	do do Assaying and Metallurgy	3,000 00	
	Surveying and astronomical instruments	800 00	
	Fitting and appliances for electrical laboratory	1,500 00	
	Architecture and sanitary models	1,000 00	
			13,720 00
79	<i>Osgoode Hall, Toronto.</i>		
	Revote of unexpended balance	3,000 00	
	Furniture and furnishings	500 00	
			3,500 00

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1893.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	DETAILS.— <i>Continued.</i>		
80	<i>Government House, Toronto.</i>		
	Refitting apartments, new furniture and furnishings	5,000 00	
81	<i>Equipment, Furnishing and Fitting up of New Parliament and Departmental Buildings, Laying out of Grounds, etc.</i>		5,000 00
	To complete combination electric and gas light fittings	23,611 00	
	Metal fyles, pigeon holes, etc., for vaults	8,300 00	
	To complete electric engines and elevators	14,480 00	
	Venetian blinds for windows	3,500 00	
	Book stacks, tables, reading desks, hat and coat racks, counters, shelving, carpets, matting, linoleum and general furniture, furnishings, fittings, etc., for Post Office, Library, Legislative Chamber, Reading Room, Coat Room, Queen's Printer's and other offices, Speaker's apartments, Committee Rooms, Reception Room, Dining Room, Smoking Room, public corridors, etc.	20,000 00	
	Completion of electric light and power wiring, etc.	3,000 00	
	Laying out of grounds, completion of roads, pavements, concreting, etc.	15,000 00	
82	<i>Algoma District.</i>		87,891 00
	Revote, lock-up, Saint Joseph's Island	600 00	
	Repairs and furniture, lock-ups, etc.	400 00	
	Addition to lock-up, Little Current, for residence	1,500 00	
83	<i>Thunder Bay District.</i>		2,500 00
	Revote of unexpended balance	500 00	
	Repairs and furniture, lock-ups, etc.	400 00	
	Fence around female yards, gaol, Port Arthur	400 00	
	Hot-air furnace for lock-up, Fort William, hose, etc.	500 00	
84	<i>Muskoka District.</i>		1,800 00
	Revote of unexpended balance	900 00	
	For court-room, lock-up, Baysville (contribution)	300 00	
	Repairs and furniture, lock-ups.	400 00	
85	<i>Parry Sound District.</i>		1,600 00
	Revote, lock-up, Byng Inlet	600 00	
	Hot-air furnace for court room, etc., Parry Sound	600 00	
	Repairs and furniture, lock-ups	400 00	
86	<i>Nipissing District.</i>		1,600 00
	Revote of unexpended balance	2,400 00	
	For new lock-up at Webwood	1,500 00	
	For fencing at Sudbury, materials (with prison labor)	500 00	
	Woodshed and workshop at North Bay	100 00	
87	<i>Rainy River District.</i>		4,500 00
	Revote of unexpended balance	600 00	
	Addition to lock-up, Rat Portage	2,400 00	
	Hot-air furnace for court room, Rat Portage	700 00	
	Fences enclosing yards for prisoners	300 00	
	Repairs and furniture, lock-ups, etc.	500 00	
88	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		4,500 00
	Repairs to Brock's monument, Caretaker's house, etc. (revote)	200 00	
			200 00

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

To be voted per Statement (A).....\$33,595.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1893.
89	Public Works	\$ cts. 33,595 00

No.	SERVICE.	Re-vote.	New Vote.
89	1. <i>Magnetawan River Improvement</i> : To dredge Channel below Burk's Falls	\$ cts. 2,695 00	\$ cts.
	2. Finishing wharf at Southampton on Saugeen River ; contribution to.	800 00	
	3. <i>Mississippi River Improvement</i> : To remove rock obstruction in channel of river in Township of Dalhousie	2,000 00	
	4. To meet one-fourth of the cost of proposed bridge and approaches thereto across the Ottawa River, at the outlet of Lake Temis- camingue, on condition that one-half of such cost is provided for by the Dominion of Canada, and the remainder by the Province of Quebec, and that the Province of Ontario shall not in any event be called upon to pay more than the sum now appropriated, and that the plans for and construction of the bridge are approved of by the Commissioner of Public Works	4,000 00	
	5. <i>Muskoka River Works</i> : To dredge Channel at mouth of river		4,000 00
	6. <i>Gull and Burnt River Works</i> : To re-construct Horse Shoe and Hall's Lake Dams, and construct apron at foot of Racketty Creek Slide		6,400 00
	7. Maintenance Locks, Dams and Bridges, etc.....		4,600 00
	8. Surveys, Inspections, Arbitrations and Awards and Charges not otherwise provided for		5,600 00
	9. Superintendent Locks, Dams and Bridges.....		1,200 00
	10. Lockmasters, ' Caretakers' and Bridge-tenders' salaries		2,900 00
	SUMMARY.	9,495 00	24,100 00
	Re-vote included in above		9,495 00
	Expenditure on Capital Account (new)		9,000 00
	" for repairs and Maintenance.....		15,100 00
	Total Estimate for 1893		33,595 00
	(Total voted for 1892, \$36,978.00.)		

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS.

To be voted per Statement (A.).....\$95,350.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1893	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
90	North Division	14,600 00	
	West Division	18,400 00	
	East Division.....	35,350 00	
	General Purposes	27,000 00	
			95,350 00

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1893	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
90	<i>North Division.</i>		
	Barwick and Dobie Road—to extend from town line between Barwick and Roseberry into Dobie.....	750 00	
	Batchewaning Road—repairs.....	750 00	
	Coffin Road—to improve from Ottertail northward, and to make necessary deviations	1,250 00	
	Crozier and Lash Road—to open from corner of sections 3 and 10, Crozier west.....	1,800 00	
	Grand Portage Road—to continue repairs.....	500 00	
	Honora Bay Road—to complete.....	500 00	
	Larchwood Road—to extend southward towards Whitefish Road, to north boundary of Denison, \$1,500, and to bridge Vermillion River on same road (estimated cost) \$800.....	2,300 00	
	Patton Road—to extend through Patton.....	500 00	
	Rainy River Road—repairs.....	1,000 00	
	Spanish River Road—to open as a winter road between Massey and Webbwood.....	1,000 00	
	Webbwood Road—to continue repairs towards McGlander's Lake	750 00	
	White River Bridge, on Parkinson Road, in township of Parkinson, to finish	2,500 00	
	Woodyatt Road—from Rainy River Road north to intersect Crozier and Lash roads	1,000 00	
			14,600 00

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1893	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
90	<i>West Division.</i>		
	Bear Lake Road—to continue southward to railway	900	00
	Bethune Five Side Line Road—to open through concessions 10 to 12, and extend along 12th Concession; also to fix bridge at north end of Bear Lake.....	500	00
	Bracebridge Bridge—revote	2,000	00
	Carling Road—repairs	400	00
	Chapman and Strong Town Line Road—between Distress River road and Denville Swamp road	600	00
	Commanda Lake Road—general repairs.....	1,000	00
	Denville Swamp Road—to continue.....	500	00
	East River Bridge, on Muskoka Road in Chaffey—to renew.	900	00
	Kearney No. 1. Road—to improve to Beaver Lake.....	500	00
	Lake Shore and Dane's Road—repairs	500	00
	Machar 12 and 13 concession Road—to open from lot 4, east, to G. T. Railway.....	1,000	00
	Maganetwan Road—to continue repairs from end of previous improvements	600	00
	Muskoka Road—to produce northward towards Alsace Road <i>via</i> 15 side road of Gurd.....	500	00
	Muskoka and Bobcaygeon Road—to complete to Dorset, \$600, and to repair generally, \$1,000.....	1,600	00
	Nipissing Road—to repair between Callender and Nipissing.....	500	00
	North Cardwell Road—to complete opening between Lots 9 and 16, in cons. 2 and 3, Monteith.....	500	00
	Northern Road—repairs between Parry Sound and Dunchurch, \$1,250, and to repair between Dunchurch and Glenila, with repairs on Ah-mic Harbour road, \$1,000.....	2,250	00
	Rainy Lake Road—to open on west side of Rainy Lake, in McMurrich and Ryerson.....	750	00
	Rosseau and Nipissing Road—to repair from lot 46 to lot 61, Spence, including the repair of two bridges south of Spence.	750	00
	Ryde Centre Road—repairs.....	300	00
	Strong 12th Con. Road—to improve hill and road near lot 27, conditional that the township of Strong supplements grant with \$150.....	350	00
	Strong and Machar 25 Side Line Road—to open to Eagle Lake road and improve the latter	500	00
	Westphalia Road—to complete in Gurd.....	1,000	00
			18,400 00

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1893	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
90	<i>East Division.</i>		
	Abinger and Miller Town Line Road—to complete opening.....	500	00
	Addington Road—to repair south of Kaladar.....	500	00
	Addington Road—extension northward.....	400	00
	Alice 20 and 21 Side Line Road—to open through concessions 11 and 12..	600	00
	Alice 8 and 9 Con. Road—to open from lot 10, westward.....	400	00
	Anstruther Road—repairs.....	400	00
	Barrie Road—repairs east of Addington road.....	400	00
	Barry Bay Road—to improve in Alice.....	400	00
	Bonfield and Calvin town line Road—to open from railway, southward..	500	00
	Bonfield 25 and 26 side line Road—to open out through concessions 8 to 12, on or near above side road.....	600	00
	Booth Road—to continue construction.....	400	00
	Bromley and Stafford town line Road—to open from lot 1, con. 1, to con. 5, Stafford.....	400	00
	Buckhorn Road—between Buckhorn and Scott's Mills, in Harvey—con- ditional upon Co. grant of \$100 and grant by Harvey \$50.....	200	00
	Buckhorn Road—to continue north from lot 17, cons. 10 and 11, Caven- dish towards Monck road.....	750	00
	Burleigh Road—repairs north and south of Apsley.....	800	00
	Cavendish Road—repairs in Galway and Cavendish.....	600	00
	Calvin and Papineau town line Road—through cons. 3 and 4.....	300	00
	Chandos Roads—repairs.....	400	00
	Clarendon Branch Road, in Clarendon—repairs.....	400	00
	Cruse Road—to repair from Levant road to Trout Lake and Folger road.	400	00
	Ferris Road to continue to North Bay Road.....	500	00
	Flinton Road, Kaladar—to repair from Flinton south-westerly.....	500	00
	Galway and Cavendish Road.....	800	00
	Galway 4 and 5 Con. Road—to construct from Bobcaygeon Road east to lot 19.....	500	00
	Golden Lake Road—to repair westward from lot 3, North Algona.....	500	00
	Hagarty 5 and 6 Side Line Road—to repair through cons. 6 to 12, \$400, and repairs from 4th con. line, \$400.....	800	00
	Hastings Road—repairs north of Bancroft.....	1,000	00
	Hydes Chute and Sanson Road.....	600	00

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1893.
90	<i>East Division—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.
	Mattawa and Callender Road—repairs and extension.....	600 00
	Mattawa 12 and 13 con. Road.....	400 00
	McKim and Neelon 4 and 5 con. Road—to repair and continue.....	400 00
	Methuen Road—repairs south of Chandos.....	500 00
	Mississippi and Hastings Junction Road Bridge, in Dungannon, over York River, on road from L'Amable northward.....	500 00
	Mississippi Branch Bridge, on Mississippi Road—to renew.....	500 00
	Monteagle Road—to complete.....	500 00
	Nogey's Creek Road—to continue to Galway boundary, between cons. 17 and 18, Harvey.....	300 00
	North Harvey Road—to complete through cons. 5 and 6.....	700 00
	North Bay and Widdifield Road—repairs.....	500 00
	North Altona 5 and 6 Side Line Road—to open through cons. 4 to 7 in- clusive.....	500 00
	Nosbonsing Road—to construct in two sections.....	1,000 00
	Nosbonsing and Thorncliffe Road—to continue.....	750 00
	Oso and Olden Road—south of Sharbot Lake—to open conditional that each Municipality interested grants \$150.....	300 00
	Opeougo Road—repairs west of D'Acre.....	600 00
	Ottawa River Road—to complete opening.....	300 00
	Papineau 12 and 13 con. Road—to open.....	500 00
	Pembroke and Mattawa Road—to repair in Township Maria.....	600 00
	Petewawa 6 and 7 con. Road—from lot 10 to lot 15.....	400 00
	Perrault Settlement Road—to connect with Foy Road and repair the latter.....	500 00
	Powassan and Callender Road.....	1,000 00
	Radcliffe and Brudenell Town Line Road—repairs.....	500 00
	Reid Road, in Galway—conditional upon County grant, \$100 and united Townships of Galway and Cavendish, \$50.....	200 00
	Rideau Lake Road—to open on west side of Rideau Lake, conditional upon an equal grant from Municipality.....	500 00
	Rolph Road—to open from bridge at Des Joachim to C. P. Railway.....	600 00
	Round Lake Road, in Belmont—conditional upon County grant of \$100 and from united Townships of Belmont and Methuen \$50.....	200 00
	Scott Road—repairs.....	300 00
	Shield's Pit Road—to repair between Ruther Glen and Eau Claire.....	500 00
	South Caldwell Road—to open from Veuve River Bridge, southward.....	500 00

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS.—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1893.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.
90	<i>East Division.—Concluded.</i>		
	South Buckhorn and South Burleigh Roads—Provided County grants \$75 and Township of Smith \$75.....	150 00	
	Sudbury and Blezard Road—to further improve north portion.....	600 00	
	Sudbury Road—repairs west of Murray Mine.....	500 00	
	Sudbury and Neelou Road—to continue towards Wahnapiatae.....	1,000 00	
	Sturgeon River Road—to continue.....	500 00	
	Swamp Road, in Portland—to raise about 1¼ mile in length, conditional that Municipality grants \$300.....	600 00	
	Trafford and Tamworth Road—to continue repairs begun last season....	400 00	
	Wahnapiatae Road—to improve and extend.....	1,000 00	
	West Mountain Road—repairs in Brougham.....	400 00	
	Wilberforce 12 and 13 side Line Road—to complete in 22nd Concession..	500 00	
	Wisawasa Road—to open.....	500 00	
			35,350 00
	<i>General Purposes.</i>		
	New Short Roads and repairs.....	20,000 00	
	Inspection.....	6,000 00	
	To pay balances of 1892.....	1,000 00	
			27,000 00

XIII.—CHARGES ON CROWN LANDS.

To be voted per Statement (A)..... \$125,309 00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1892.	1893.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
91	Expenditure on account of Crown Lands.....	135,209 00	125,309 00
No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1892.	1893.
91	DETAILS.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	Board of Surveyors	400 00	150 00
	Agents' salaries and disbursements	28,500 00	28,500 00
	Forest ranging, inspection of timber limits.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
	Fire ranging.....	27,000 00	18,000 00
	Special timber inspection.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Cullers' Act	500 00	500 00
	Inspection of agencies.....	150 00	.....
	Fishery service and overseers	1,000 00	1,650 00
	<i>Note.</i> —Half the appropriation for fire ranging and the whole of the amount taken for special timber inspection will be refunded by the licensees.		
	CROWN TIMBER AGENCY, QUEBEC.		
	Agent's salary	\$1,400 00	
	Messenger and Caretaker	100 00	
	Contingencies :	1,800 00	1,500 00
	Rent	\$125 00	
	Sundries	125 00	
		250 00	250 00
	CROWN TIMBER AGENCY, OTTAWA.		
	Agent's salary	\$1,200 00	
	Clerk	900 00	
	Surveyor's fees.....	300 00	
	Contingencies :	3,250 00	2,400 00
	Rent.....	\$400 00	
	Fuel.....	100 00	
	Travelling expenses	100 00	
	Postage	100 00	
	Sundries	50 00	
	Caretaking, etc.....	109 00	
		859 00	859 00

XIII.—CHARGES ON CROWN LANDS—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.		
		1892.	1893.	
91	DETAILS— <i>Continued.</i>			
	SURVEYS.		\$ c.	\$ c.
	Townships in new districts.....		35,000 00	35,000 00
	Maps.....		2,000 00	2,000 00
	Survey of limits in Huron and Ottawa territory, chargeable against holders.....		2,500 00	2,500 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
	Refund to holders of timber limits or parts thereof, heretofore sold by the Province and taken by the Government of Canada as part of Whitefish Indian Reserve (estimated). Part re-vote.....		4,000 00	4,000 00
			135,209 00	125,309 00

XIV.—REFUND ACCOUNT.

To be voted per Statement (A)..... \$23,501 15.

No. of Vote.	A.	1892.	1893.	Compared with Estimates of 1892.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
92	Education.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
93	Crown Lands.....	18,500 00	18,500 00		
94	Municipalities Fund.....	1,459 92	1,459 92		
95	Land Improvement Fund.....	2,155 89	2,541 23	385 34	
		23,115 81	23,501 15	385 34	

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be Voted for 1893.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.
92	EDUCATION.		
	To pay withdrawals from Superannuation Fund.....		1,000 00
93	CROWN LANDS.		
	For payment made to the credit of the Department on account of un-completed purchases, and afterwards returned to proposed purchasers on purchases not being carried out.....	7,500 00	
	For two per cent. of timber dues payable to municipalities for timber cut on road allowance.....	6,000 00	
	Refund to settlers under the amendment to the Free Grants Act of 1880.	5,000 00	
			18,500 00

XIV.—REFUND ACCOUNT—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be Voted for 1893.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.
94	MUNICIPALITIES' FUND.		
	Amount collected in 1892	4,571 52	
	Less 20 per cent. commission	914 30	
	<i>Vide</i> Stat. Can. 18 Vict. c. 2, and 19 Vict. c. 16.		
		<u>3,657 22</u>	
	To be added to grant to Public and Separate Schools (50 Vict. chap. 5)	2,197 30	
	To pay Widows Pensions for 1893		1,459 92
			<u>1,459 92</u>
95	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.		
	Moneys collected from sale of Crown Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 31st December, 1892.	1,551 60	
	Less 6 per cent. for cost of collection and management. .	93 10	
		<u>1,458 50</u>	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ to the Land Improvement Fund.	291 70	
	<i>Vide</i> Stat. Can. 16 Vict. c. 157, and Con. Stat. Can. c. 26		291 70
	Moneys collected from the sale of Common School Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 31st. December, 1892.	9,374 96	
	Less 6 per cent. for collection and management	562 50	
		<u>8,812 46</u>	
	To be distributed as follows :		
	$\frac{1}{4}$ to Land Improvement Fund	2,203 11	
			2,203 11
	Moneys collected from the sale of Grammar School Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 31st December, 1892	197 55	
	Less 6 per cent. for collection and management.	11 85	
		<u>185 70</u>	
	To be distributed as follows :		
	$\frac{1}{4}$ to Land Improvement Fund	46 42	
			46 42
			<u>2,541 23</u>
			<u>23,501 15</u>

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

To be voted per Statement (A)..... \$93,120 00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1892.	1893.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
96	To cover expenses of collection of revenue for law stamps and licenses...	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Industrial School, Mimico	3,500 00	3,500 00
	Marriage licenses	500 00	500 00
	Ontario Rifle Association	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Ontario Artillery Association	500 00	500 00
	Expenses, elections	6,000 00	6,000 00
	Voters' lists	2,700 00	2,700 00
	Gratuities	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Gratuity to Mrs. Notman, widow of John Notman, late Queen's Printer ..	2,500 00	
	“ D. R. Clark, Taxing Master, Osgoode Hall	2,000 00	
	“ H. S. Crewe, late Inspector Vital Statistics	2,000 00	
	“ widow of Robert McCullum, Engineer	680 00	
	Special grant to George Smith, injured in public service	200 00	
	In aid of archaeological researches in Ontario	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Telephone services	1,300 00	1,300 00
	Removal of patients	7,500 00	7,500 00
	Prisoners' Aid Society	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Sanitary Investigations and Health Conferences	500 00	500 00
	Special Inspection of Towns and Villages for prevention of cholera		2,000 00
	Outbreak of Epidemics	1,500 00	1,500 00
	University College, Ladies' Department	500 00	500 00
	Grant to Vaccine Farm	250 00	250 00
	Factories' Act:—		
	Salaries	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Expenses	1,500 00	1,500 00
	To cover expenses of arbitration with Canada and Quebec	10,000 00	10,000 00
	Drainage Commission	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Exhibit for Imperial Institute	1,500 00	2,000 00
	Dominion Teachers' Association	500 00	600 00
	Canadian Military Institute, for printing historical papers	100 00	100 00
	Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in part	15,000 00	20,000 00
	Removal of office furniture, library, etc., to new buildings (revote)	5,000 00	3,580 00
	Fitting up new library	2,000 00	
	Pamphlet on dairying, 20,000 copies (partly furnished in 1892)		2,300 00
	Cost of agricultural examination B. S. A., including arrears for past 5 years (arrears \$1,400)		1,640 00
	Game Inspection per Statute	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Travelling and other expenses in connection with fish and game protection ..	800 00	1,500 00
	Other items voted for 1892, including Supplementaries	77,975 00	
	School of Mining and Agriculture at Kingston:—		
	Mining		5,000 00
Agriculture		1,000 00	
Contribution towards expenses of Algoma development		1,000 00	
To cover costs of defence of action, Ross vs. Bucke		450 00	
		163,705 00	94,620 00

XVI.—UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED.

To be voted per Statement (A)..... \$50,000 00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1892.	1893.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
97	To meet unforeseen and unprovided expenses	50,000 00	50,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

1893.

96	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF MINES :		
	Advertising	\$230 00	
	Expenses collecting information for Report on Gold Mining Districts	300 00	
	Case for samples of ores and minerals	50 00	
		\$550 00	
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, EXPENSES.		
	To pay for services in making Parliamentary Returns	1,000 00	
	INSPECTION OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :		
	Jas. Noxon, for services from 1st October to 31st December, 1892	600 00	
		2,150 00	
97	LEGISLATION.		
	Additional to salary of Assistant Librarian (omission in Estimates)	100 00	
	To cover arrears of binding periodicals for library (revote)	2,000 00	
		2,100 00	
98	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
	OSGOODE HALL :		
	Omission in appropriation for Local Master of Titles, Port Arthur	100 00	
	House-keeper, Queen's Bench Division (omission in Estimates)	50 00	
	Omission in salary of Senior Taxing Officer	100 00	
	(These two items make salaries same as last year.)		
	Caligraph for Common Pleas Division	147 50	
	Addition to contingencies for Stenographer for Judges (omitted in Estimates)	200 00	
	CHANCERY DIVISION :—		
	Second Clerk in Surrogate Office	500 00	
	Salary, Clerk of the Peace and District Attorney, Sault Ste. Marie (omission in estimates)	800 00	
		1,897 50	
99	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.		
	Toronto Asylum, additional to salary, Assistant Superintendent (omission in estimates)	\$100 00	
	Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, Supervisor of Boys	100 00	
	Printing Instructor and Assistant Supervisor of Boys	50 00	
		340 00	
	(These items are to correct error in estimates, and make their salaries the same as last year.)		

100

AGRICULTURE.

Additional grant to Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.....	800 00	
Grant to additional Agricultural Societies, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Manitoulin	2,400 00	
		3,200 00

101

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

The Haven and Prison Gate Home, Toronto; (omission in estimates)	117 00	
County of Oxford House of Refuge	4,000 00	
		4,117 00

102 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OLD PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS :

To meet accounts for services prior to 1893, in respect of fuel, light, furnishings, repairs, snow cleaning, etc.....	2,600 00	
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NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS :

(a) Night Watchmen (two).....	1,080 00	
(b) To cover accounts for water, light, etc., for 1892	1,550 00	
(c) Additional for repairs and renewals of old furniture	2,500 00	
		7,730 00

103

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

NEW PARLIAMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS :

(a) Revote of unexpended balance of appropriation of 1892 for equipment, furnishing and fitting up of buildings and laying out of grounds, etc.....	\$17,200 00	
(b) Patent door checks for interior office doors, etc	1,500 00	
(c) Hose, etc., for grounds and for fire purposes	2,000 00	

TORONTO ASYLUM :

Addition to infirmary on male side	800 00	
Furnishings for infirmary, female side.....	355 00	

KINGSTON ASYLUM :

Furnishings for new infirmary	850 00	
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REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES :

Sheeting for ceilings, repairs, etc	500 00	
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DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE :

New hot water boiler.....	200 00	
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OSGOODE HALL :

Reconstruction of drainage, sanitary and ventilation arrangements.....	5,000 00	
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GOVERNMENT HOUSE :

Equipment, furnishings, fittings, etc	3,000 00	
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SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE :

Part cost of repair and renewal of roadway (remainder of cost to be borne by Toronto University)	200 00	
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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE :

Additional material and labor for Dairy Building at O.A.C.....	3,500 00	
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MUSKOKA DISTRICT :

Enlargement of the Office of Registrar and Local Master of Titles at Brace-bridge	500 00	
		35,605 00

104

COLONIZATION ROADS.

Basswood Lake Road, to repair in Gladstone, Day and Wells.....	\$500 00
Bridge repairs, West Algoma, to repair damages by recent floods to Kaministiquia, Point De Meuron and other bridges.....	2,500 00
Buck Lake Bridge, south of Devil Lake in Bedford, to renew, estimated cost.....	400 00
Clare River Bridge, to complete approaches.....	200 00
Cardwell Road, to make necessary deviations.....	400 00
Draper and Ryde Town-line Road, to complete.....	600 00
Gurd and Himsforth Town line Road, with certain repairs on Westphalia Road.....	550 00
Indian Peninsula Roads.....	2,100 00
Lavant Branch Road, to connect with Main Road in Darling.....	600 00
McDougall and Foley Road, to complete opening.....	400 00
Maganetawan Bridge, to build, municipality of Perry to furnish balance to complete. Re-vote.....	300 00
Neighic Lake Bridge, to connect main roads in Township of Croft.....	800 00
North Methuen Road.....	400 00
Oliver Township Roads.....	600 00
Palmer and Black Bay Road, to improve north and south of railway.....	600 00
Palmer Rapids and Rockingham Road, repairs in Township of Radcliffe.....	400 00
Pigeon River Road, to improve from Point De Meuron and make necessary deviations.....	1,500 00
Rabbit Mountain and Whitefish Lake Road.....	600 00
Rat Portage Road, three miles north of town.....	750 00
Slate River Valley Road, to extend.....	500 00
South River Bridge, at Cutchies' Narrows, about lot 12, concession 13, July.....	500 00
Stephenson Township Roads, to make deviations on Stisted and Brunel Roads, and a spur to connect two leading roads.....	500 00
Stone Dam Road, to complete to mills near Verona.....	200 00
Sinclair Road repairs in Sinclair Township.....	600 00
Sudbury and Whitefish Road, to continue.....	500 00
	17,100 00

105

CHARGES ON CROWN LANDS.

Additional on account of fire ranging.....	\$5,000 00
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106

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gratuity to Mrs. Harriet Davidson, late attendant at Kingston Asylum.....	\$165 00
Gratuity to Mrs. John C. Merford, wife of late assistant storekeeper at Hamilton Asylum.....	300 00
Gratuity to R. Stevenson, stoker and watchman, Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	466 66
Gratuity to John Nolan, night-watchman, Mercer Reformatory.....	300 00
Gratuity to Gilbert Hartley, guard at Central Prison.....	600 00
Gratuity to Wm. Moore Kelley (additional).....	500 00
James Forsyth, late gardener at O.A.C., retiring allowance.....	700 00
Industrial School.....	3,000 00
Mining School, Port Arthur (re-vote).....	5,000 00
Addition to appropriation for enforcement of Game Laws.....	800 00
Expenses under Children's Act, including Superintendent's salary, travelling expenses, etc.....	1,500 00
To pay bounty, destruction of wolves.....	500 00
To Solicitor, Treasury Department, <i>re</i> services under Succession Duties Act.....	1,000 00
To build a slide, dam and piers at the High Falls, near the mouth of the Pigeon River, District of Thunder Bay, in accordance with one of the conditions of the timber sale of 1890.....	7,500 00
Algonquin Park, Superintendent, rangers, erection of log houses, purchase of canoes, labor and materials, etc.....	3,500 00
World's Columbian Exposition,—expenses of maintaining Ontario exhibit, etc.....	57,000 00
Towards expenses of Patrick Heffernan, the prosecutor <i>re</i> Bruce shrievalty, same to be accepted in full of all claims.....	400 00
	83,231 66
	162,471 16

107 To defray expenses of Legislation, Public Institutions Maintenance, and for salaries of the officers of the Government and Civil Service for the month of January, 1891.....	\$80,000 00
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