

present. In the second place the old range was placed exactly between the travelled road on the one side and the St. Lawrence on the other and was but a short distance from either. The consequence was that, if a bullet was fired too high, it might very easily fall into the road a long way off or else into the St. Lawrence which was being constantly traversed by boats and vessels of all descriptions. With long range rifles accidents would have been sure to occur. A new rifle range of 18 targets has been erected at a cost of about \$12,000.

3. An embankment of earth in rear of the targets was built to prevent ricochets upon the hill itself, and act as an effective stop butt for the majority of bullets. The natural slope of the hill is much too flat to prevent ricochets. It is also rock faced and does not run at right angles to the line of fire, thus increasing the danger from ricochets. The crest of the natural hill is five feet higher than the top of the artificial stop butt. This five feet, however, is at a greater angle to the line of fire than the remainder of the hill, and, therefore, less liable to ricochets.

ANALYSES OF JAMS AND JELLIES.

Mr. BRODER:

1. Has the Inland Revenue Department analysed any jams and jellies during the years 1908, 1909 and 1910? If so, has any person or firms been found adulterating such, or violating the law with regard to same, and have any prosecutions been made by the department? If so, what are the names of the persons so prosecuted?

2. If no prosecutions have been made, why not?

Mr. TEMPLEMAN:

1. The Department of Inland Revenue has analysed jams during the years mentioned. Yes, one sample was pronounced adulterated. No prosecution resulted.

2. No prosecution was instituted for the reason that the adulteration consisted only of an excess quantity of glucose, and it was admitted that, owing to the variable nature of glucose, this quantity could only be approximated.

RESCUE STATIONS IN COAL MINING DISTRICTS.

Mr. MACDONELL:

1. Is the government aware, in view of the rapid extension of the coal fields of the Dominion, of the urgent need of rescue stations in the coal mining regions of Canada? If so, what steps has the government taken to establish such rescue stations, or to see that such stations are established by the collieries?

2. Is the government aware that the technologic branch of the United States Geological Survey is said to have in hand the establishment of rescue stations in all the large coal mining districts of the United States, and that the governments of Great Britain and

Mr. FIELDING.

other countries are said to be working along similar lines?

3. Are there any collieries in Canada equipped with rescue apparatus?

4. Does the government propose to establish a rescue station, or stations, for the purpose of demonstration or instruction in the matter of saving life and property in the event of conflagration or other disasters in coal mines?

Mr. TEMPLEMAN:

1. Yes. The government has this matter under advisement.

2. No. On the contrary, the government understands that such is not the intention. Several demonstration stations have been established or planned for, but the object is to try to educate the operators and miners to the advantages of the rescue and fire-fighting apparatus, so that the companies may be interested in establishing joint rescue stations maintained by the companies in each important mining centre. The United States has such a demonstration station at Urbana, Illinois, but it is for a very large area, with a great number of mining centres, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Western Kentucky, Michigan and Missouri.

The government understands that the practice in the European countries is to have such joint stations as the United States Geological Survey wishes to see established in the states.

3. Yes.

4. Answered by No. 1.

LOBSTER FISHERIES.

Mr. JAMESON:

1. Are any fishery officers, in the employment of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the owners or operators of, or interested in, any lobster canning plant, operating under license from the department?

2. If so, what are their names and addresses, and what are the dates of their appointment?

3. Have such, if any, complied with the regulations respecting the size limit of the lobster used?

Mr. TEMPLEMAN:

1, 2 and 3. Not so far as the department is aware.

ST. SIMEON-TADOUSAC MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. PAQUET:

1. Have tenders been asked for the carrying of the mails between St. Simeon, county of Charlevoix and Tadousac county of Sagueney?

2. If so, who was the lowest tenderer and what was the amount of the tender?

3. Has the contract been given to the lowest tenderer? If not, why not?

Mr. LEMIEUX:

1. Yes.

2. Joseph Couturier; (b) \$974 per annum.