



Sir F. B. T. Carter, Newfoundland delegate to the Quebec Conference 1864.

Canada to Newfoundland of \$150,000 annually, in return for the handing over to the Government of Canada of mineral and property rights in Newfoundland Crown lands. The Newfoundland Government subsequently felt that these terms were inadequate, and negotiations were accordingly reopened in 1869 and better terms agreed on. Under the revised terms the annual

grant was to remain the same, but Newfoundland was given the option of reserving Crown lands before entering the union. A special subsidy was proposed for the encouragement of Newfoundland fisheries, and Canada agreed that "no exceptional tax" should be levied on any of the exports of Newfoundland. The Canadian Government also undertook to encourage the formation of a naval reserve force in Newfoundland and to use its influence to persuade the British Government to maintain a garrison at St. John's; it further agreed to provide year-round steam communication between Newfoundland, the United Kingdom and Canada and to maintain a postal service to Labrador. Finally, the terms stipulated that arrangements for confederation were not to be completed until an appeal had been made to the people of Newfoundland at the next general election.

In the meantime, however, a strong anti-confederation movement had grown up in Newfoundland under able leadership, and when, in 1869, the Government went to the country on a confederation platform, it was decisively defeated.

The French Shore.—One of the first problems to confront Newfoundland in the early days of responsible government was the difficult and complex question of the fishing rights on the coast of Newfoundland which had been accorded to France by Great Britain in a series of treaties in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The first of these was the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, under which the French recognized the sovereignty of Great Britain over Newfoundland but retained certain fishing rights on a specified section of the coast, from Cape Bonavista around the northern tip of the Island to Point Riche on the west coast. On this part of the coast they were permitted