

Lighthouses, Fisheries, Penitentiaries, Weights and Measures, and Statistics, Quarantine and Immigration, Insurance Inspection, Geological Survey.

4. Canada is to maintain, in regard to steamship services, passenger and mail communication in at least as efficient a manner as at present, as follows:- Between the Mainland and Newfoundland, between Newfoundland and Great Britain, the Coastal Stream Service, east and west, between Labrador and Newfoundland.

5. In lieu of expenditure on militia in Newfoundland, until such time as Parliament may deem it necessary to introduce therein a more general militia system, Canada will grant \$40,000 annually towards the maintenance of a police constabulary, to consist of men, and to be as to efficiency, equipment, and discipline, up to standards approved by the Minister of Militia. This force is to be at the disposal of the Dominion Government for use anywhere in Canada in cases of general and serious emergency.

6. The fishermen of Newfoundland are to participate equally with those of Canada in any bounties to fishermen which may be granted by the general Government at any time.

7. Canada will take over, at a fair valuation, the S.S. Fiona, now in use by the Government of Newfoundland for fishery service.

8. Newfoundland shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by four Senators, and in the House of Commons by 10 representatives.

It will be remembered that in 1888, on the visit of Sir Charles Tupper, certain informal terms were discussed, but not officially. These terms, however, were made public, and it was generally understood that Canadian statesmen were prepared to favour such terms for the accomplishment of the union.

The following counter-proposals of the Newfoundland delegates were therefore based, to some extent, on the proposals of 1888.

No. 1. The Registrar General fixed the populations of the Colony on the 30th September 1894, at 206,614; it is therefore safe to assume that at the end of the year it was 207,000. The