

RETURN

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To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 15th May, 1891:—For copies of all letters, communications and reports in the possession of the Government, relating to the fixing of a Standard of Time, and the legalization thereof.

By order.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, 4th June, 1891.

CONTENTS.

- No. 1—Despatch dated 21st November, 1890, from the Colonial Secretary, Lord Knutsford, transmitting certain papers, viz. :—
- (a) Letter dated 26th July, 1890, from the Science and Art Department, expressing concurrence in the views of Mr. Sandford Fleming with reference to time reckoning, and recommending that they be communicated to the Governments of all the Colonies, with a view to the adoption of the Hour Zone system, and the 24-hour notation.
 - (b) Resolutions dated 25th April, 1890, of Committee on the Prime Meridian Conference, supporting the movement for the general reform in time reckoning in all the British possessions.
 - (c) Memorandum of Mr. Sandford Fleming, 20th November, 1889 (with map), on the movement for reckoning time on a scientific basis, by which the greatest possible degree of simplicity, accuracy and uniformity will be obtainable in all countries throughout the world.
- No. 2—Report, dated 27th December, 1890, of Mr. Charles Carpmael, Director of the Meteorological Department, on the documents referred to in Lord Knutsford's despatch, 21st November, 1890, recommending that with a view of legalizing the new system of reckoning time throughout the Dominion, a Bill be introduced in Parliament as a Government measure.
- No. 3—Bill referred to in Mr. Carpmael's report, introduced last Session of Parliament by a private member, on the petition of the Canadian Institute and others.
- No. 4—Petition referred to in Mr. Carpmael's report, from the Canadian Institute, Toronto, the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto, the Board of Trade, and citizens of Toronto.
- No. 5—Circulars of the Secretary of State, Washington, calling an International Conference, and Resolutions passed by the Washington International Conference of 1884, determining a zero of longitude and standard for time reckoning throughout the globe.
- No. 6—Bill introduced in the Congress of the United States respecting the reckoning of time throughout the United States.
- No. 7—Report of the Special Committee on Uniform Standard Time, American Society of Civil Engineers, dated 21st January, 1891.
- No. 8—Speech of Count Von Moltke, in the Imperial Parliament of Germany, on the time reform movement in Europe, delivered 16th March, 1891.
- No. 9—Communication dated 1st June, 1891, from the Royal Society of Canada, transmitting report adopted at the Montreal meeting of the Society, and other papers respecting time reckoning.
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