

VOLUME 11—*Continued.*

- speaking on account of being able to speak the English language? Is there any connection between such cases and the nomenclature of Bulletin No. 11, and if not, why is it that the simple word French, formerly used as meaning the French element, was abandoned, to be variously replaced by the words French-speaking, French-Canadians, and so forth? 5. What were, in addition to the printed instructions, the practical explanations and directions given to the officers, commissioners and enumerators, as regards the registration of the French element of the population, or persons of French origin or nationality? 6. Was the actual enumeration of the French, in 1891, uniformly carried on throughout, in the various Census districts, subdistricts and divisions? 7. Are there reasons to apprehend, from direct investigation, personal knowledge, or statistical criticism, that the figures given as representing the number of French people, are notably deficient in some or many returns of the enumeration of 1891? 8. Were the returns delivered by the enumerators examined by the commissioners, the officers, and at the central office under the supervision, the responsibility of the superintendent, in view to test their accuracy and to correct apparent errors? 9. Was it noticed by some of the officers or the superintendent, that very serious discrepancies existed in the return of the French between the Census of 1891 and the statistical series of previous censuses, and was thereby trouble taken to investigate the serious question raised by the very striking want of concordance? 10. Is there any rational explanation of the returns of 1891 by which the French appear to have met abnormal losses in their number, especially in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Territories? 11. Are there local or accidental causes capable of explaining the vast differences in the multiplication of the French which would have taken place, if the figures of the Census of 1891 were correct, between Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for instance? 12. Was there, at any time, steps taken to ascertain the cause and extent of such extraordinary returns; if not, what was the cause of that omission; if so, what were the proceedings adopted, and what the results? 13. Has the superintendent of the Census of 1891 taken notice of the very determined objection to accept the extraordinary figures of 1891, as representing the actual number of the French in Canada, and has any serious investigation of this important question been undertaken by him; if so, what are the conclusions arrived at, including the statistical criticism involved? 14. And that the said information include all instructions given to the enumerators in the several years, 1881 and 1891, be brought down with the return. Presented 30th March, 1893.—*Hon. Mr. Tassé*. *Not printed.*
47. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 20th February, 1893, for a copy of the report of the Honourable Mr. Justice Wetmore, appointed by royal commission to inquire into certain charges against Lawrence Herchmer, commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police. Presented 3rd March, 1893.—*Mr. Davin*. *Not printed.*
48. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 20th February, 1893, for a return of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and other papers relating to the suspension of Mr. Edward Hackett, Inspector of Fisheries, Prince Edward Island, in the year 1892; together with copies of the charges made against Mr. Hackett, the authority given to the commissioner in Prince Edward Island to take evidence on such charges, together with the evidence taken, and the report of the minister of marine thereon, together with any letters, correspondence, orders or reports relating to the reinstatement of Mr. Hackett. Presented 6th March, 1893.—*Mr. Davies*. *Not printed.*
49. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 6th February, 1893, for a statement showing total amount of money paid by years since confederation on each of the following accounts: (a) Salary of Governor-General. (b) Travelling expenses of Governor-General. (c) Expenditure on Rideau Hall on capital account and maintenance; expenditure on Rideau Hall grounds on capital account and maintenance. (d) Expenditure on furnishings of all kinds for Rideau Hall. (e) Allowance to Governor-General for coal and light. (f) Expenditure on any other account in connection with the office of Governor-General. (g) Expenditure on any other account in connection with Rideau Hall and grounds. (h) Total expenditure of every kind since confederation in connection with the office of Governor-General. (i) Total expenditure of every kind in connection with Rideau Hall and grounds. Presented 6th March, 1893.—*Mr. Mulock*. *Printed for sessional papers only.*
50. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 6th February, 1893, for a return of all letters, correspondence, reports and all other matter on record, passed between the department of agriculture and the high commissioner of Canada in London,