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BRITISH COLUMBIA (LOAN).

COPY of a TREASURY MEMORANDUM respecting a LOAN
of £ 150,000 proposed to be made to *British Columbia*
for purposes of GREATER COLONIZATION.

(*Sir John Gorst.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 June 1892.

[Price 1½ d.]

302.

Under 2 oz.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (LOAN).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 June 1892 ;—for,

COPY “of a TREASURY MEMORANDUM respecting a LOAN of £.150,000
proposed to be made to *British Columbia* for purposes of CROFTER
COLONIZATION.”

Treasury Chambers, }
June 1892. }

J. E. GORST.

(*Sir John Gorst.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 June 1892.

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MEMORANDUM RESPECTING A LOAN OF £ 150,000
PROPOSED TO BE MADE TO BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR PURPOSES
OF CROFTER COLONISATION.

The Select Committee of 1891 on Colonisation reported to the following effect:—

“The proposals of the Government of British Columbia have much to recommend them. Under an order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council in 1888, Mr. Begg was appointed a Commissioner to submit to Her Majesty’s Government a scheme under which, experimentally, an advance of £.150,000 would be made by the Treasury, to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. (but the interest for the first five years to be added to the capital sums) until repayment by the Government of British Columbia, who would guarantee the repayment of principal and interest. With the funds, &c. provided it is proposed to take out gradually 1,250 families, and to settle them on locations variously suited for agriculture, fruit culture, sea fishing, and other industries. Mr. Begg’s negotiation advanced so far that in 1888 the Treasury were apparently willing to grant the sum asked, but on more onerous conditions, which the Colonial Government did not see its way to accept. The appointment of the Committee of 1889 threw this and other schemes into abeyance, and the Commissioner has been ever since in a state of expectancy of its judgment on his project.

“That project presents the rare recommendation that it demands from the public purse or from local funds no assistance beyond the Imperial Loan, the repayment of which is guaranteed by a solvent and promising Province, which seems to possess ample resources for the settlement of a large population. In the respects of climate and seaboard it is well suited for the reception of a class accustomed both to land and sea pursuits. In many particulars the requisite machinery is incomplete, but your Committee see no reason to doubt that the enterprise of the Colonial Government would soon supply what is deficient, aware, as they would be, that the success of their undertaking would depend upon their very first shipments of emigrants being well selected and well provided for in every way. Your Committee think that in no way could the object recognised as necessary be obtained with less outlay or risk to the national exchequer, and they can conceive of many considerations in which the colonization of British Columbia by a maritime population would appear to be desirable in the interests of the British Empire. They do not think that by any one scheme the adequate relief of the congested districts can be attained; and they recommend the offer of the Government of British Columbia to the early and favourable consideration of Her Majesty’s Government and Parliament.”

On the 18th March 1891 Mr. Begg wrote to the Scottish Office, enclosing copy of an Order in Council of the British Columbia Government of 30th October 1888, which had been passed in view of Her Majesty’s Government’s previous stipulations, and in which the following modified Schemes were submitted as alternatives:—

A. £150,000 to be advanced by Her Majesty’s Government, redeemable in 30 years, on the following conditions:—

(1.) The whole sum to be free of interest during the first five years, and afterwards to bear interest at 3½ per cent.

(2.) After providing for the expenses of negotiation and of an experimental settlement of 50 families, the balance to be handed over to the Government of British Columbia, for investment as a Colonisation Fund.

(3.) Colony to have power during first five years to repay the whole £. 150,000 without interest, if the trial proves unsatisfactory, retaining any profit from investment to recoup outlay.

(4.) On acceptance of above terms by Her Majesty’s Government, the Government of British Columbia to obtain statutory authority to carry out the scheme and provide for sinking fund and interest.

B. £ 150,000 to be advanced for 30 years. Interest not to be payable for first five years, but at the expiration of that period to be added to the principal sum, and the whole to bear interest at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., redeemable in 25 years. The Government of British Columbia to guarantee the annual payment of sinking fund and interest, subject to the same conditions and provisos apparently as in Scheme A.

On 10th June 1891, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the following communication to Mr Begg

“ Her Majesty’s Government are prepared to accede to the application of the Government of British Columbia for a loan of £ 150,000 from the Imperial Government, for colonisation purposes, upon the following conditions —

“ (1.) The Government of British Columbia are to undertake, by the aid of the above-mentioned sum, to transfer from 1,000 to 1,250 families of crofter fishermen and others from the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland to British Columbia, to locate them on free lands on the sea coast and islands of that country, and to provide them with dwellings and means of livelihood.

“ It is proposed that the colonists should be transferred in parties, beginning with 50 families; the whole number of families to be located within six years from the time of the first settlement. It is hoped that the cost of settlement will be about £ 120 per family: but in any case the cost is not to exceed £. 150 per family.

“ (2) The sum of £ 150,000 is to be advanced in three instalments of £. 50,000. The first instalment is to be advanced as soon as an Act providing for carrying out the scheme under consideration and containing the necessary financial clauses has been passed by the Legislature of British Columbia, in a form satisfactory to Her Majesty’s Government. The 2nd instalment is to be advanced when the first instalment has been expended upon settling such number of families as it will provide for, and the third instalment when the second has been so expended

“ (3) The Government of British Columbia are to guarantee repayment of the sum advanced with interest at three per cent. per annum. Repayment of each instalment of the loan is to commence at the end of five years from the date at which it was advanced. The interest during these five years is to be added in each year to the principal of the loan; and the whole amount of each portion of the loan is to be repaid by equal annual instalments extending over 25 years from the date at which in each case repayment begins.

“ (4) All responsibility for the welfare of the families settled will naturally rest with the Government of British Columbia; but Her Majesty’s Government will from time to time ask the Government of British Columbia for such information as will enable them to satisfy themselves that the further advances can with advantage be made. Should it at any time appear to Her Majesty’s Government or to the Government of British Columbia that the measure of success attending the Colonisation Scheme has not been adequate, and that it is therefore desirable to abandon the further carrying out of the scheme, any unexpended balance in the hands of the Government of British Columbia will then be repaid with the interest accrued up to the date of repayment

“ Mention was made of the question whether the Scotch Office could bear any of the expense of the agency employed in selecting families. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that this point should have his consideration, but that he could not give any pledge on the subject.

“ The sum suggested was £. 500 per annum.”

On the 12th of April 1892, the following letter was received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer :

Treasury, Victoria, B.C.,
12 April 1892.

Sir,

In conformity with my cablegram to you of this date, I herewith enclose two Acts passed by the Legislature of this Province, viz. :

“ 1. An Act to authorize an Agreement with her Majesty’s Government for the settling of fishermen and others in British Columbia.”

“ 2. An Act to encourage the Deep Sea Fisheries of British Columbia.”

And have the honour to inform you that the Government are considering the advisability of sending a representative to confer with the Imperial Government in connection therewith.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. H. Turnor*,
Minister of Finance.

No. 61.]

[1892.

An ACT to authorise an Agreement with Her Majesty’s Government for the settling of FISHERMEN and others in BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WHEREAS a scheme has been suggested for transferring families of fishermen and others (hereinafter termed “ Colonists ”) from the United Kingdom, and settling them upon the sea coast and islands of British Columbia ; and whereas an offer has been made by Her Majesty’s Government to advance a sum of 150,000 *l* to the Province in furtherance of such settlement ; and whereas an association has been formed in England having for its object the conducting of negotiations with the Province and the conclusion of a provisional agreement with the Province, which shall allow of and induce the formation of a company in England for the purposes, among other things, of assisting in the settlement of Colonists upon the coasts of British Columbia, and the establishment of fisheries and contingent interests.

And whereas it is advisable that the Government of British Columbia should be authorised to conclude an agreement with Her Majesty’s Government for the transfer of not more than twelve hundred and fifty families of Colonists from the United Kingdom to British Columbia, upon the conditions hereinafter contained and upon such other terms as may be concluded between the Lieutenant Governor in Council of this Province and Her Majesty’s Government :

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows :—

1. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make such arrangements with Her Majesty’s Government as may be deemed advisable for bringing families of Colonists from the United Kingdom to British Columbia, not to exceed twelve hundred and fifty families, and for the settling of such Colonists upon lands of the Province, subject always to a condition for termination at any time, should it appear to Her Majesty’s Government or to the Government of British Columbia that the measure of success attending the scheme has not been adequate, and that it is therefore desirable to abandon the further carrying out of the same.

2. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to accept from Her Majesty’s Government a loan of 150,000 *l*. in three instalments, each of 50,000 *l*., the first instalment being payable upon the concluding of the terms of the said agreement ; the second instalment to be payable when the first instalment has been expended in settling such number of families as it will provide for, and the third instalment to be advanced when the second instalment has been so expended.

3. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to pledge the credit of the Province by issuing debentures, or in such other manner as may be agreed between the contracting parties, and to provide by Order in Council for the repayment of the sums to be advanced under the authority of this Act, together with interest at the rate of three per centum per annum: Provided that the time for the repayment of each instalment of the loan shall commence at the termination of five years from the date of the advance, and that the interest accruing during such five years shall be added in each year to the principal of the loan, which with the interest so accruing during the said period of five years shall be repayable by equal instalments extending over a period of twenty-five years from the date at which in each case repayment begins; and it shall further be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to provide for the repayment to Her Majesty's Government of any unexpended balance in the hands of the Province of British Columbia, should it at any time be decided to be desirable to abandon the further carrying out of the scheme of settlement, together with accrued interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum upon any such unexpended balance.

4. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to enter into such arrangements and to make such engagements with Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of carrying out the scheme and object of this Act as may from time to time be determined by Order in Council; and it shall also be lawful for the Lieutenant in Council from time to time hereafter to make and pass all such Orders in Council and regulations as may be deemed to be necessary for the carrying into effect of the provisions of this Act, and of any agreement to be made hereunder

5. This Act may be cited as the "Colonization Act, 1892."

No 62.]

[1892.

AN ACT to encourage the DEEP SEA FISHERIES of BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WHEREAS an Act is intended to be passed at the present Session of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia authorising the Government to make an agreement with Her Majesty's Government relative to the transferring colonies of fishermen and others (therein and hereinafter called "Colonists") with their families, from the United Kingdom, and locating them in the Province of British Columbia:

And whereas it is necessary for the proper carrying out of the objects of such Act that a commercial company should be formed for the purpose of assisting the settlement of such Colonists upon the Sea Coasts and furnishing them suitable employment, for providing facilities for marketing the product of their labours, and for adopting such measures as will further the development of the deep-sea fisheries, secure the establishment of contingent industries, and promote the colonization of the Province:

And whereas a company has been incorporated in England under the name of the "Vancouver Island Development Syndicate, Limited," having for its objects the conducting of negotiations with the Province of British Columbia, and the conclusion of a provisional agreement with the said Province, which shall allow of and induce the formation of a company in England, under the "Joint Stock Companies Act, 1862," and amending Acts, for the purpose, among other things, of assisting the settling of such Colonists upon the coasts of the province, and the establishment of fisheries and contingent interests:

And whereas it is desirable that the Government should be authorised to enter into such provisional agreement with the "Vancouver Island Development Syndicate, Limited," and should be also authorised to make and conclude arrangements with the intended company, when formed, for assisting the settlement and welfare of the Colonists, and should be further authorised to make a grant of public lands in aid of such settlement:

Therefore,

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the "Vancouver Island Development Syndicate, Limited," under which the said syndicate shall undertake the formation of a company of such character and with such corporate objects as are requisite in a company which would completely carry out the purposes and attain the ends of this Act in consideration of which undertaking the Lieutenant Governor in Council may engage to enter into an agreement with such company when formed, for the carrying out of the provisions and intent of this Act

2. Upon the formation under the "Companies Act, 1862," and amending Acts, of a company in England, with a capital of not less than one million pounds sterling (hereinafter called "the company"), whose corporate objects shall include co-operation with the Government of this Province in settling the Colonists upon the coasts of this Province, furnishing suitable employment for such Colonists, providing them with boats, tackle, and appliances for fishing purposes, and providing facilities for the marketing of the product of the labours of the Colonists, and for the adoption of such measures as will further the development of the deep-sea fisheries of British Columbia and the establishment of contingent industries therein, and subject to the company depositing to the credit of the Government of British Columbia the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in the Bank of British Columbia, or in some other chartered bank in the Province to be named by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, as a guarantee that the company will carry out any agreement to be made with the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the bringing of Colonists to the Province and settling them on the sea coasts and islands thereof, suitably to the provisions of the "Colonisation Act, 1892," and for enabling the Colonists to commence and prosecute fishing industries in the Province, the establishing of trading stations and settlements, and the general well-being of the Colonists, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the company to carry into effect the purposes for which such guarantee shall be given, and for the permanent establishment of fishing and other industries in the Province, and for the grant to the company of public lands, not exceeding five hundred thousand acres, to be granted to the company from time to time upon such terms and conditions as will secure the appropriation thereof of suitable locations for the Colonists and the carrying out of this Act. Such locations for the Colonists to be selected by a representative of the Provincial Government and a representative of the company.

3. So soon as the company shall satisfy the Lieutenant Governor in Council that they have expended in the Province a sum of not less than one hundred thousand dollars in permanent improvements, and in buildings, machinery, plant, and other things needful for enabling Colonists to commence and prosecute fishing industries in the Province, and upon the company furnishing to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council such other security as may be provided by any agreement to be made under Sections 1 and 2 of this Act for the further carrying out of the terms of any such agreement, then the said deposit of one hundred thousand dollars, with any accrued interest thereon, shall be forthwith refunded to the company.

4. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia in Council, subject to the conditions of this Act and to the terms of any agreement to be made hereunder, to grant to the company such of the public lands of the Province, not exceeding five hundred thousand acres, as may from time to time be selected by the company out of the areas embraced in Schedule "A" to this Act.

5. The areas embraced in Schedule "A" to this Act may be from time to time reserved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council until the lands intended to be acquired by the company shall have been selected as hereinafter provided, and for such further time as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem it to be necessary for the earning of the same by the company under the provisions of this Act.

6. The date of the formation of the company shall be not later than the 31st day of December 1892, or such other date not beyond the 31st day of December 1893, as the Lieutenant Governor may name.

7. The surveys necessary for defining the lands to be set apart for the company shall be made at the expense of the company, and such surveys shall be conducted in accordance with the land laws of the Province, and shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the time being, and plans thereof from time to time filed in the Land Office, together with field-notes.

8. The company shall complete the survey within three years from its formation, and shall during the first year after its formation survey not less than one hundred thousand acres.

9. After such surveys have been made the company shall select such lands as they require, and such selection shall be made not later than six months from the completion of the surveys, and notice thereof given in writing to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the Province, or within such further time as may be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

10. The lands to be granted to the company shall not be subject to taxation until the the expiration of ten years from the date of their selection by the company, or until alienated, which ever event may soonest happen; and the personal property of the company shall not be subject to the taxation for the period of two years from the date of the formation of the company.

11. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may from time to time pass all such Orders in Council, and make all such rules and regulations, and enter into all such agreements and contracts as may from time to time be deemed necessary for the purpose of carrying out the object of this Act and the scheme of colonization and settlement provided for by this Act and by the said "Colonization Act, 1892."

12. This Act may be cited as the "Deep Sea Fisheries Act, 1892."

SCHEDULE A.

PORT SAN JUAN.

The area within the limits marked on Government plan as far east as the eastern boundary line of sections 4, 9, and 16, in township 10, bounded on the south by the northern limit of township 12, and on the north-west and south-west by the red line limit of Government plan.

The area on Admiralty chart within latitude within $48^{\circ} 35'$ and west longitude $124^{\circ} 24'$ from the westerly limits of Government plan, including coast line between these parallels.

BARCLAY SOUND AND CLAYOQUOT SOUND.

The area embracing the Cape Beale Peninsula, from Palchena Bay to the existing Bamfield Creek allotments.

The lands situated between latitude $48^{\circ} 51' 20''$ and latitude $48^{\circ} 54' 30''$, bounded on the east by longitude $124^{\circ} 55''$, and bounded on the west by the seaboard.

The lands within the triangle on the east side of Alberni Canal, between latitude $49^{\circ} 4' 30''$ and the boundary line of the land grant of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company.

Copper Island, Robber Island, and the Deer Islands Group.

Village Island, with Gibraltar, Nettle, and Puzzle Island Group.

Valley at the head of Uchucklesit Harbour, four miles long by two miles wide, and running in a north-westerly direction.

The lands embraced in the coast line from the entrance to Pipestem Inlet to a point in Tofino Inlet on latitude $49^{\circ} 6' 40''$ and longitude $125^{\circ} 44' 20''$; thence by a straight line to a point on latitude $48^{\circ} 56' 30''$ and longitude $125^{\circ} 30'$; thence following the foot-hills in a north-westerly direction to the point of commencement.

Vargas Island.

Flores Island.

ESPERANZA INLET AND NOOTKA SOUND.

The land south of latitude $49^{\circ} 30'$, and lying between the sea-coast and Sydney Inlet, including Hesquiat Harbour.

The land on Machalat Arm extending one mile on each side of Gold River and six miles upwards from its mouth.

The promontory comprising Port Langford as far east as a line drawn through on $126^{\circ} 53'$ west longitude.

The land lying between Port Eliza and round the coast to the head of Deep Inlet, including Catala Island.

QUATSINO TO ESPERANZA, INCLUDING KYUOQUOT SOUND.

The land on river at head of Tahshish Arm, one mile on each side and extending ten miles inland from its mouth.

Union Island and Table Island.

A strip of coast line one mile wide commencing with Bunsby Islands around the shores of On On Kinch and Naspate Inlets south-westwards to a point near Bankes Reef.

GOLETAS CHANNEL TO QUATSINO SOUND.

The unallotted portions of townships 30 and 39, and west half of 28; townships 41, 42, 43, 44, 35, 34, 23, and 22, with the Cox, Lanz, Galiano, Balaclava, Hiist, and Gordon Group of Islands.

JOHNSTONE AND BROUGHTON STRAITS.

Malcolm Island.

The lands on the mainland of Vancouver Island from and including Beaver Cove, two miles back from seaboard, and north-west to head of Hardy Bay.

CAPE CAUTION TO PORT SIMPSON.

Gribbel Island, and the peninsula formed by drawing a line from Fishermen's Cove to the head of Triumph Bay.

The portion of the Tsimpsean Peninsula lying between the Indian Reserve on the west and the shore of Work Channel on the east, and between latitude $54^{\circ} 25'$ and latitude $54^{\circ} 30'$.

Middle and South Dundas Islands.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

The portion of Graham Island between Masset Inlet and the west coast, lying north of latitude $53^{\circ} 40'$ and between west longitude $132^{\circ} 15'$ and the east coast of Graham Islands, bounded on the north by latitude $53^{\circ} 40'$. The portion of Moresby Island, and its adjacent islands at far south as latitude $53^{\circ} 39'$, including Lyall Island, and the southern extremity of Moresby Island as far north as latitude $52^{\circ} 17'$.

16 June 1892.

R. E. Welby.